

International Union of American Republics

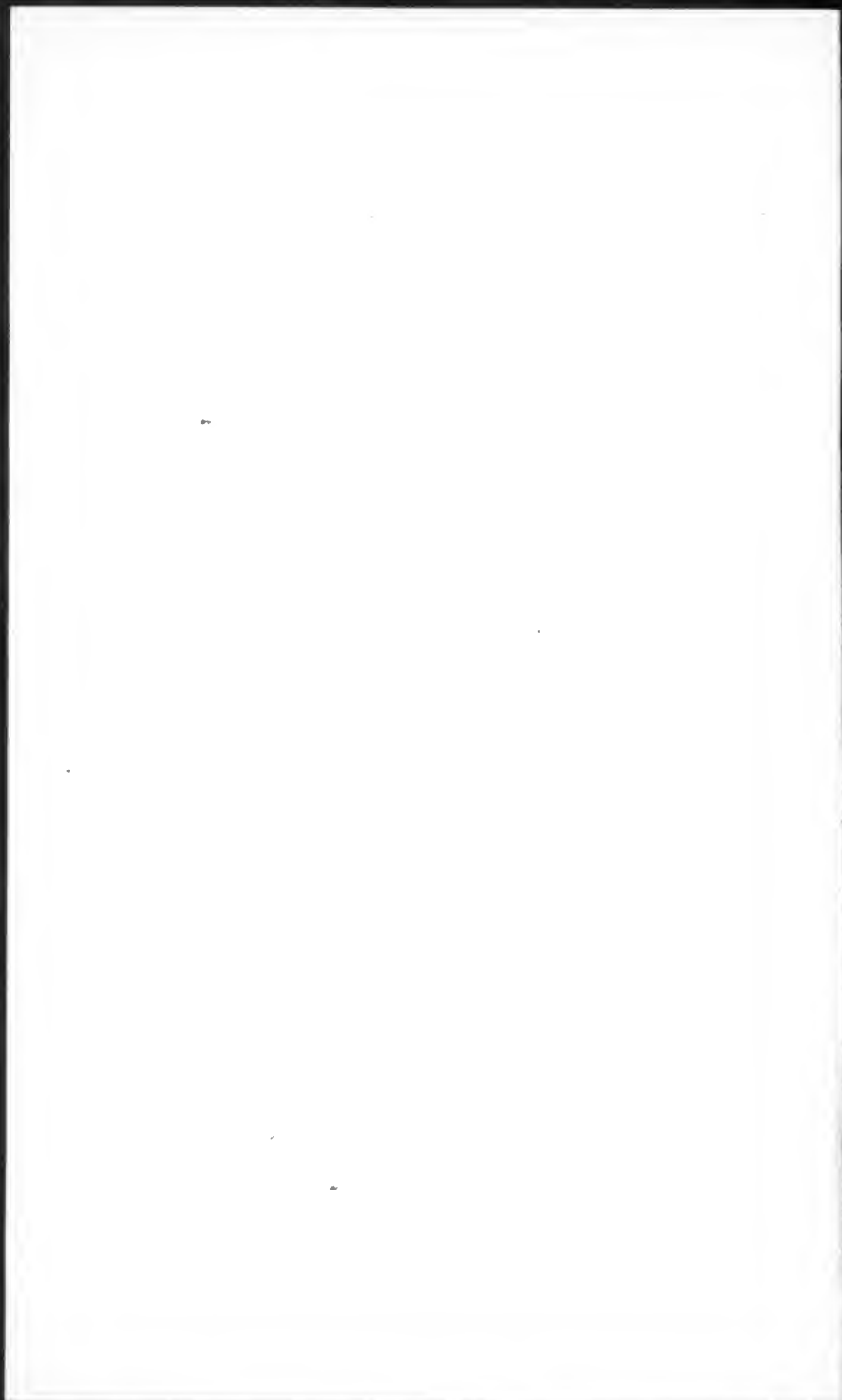
Monthly Bulletin  
OF THE  
International Bureau  
OF THE  
American Republics

VOL. 24, No. 5  
MAY, 1907  
WHOLE NO. 164



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1907

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TR 918

JOHN BARRETT

Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

FRANCISCO J. YÁNES,  
Secretary.

WILLIAM C. WELLS,  
Chief Clerk.



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SEÑOR DON ENRIQUE CORTES, MINISTER OF COLOMBIA TO THE UNITED STATES.



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On Wednesday, May 1, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, in a statement to the Governing Board covering the estimates and budget for the year 1907-8, called attention to the broadening work of the Bureau in the following terms:

"While this statement is not in any sense a report on the work of the Bureau, the Director takes advantage of the opportunity to point out the gratifying growth in the correspondence and work of the Bureau along practical lines. Careful calculation shows that the number of inquiries received and answered during the first three months of the present administration, or from January 11 to April 11, was nearly three times greater than it was in the corresponding period of last year, while the demand for the printed matter of the Bureau in the same period was quadrupled. Approximately 3,000 letters have been received and answered during the last three months, coming from and going to all parts of the Western Hemisphere and certain sections of Europe and Asia.

"Although naturally the increase has been largely in the United States, where exists the chief need, the growth of interest in the Bureau throughout Latin America has been quite noticeable.

"It is worthy of note that at least twenty-five of the great exporting and business firms of the United States have decided, as a result of interest in Latin America awakened by the Bureau, to send representatives to that part of the world for the purpose not only of selling the products of the United States, but of purchasing those of Latin America. There has been a marked increase in the number of persons seeking information about Latin America with reference to traveling there instead of going to Europe or Asia. The requests of

libraries, both college and public, in all parts of the United States for lists of books relating to Latin America have grown to such an extent that the Director has been obliged to order the printing of a circular bibliography that can be sent out in answer to these inquiries.

"The BULLETIN has been changed in a number of respects and made more attractive and practical, with the result that there has developed a large increase in the demand for it, not only in the United States but in Latin America. The Director has additional plans for its improvement, which will soon be put into practice. In the course of a few months he hopes to have the mailing list confined to those persons who really make use of it and appreciate it, and to do this he has cut off the names of a large number of persons who have been receiving the BULLETIN for the last ten years without making any new request for its continuance.

"One of the best evidences of practical interest in the commercial relations of the United States with Latin America is the number of invitations that are continually pouring into the Bureau for the Director or some other qualified person to address chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and similar organizations on this subject. The Director accepts these invitations when it is possible to do so without neglecting the general management of the Bureau."

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PRESIDENT ALCORTA'S OPINION OF SECRETARY ROOT'S VISIT.

The newspapers of the United States published, on Thursday, May 9, 1907, an interesting dispatch from Buenos Aires. It was a quotation from the address of President ALCORTA, of the Argentine Republic, at the opening of the National Congress. He took this opportunity to make a complimentary reference to Mr. ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, as follows:

"The most notable diplomatic event of the past year was the visit of the American Secretary of State, Mr. ROOT, to this and other Latin-American Republics. That eminent statesman brought messages of cordiality and friendship from the American people and their illustrious President, Mr. ROOSEVELT, and made statements on every possible occasion which could only have the effect of assisting in the progress of the Republics and bringing about closer relations between them and the United States. The visit of Mr. ROOT has already begun to bear fruit in the genuine friendship established, in a better understanding, and in the frank relations existing between the Argentine Republic and the United States, and the firm desire of both Republics to promote their mutual commerce."

## THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

It gives the Director much pleasure to publish in this issue some data about the Hispanic Society of America, together with photographs of the President, Mr. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, and two views of the new building of the society. Although the world in general may not be familiar with the work that Mr. HUNTINGTON has been doing, it will surely, in time, give him credit for accomplishing more than any other North American for the awakening of interest in Hispanic languages, literature, art, and history. He has practically devoted his life and energies and a large portion of his income to developing interest in these subjects, and he has earned the gratitude of all people who wish to promote the study of them in the United States by organizing this Society and providing it with a beautiful and practical home. No visitor to New York has seen all the attractions of that metropolis unless he has visited the building of the Hispanic Society in Audubon Park, where it occupies a commanding position overlooking the Hudson River. On the original advisory board were such distinguished names as Porfirio Díaz, John Hay, Arthur Twining Hadley, Bartolomé Mitre, Morris K. Jesup, Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo, James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulche-Delbosc, and Hugo A. Rennert. The board of trustees includes Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, and Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. Elsewhere in this issue are given further details of the Hispanic Society. The Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics takes advantage of this opportunity to thank President HUNTINGTON for his assurance of the cooperation of the Hispanic Society with the Bureau for the development throughout the United States of interest in the Latin-American Republics, and for important publications of that society, which he has forwarded to the Columbus Memorial Library.

## THE NEW LABOR BUREAU OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The International Bureau of the American Republics is glad to have had the opportunity of cooperating with the Government of the Argentine Republic in the organization of its new Bureau of Labor. In response to a request received from His Excellency, the Argentine Minister of the Interior, Señor Don M. A. MONTES DE OCA, the Bureau has communicated not only with the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States Government, but with the Bureaus of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois, and has secured from them all their important publications, which have been forwarded to Buenos Ayres. This South American capital is growing so rapidly and the conditions of labor there are demanding

so much attention that this new bureau of the Argentine Government will have a large and interesting field of activity. The Director is grateful to Governor CHARLES E. HUGHES, of New York; Governor CURTIS GUILD, Jr., of Massachusetts; Governor CHARLES S. DENEEN, of Illinois, and to Hon. CHARLES P. NEILL, Commissioner of Labor in Washington, for the quick response made to his letters asking that their respective Bureaus of Labor be instructed to provide the Argentine Government with all material at hand. Inquiries have also been received by the International Bureau from representative men and officials in the Argentine Republic with reference to the establishment of an agricultural college in that country, and, in response to the Director's request, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the presidents of a number of North American agricultural colleges have provided the Bureau with data on this subject, to be duly forwarded to those concerned.

In this connection the Director begs to state that the International Bureau will be glad to cooperate at all times with any department of the different Latin-American governments in securing information or data in the United States which may be needed, or in giving any assistance in its power for the execution of their respective programmes.

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#### THE SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR OF PROFESSOR SHEPHERD.

Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, New York, sailed from New York on May 11 for his tour of South America. His itinerary includes Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil, in the order named. He will be gone four or five months and will endeavor in this period to visit the principal cities of each one of the Republics named. It is his purpose to study carefully not only the educational, intellectual, and literary status and progress of these Republics, but to familiarize himself with their material, commercial, and economic development. Upon his return he will use the information he has gained for a series of lectures before Columbia University and other institutions in the United States which are desirous of becoming more familiar with South American countries and affairs. Although Professor SHEPHERD goes under the auspices of Columbia University, he will incidentally represent the International Bureau of the American Republics in securing special data which is necessary for carrying on the work of the Bureau. The statement given out by the New York papers that he would represent the International Conciliation Committee in spreading its peace propaganda is not true. At one time negotiations were under way for him to execute a mission for this

Committee, but later it was decided that he would not have time to attend to that as well as to carry out the programme of Columbia University and the Bureau.

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PROFESSOR ROWE'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Prof. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the delegates of the United States to the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, is now in Chile, and will soon proceed to La Paz, where he will advise the Bolivian Government, in response to a special invitation, in regard to the reorganization of its educational system. Professor ROWE has been the recipient of great attentions from the leading educators of the Argentine Republic during his extended stay in that country. He was a member of the committee of the Pan-American Conference which considered the enlargement of the work of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and he has done much on his trip to awaken interest throughout different South American countries in the practical usefulness of that institution.

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POSSIBLE VISITS OF SOUTH AMERICAN STATESMEN TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is a pleasure to announce that progress is being made toward securing a visit to the United States of two such distinguished South American statesmen and scholars as RUY BARBOSA, of Brazil, and LUIS M. DRAGO, of the Argentine Republic. The International Bureau of the American Republics is in correspondence with different universities and representative institutions in the United States for the purpose of arranging that invitations be extended to these representative South American leaders of public opinion to deliver addresses on subjects of interest alike to the United States and Latin America.

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THE NEW SPANISH CLUB OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

Special credit is due Yale University for the development of interest in the study of the Spanish language and of Latin-American countries, their history and development. A Spanish society whose membership is made up of students taking a course of study along these lines has been organized by Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, and its membership has grown so rapidly that it already numbers nearly 100. Prof. SCHEVILL reports a remarkable increase of interest in everything pertaining to the Latin-American Republics, and he believes

that the next year will show still more progress in this direction. It was under the auspices of this club that the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics recently made an address on South America before the students of Yale University.

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#### LATIN AMERICA VERSUS ASIA.

Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, who was one of the delegates of the United States to the Second Pan-American Conference in Mexico, and whose book, "From Panama to Patagonia," has attracted so much attention, has recently returned from a tour of commercial investigation, on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in India, and has just submitted a report on his observations. Mr. PEPPER found his journey very interesting, but he has informed the Bureau of the American Republics that he is more convinced than ever before that the great opportunity for the trade expansion of the United States is in Latin America rather than in Asia.

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#### THE COMPETITION FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

On April 30, the registration of architects for the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics was closed. In addition to the 8 men and firms specially designated, 128 have entered the open competition. If all these 136 submit drawings it will be the largest competition which Washington has known and will result in providing the Bureau with a building both beautiful and practical. The list of architects is made up of men living in all parts of the country, and therefore the Committee of Award will have a wide variety of designs upon which to base its conclusions. The competition closes on June 15 and the decision as to the best plan ought to be reached not later than June 30. The contract for the actual construction should be let by the middle of summer, while the first breaking of ground should take place late in the summer or early in the fall.

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#### THE REPRESENTATIVES OF COLOMBIA AND SALVADOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The members of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, whose photographs are published in this issue, include the Colombian Minister, Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES, and Señor FEDERICO MEJÍA, the Minister of Salvador. Mr. CORTES represents both the highest culture and the best business quality of his country and has distinguished himself not only in Bogota but in London as a successful financier. He has served as Minister of For-

eign Affairs in his own country, and was selected by President REYES as Minister to the United States for the special purpose of conducting the negotiations for a new treaty. Señor MEJÍA has occupied the position of Minister of Finance and Public Credit in Salvador and has been intimately associated with the development of that country to its present prosperous condition.

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THE DEATH OF A LEADING EXPORT AUTHORITY.

It is with great sorrow that all those who are interested in the extension of the foreign commerce of the United States have learned of the recent death of Mr. W. J. JOHNSTON, proprietor of the "American Exporter," of New York City. Few men in the United States have shown more sincere concern for the development of foreign markets for American products, or have worked harder to make American manufacturers and exporters appreciate their opportunities abroad. In frequent conferences between the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics and Mr. JOHNSTON, the former learned to appreciate his deep study of the problems of export trade and his familiarity with its important details. The present influence, prosperity, and quality of the "American Exporter" are largely due to his personal efforts. He was a man of untiring energy, good business insight, and devotion to the field of activity in which he was engaged.

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APPRECIATION EXPRESSED FOR COURTESIES TO THE DIRECTOR.

The Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics takes advantage of this opportunity to express his sincere appreciation of the courtesies shown him at different places where he has been invited to deliver addresses during the past month upon the relations of the United States and Latin America. He refers with particular pleasure to President ARTHUR T. HADLEY, Prof. HERBERT E. GREGORY, and Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, of Yale University; Hon. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, of the *People's Institute*, New York City; Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, Mr. ROBERT ERSKINE ELY, and Mr. HAYNE DAVIS, of the New York Peace Congress; President WM. A. LYTLE, Mr. IRVING E. COMINS, and Mr. GEORGE F. BOOTH, of the Worcester Board of Trade; Dr. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, principal of Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts; President CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, Dean W. R. VANCE, and Prof. E. G. LORENZEN, of George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia; Mr. B. IRVING, Secretary of the Society of the Oregon Country, Washington, District of Columbia, and Miss HELEN NORRIS CUMMINGS, of the *Cameron Club*, Alexandria, Virginia.

## BOLIVIA'S INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

Bolivia is to be congratulated on the practical steps it is taking for the development of immigration. Few countries in the world have made more liberal offers for the assistance of new settlers. The Ministry of Colonization and Agriculture gives them free transportation on both the railroads and highways of the country, and free passage of their effects from the port where they land to the point of their destination. All heads of families will receive, at a minimum price, 50 hectares, or about 125 acres of land, while each son over 18 years will receive a like amount, and each son over 14 years will receive 14 hectares, or about 35 acres. The report of the Ministry further states that the population of Bolivia in 1906 was reported as 2,226,935.

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## PRESIDENT DÍAZ'S MESSAGE TO THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

The message which President Díaz submitted to the Twenty-third Congress of the Mexican Government, April 1, 1907, is most interesting and shows the remarkable progress and prosperity of that Republic. The résumé of the message given in the BULLETIN should be read carefully by all those who are watching Mexico's growth. In referring to the currency situation, he calls attention to the fact that the present coinage of gold amounts to \$60,000,000 against \$43,000,000 in September, 1906, while the silver subsidiary coins aggregated \$22,000,000.

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## THE FORWARD MOVEMENT IN CHILE.

Reports from Europe and Chile give evidence of the confidence of foreign capital in the resources and possibilities of that Republic. New companies are being organized both in Santiago and in European cities to develop its mines, its industries, its agricultural lands, and to build railroads in different directions. For example, there was authorized by the Chilean Government on February 14, 1907, the establishment of an Anglo-Chilean mining corporation, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, whose main offices will be in Santiago. Notwithstanding the fact that Chile suffered terribly from the earthquake, neither the Government nor the people appear the least daunted by the difficulties of reconstruction. Everybody is showing a spirit of courage and activity that compares well with the attitude of the people of San Francisco and all California in the United States.



## THE NEW BUDGET OF URUGUAY.

The prosperous condition of Uruguay is shown by the Budget for 1907-8, which has recently been sanctioned by the Senate and published. In this the expenditures and receipts are fixed at nearly \$20,000,000, and show a slight surplus in favor of revenues. As evidence of Uruguay's determination to keep up her high financial standing, it can be noted that, among the principal items of expenditure, is the sum of \$10,746,189 for national obligations, covering public debt, railway guarantees, etc.

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## NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS IN PERU.

Peru is showing much activity in railroad work. Some eight important extensions or new lines have recently been authorized by the Congress of that Republic, while the project of building a railroad from Payta to the Upper Amazon is being discussed. In this undertaking the Government will make large territorial grants, which will be an inducement for the investment of capital.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR CAPITAL IN BRAZIL.

Brazil at the present time is offering exceptional opportunities for the investment of foreign capital. New plans for railroad construction, the development of rubber plantations, mining operations, river and harbor improvements, and the utilization of water power, are being constantly reported and should attract the attention of North American capital. All indications now point to a remarkable industrial and commercial advancement throughout Brazil during the next few years.

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## GROWING INTEREST IN COLOMBIA.

The requests which the International Bureau of the American Republics is receiving for information concerning the mining, agricultural, and timber resources, and the opportunities for railroad construction in the Republic of Colombia, prove the growth of interest in that country which President REYES is striving earnestly to place on a lasting basis of peace and prosperity. Its great material wealth, combined with its unsurpassed location on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, and its proximity to the markets of the United States and of Europe alike, justify a close study of its opportunities and possibilities.

## NEW BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION LAWS.

In this issue is published a new law governing immigration and colonization in the important State of São Paulo, Brazil. In view of the growing prosperity of South America and the greater tendency of people leaving Europe to take advantage of opportunities offered in the southern Republics, it is interesting to note what is being done to encourage an increase of their population. The provisions of the law are very liberal and will probably tend to bring people in greater numbers to São Paulo. That the Brazilian authorities intend to get only the best class of people is indicated by the provision that "age, quality, and morality of the immigrant must be proved by certificates of the authorities at his last place of residence, or by other trustworthy documents." Those persons classed as immigrants must be foreigners of "less than 60 years of age who, in families or singly, come to settle on State territory as agricultural laborers, day laborers, artisans, or skilled workmen." Provision is made for free transportation and expenses from the port where they land to the district where they intend to settle. There are also liberal regulations for providing them with employment, and financial or other aid until they can fully establish themselves.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF HAITIAN IRON ORE RESOURCES.

Haiti has long been known as a country which has important resources capable of extensive development, even though its area is somewhat limited. Among its riches are the extensive iron ore deposits, which are now attracting considerable attention. The Government of Haiti has just granted a valuable concession for the exclusive right and privilege of exploiting these deposits in the district of Limonade, and it seems probable that further concessions will be presently granted that will develop other valuable fields of ore.

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## BRIGHT MINING OUTLOOK IN NICARAGUA.

Reports from Nicaragua show that its mining future is very bright. The new Nicaraguan Mining Code is considered favorable to mining interests, for by its provisions those intending to develop mines are allowed to import everything required practically free of duty. Various companies organized in the United States are installing plants or making preparations to work the ore bearing districts on an extensive scale.

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MR. ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON, FOUNDER OF THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

## CHILE'S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE POPULAR THRIFT.

Economic experiments are constantly being made in South America in advance of anything of the kind undertaken in the United States. For example, the Government of Chile has made an agreement with a powerful financial institution of Chile to open a savings institution, which shall encourage thrift on the part of the laboring classes of the Republic. The Government undertook first to conduct this business itself alone, and established several branches; but, having found it too expensive, has now turned the work over to a private company having Government backing and cooperation. It is also proposed to make use of post-offices, fiscal treasuries, etc., to advance and encourage the saving habit among the people.

## A CONGRESSMAN'S VIEW OF COSTA RICA.

In this issue are reprinted portions of an interesting and instructive letter in regard to Costa Rica, written by Hon. ERNEST F. ACHESON, member of the United States Congress from Pennsylvania. It gives the views of an impartial observer who was most favorably impressed with what he saw. Costa Rica has been enjoying a remarkable era of progress and, considering its size and population, there are few countries in the world richer and more prosperous. The development of the banana industry is largely responsible for the good times prevailing there. A considerable section of the country is at such an altitude that it enjoys a good climate. Very few Latin-American capitals are more attractive than San José, which has a population of 25,000 and is solidly built.

## THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

In connection with the editorial comment of the BULLETIN on the Hispanic Society of America, below is quoted the introductory statement of the published Constitution and by-laws of the society, followed by a résumé thereof. A careful perusal of this will give a good idea of the broad scope and practical work of this society, which is sure to do much toward advancing interest in Hispanic matters:

"On the 30th day of July, 1904, the deed of foundation of The Hispanic Society of America was placed on record.

"This instrument provides for the establishment in the city of New York of a public Spanish and Portuguese library and museum, to be in some measure a link between the English and Spanish speaking peoples.

"For about fourteen years Mr. ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON devoted his time and means to collecting rare Spanish books, maps, paintings, coins, manuscripts, and objects of archaeological interest. In the year 1904 about 40,000 books had been brought thus together in New York.

"On the 18th day of May, 1904, Mr. HUNTINGTON and his wife executed the deed of foundation to which reference has been made, with the idea of endowing a free public library, museum, and educational institution within the city of New York. Eight lots of land in Audubon Park were conveyed and \$350,000 granted as an endowment in this deed.

"The following were named as trustees: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, and Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse.

"On the following day these gentlemen met Mr. HUNTINGTON at No. 2 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, and proceeded to organize the Board of Trustees of the Hispanic Society, electing a Chairman and Secretary. Other officers also—a Treasurer, an Art Director, and a Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds—were elected. The Board of Trustees formally received the grant and accepted for themselves and their successors the trusts imposed.

"The Hispanic Society, though its home and headquarters are in America, and its origin is American, is an international organization in membership and in the scope and character of its work."

#### RÉSUMÉ OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS ADOPTED NOVEMBER 17, 1904.

The object of the society is the advancement of the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, literature, and history, and advancement of the study of the countries wherein Spanish and Portuguese are, or have been, spoken languages.

Its purposes are to promote the public welfare by actively advancing learning, and providing means for encouraging and carrying on the before-mentioned work within the State of New York; also by issuing publications from time to time, and by otherwise doing such things as may be necessary to fully accomplish its work.

A free public library, museum, and educational institution, containing objects of artistic, historic, and literary interest is to be established.

The management and control of the institution is in the hands of a board of five trustees. The trustees may receive gifts, bequests, or devises of property in harmony with the purposes of the institution, and in particular are constituted to receive from the founder, ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON, or from his wife, HELEN HUNTINGTON, such gifts under conditions to be prescribed in a foundation deed from Mr. HUNTINGTON.

The trustees are appointed by Mr. HUNTINGTON and named in the foundation deed, and vacancies in the board occurring during the life of the founder are to be filled by him, and after his death by election by the remaining trustees. Citizens of the United States only are eligible as trustees, who serve without compensation.

The board of trustees elects the President and Vice-Presidents of the Hispanic Society, a Secretary, a Foreign Corresponding Secretary, an Art Director, a Treasurer, a Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds, a Librarian, Curators, assistants, and such other officers or employees as may be necessary.

The powers and duties of the officers are such as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

The members of the Hispanic Society of America constitute an international body, limited in number to 100, in which number the members of the Board of Trustees are included *ex officio*. The members are elected by the Board of Trustees. An unlimited number of corresponding members may be elected by the Board of Trustees. An Advisory Board of 10 from the body of 100 members is to be elected. The Board of Trustees may also elect at their discretion honorary fellows of the Society. The constitution may be amended by the Board of Trustees or by the founder.

The Board of Trustees shall elect from among their number a chairman and an Executive Committee and such other committees as may be necessary.

The Executive Committee shall take charge of and invest the funds of the society in its name, and take all proper measures to provide means for its support; and they shall have the custody of the securities belonging to the invested funds of the society, subject to the order of the Board of Trustees.

The name of any person proposed as a candidate for election to membership of the Board of Trustees shall be submitted first to the Executive Committee.

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## THE STUDY OF SPANISH-AMERICAN LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, entered a strong plea for the awakening of greater interest throughout the United States in the Latin-American Republics at a meeting on April 30 at George Washington University, the first of a series planned to advance the study of Spanish-American law in the university. Mr. BARRETT declared that the people of this country greatly underestimated the intellectual advancement of the Latin-Americans.

"Practically any one of the diplomats in Washington from our sister Republics knows as much about our constitution and laws as the average Senator and Representative of the United States, and, moreover, we of this country know less about our neighbors than do the Europeans," said Mr. BARRETT. "It is time that we should appreciate the wonderful development of the Central and South American Republics, the citizens of which take such an interest in our land."

President C. W. NEEDHAM, of the University, presided at the meeting, which was called to hear an address by Prof. ERNEST G. LORENZEN, of the law school, on "The American Lawyer and Spanish-American Law." Professor LORENZEN recently made a tour of some of the Latin-American countries and made a special study of their law, which he treated thoroughly in the paper read at the meeting.

The speaker introduced his subject by calling attention to the rapid increase of our commercial relations with foreign nations and to the cordial relations existing between this country and the Republics to the south of us. As the result of this extension of commerce and amicable relationship with the countries of Central and South America, an interest in foreign law, and particularly in Spanish-American law, had become manifest.

In his remarks upon the history of Spanish-American law, the speaker said: "Without exaggeration, I think it may be said that the history of the law of no other modern nation presents a more romantic picture than the history of Spanish law," and he pointed to the conquest of Spain by Rome, its settlement by the Visigoths, its invasion by the Arabs, and described their influence upon Spanish law as shown in the *Fuero Juzgo*, and in the *Partidas*; he also alluded to the importance of the *Consulado del Mar* and the *Ordinances of Bilbao*. The historical remarks were followed by some general observations upon the fact that the private law in the Central and South American States is contained in codes. In discussing the commercial codes and their relation to the civil codes, the speaker dwelt at length upon the principle of freedom underlying Spanish-American law. "But it is freedom with due regard to the rights of all. Hence the necessity of keeping books; hence the principle of publicity embodied in the commercial registers concerning facts in which the public has a legitimate interest."

The attitude of the Central and South American countries toward foreigners and foreign corporations was alluded to in the following words: "We should expect to find a policy of liberality in this regard in all countries belonging to this new hemisphere, because the encouragement of immigration from foreign lands is to their interest. Self-interest, however, would extend equal rights only to those actually resident or domiciled within the country and withhold them



from the rest, as we, in fact, do in the matter of international copyright. It redounds to the credit of the South American States that no such unfair discriminations are generally made, and that the principle of equality is applied with scarcely an exception. \* \* \* In the matter of jurisdiction the Spanish law is more liberal also than the French, which regards French tribunals as existing primarily for the administration of justice in suits to which Frenchmen are parties, and on principle refuses to throw them open to suits between foreigners. Equality between natives and foreigners is the Spanish rule."

In the last part of his address the speaker compared the civil law of the Central and South American States and the common law of this country. "Here we find radical differences, produced by a variety of factors, historical, social, and economic—think of the influence of the church upon the law of marriage and divorce, the effect of feudalism upon the law of property. Universality of rule, so desirable in commercial law, is an impossibility in civil matters, since special local needs, based upon race, climate, and soil must be taken into account." He called attention to the absence of the doctrine of consideration in the civil law of obligations (the *causa obligationis* does not correspond to it) and, contrasting our law with the civil law in this respect, said: "How much more logical the civil law, which, without any technical rules as to sealed instruments or as to consideration, really attains the end contemplated—that of securing deliberation—by a simple provision as to form, prescribing for certain instruments a written form, for others the more solemn form of the so-called 'authentic act.'"

In his discussion of the law of succession, after a characterization of the principle of universal succession characteristic of the civil law as opposed to the common law, the speaker dwelt upon the "legitimate portion" in the law of wills. "Our principle, which enables a parent to disinherit a child for any cause whatever or without any cause whatsoever, is combated by them (the civil law countries) as immoral and productive of evil in practice. They all agree that in the absence of special circumstances a certain proportion of the estate should be left to the so-called reserved heirs." After reviewing some of the principal differences in the law of property and in family law, in the course of which the speaker outlined the Spanish property régime of *gananciales*, existing also in those States of our Union settled originally by Spanish colonists, the speaker concluded with a few words regarding the excellence of the Spanish-American codes as codes.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

## LIVE-STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1906.

Of the total \$292,253,829 reported as the valuation of Argentine exports for the year 1906, pastoral and agricultural products represent \$281,791,131, the former figuring for \$124,136,439 and the latter for \$157,654,692. Data issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Republic show the following export values of the leading items, as compared with 1905:

Articles.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wheat.....	2,357,718	2,924,485
Linseed.....	523,333	670,139
Maize.....	2,500,275	2,555,213
Bran.....	172,036	179,998
Flour.....	128,161	147,446
Hay.....	70,754	60,037
Cotton.....	14	235
Quebracho logs.....	285,775	303,094
Quebracho extract.....	42,319	33,162
Frozen mutton (carcasses).....	2,771,402	3,326,030
Frozen beef (quarters).....	161,087	163,761
Uncleaned wool.....	155,283	182,358
Sheepskins.....	25,758	26,857
Dried cattle hides.....	26,745	21,500
Salted hides.....	325	856
Dried horsehides.....	1,448	1,164
Jerked beef.....	7,678	24,670
Butter.....	4,172	5,424
Tallow.....	25,978	42,172
Horsehair.....	2,300	2,338

The destinations of the wheat, linseed, and maize shipments were as follows during 1906:

Country.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Maize.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom.....	266,988	36,344	265,786
France.....	29,246	31,043	124,354
Belgium.....	350,643	64,604	214,360
Germany.....	96,507	104,475	183,901
Italy.....	47,964	3,865	57,503
Spain.....	54,598	1,044	31,444
Holland.....	59,811	38,542	46,851
Russia.....			
Portugal.....	15,640	1,817	9,807
Denmark.....			
Orders.....	1,175,741	235,855	1,497,402
United States.....		5	330
Africa.....	16,713		7,463
Australia.....			
Mexico.....			
Cuba.....			4,334
Brazil.....	224,525	485	28,101
Chile.....	837	368	
Bolivia.....			9
Paraguay.....	10,530	2,536	1,507
Uruguay.....	682	1	15,558
Various.....	7,293	2,717	11,204
Total.....	2,357,718	523,333	2,500,275

Of the exports of cereals shipped "for orders" the greater share go to the United Kingdom. The same destination is covered for frozen meat, as out of a total numbering 2,771,402 mutton carcasses the United Kingdom received 2,716,672 and of 161,087 quarters of beef, 140,632 were shipped to British ports. Brazil and Cuba took most of the jerked beef.

Uncleansed wool destinations were as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom.....	14,508	United States.....	9,071
France.....	62,917	Brazil.....	119
Belgium.....	22,737	Chile.....	7
Germany.....	43,940	Uruguay.....	366
Italy.....	1,024		
Spain.....	46	Total.....	155,283
Holland.....	548		

The closure of the ports to exports of live cattle worked havoc in this branch of trade, the figures for the year being 2,945 head of cattle, 37,465 sheep, 4,345 horses, 1,665 donkeys, 14,854 mules, and 27 pigs. Most of the cattle and sheep went to Uruguay. On the other hand, among the animals imported for breeding purposes were: Cattle, 2,448; sheep, 7,802; horses, 975; donkeys, 273, and pigs, 313.

Large quantities of cattle were slaughtered, the various *frigoríficos* totaling 564,171 carcasses for their frozen-meat trade.

An estimate published in the *Boletín del Centro Nacional de Ingenieros Agrónomos* gives the following as the number of animals on the various ranges of the Republic:

Cattle.....	21,000,000	Goats.....	3,000,000
Sheep.....	80,000,000	Mules and donkeys.....	500,000
Horses.....	5,600,000	Pigs.....	800,000

The total value of these animals is estimated at \$1,500,000,000, and the same authority considers that the increase in national wealth produced by live stock can not be less than \$500,000,000 annually.

Total areas under cultivation in 1906 are given as 13,897,693 hectares, of which 5,692,268 were in wheat, 2,851,300 in maize, and 1,244,182 in linseed. In 1895 the total cultivated area was 4,862,005 hectares, wheat figuring for 2,049,668, maize for 1,246,182, and linseed, 1,020,715.

Railway lines have an extent of 19,794 kilometers and population statistics number the inhabitants as 5,960,595.

#### IMPORTS OF RAW SUGAR.

To offset the deficit caused by frost in the Argentine sugar crop the *Refinería Argentina* has imported 15,000 tons of raw sugar. Of the quantity imported, 4,500 tons are from Peru, 4,800 tons from Brazil, 3,500 tons from Mauritius, and 2,000 tons of beet sugar from Germany. The Brazilian sugar is reported very superior both as to quality and condition, less loss in weight being also reported.

**REPORT ON THE MAIZE CROP.**

The governmental report on the maize crop of the year 1906-7 in the Argentine Republic states that the protracted drought and the invasion of locusts have had so disastrous effect on the yield that the output for the year is reduced from 5,500,000 tons—the preliminary estimate—to 1,823,000 tons. Of this quantity, Buenos Ayres will furnish 1,050,000 tons; Santa Fé, 555,000 tons; Cordoba, 18,000 tons, and other districts the remaining 200,000 tons.

The official estimate of the crop of the preceding year was 4,950,000 tons, though the final results totaled about 1,000,000 tons below that figure. The quantity available for export is estimated at 300,000 tons, of which 100,000 tons have already been dispatched.

As the valuation of the year's maize crop has been \$247,000,000, instead of the \$82,035,000 reported at present, a great loss is indicated in this branch of agriculture.

**RENEWED SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.**

On March 14, 1907, the embargo on shipments of live stock from Buenos Ayres in accordance with the decree of April 20, 1906, was removed by governmental action, the disease which had necessitated the restriction of exports having been officially declared no longer existent.

This measure reopens the British market to Argentine cattle, and efforts are to be made to meet British requirements in the matter of animal products in general.

**PROJECTED RAILROADS.**

Various railroad companies of the Argentine Republic, such as the Southern, Western, Buenos Aires and Rosario, and Argentine Central have in project the construction of several railroad lines, authorization for part of which has already been requested from Congress, and that for the rest will be at the beginning of next session. The amounts which each company intends to invest in said lines are the following, in national currency: Southern Railroad, 80,971,400 *pesos*; Buenos Aires and Rosario, and Argentine Central railroads, 53,499,400 *pesos*; Buenos Aires and Pacific Railroad, 53,919,800 *pesos*; Buenos Aires Western Railroad, 46,963,100 *pesos*; Rural Steam Tramway, 20,617,900 *pesos*; total, 255,971,600 *pesos*.

The total number of kilometers of these projected lines is 4,334.

**NEW LAND-LAW REGULATIONS.**

The Argentine land law gives the lessee of public lands who has complied with the conditions of his lease the right to purchase up to one-half of the land so leased. The new regulations recently enacted state that the price to be paid for the land shall be fixed in the lease, as it would

not be fair to expect the tenant to pay a greater price at the end of his term as a result of improvements and increased value given to the land from his own work. The right of purchase was, however, only intended for the original lessee, and article 42 of the regulations now provides that half the land belonging to the State is to be free from such obligation if it should be decided to renew the lease of the land at the expiration of the former contract. All lots up to 2,500 hectares (1 hectare=2.47 acres) which are offered for direct sale for pastoral purposes must be duly measured and surveyed, and the sale must take place within ninety days of the publication of these details. The purchaser of a lot must within two years place thereon 500 sheep or goats and 80 cows, put up the necessary buildings, and plant 100 trees, also pay cost of measurement of the lot. No person or syndicate can lease more than 20,000 hectares; the term is for five years, and leases are nontransferable.

#### WOOL EXPORTS, 1900-1906.

The Argentine Department of Agriculture has published recently statistics relating to the wool exports of the country, and a report on the conditions of the wool industry since 1885 and up to 1906.

From 1900 to 1906 these exports were as follows:

Year.	Exported.	Official value in gold.	Year.	Exported.	Official value in gold.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
1900.....	101,113	\$27,991,561	1903.....	192,989	\$50,424,168
1901.....	228,358	44,666,483	1904.....	168,599	48,355,002
1902.....	197,936	45,810,740	1905.....	191,007	64,312,927

In 1906 there were exported 394,253 bales of wool (1 bale=400 kilograms), no value being given therefor.

#### THE BANK OF THE ARGENTINE NATION IN 1906.

In February, 1907, the president of the "Bank of the Argentine Nation" submitted his report for the year 1906 to the Minister of Finance of the Republic. The figures contained therein show that the year was closed with a net profit of 4,413,996 *pesos*, national currency, the largest ever obtained up to the present date, and which represents an 8½ per cent on the capital. In accordance with the respective law, this sum has been added to the capital and reserve fund, which amount to 53,773,388 *pesos*, national currency, and 3,695,796 *pesos*, gold. Private deposits have increased nearly 20,000,000 *pesos*, national currency. The amount of internal drafts bought and sold was 578,000,000 *pesos*, national currency, an increase over the previous year of 176,000,000 *pesos*. The general movement of capital amounted to 7,664,000,000 *pesos*, national currency, an increase of 2,100,000,000 *pesos*.

## PROHIBITION OF BRITISH HAMS.

A Buenos Ayres special to the "London Times" says that, in consequence of the inferior quality of some of the hams which come from England, the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has decided not to permit their introduction after April 15, unless accompanied by a certificate of good quality issued by the British sanitary authorities and indorsed by the Argentine consulates in England.

## BOLIVIA.

## FOREIGN TRADE IN 1905.

United States Minister SORSBY has reported from La Paz concerning the foreign trade of Bolivia during the year 1905, the latest year for which complete statistics are available. The figures given differ somewhat from those supplied the International Bureau of the American Republics by the Minister from Bolivia to the United States, Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN, and published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for December, 1906. As stated in the latter report, the values were the official values according to customs appraisements and not the real or commercial values, which are naturally somewhat greater. This may explain the discrepancy observable by a comparison of the two sets of statistics, as Minister SORSBY's figures are much in excess of those previously published.

The international commerce of Bolivia is valued at \$33,439,429 in American currency, as against \$25,249,396 for the year 1904, an improvement in the position of the country's commerce of \$8,190,033 for the period stated. The imports for the year 1905 are stated at \$13,377,380 in value, as against \$10,145,751 for the year 1904, and the exports for the year 1905 at \$20,062,049, as against \$15,103,645 for 1904, thus demonstrating an increase of \$3,231,629 and \$4,958,404, respectively, in the imports and exports of the country for the one year, 1904-5. The origin of the imports are classed in the following order: Germany first, Great Britain second, Chile third, Peru fourth, the United States fifth, Argentine Republics sixth, France seventh, Italy eighth, Belgium ninth, Spain tenth, Ecuador eleventh, and all other countries combined not reaching \$48. There is no classification of the imports, but the exports are classed as follows for 1905: Tin, \$12,582,467; india rubber, \$3,516,515; silver, \$1,847,205; copper, \$1,187,842; bismuth, \$722,978; gold, \$18,776; and lead, antimony, wolfram, cobalt, coca, quina, coffee, etc., \$186,266.

## IMMIGRATION LAW PROMULGATED MARCH 18, 1907.

SECTION I.—*Concerning the immigrant and his privileges.*

ARTICLE 1. An immigrant is any alien agricultural or industrial worker, under 60 years of age, who, upon proof of good moral character and efficiency, desires to locate in the Republic.

ART. 2. The immigrant who comes to locate in the country shall enjoy, at the present time, the following privileges:

(a) The right to travel to his place of destination over the railways and highways of the Republic.

This right extends to his wife and male children over 18 years of age.

(b) The right to transport his baggage free of duty.

By baggage is understood: His bed and domestic kitchen and household utensils; the tools of his trade or profession, and a firearm for hunting purposes.

(c) The right to occupy public lands for agricultural purposes, stock raising, or useful industries.

Each immigrant may occupy 50 hectares, the valuation of which is fixed at 10 cents per hectare.

(d) Children over 14 years of age shall have the right to 25 hectares.

(e) The right to enjoy easy terms in the payment of the land that he occupies.

These terms are understood to be the following: The immigrant may pay in cash or in five yearly installments. In the latter case, 5 per cent annually will be added to the value of the lands occupied. The immigrant may commence to pay the yearly installments beginning with the third year of his occupancy, with a 5 per cent reduction on the amounts paid in advance.

(f) The right to request of the Immigration Office such data, suggestions, recommendations, and accommodations as may be granted him in conformity with these rules and regulations.

SECTION II.—*Concerning the distribution and ownership of lands.*

ART. 3. The immigrant who observes the requisites prescribed by these rules and regulations has the right to acquire public lands under the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

ART. 4. The lots shall be surveyed and marked by the engineers commissioned by the Department of Colonization and Agriculture, and the adjudication shall be made by means of a deed.

ART. 5. The immigrants may freely select the land they desire in the designated immigration zones, paying the price fixed, and in accordance with the conditions specified in article 2.

ART. 6. Children over 18 years of age shall have the right to acquire lots to locate upon separately whenever they so request.

ART. 7. The immigrant who possesses a certain lot may acquire, by

purchase or other regular means, not exceeding two more lots, but only after three years of residence or actual cultivation of his lot.

ART. 8. No immigrant shall possess more than three lots by purchase, mortgage, or any other means.

ART. 9. In case of a division of an inheritance the division of a lot of less than 16 hectares shall not be permitted.

ART. 10. The lots shall be delivered with their respective measurements and demarcation.

ART. 11. On measuring the lots an intervening lot shall be left between each adjudication.

ART. 12. Deeds or titles for immigrants are divided into two classes—provisional and definite.

(a) The first class of titles shall be signed by the agent of the Government and delivered to the immigrants who acquire lands on time payments. The second class of titles shall be signed by the Government, and in the presence of the Notary of the Treasury, and shall be delivered to such immigrants as shall have paid their indebtedness.

(b) The provisional or definite titles shall be delivered without charge to the immigrants at their request.

(c) In case of a purchase on time, the immigrant shall not alienate, hypothecate nor subject the lands or improvements made thereon to any incumbrance, it being understood that both the lands and the improvements are pledged to the Public Treasury until complete payment of the lot is made.

This provision does not include the case of a legitimate inheritance, in which the property will pass to the heir with its mortgages and incumbrances.

(d) The provisional and definite titles shall be recorded in a special book in the Bureau of Labor, and shall also be registered in the Notarial Office of the Treasury.

(e) In the premise or body of the definite titles there shall be set forth: First, the exact description of the boundaries of the lot; second, the length and directions of the dividing lines; third, the square surface and the names of the adjoining lots, and fourth, the conditions and obligations to which the purchasing colonists are subject. Each deed must contain a small plan of the property.

ART. 13. Every immigrant who, within two years from acquiring his title calculated from the date of entry into possession, has not established his permanent residence nor begun the cultivation of the land, shall lose the right to the lot, which shall be sold at public auction, after having been duly advertised.

From the product of the sale there shall be deducted, in the first place, the amount of the indebtedness to the State, then the indebtedness to which the property is subject, and the remainder shall be delivered to the immigrant, and in his absence deposited in the National Treasury.



SECTION III.—*Concerning the bureau of information and the reception of immigrants.*

ART. 14. The consulates of the Republic in general, and especially the consular offices at Hamburg, Vienna, Antwerp, Barcelona, Paris, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Lyon, London, Liverpool, Genoa, Naples, Rome, Turin, Milan, Lisbon, Stockholm, Berne, and Geneva, hereby become emigration offices for emigrants, and direct agents of the Government.

ART. 15. It is the duty of these offices to procure for immigrants and industrial workers who so request detailed information concerning the country and its natural, commercial, and industrial conditions; to use their influence in negotiating for accommodations for moving the immigrant and advantageous conditions of transportation, especially with the steamship companies, with whom they may treat for a reduction, which is generally granted to groups of immigrants.

To this end the Department of Colonization will forward propaganda publications in the principal languages, and all the suggestions and instructions that may be necessary.

ART. 16. The bureaus of information shall have a special subvention to pay the expenses of propaganda.

ART. 17. The emigration agents shall send with each group of immigrants a list of the persons who compose the group, giving the following information: Name of the steamer carrying the group, date of sailing, Christian and surname of the immigrant, his age, sex, condition (single, married, or widowed), nationality, occupation, whether he can read or write, point of embarkation, and place of destination. It shall also be indicated whether the immigrants come in a private capacity or whether they are contracted for by immigration or colonization companies.

ART. 18. The emigration agents shall require of the free immigrants a certificate of the municipal district from which they come, setting forth their character, trade, or profession, and their known personal conditions.

ART. 19. If the emigration should be made collectively under the direction of companies or at the request of a private person, the official agent of the Government shall intervene in the contract and shall attend to the embarking of the immigrants and other matters related thereto. In addition he shall see that the emigration companies state the truth to the immigrants and explain the conditions of the contract, so that they may not be deceived by promises and exaggerated statements which would result in injury to the country.

ART. 20. There shall be established in the Department of Colonization and Agriculture a special office called the "Bureau of Labor," which shall have exclusive charge of immigration matters.

ART. 21. The Bureau of Labor shall arrange to receive the immigrants, arrange for the transportation of their persons and baggage, designate the lots of land they are to occupy, and find occupation for them if they are artisans or professional men. The Bureau of Labor shall register them in the proper book and obtain for them all kinds of accommodations until they are settled.

ART. 22. Said Bureau shall keep a registration book of immigrants, giving all particulars in each case; also a register book of the lots of land adjudicated, and a book or books of receipts and disbursements.

ART. 23. The funds appropriated for the promotion of immigration shall be disbursed by this Bureau.

ART. 24. Persons desiring to contract immigrants among individuals who privately set out for this country as well as in the immigration centers of Europe must negotiate with the Bureau of Labor if they wish to enjoy the privileges of these rules and regulations, in which case they shall request permission in writing of the Department of Colonization before landing the immigrants, stating the number of individuals they desire to bring in, the work at which they are to be employed, and their submission to the provisions of these rules and regulations.

ART. 25. Private contracts with immigrants made without fulfilling the foregoing conditions shall not enjoy any of the privileges granted by these rules and regulations.

ART. 26. In the capitals of the Department immigration committees shall be formed, composed of the prefect of the Department, a member of the municipal council, and a secretary of election, the latter officer being salaried, and these committees shall cooperate with the main office of the Bureau of Labor in all of their works, especially in the location and settlement of the immigrants in the zones and regions to which they are destined.

#### SECTION IV.—*Funds for propaganda.*

ART. 27. The following shall be considered special funds for the promotion of immigration: Those set aside in the budget of the respective Department for this purpose.

ART. 28. The inversion of these funds and of others that may be appropriated for the purpose shall be for publications of propaganda, the payment of passage to private transportation companies, and expenses of the Bureau of Labor and of the immigration offices in Europe.

#### SECTION V.—*Rights and obligations of immigrants.*

ART. 29. In addition to the special privileges granted in these rules and regulations immigrants shall enjoy the guarantees conceded to foreigners by the political constitution of the State.

ART. 30. Immigrants must obey the laws of the country and observe the special immigration and colonization rules and regulations that the authorities may enact.

ART. 31. Centers of immigration having one hundred families shall have schools for both sexes supported by the State.

ART. 32. The Department of Colonization and Agriculture is charged with the execution of the present decree.

**IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1907.**

The merchandise imported into Bolivia from New York and San Francisco during the months of March and April, 1907, according to reports from the Bolivian consuls at the mentioned ports, was as follows:

	March.		April.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
New York via—	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mollendo .....	19,386	156,191.68	13,022	128,873.40
Antofagasta .....	1,827	30,633.90	1,602	28,097.42
Arica .....	32	1,658.13	92	2,107.31
Rosario .....	354	10,982.00	177	5,166.70
Para .....	5	111.00	230	1,350.87
Montevideo .....	22	410.06	133	2,385.93
Total .....	21,626	199,986.77	15,256	167,981.63
San Francisco via—				
Mollendo .....		94,129.40		28,689.02
Antofagasta .....		310.90		2,377.40
Arica .....		75.00		
Total .....		94,515.30		31,066.42

The total value of merchandise imported into Bolivia from New York and San Francisco during the first four months of 1907 was \$1,151,442.35.

**BANK STATEMENT, 1906.**

According to the reports for the year 1906, the net profits of Bolivian banks were as follows:

	Bolivianos.
National Bank .....	508,274.13
Argandoña Bank .....	369,923.06
Industrial Bank .....	265,454.31
Agricultural Bank .....	115,408.85
Hypothecary Bank of Bolivia .....	68,082.76

**TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN 1905-6.**

The annual report of the Director-General of the Bolivian telegraph service covering the year 1905-6 states that from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, eight new lines were established within the Republic.

During 1905, 7,159,753 words were transmitted, and during the first four months of 1906 a total of 2,495,808.

Receipts for 1905 were 82,359 *bolivianos*, and for the first four months of 1906, 39,640 *bolivianos*.

NOTE.—At the request of the Bolivian Minister the following correction is made: In the April BULLETIN, page 837, under the heading "Exports of Tin in 1906;" in line 5, for "kilograms of tin in bars," read "kilograms of *barrilla* of tin."

## BRAZIL.

### COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

According to information published in the *Revue Diplomatique* of April 21, 1907, the Brazilian Government, on April 13, 1907, denounced all the perpetual clauses—still in effect—of the treaty of commerce and navigation of January 8, 1826, between Brazil and France, and the additional articles of June 7 of the same year. These clauses and articles will become ineffective on July 13, 1907.

As proof that the trade and maritime relations between the two countries will in no wise suffer from this denunciation, it is cited that the treaties of the same nature which Brazil then concluded with other powers lapsed a long time ago without prejudice to the countries signing them nor will this denunciation be prejudicial to a new commercial agreement.

### TARIFF REGULATIONS.

The Brazilian Budget Law for 1907 contains the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1. The import consumption duties established under the tariff sanctioned by decree No. 3617 of March 19, 1900, as modified by the laws—No. 1144, dated December 30, 1903, No. 1313 of December 30, 1904, and No. 1452 of December 30, 1905, except as regards the unamended tariff Nos. 704, 705, 707, and 740 (solely in respect of barbed fence wire and hooks for the same)—are to remain in force, with the following alterations:

The duty fixed by the above-named law—No. 1452—on grape juice is to be levied per kilogram, gross weight. The duties leviable on the undermentioned articles are fixed at the following rates:

	Reis.
Asses, mules, and horses, except sucking animals and animals for breeding purposes, which are admitted free of duty.....head..	60
Mutton preserved by a refrigerating process.....kilogram..	200

	Reis.
Straw of rye, wheat, oats, and other straw for bottle or demijohn envelopes, and various other packing purposes.....kilogram..	200
Dried and salted meat (xarque).....do....	200
Paper for unrolling (de descarga) on reels, to protect the printing of newspapers on rotary machines.....kilogram..	10
Sisal for reapers and binders.....do....	40
Automobiles (carts or vessels) destined for industrial services, the conveyance of materials and transport of goods.....ad valorem..	5 p. et.
Kinosol (placed in class 11, in the lysol, etc., group), when recognized by official analysis to be solely a disinfectant.....25 per cent, viz kilogram..	600
Trunks of the black poplar, asp, white poplar, and other white woods suitable for the manufacture of match wood (under tariff No. 330)....cubic meter..	20,000
Metallic frit or glazing, white or colored, for ceramic or iron wares (under tariff No. 659).....20 per cent, viz kilogram..	60
Rubberoid, assimilated to galvanized sheets for roofs (tariff No. 728).kilogram..	100
Typewriters, linotypes, and cash registers are to be dutiable under tariff No. 1009.	

ART. 2. Goods enumerated in Nos. 93 and 95 (barley in the grain), 96, 97, 98, 100, and 101 of Class VII of the tariff (cereals), according to article 1 of the law No. 1452 of December 30, 1905, continue to be liable to the tax of 2 per cent in gold.

#### PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The Brazilian law governing patents of invention and the regulations covering the application therefor are contained in decree No. 8820 of December 30, 1882. This decree provides that applicants for patents in Brazil shall deposit in the first section of the head office of the Ministry of Industry in Rio de Janeiro a report or description, in duplicate, in which the invention, its use and purpose, shall be accurately described; and therewith there shall be deposited, in duplicate, all plans, drawings, and models necessary for the perfect comprehension of the invention, so that, with the explanation in the report, any competent person can understand the claims of the inventor and employ his discovery, apply it to further discoveries, or make use of the improvements it introduces. The concluding paragraph should sum up the claims of the inventor and the limits of the rights sought. At the beginning of the first page of the report there must be a description of the invention, in the shape of a title paragraph, written in Portuguese, without correction, underlining, or erasures, initialed on each sheet and dated and signed by the inventor or his representative. The report itself may be in any language, subject to the requirement that certified translations of it must be furnished, but this title paragraph must be in Portuguese, authenticated as indicated. The report describing the invention, together with all the plans and papers connected with it, must be deposited as indicated. The inventor or his representative shall then petition the minister of industry for the patent, referring to the report deposited.

A separate petition must be filed for each invention. The petition must contain the name, nationality, profession, domicile or present abode of the petitioner, the nature of his invention, with its purpose or application, in accordance with the documents accompanying the report filed in the department, without any restriction or reserve.

The securing of a patent in Brazil involves an expense of from \$65 up, indefinitely, including the attorneys' fees, the difference depending upon the nature of the invention and the ease or difficulty of proving the claims, publication expenses, and fees for experts, as well as certain tax charges.

Provisional titles or temporary patent rights will be granted in certain cases. It is provided that if an inventor, before obtaining full patent rights, proposes to make experiments with his invention or to make exhibition of the same in an official or semiofficial way, he shall deposit a report upon his invention as in the case of regular patents, except that it need not be in duplicate, and shall then petition for a provisional title or patent for whatever period he may wish, but not to exceed three years. The provisional title will thereupon be given without further formality by the Minister of Industry; but it is provided that if the inventor shall use his invention for industrial purposes without obtaining a regular patent, he shall lose his right to priority guaranteed from the date of the deposit of his original papers.

If within the term of his provisional title the inventor shall petition for full patent rights, he shall be allowed to add to, subtract from, or substitute in the deposits he has already made, or may withdraw them altogether at the close of the term, with the permission of the Government. In the case of an official or semiofficial exhibition the Government may grant, upon its own initiative, provisional titles for inventions exhibited, when the necessary papers have been filed with the department.

#### TRADE-MARKS.

The rights secured by trade-marks are regulated by law No. 1336 of September 24, 1904, which modified decree No. 8343 of October 14, 1887, and by decree No. 5424 of January 10, 1905, which approved the regulations for the execution of said law.

As defined by the law in reference, a registered trade-mark shall consist of anything that the law does not prohibit and which distinguishes the article from others which are identical or similar, but of different origin, including any name, essential or common denomination, firm, or company, letter or number, provided it is of distinctive nature.

The trade-mark may consist of any sign or illustration which shall distinguish the article from others which are identical or similar, but

of different origin, provided that the regulations governing the case be observed (article 21).

Size and colors alone can not constitute a trade-mark.

Trade-marks may be employed both on articles themselves and on wrappers or receptacles which are to contain them.

The wrappers or receptacles which are to be stamped with the trade-mark should be of typical or characteristic type to distinguish them from those in common use for the wrapping or packing of products and merchandise and can not be registered for exclusive use as they are already public property.

If the trade-mark asked for contains any facsimile, design, representation, etc., of medals, prizes, or diplomas obtained at exhibitions, the interested parties must show proof that they have really obtained such awards and shall present the original titles or authentic certificates which will be restored to them after the registration of the mark.

No marks will be registered which consist of (1) public, official, national, or foreign arms, blazons, or orders whose use has not been distinctly authorized; (2) names of firms or companies which the petitioner has no right to employ; (3) the name of a locality or establishment which is not the origin of the article, whether this name is fictitious, remote, or not; (4) words, pictures, or designs which offend private or public decency; (5) reproductions of another mark which is already registered for similar articles; (6) exact or partial imitation of a mark already registered for a similar article which might mislead or confuse the purchaser, such imitation to be declared to exist if the two marks can not be distinguished without careful examination.

In the authorization referred to above, in No. 1, the national arms are not included, since they may not be used for any trade-mark, their use being confined to the Departments and establishments of the Republic. No marks may bear fancy medals which might be confused with those granted by exhibitions.

Trade-marks will not be granted (1) for chemical preparations without the name of the manufacturer of the article and the place of origin; (2) for national manufactures in a foreign language without the name of the manufacturer, of the factory, and the locality of the same or the declaration *Industria Nacional* written in clear characters, which declaration, however, is insufficient when the marks are intended to distinguish alimentary articles or substances.

The registration will hold good for fifteen years, after which period it may be renewed. The registration will, however, lose its effect if the owner does not make use of the mark within a period of three years after registration.

To obtain the registration of a trade-mark the party interested or his legal representative must send in a petition, accompanied by three copies of the mark, containing (1) a description of what the mark is, with full explanations as to its characteristics; (2) a reproduction in the form of a drawing, design, impression, or similar process of the mark with all accessories, including the ink which it is proposed to use; (3) a declaration as to the character of the trade or industry for which it is to be employed, together with the profession of the petitioner and his domicile; (4) the petitioner or his legal representative when describing the mark may declare that the same mark may vary as to size or colors and arrangement of the colors.

Both the petition and the copies of the mark should be on strong paper 33 centimeters in height and 22 centimeters in breadth, with a margin, for binding purposes, without folds or joints, all to be stamped dated, and signed. These dispositions are applicable to foreign trade-marks.

The secretary of the *Junta Comercial* (Board of Trade) or the official appointed by the chief inspector shall, so soon as any petition is presented to him for registration, certify the day and hour of presentation on each of the models, and shall also give a receipt for the same, if requested to do so, and after the annotation of the petition shall submit it for dispatch.

So soon as the registration is granted, the secretary of the junta or the official of the Commercial Inspection Department shall certify the same on each copy of the mark and shall cause the petition to be filed, together with one of the said copies, marking it with a number, which shall be noted on the remaining copies and handed back to the petitioner.

Within thirty days from the date of registration of the mark the interested party shall publish in the Federal or State official organ the certificate of said registration, together with the explanation of the characteristics of the mark, both to be transcribed textually from the description treated of, and shall, within the period of sixty days from said date, deposit in the *Junta Comercial* of Rio de Janeiro one of the models and one copy of the official organ in which the publication referred to in the first part of this article has been made.

If desired, the publication may include the design or reproduction of the mark.

So soon as the registration of the mark has been made in any State in accordance with the clauses of this article and the subsequent deposit made a certificate of the same shall be published in the *Diario Oficial* of the Union.

If the periods in this article are exceeded the deposit of the mark can not be made, but the owner of the mark has a right to deposit it afresh.



Further, the deposit of the mark which is to be registered can not be made unless the above rules are complied with.

#### TRADE CLASSIFICATION OF COFFEES.

Associations of coffee men in Brazil have formally adopted the New York Coffee Exchange classifications of the berry for all their purposes, the *Associação Commercial* of Santos recently adding its final indorsement. The New York method is actually in vogue in the largest consuming market in the world. The committee of the Santos association took occasion in its report to formally outline the rules of classification thus adopted and prepared a table showing the equivalents of the several grades and their more common defects. There are nine grades of coffee recognized by these coffee authorities, as follows:

Type.	Quantity of imperfect beans per half-pound tins.	Extra margin allowed.
1	0	No imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
2	6	About 6 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
3	13	About 25 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
4	29-30	About 40 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
5	57-58	About 50 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
6	115-118	About 70 imperfect beans (green, broken, etc.).
7	200	In these low qualities the classification of the coffee is influenced by its appearance.
8	450	
9	850	

#### NEAREST EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERFECT BEANS.

- 3 shells (eonehas) equal to 1 black bean.
- 5 green beans equal to 1 black bean.
- 5 broken beans equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 scorched beans equal to 1 black bean.
- 5 soft or badly threshed beans equal to 1 black bean.
- 1 large stone equal to 2 to 3 black beans.
- 1 medium-sized stone equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 to 3 small stones equal to 1 black bean.
- 1 large twig equal to 2 to 3 black beans.
- 1 medium-sized twig equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 to 3 small twigs equal to 1 black bean.
- 1 large husk equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 to 3 small husks equal to 1 black bean.
- 1 pod (coco) equal to 1 black bean.
- 2 sailors (Marinheiros) equal to 2 black beans.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES, JANUARY, 1907.

The customs revenues of the principal Brazilian ports for the month of January, 1907, were as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year being given for purposes of comparison:

Custom-house.	1907.	1906.
Rio de Janeiro.....	9,366:4008071	6,358:1668368
Santos.....	3,947:3678574	2,475:1838865
Ceara.....	501:8958657	317:8278036
Perambuco.....	1,970:1718915	1,454:0118120
Espírito Santo.....	50:4178035	14:1988124
Recebedoria de Rio de Janeiro.....	2,275:6388103	1,861:2738208
Collectoria Federal São Paulo.....	501:2548213	420:4278708
Paranaguá.....	297:6178764	138:9438724

The official figures for other Brazilian ports have not yet been published:

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION IN SÃO PAULO.

Conditions governing immigration and colonization in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, as regulated by law No. 1045 of December 27, 1906, are as follows:

##### SECTION I.

ARTICLE I. There shall be considered as immigrants, as regard this law, such foreigners of less than 60 years of age who, in families or singly, come to settle on State territory as agricultural laborers, day laborers, artisans or skilled workmen and who have produced proof of their morality and fitness for work; the said foreigners having been conveyed as third-class passengers either at their own expense or with their passages paid in full or in part by the State, by municipalities or by private agricultural or colonizing societies.

The age, morality, and fitness of the immigrant must be proved by certificates from the authorities at his last place of residence or by other trustworthy documents.

ART. 2. The shipping companies or shippers who convey immigrants to the State may not book any persons for conveyance on their vessels who are suffering from any contagious disease or having any organic or physical defect which would incapacitate them for work; lunatics, beggars, vagabonds, criminals nor persons over 60 years of age except when they come with their families.

For the infraction of this article the agent of the shipping company or shippers to whom the ships belong and consignees in the State will be held responsible and will pay a fine of from 100\$000 to 1:000\$000 which will be doubled on the repetition of the offense.

ART. 3. To every immigrant arriving under the conditions of Article I shall be granted the following advantages:

I. Disembarkation of himself and his belongings free of duty as laid down in the fiscal law of the Union.

II. Transport from the quay to the *hospederia* or quarters at his destination in the interior of the State.

III. Board and lodging at State expense for a period of six days counting from the day of disembarkation.

IV. Granting of employment, through the official agency of colonization and work in such branch of business or industry as is most fitted to the ability and capacity of the immigrant.

V. Transport from the hotel to the railway station nearest to the district of the State where employment is to be given.

ART. 4. In case the immigrant is prevented by illness from leaving for his destination within the period referred to in No. III of the pre-

ceeding article, he will be given board and lodging and medical attention at the expense of the State so long as the illness lasts.

Except in case of illness, the immigrant shall not remain in the hotel for more than six days unless granted special leave by Government when board and lodging will be paid for according to the rate laid down by decree.

ART. 5. Such immigrants as are on their way to State and municipal colonies, or colonies belonging to private individuals having contracts with the Government, shall have the right to board and lodging in the hotels until sent to their destinations.

ART. 6. Such immigrants as do not desire to participate in the advantages granted by this law shall expressly declare the fact to the Inspector of Immigration or one of his officers at the time when inspection is made, either on board the vessel or in such place as is appointed for the reception and examination of third-class passengers at Santos.

ART. 7. The agents and consignees of the ships which are bringing immigrants to this State must advise the Inspector of Immigration in the port of Santos at least three days before the arrival of the vessel or vessels as to their number, in order that he may have sufficient time to arrange for their disembarkation and dispatch to the interior.

If no such advice is given, the immigrants have the right to remain on board for thirty-six hours after the arrival of the vessel on which have traveled.

ART. 8. No company or private person may, without the authorization of the Inspector of Immigration undertake the disembarkation of the immigrants, their clothes or their baggage. Any person infringing this rule will be fined 50\$000 for each immigrant and 100\$000 if the offense is repeated.

ART. 9. The following persons have a right to repatriation at the expense of the State:

I. Widows and orphans of immigrants who as agricultural laborers employed on estates or as themselves possessors of lots in the colonies, when the death of the head of the family takes place within two years after his arrival in the State and provided that they are without means of sustenance.

II. Such immigrants as, within the same period, fall ill or are the victims of accidents which incapacitate them from work when they are employed as mentioned in the foregoing section.

ART. 10. The Government will allow for repatriation, besides a third-class passage to the port nearest to their destination, a sum of 100\$000 to 200\$000 according to the size of the immigrants' family.

ART. 11. During the two years after their arrival in the State, free support shall be given to immigrants employed as agricultural

laborers with private persons or in the colonies by the general defenders of the rights of orphans and absent persons, in actions and other means laid down by law for the collection of wages for agricultural labor. In the Tribunal of Justice this aid shall be given by the Procurator-General of the State.

ART. 12. In such actions as are referred to above, the cost will be reckoned by one half.

ART. 13. The payment of these costs can only be exacted after the end of the process by sentence, agreement, renunciation of the action or other legal measure which fixes the responsibility in the actions treated of in article 11.

If the action goes to a higher court, the preparation of the briefs will, when payable by the laborer, be at half price.

ART. 14. Agricultural immigrants who come at their own expense and are employed on estates or are themselves possessors of lots in the colonies, shall have refunded to them by the Government the amount which they spent on their passages from the port of embarkation to Santos, so long as it is a question of families composed of at least three persons fit for work and over the age of 12 years.

The same concession will be granted to a bachelor of less than 21 years of age who comes out to join his parents already employed in agriculture in the State.

ART. 15. Immigrants who have resided in the country previously but who have remained less than five years in the employ of private planters or in the colonies, will have no right to the enjoyment of the above privilege on their return to the State.

ART. 16. Immigrants can not claim the refunding of their passage money unless they apply for the same within two years from the date of their arrival.

## SECTION II.

ART. 17. The Government shall, for the fostering of immigration, either for paid labor or for concessions in the colonies, take the following measures:

ART. 18. They shall grant a subsidy of so much per head for each immigrant to the shipping companies or shippers, who possess vessels with the necessary qualifications, in accordance with the special dispositions laid down by decree.

ART. 19. This subvention shall be granted free to any company or shippers who conform to the regulations in force, provided the number of immigrants marked for any one year is not exceeded.

The Government shall, if it considers advisable, suspend the shipping of immigrants and reduce the subvention before the number referred to above is reached, provided that 60 days' notice be given before such suspension or reduction to all the companies or shippers interested.

ART. 20. When it is judged convenient to foster immigration from new sources the Government shall make contracts for conditions as shall best guarantee the interests of the State.

ART. 21. The Government shall issue orders, in agreement with the shipping companies, for tickets for calling immigrants for employment by private planters or in the colonies in accordance with the regulations in force for the execution of this service.

ART. 22. When agricultural or colonizing societies or private individuals introduce into the State, at their own expense, immigrants fit for agricultural labor, whether as paid laborers or as possessors of lots in the colonies, the Government shall refund to such societies or private individuals the whole or part of the sum expended by them for the immigrant, together with his third-class passage from his port of embarkation to Santos, after the immigrants have been settled and all regulations complied with which are established for the best interests of the State.

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ART. 41. So soon as the definite titles have been granted to the concessionaries the colonies shall be declared emancipated.

The Government will then give up the administration of the colony but will, if deemed convenient, maintain the instruction camp.

Animals for breeding purposes, the mill, implements, plows, and cattle in the colony will be transferred gratis to a syndicate to be formed by all the concessionaries of the lots and to be worked and maintained on the cooperative system.

ART. 42. So long as the colony is not emancipated the Government will maintain on it besides the personnel and laborers:

1. A director to look after the good order and proper carrying out of regulations in the colony, with a salary of 5:000\$ per annum.

A physician who will periodically visit the colony, come when summoned and attend sick persons, charging for the same a stipulated fee.

3. An assistant to look after the clerical work of the administration with a salary of 2:400\$ per annum.

ART. 43. The Government shall nominate from the numbers of the agricultural class or other fit residents in the State, Brazilians or foreigners, a special delegate for each nationality represented among the immigrants settled in the colonies. This delegate, who shall serve without salary, shall be called Director of Colonization of the respective nationality and shall act as intermediary between the administration of the colony or Government and the concessionaries for any claims that they may wish to make, and shall also act as their adviser and guide and help them when newly arrived to get accustomed to the country.

ART. 44. The extension of dates for the payment of installments

in the case provided for in this law will only be granted to concessionaires who cultivate their own lots and live on the same.

ART. 45. The said payment of installments will be extended over a period of ten years to colonies which the Government shall create on the Sorocabana railway line or in the districts which are fallow or far distant from means of transport while the lots may be of 50 hectares.

The Government may, however, grant a definite title to all concessionaires who shall have completed three years of continuous residence and cultivation and have improved the land to the extent of 1:000\$ in value.

ART. 46. The Government is empowered to found colonies in conjunction with the owners of the land; the Government to mark out the lots and pay the owner the price for the half acquired by it, the lots to be divided alternately and evenly between the two parties.

1. The proprietor of the land shall have to submit to certain conditions for the sale of the lots which shall fall to him, as also to the clauses inserted in the contract that shall be drawn up, which will give the best guaranty for the carrying out of the said contract.

2. On the creation of such colonies, the rules for their administration, the concession of the lots to the Government, and the advantages and aid to be granted to the colonists to be settled there shall be fixed by decree in every case.

ART. 47. When companies or private individuals propose to found and maintain colonies on their own estates, under the same conditions and with the same advantages as the Government offers to official colonies, they shall be granted, besides the refunding of the passage money of the immigrants and other favors allowed by this law, a premium of 10:000\$ for every fifty families settled on such colonies.

These favors will only be granted as laid down in the contracts in which the Government will insert clauses to guarantee the best interests of the State.

ART. 48. When companies propose to colonize uncultivated lands on such of their lines as are open to traffic, the Government will grant them the right to disappropriate the said lands if they belong to private individuals and also will grant them a free concession for fallow lands within a radius of 20 kilometers on each side of the said line, provided that they measure it out and divide it into lots and settle thereon families of agricultural colonists on conditions to be laid down by contract.

Fallow lands, after having been measured and divided into lots by the companies, shall be divided equally between the Government and the concessionaires into alternate lots, each party to pay half expenses.

ART. 49. The Government will pay part of the expenses of measuring and dividing up lands to such municipalities as propose to found and maintain colonies at their own expense, on conditions which will assure the founding of such colony.

ART. 50. For the division and populating of private estates, the Government may make contracts on the following conditions:

1. The owner must show a clear title to the land which is to be colonized and shall undertake to perform the following at his own expense—

(a) To divide the land into lots of 25 or 50 hectares according as the lots are at a maximum distance of 12 kilometers from the railway or nearest touching point for steamers or from lands far distant from means of transport.

(b) To build roads connecting the lots and the colonies with the main highways.

(c) To build a house on each lot in accordance with the type approved by the Government.

(d) To clear the ground, cultivate it, and make pastures on an area to be determined by the contract.

2. When the lots are prepared in this manner and the proper number of families of colonists or immigrants, as arranged in the contract, are settled, the Government will pay for each lot with its improvements and cultivation a price which shall not exceed 2:500\$000.

3. The Government shall grant the period of from five to ten years, according to the position of the lot, to the recently arrived immigrants for the payment of installments to the State for the said lot and a provisional title shall be granted on the payment of the first installment and the definite title on the payment of the last.

4. In contracts made in accordance with this article, the Government shall insert such clauses as shall make for the best interests of the State.

ART. 51. The Government shall give preference for the sale of fallow lands to such persons as are Brazilians or naturalized Brazilians who have lived on and cultivated such lands for more than five years, the price to be 10\$000 per hectare of cultivated or forest lands; 2\$000 for land for grazing, and 20\$000 per hectare for lands in the suburb and lots, together with the expense of measuring and marking out the same.

No occupier may purchase more than 500 hectares of land for cultivation, 4,000 of grazing land, and 50 in the suburban lots.

Suburban lots are those situated within a radius of 18 kilometers from the governor's palace in the capital and 12 kilometers from the municipal chambers in the cities and towns of the State.

## EXPORT OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The export of hides from the port of Rio Grande do Sul for the year 1906 shows a very gratifying increase over the exports of the previous year, being exceeded only by those of 1904, an exceptional year. The exports to the United States during the year were almost double those of 1905, but are still much below the amount taken by the United States during the beginning of the current decade. The number of salted hides exported to Europe in 1896 was 230,719 and of dry hides 110,259, while in 1906 the salted hides numbered 447,719 and the dry hides 385,378. In 1896 no hides were exported to the United States, but in 1901 the dry hides numbered 79,657, and in 1902 the number was 79,420, which number fell to 14,513 in 1905 and 28,000 in 1906. The total exports of all hides in 1896 was 340,978 and 861,120 in 1906, while in 1904, the banner year, they reached 920,738.

The increased exports to the United States seem to be due largely to shipments made in December. During the same month there was a marked increase in the shipments of animal hair to all points, and especially to the United States. The United States now is the heaviest importer of animal hair from Brazil, the United States and Germany together taking three-fourths of the country's exports thereof. Germany continues to take the greater portion of Brazil's exports of horns, France of its glycerine, Great Britain of its bone ash and fish glue. Brazil's lard and tallow products are practically all consumed at home.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. RUSSION and Mr. TOMSON, representing an English syndicate, recently made a visit to the interior of the State of Bahia to study and report on the rubber plantations of that district. As a result of the investigations, Mr. RUSSION purchased for the company seven large plantations in the region of Rio do Contas and took an option on nine other plantations in this region. He calculates that 500 tons of rubber can be produced on these plantations during the first year, and that this production can be greatly increased in time by the use of modern methods of extraction.

A recent number of the *Minas Geraes* calls attention to the excellent fiber obtained from the plant known in Brazil as *Páo de Jangada*, of which the botanical name is *Apeiba tibourbou* Aubl. This plant is found not only in the State of Minas Geraes, but in nearly all parts of South America. The fiber of this plant is white and very resistant, qualities which make it of great value for industrial purposes.

The President of Brazil has authorized a credit of 200 contos to be opened for the construction of a railway from Cruz Alta to the mouth



of the Ijuhy River. By the decree of February 14, 1907, a credit of 600 contos was authorized in order to broaden the gauge of the São Paulo branch of the Brazilian Central.

Mr. WM. A. F. NEUMANN, representing the Buffalo Forge Company, the Buffalo Steam Pump Company, and the Geo. L. Aquier Manufacturing Company, is now in Brazil making a special study of the machinery in use in that country in the manufacture of sugar and in the preparation of coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, and fibers. Mr. NEUMANN is also representing *La Hacienda*, the agricultural and industrial review published at Buffalo, New York.

It is reported that the Agricultural and Live Stock Exposition, which is to be held at Pelotas, State of Rio Grande do Sul, next May, will be one of the finest ever held in Brazil. The number of persons who have already signified their intention of taking part in the exhibition exceeds 300.

It is reported that work is far advanced on the five steamers which the Lloyd Brasileiro is having built in English shipyards. The *Pará* is expected to be finished ready for launching the current month. The other four vessels will be named *Acre*, *Ceará*, *Bahia*, and *Rio de Janeiro*.

Señor HENRIQUE SÁNCHEZ, a distinguished chemist of Bucaramanga, Republic of Colombia, has recently made the discovery that a very good quality of alcohol could be obtained from the pulp surrounding the coffee bean, which has hitherto been considered useless. This discovery is considered of great significance to coffee-producing countries, inasmuch as it will take the place of petroleum for lighting and power purposes.

The Société Financière et Commerciale Franco-Brésilienne, having its headquarters at Paris, has recently obtained permission from the Brazilian Government to operate in that country. This company has a capital of 5,000,000 francs. The main object of the company is to continue the business of the firm of Nathan & Co. established at São Paulo, but it will also engage in other commercial and industrial operations in connection with the same.

The *Ceará*, one of the new vessels which the Brazilian Lloyd is having built for its coasting service, was launched from the shipyards of Messrs. WORKMAN, CLARK & Co., of Belfast, Ireland, on March 16 last. This is the largest vessel of the Brazilian merchant marine, registering 5,300 tons. In addition to having large freight capacity, it has excellent accommodations for about 170 first-class passengers.

The President of Brazil has issued a decree creating a commission of public works for the Acre Territory, with headquarters at Cruzeiro do Suloon, the Upper Juruá. The Commission will have charge of the building of roads, the work of removing obstructions

in rivers, the construction of public buildings, the establishment of industrial and agricultural schools, and any other works which the Federal Government may order.

A new mining company, known as The Minas Geraes Gold Fields Company, was recently organized in London for the purpose of acquiring and working mines in Brazil—among others, the S. Luiz and Juca Vieira mines. The company has a capital of £150,000.

The National Agricultural Association of Brazil has called a Third Sugar Conference to be held at Campos, State of Rio de Janeiro, on June 30 of the current year.

The Government of Brazil has appointed Dr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, the Brazilian ambassador to the United States, and Dr. RUY BARBOSA to serve as Delegates of Brazil at the coming Hague Conference.

The President of Brazil has authorized a credit of 785,365 *milreis* gold for the purchase of silver for the new Brazilian coins.

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## CHILE.

### IMPORT TAX ON MATCHES.

Under date of January 13, 1907, the following law establishing a sliding scale of duties on match imports into Chile was promulgated:

SOLE ARTICLE. Wooden matches, during the space of three years from date, shall pay an import duty at the rate of 20 *centavos* per kilogram of gross weight.

At the expiration of the specified time the duty shall be diminished at the rate of 2 *centavos* annually, per kilogram, until it shall have reached 14 *centavos* per kilogram, gross weight.

### CUSTOMS DUTIES, FEBRUARY, 1907.

Total customs duties collected at the various ports of Chile during the month of February, 1907, aggregated \$8,092,231.18 (national currency), as compared with \$9,900,585.55 in the preceding month. Of the February receipts, import dues are credited with \$3,673,179.16 and exports, \$4,211,341.98; other branches of the service contributing \$207,707.04 to the general total.

For the corresponding month of 1906, total receipts for customs were \$6,269,394.28, a marked increase being thus shown for the later period.

### THE ANGLO-CHILEAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The establishment of the Anglo-Chilean Mining Corporation (Limited) was authorized by the Chilean Government on February 14,

1907, the object of said corporation being to promote native industrial enterprises in foreign markets. The capitalization is \$1,000,000 issued in bonds of \$200 each. The main office is to be in Santiago.

#### LATEST LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS.

Supplementary to the figures published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for January, 1907, covering live-stock statistics of Chile, the following data, including certain provinces for which returns had not been received at that time, are published.

Cattle of all kinds within the Republic number 8,768,533, distributed as follows:

Horses, asses, and mules, 746,150; kine, 2,674,666; sheep, 4,528,109; goats, 436,739; hogs, 338,993; unclassified, 3,876.

#### SAVINGS BANKS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, reports that in order to encourage thrift on the part of the laboring classes in the Republic of Chile, the Government has entered into an agreement with the *Caja de Crédito Hipotecaria*, a strong financial institution of Chile, to take charge of the Government savings bank branches at Serena, Curico, Temuco, and Punta Arenas, the Government having found it too expensive to conduct them itself.

An appropriation of 100,000 *pesos*, or \$25,000 United States gold, has been made by the Government to open up new branches in other parts of the Republic. The move is being well received and promises much. It is proposed to make use of the post-offices, fiscal treasuries, etc., to advance and encourage the saving habit.

#### FLAX CULTIVATION IN CHILE.

The British legation at Santiago reports that a German flax-growing expert, acting on behalf of two of the largest flax-spinning firms in Reichenbach, has, during the past four years, been conducting exhaustive experiments in the districts in south Chile round Lake Llanquihue and the island of Chiloe, and has now succeeded in determining the species of plant most suitable to the climatic conditions of the country. The flax grown is said to be of exceedingly good quality and of greater length than the flax ordinarily grown in Europe. Unusually heavy crops have been obtained from the land on which the experiments have been made. The German expert hopes to obtain a bounty from the Chilean Government on the export of flax in order to stimulate its cultivation. It is expected that Puerto Montt will be the center from which the raw material will be exported.

## SALT MINES.

*L'Amérique Latine* in its issue of March 13, publishes an interesting article on the salt mines of the Chilean Republic.

According to this authority, the salt deposits, as well as the greater part of the mineral deposits, are inexhaustible. The Salar Grande mine, situated east of Huanillos, is the most important one in Chile, and the salt found there is pure in the proportion of 99 per cent of chlorure of sodium. This deposit is 32,000 hectares in area and 20 meters deep, without, however, the bottom of the layer having been reached. The quantity of salt contained in this deposit is estimated at 12,000,000,000 tons, and in spite of this unheard-of abundance salt is only exploited on a small scale. There are several other deposits in Chile similar to the preceding one and which could fulfill the exigencies of the world's consumption during several centuries.

The following statistics on the world's importations of this product show the great possibilities of this commerce in the hands of big capitalists:

The yearly imports of common salt by France amount to from 500,000 to 600,000 *francs*; Bulgaria, 1,000,000 *francs*; Norway, from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 *francs*; Sweden, 2,000,500 *francs*; Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and other South American countries, more than 7,000,000 *francs*; while England exports from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 *francs* yearly, and Spain from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 *francs*.

The Chilean deposits alone can furnish all the salt consumed in the entire world and at half the price of the European product.

## COLOMBIA.

## RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The *Diario Oficial* for February 13, 1907, publishes the contract entered into December 19, 1906, between the Minister of Public Works and Fomento, Señor Don FRANCISCO DE P. MANOTAS, and ALFRED B. MASON and EDWARD H. MASON, and approved by President REYES on December 24, 1906, for the construction of a railway between the cities of Palmira and Cartago, in the Department of Cauca.

The line will be single track, 3 English feet gauge.

Plans must be submitted within six months after approval of contract and work begun immediately on approval of plans, to be terminated within five years.

One-fifth at least of the line must be constructed each year.

The Government guarantees 5 per cent interest upon \$40,000 gold per kilometer of road constructed and also 2 per cent in addition for sinking fund.

Free importation of material for construction is granted.

**PAPER MILLS IN THE REPUBLIC.**

The *Diario Oficial* of February 26, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement entered into on December 6, 1906, between the Government of Colombia and JOSÉ A. PAGÉS and JOSÉ PONS for the establishment of paper mills in the Republic.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUGAR FACTORY.**

The *Diario Oficial* of February 25, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement made on July 27, 1906, and approved by President REYES July 31, 1906, between the Government of Colombia and VÉLEZ, DANIES & Co., for the establishment of a central and sugar refinery in the Department of Bolivar.

The cost of the central and the refinery is to be \$750,000 gold, of which amount the Government contributes \$150,000.

**NEW RAILWAY.**

United States Consul LUTHER T. ELLSWORTH, of Cartagena, reports that a contract has been entered into between the Minister of Public Works and THOMAS J. RIBON for the construction of a railway from Nemocon to Santa Rosa de Viterbo, with a branch line to Sogamoso. The territory through which this line will pass is considered very rich in agricultural possibilities, and great industrial development is expected to follow the completion of the line. Mr. RIBON has just finished a line of railway from Honda to Ambaloma, which will be turned over to the Government during the present year.

**TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.**

A decree issued on January 20, 1907, by the President of Colombia exempts certain merchandise from the payment of import duties and reduces the import duties on other articles desirable to use in the industrial development of the country.

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in exercise of the powers vested in him, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The payment of import duties is hereby removed on chemical fertilizers and bases for chemical fertilizers consisting of phosphates and superphosphates of lime; that is to say, phosphates treated with sulphuric acid; on the salts of potash, namely, chlorate of potash, known in commerce as muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, and kainit; on azo-fertilizers, consisting of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, calcium cyanide or cyanide of calcium, also called nitrogenous lime; on sulphate and bisulphate of carbon, and piteh or varnish for the manufacturè of waterproof cardboard or tropæolin.

ART. 2. The surtax on fence wire is hereby reduced from 100 per cent to 70 per cent, but said reduction shall be made by tenths, in conformity with the provisions of article 205 of the Constitution.

Article 1 of this decree amends paragraph 3 of sole article of decree No. 1026 of August 28, 1906.

#### DECREE CREATING THE PROVINCE OF CAMILO TORRES.

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in exercise of the powers vested in him, and considering—

First, that it is expedient to the better administration of the public service to divide into two provinces the present province of Santander, in the Department of Cauca, and

Second, that it is likewise highly desirable to settle sundry differences concerning the boundary between the districts of the various provinces of that Department, and taking advantage of the meeting of the Administrative Board to which it is fitting to delegate said powers during the recess of the Congress, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. That the province of Camilo Torres, consisting of the districts of Caloto, Espejuelo, Corinto, and Toribio, the former of which shall be its capital, and all of which are segregated from the province of Santander, is hereby created.

ART. 2. The Governor of the Department of Cauca is hereby appointed to fix, with the approval of the Administrative Board, the boundary at points that have not hitherto been clearly defined by official acts between the provinces of Popayam, Santander, and Camilo Torres, particularly between the districts of Santander and Buenos Ayres and Santander and Caloto.

The decisions made by the board are subject to review by the Government.

ART. 3. This decree became effective on February 1, 1907.

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## COSTA RICA.

### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1906-7.

*La Gaceta* for April 11, 1907, publishes the schedule of customs receipts of the ports of Costa Rica during the fiscal year 1906-7 (April, 1906, to March, 1907, inclusive), the total revenue from this source being given as 4,346,977.49 *colones*, as compared with 3,970,285.74 *colones* for the preceding twelve months.

An increase of 376,791.75 *colones* is thus indicated for 1906-7, and as the estimate for the year was only 4,200,000 *colones*, an advance over the budget estimate of 146,977.49 *colones* is reported.

The latest valuation fixes the *colón* of Costa Rica as equivalent to \$0.465 United States currency.

**ABOLITION OF CONSULAR FEES.**

According to article 8 of the new consular law approved by the House of Representatives and published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Costa Rica of January 30, 1907, consular invoices for Costa Rican ports are to be viséd gratuitously from the 1st of March. For the value of the visé has been substituted a tax which the receivers of the goods must pay to the customs of the Republic.

**COSTA RICA AND THE BANANA TRADE.**

From a letter written by Hon. ERNEST F. ACHESON, Member of the Congress of the United States representing Pennsylvania, the following data, as published in the "Observer," of Washington, Pennsylvania, for April 8, 1907, is reproduced:

"The population of Costa Rica is estimated at 350,000. The area is 18,400 square miles, or equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont combined. The foreign population is about 7,000, and this is increasing slightly by immigration. The Government has begun to encourage immigration by the sale of land on easy terms.

"Costa Rica is the most advanced country in Central America, with a desirable population and stable Government. No revolution has occurred here for thirty-five years. The gold standard has been adopted, and business is on a solid basis. The people are peaceful and do not want to go to war. They have the reputation of being more industrious and honest than their neighbors in other States. Most of them take little interest in politics, do not vote, and care little who governs them, so that peace is maintained. While they probably work more than the inhabitants of other countries in the Tropics, they are not hustlers. The country has immense resources—agricultural, mineral, and timber—but the greater part of its territory is unoccupied. Here, as in all Spanish countries, there is no land tax. That is the reason the country has not made progress. Immense tracts of land are held under ancient grants, and as there is no tax to pay it is held in rich families who do not use it and will not subdivide and sell it. Import duties are levied on tobacco, liquors, and various kinds of goods.

"Port Limon was named by Columbus, who sailed along this coast on his last voyage vainly searching for a passage to the western sea. The old navigator explored the shore lines of each gulf and bay and sailed into each river between Yucatan and Trinidad. This portion of the land was well named Costa Rica, or rich coast, and the harbor in which our good ship anchored was called 'Puerto de Limon,' because the islands near by were covered with lime trees. Limon has a population of 8,000, a large proportion being negroes from Jamaica, who are employed in loading and unloading ships and upon the immense banana plantations near by. English is the exclusive

language, as it is in all the coast country of Costa Rica. Indeed, English is taught now in all the schools throughout the country, and its study is compulsory. It must also be used in all the stores. Costa Rica prides itself on being the only country of Central America which has more school teachers than soldiers.

"The railroad connecting Port Limon with San Jose, the capital, has a gauge of 3.6 feet. The distance is 102 miles. For 6 miles after leaving Limon the road skirts the coast, most of the way within sight of the breaking billows, and then turns up the valley of the Reventizan River. For many miles it passes through the wonderful banana farms which have made Costa Rica famous. Here the banana grows all the year around. A banana shoot, or branch, as it is called, starts to produce at the age of 9 months. The branches are cut down each season. Then the laborer cuts the shoots with his machete, or corn cutter, sticks the machete into the ground, twists it, puts in a shoot, stamps it, and that is all the cultivation the banana branch gets. The underbrush, however, which grows in tropical luxuriance, is cut three times each year. The banana bunches are measured by hands. Each perfect hand has 22 bananas. The number of hands on a bunch ranges from 7 to 22. The average number of bananas on a bunch is 144, though a few bunches have been found with upward of 500.

"The land along this coast is peculiarly adapted to banana raising. While the banana trees thrived for awhile in other countries of Central America, no soil seemed rich enough to stand the continuous cultivation of bananas save Costa Rica and upper Panama. Land can be bought here at \$12 per acre. It costs \$40 per acre to clear it and put it into condition to raise bananas. It will yield 15 bunches of bananas per acre every month. Taking the average of 144 bananas to the bunch it will be seen that each acre will produce 25,920 bananas annually. The vegetation is so rank and its growth so rapid that it takes one man to every 3 acres to clear the brush and grass every four months, pick the fruit, dig the ditches, build the bridges, and do all the necessary work. Farm laborers are paid from 85 cents to \$1.50 per day American money. As \$1 of our money is equivalent to 215 *centavos* or \$2.15 Costa Rica money, the laborers can live luxuriously on these wages if they choose. Here, as in Panama, the Jamaicans are indolent and will not work regularly. If engaged to go to work at 7 a. m. they may not appear until 8 or 9 o'clock, and after three or four days' work will lay off for two or three days. Frequently they go off into the bush or jungle, as it is called, build a shack, and clear a piece of ground. Under the law these squatters must be paid for their improvements if the owner of the land wishes to take possession. The land is divided into hectares or 2.47 acres, and all calculations as to production are based on this measurement.



"The United Fruit Company owns 150,000 acres of land susceptible of banana culture. The greater portion of this, remote from the railroad, is not yet used for the production of bananas. Last year the company purchased about half the bananas it shipped. Many banana growers own their own farms. During 1906 no less than 8,500,000 bunches were shipped from Port Limon, of which 5,000,000 went to the United States. There is no export duty on bananas. About 400 ships, or an average of more than one ship per day, loaded with bananas, left Port Limon last year. This year it is confidently believed 10,000,000 bunches will be exported. A ship of 3,000 tons sometimes takes from 40,000 to 50,000 bunches. While the Jamaica bananas are pronounced better by epicures, the Costa Rica or Limon bananas sell better in the market because they look better. They have a fine appearance, and four customers out of five will choose them. A good many settlers have come here from the United States and have been very successful in banana raising.

"It is said, broadly, that everything will grow in Costa Rica. By far the larger part of the population and production is on the Pacific side of the mountains, yet nine-tenths of all its exports are from Port Limon. Sixty-five per cent of these exports go to the United States. While bananas are the principal export, still last year the value of coffee exported was \$3,350,000. Thirty-two thousand bunches or over 4,600,000 bananas are about an average load. Then if one considers that the United Fruit Company has 102 ships carrying fruit to the United States and Europe he gets a faint idea of the tremendous growth of the business. Of course many of the ships ply between Cuba, Jamaica, and other fruit-producing countries to ports of the United States and England. This company gives work to 7,000 persons, including railroad employees.

"What has been accomplished by the United Fruit Company shows what American energy and enterprise can do in a tropical country. It is over four hundred years since Europeans first set foot in Costa Rica. It was the first country on the mainland of the continent to be discovered, but as yet its marvelous resources are scarcely touched. Extensive prairies affording fine pasturage are found in the northern part of the country and vast forests of valuable timber in the north-eastern section. Sugar, corn, cocoa, and tropical fruits flourish. The coffee is of superior quality. The land held by the Government is sold at a nominal figure with a long time allowed for payment. Costa Rica only needs more enterprising Americans with capital, such men as manage the United Fruit Company, to bring it into the first rank of prosperous communities of this continent.

"Passing through vast banana farms, one of which, belonging to one company, is 9 miles in length, the train reaches the foothills of the Cordilleras and begins its winding climb to the summit, a mile above in

the clouds. The road follows the valley of the Reventizan, which soon becomes a dashing torrent. For 40 or 50 miles there is a succession of horseshoe bends. The route is tortuous and the grade at many points heavy.

"This line is a great revenue producer. Last year it earned over \$1,700,000. It was built by an English syndicate, but has been taken over by the United Fruit Company. The Reventizan is a considerable stream, and as it falls again and again over the rocks for mile after mile, the thought comes that some day this power, now wasted, will be utilized. It would undoubtedly be sufficient to generate electricity which would operate the railroad, light many towns, and run thousands of machines.

"The train winds through picturesque mountain passes and deep gorges, where mighty walls of solid rock rise for hundreds of feet. The mountains are fertile to their very tips. Gardens are planted on slopes as steep as the roof of a house.

"As the summit is approached a good view of Irazu, a volcano on a peak said to be 14,000 feet above the sea, is obtained. It is one of a group in this neighborhood which are now quiescent, but sometimes emit sulphur, lava, and ashes. Two miles from the summit is Cartago, a town of 10,000 people, which was destroyed by an eruption nearly sixty years ago. It is 90 miles from the coast and about 5,000 feet above sea level. The air is cool and bracing, and one can scarcely believe that it is only a few hours from tropical heat at Port Limon. Many persons from the Canal Zone go to Cartago to recuperate when worn out by continuous hot weather. It takes only a day from Colon to reach this mountain top. Accommodations for boarders are at a premium, and it has been suggested that the Canal Commission build a sanitarium at Cartago. A few weeks here would do as much to revitalize a man as his six weeks' annual vacation spent in the States, and the trip would be much less expensive. A peculiarity of this region is that it will rain for weeks on the Atlantic side of the mountains and never a drop fall on the Pacific side. Going down to San Jose the descent is about 150 feet to the mile. Switches and sidings for runaway trains are provided, the tracks of the sidings running at a stiff upward grade for some distance to allow a runaway train which is switched to it to expend its force and enable the crew to get control of it.

"After a delightful seven hours' ride San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, is reached. San Jose has a population of 25,000 and is a solidly built town of clean and attractive appearance. The streets are narrow as in all Spanish towns, but are well paved. The bulk of the population of Costa Rica is in the country around San Jose. It was settled by immigrants from provinces in Spain where the people were Caucasians and had never mingled with the Moors. When they came

to Costa Rica they kept their blood pure and refused to intermarry with the Indians, as most of the Spanish settlers did.

"San Jose boasts of one of the most magnificent theaters in the world. Only Paris and Milan have structures which exceed it in grandeur. It was built by the Government and cost over \$1,500,000. The money was raised by a coffee tax. The best mechanics and decorators in Italy were brought here to do the work. Although only 10° from the Equator, the mercury never rises above 84°, while in Canada it reaches 104°. Perpetual spring reigns and the flowers are perennial. The days are warm and the nights cool enough to sleep under a blanket. No one has an overcoat, and the houses have no chimneys. Shoes are not worn by the women of the lower classes. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 14. On account of earthquakes the houses are one and two story structures with thick adobe walls.

"The sanitary and quarantine regulations are better enforced in Costa Rica than in any State in Central America. The buzzards help to protect the public health, and great flocks of these scavengers of the air can be seen from the car windows. San Jose is over 4,000 feet above the sea, on the Pacific slope of the mountains, and its surroundings are picturesque and beautiful. The valleys between the mountain ranges near by are exceedingly rich and fertile."

## CUBA.

### RECEIPTS OF CUBAN LUMBER AT NEW YORK, 1906.

Mahogany and cedar logs from Cuba were received at the port of New York during 1905 and 1906 in the following quantities, according to figures furnished the "Cuba Review and Bulletin" for April, 1907:

Year.	Mahogany.	Cedar.
1905.....	14,628	88,350
1906.....	31,063	136,449

Prices for Cuban mahogany ranged from 8 to 12 cents, the highest price being for the Santiago wood. Cedar prices ranged between 11 and 14 cents, the wood from Santa Cruz, Santiago, and Manzanillo bringing the highest price.

### NATIONAL STATUS OF THE ISLE OF PINES.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered on April 8, 1907, declares:

"The Isle of Pines is a part of Cuba, and therefore a foreign country within the meaning of the enacting clause of the tariff act of 1897, and importations therefrom are subject to the tariff laws of the United States."

## ECUADOR.

### REGULATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SALT.

The regulations adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Ecuador for the purchase and sale of salt, which is a Government monopoly, were issued on January 17, 1907.

The salt consumed in the Republic is produced by evaporation in pits at Salinas and other districts. The price for purchase at the pits has been fixed at 40 *centavos* (about 18 cents) per 100 kilograms. At the salt deposits throughout the provinces of Guayas, Manabi, Esmeraldas, Los Rios, the coast cantons of El Oro, and the station of Huigra, on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, the price has been fixed at 2 *sucres* (about 98 cents) per 46 kilograms. Prices at other places in the interior are to be arranged on this basis, plus expense of transport, etc.

### EXPORT TAX ON IVORY NUTS.

President ALFARO, on February 14, 1907, approved the following law:

The National Assembly of the Republic of Ecuador decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The exportation of ivory nuts from the ports of the Republic shall be taxed 6 *centavos* per kilogram if the nuts are hulled and 4 *centavos* if in the shell.

This shall be the only impost upon the exportation of this product.

In case the tax should prove excessive, the Executive Power is authorized to restrict the same to the amount now collected.

ART. 2. The collection of the impost on the exportation of ivory nuts shall be made directly. Credit is prohibited.

Done at Quito, capital of the Republic, February 6, 1907.

### CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE AMBATO TO CURARAY RAILROAD.

The Department of the Interior and Public Works of Ecuador has contracted with A. MONCAYO for the formation of a company to construct a railway from Ambato to a point on the Curaray River accessible to steamers and to establish a regular steamship service between said railway terminus and Para, Brazil. The plan includes the establishing of steam navigation on all of the navigable rivers of the Oriental Region; the acquisition temporarily or in fee simple of public lands, and the exploitation of mines, waterfalls, etc.; the bringing of foreign immigrants, especially of Europeans, to the Oriental Region of Ecuador, and the settling of Ecuadorian agriculturists in other provinces and territories. The company is to be incorporated

in London under the name of the Eastern Ecuador Exploration Company.

The Oriental Region of Ecuador comprises all of the territory of the eastern slopes of the Ecuadorian Andes lying between the northeast, east, and southwest frontiers of the Republic. The Government of Ecuador may at any time fix the precise western limits of the Oriental Region.

The Exploration Company agrees to make, within five years from the date on which it begins work, correct hydrographic and topographic maps of the Eastern Region, said maps to be the property of the Government. In compensation for this service the Government of Ecuador grants to the Exploration Company the exclusive right to explore the Oriental Region for five years and the further right to exploit for a period of fifty years all the vegetable wealth that it may discover, definitely locate, and denounce during the five years referred to.

With respect to wild vegetable products the denouncements shall be made by zones, and shall only include the forests within said zones and not the land, the land being subject to denouncement for cultivation without prejudicing the rights of the company. The Government also gives the company the preference in the acquisition of Government lands for agricultural or industrial purposes in accordance with the laws of the Republic. The land granted to the company shall always be in alternate sections.

The Exploration Company also has the preference in the denouncement of mining zones and may, in conformity with the law, acquire mining property. Employees of the Exploration Company are prohibited from making denouncements, unless they obtain a special license, until ten years after the expiration of their term of service. The company also has the preference in the denouncement of waterfalls, but the waterfalls denounced must be exploited within two years from the date of the denouncement.

The company must maintain immigration offices in Europe and the United States and in other places where it may deem advisable, and agrees to advance the necessary capital to immigrants to enable them to become established in the Oriental Region.

For a period of fifty years from the date the company begins operations in the Oriental Region the exportation of the natural products of that region, via the eastern rivers, together with the exportation of articles produced, manufactured, or imported through the west coast, is free.

A bid for the construction of the railroad from Ambato to Curaray must be submitted to the Government within one year from the date of this contract.

## FUNDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE AMBATO AND CURARAY RAILWAY.

The National Assembly of Ecuador decrees the following amendments to the legislative decree of October 19, 1904:

ARTICLE 1. The following revenues are to be converted in the construction of a railroad from Ambato to Curaray:

1. Ten per cent of the imposts on *aguardiente*.
2. Thirty cents per kilogram of the import duties on matches.
3. Fifty per cent of the import duties on cigarette paper.
4. A tax on imitations made in the country of foreign wines and liquors sold as such, whether in bottles or other vessels of larger size.
5. A license of 100 *sucres* (\$48.70) on traveling agents who propose to sell goods in the country.

Whoever infringes the foregoing provision shall pay double the amount of the license. The Executive is empowered to issue rules and regulations governing the collection of this tax.

6. The receipts from the railway.

ART. 2. The receipts of the railroad shall be collected by the treasury collectors and deposited fortnightly in the Bank of Ecuador, which shall be the depository for said funds.

ART. 3. The bank is hereby authorized to invest—authority of the board having been previously obtained—said funds in mortgage bonds at par or at a discount, for the purpose of converting them into productive capital, and when necessary shall make advances on these mortgage bonds in order to facilitate the payments of the board.

ART. 4. All orders of payment concerning the funds of the railway shall be signed by the Secretary of State, who is a member of the board, and by the chairman of the board.

ART. 5. The offices of member of the board, treasurer of the board, and other employments that the board may create in its organization, are honorary.

The paid employees shall be the secretary, engineers, inspectors of works, lawyers, etc., who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Public Works on the recommendation of the board, and their respective salaries fixed by mutual agreement.

ART. 6. The Administrative Board referred to in article 7 of legislative decree of October 19, 1904, is hereby authorized to contract loans for the carrying on of the said work, securing said loans with the revenue derived by virtue of this decree.

ART. 7. The board shall undertake, for its own account, the construction of the railway, or shall definitively contract the construction of the same by means of bids approved by the State Board, and shall invert only the funds provided for this purpose and the receipts from the sale of public lands in the Oriental Region.

ART. 8. The Nation guarantees the fulfillment of the obligations contracted by the board, in conformity with the powers or authority granted it in the present decree.

ART. 9. If the railroad should be constructed by contractors who should employ their own capital in the work, upon payment of the annual interest and amortization, any surplus revenue remaining by virtue of this decree, shall be applied as an additional payment of said capital at the end of the year.

ART. 10. The loans negotiated by the Patriotic Board, in order to be valid, shall be approved by the Executive.

ART. 11. The Secretary of Public Works shall be *ex officio* member of the board.

ART. 12. The Patriotic Board charged with the construction of the railway to Curaray shall order the line to pass through the town of Pelileo, at which point a station shall be established.

ART. 13. The 10 per cent impost on *aguardiente* referred to in paragraph 1 of article 1 of this decree shall be deducted, in the first instance in each one of the provinces, from the total receipts of said impost.

ART. 14. The treasury collectors shall be subject to the provisions contained in article 22, subdivision 5, and article 28 of the fundamental treasury law, concerning any delay in the forwarding of the funds for the construction of the railway to the depositary bank.

The foregoing decree was passed by Congress on January 28, 1907, and was promulgated by the President on January 30 of the same month.

#### RAILWAY PROJECT.

The *Registro Oficial* of February 23, 1907, publishes the text of the concession to Baron BAUDOIN VAN DEDEM for the construction of a railway from a port on the Pacific, to be determined by a commission, to Quito, the capital.

#### POTABLE WATER SUPPLY IN QUITO.

The National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Ecuador decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The potable water and canalization board of Quito is hereby empowered to negotiate a loan not to exceed 1,700,000 *suces* (\$827,900), in the manner most suitable to its interests, securing said loan with that portion of the maritime customs duties corresponding to said board.

ART. 2. The board is hereby authorized, if necessary, to pledge as a guaranty the work or works undertaken.

ART. 3. The payment of the interest and the amortization of the loan shall be made from the fund specified in article 1, and out of the receipts from potable water until the entire loan is paid.

ART. 4. The supreme decrees of May 19 and October 4, 1906, are hereby amended in conformity with the foregoing, and are approved in all other respects not in conflict with this decree.

The foregoing decree was passed by Congress on February 7, 1907, and approved by the President on February 14 of the same year.

#### THE AMBATO AND EASTERN RAILWAY CONCESSION.

*El Telégrafo*, of Guayaquil, in its issue of March 28, 1907, publishes the full text of the contract made by the Government of Ecuador with Count CHARNACÉ for the construction of the Ambato and Eastern Railway from the city of Ambato to the navigable tributary waters of the Marañon or Amazon rivers, the entire construction to be within the boundaries of the Republic of Ecuador. The construction company must be organized in Europe or the United States within a year from the date of this concession. The Government of Ecuador grants to the company 35,000 hectares of public lands for each kilometer of railway constructed from Ambato to the Amazon River or the navigable tributaries thereof.

The railway company has the privilege of exporting domestic products, such as caoutchouc, ivory palm, coffee, toquilla straw, etc., free of export duties. The Government will also aid the company in establishing all kinds of industrial factories, such as plants for the manufacture of sugar, factories for the making of toquilla straw hats, etc., and the products of these industries shall also be exempt from export duties.

If, after the lapse of a period of one year from the organization of the company, it should not construct at least 40 kilometers of railway yearly, the Government of Ecuador may declare the concession forfeited and enter into possession of that part of the railway already constructed, but even in this event the company shall retain its ownership in the lands acquired under the terms of the concession.

#### FUNDS FOR THE HUIGRA AND CUENCA RAILWAY.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Ecuador, considering that it is necessary to provide the proper funds for the interest and payment of the 6,000,000 *sucre*s (\$2,922,000) to be invested in a railway from Huigra to Cuenca, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The following revenues shall be used for that purpose:

- (a) Ten per cent additional on import duties formerly applied to the service of Worship;
- (b) Ten cents a liter on the fiscal revenues on *aguardientes* (brandy) produced in the provinces of Cañar and Azuay.
- (c) An impost of two per thousand on rural property in the afore-



said provinces, to be collected for a period of five years from the promulgation of this decree.

ART. 2. These revenues shall be collected by the respective collectors, and shall be deposited fortnightly in such bank in Guayaquil as may be designated by the Executive.

ART. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be pecuniarily responsible for the investment of these funds in any other manner than that prescribed in article 1 of this decree.

ART. 5. When interest and amortization payments are to be made out of the proceeds of the railway, any surplus of the revenues referred to in article 1 shall be paid into the common treasury funds.

FINAL ARTICLE. From the funds mentioned in paragraph (a) of article 1 there shall be applied, once only, and during the first year in which this decree is in force, the sum of 100,000 *sucre*s (\$48,700) to the construction of a road from Loja to Santa Rosa.

The collector of customs at Guayaquil shall deposit these funds in a bank, subject to the order of the board of directors of that road.

The foregoing decree was passed by Congress on January 9 and promulgated by the President on January 12, 1907.

#### GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC IN TOQUILLA STRAW.

The Ecuador Government has decided to buy toquilla straw in Marabi for the purpose of selling it at a low price in the provinces of Azua in order to save the hat-manufacturing industry from annihilation, inasmuch as that industry was threatened with destruction because of the high price and monopoly of this raw material by speculators. The first shipment under this arrangement has already been received at Narajal, and is being sold at 80 cents a pound. Not only have the speculators secured a monopoly of this article, but they have also sold the straw in a wet condition, of short weight, and adulterated with Gualaquiza straw. The Government has therefore ordered that straw for the manufacture of hats be sold under the immediate inspection of the police.

#### SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

The board of directors of The Inca Company has sold 10 locomotives, Nos. 17 to 26, inclusive, now in the Republic of Ecuador, to the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, for \$176,175.55. The terms of the sale are \$1,175.55 cash and the balance in promissory notes of \$5,000 each, dated New York, December 3, 1906, payable at the Oriental Bank of New York City, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

## GUATEMALA.

## THE AMERICAN BANK OF GUATEMALA IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1906.

According to the report of the board of directors of the American Bank of Guatemala for the second half of the calendar year 1906, the account of profit and loss, after deducting therefrom unearned interests, administration expenses, fees of members of board of directors, salaries, and other authorized payments, shows a net profit of \$546,578.63. The board of directors passed a resolution providing for the payment of \$125 per share—1,200 shares—a total of \$150,000; for the distribution of a dividend of \$100 per share, a total of \$120,000; for the deposit of \$240,000 with the reserve fund, and for the creation of a new contingent fund amounting to \$36,578.63. Grand total, \$546,578.63.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC BETWEEN EL RANCHO AND SANARATE.

*El Guatemaltico* of March 9, 1907, publishes the announcement of the general agent of the Guatemala Railway to the Minister of Fomento of the opening of the new line between El Rancho and Sanarate.

## HAITI.

## EXPLOITATION OF IRON-ORE DEPOSITS.

*Le Moniteur*, official journal of the Haitian Republic, publishes in its issue of March 6, 1907, the terms of the contract recently granted by the Government to Gen. F. EUGÈNE MAGLOIRE for the exclusive right and privilege of exploiting, according to conditions established by law, the iron-ore deposits in the district of Limonade formerly granted to Mr. TURENNE LACONTE, whose concession lapsed through failure to fulfill the conditions of the contract. For the other metals which may be found in the same radius the concessionnaire will be granted the preference in the awarding of the concession.

Before beginning work, and within six months following the publication of the contract in the official journal, the concessionnaire or his representatives must deposit in the National Treasury a guaranty of \$1,000 American gold in cash, and this guaranty will be refunded without interest at the end of the year if the terms of the contract have been fulfilled; otherwise it will revert to the State.

The concessionnaire or his representatives, as well as the personnel employed, are exempt from all tax for licenses. All material and all

indispensable implements which the concessionnaire or his representatives may introduce into the country for the exploitation of the mine are exempt from duties. The concessionnaire can form a stock company under the form and rules established by the Code of Commerce on the subject.

The concessionnaire or his representatives will pay the State a fixed amount and a bonus, as prescribed by law. The fixed amount is established at \$2 American gold yearly per square kilometer. The payments will be made from the commencement of the exploitation. The bonus is 5 per cent of the net product, and will be paid to the Government either in kind or in specie (American gold), as preferred, but after the receipt of the bills of sale, which will be sent to it. These bills of sale must bear the visé of the Haitian representative in the industrial centers where the sales are made and the minerals treated.

#### COMMERCIAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

*Le Moniteur* for February 20, 1907, contains the text of the new commercial convention between France and Haiti which was signed at Port au Prince on January 30.

Under the provisions of this convention, the principal Haitian products, including rum and tafia, are entitled on importation into France to pay duty under the French minimum tariff. In return, certain natural and manufactured products of French or Algerian origin will enjoy, on importation into Haiti, a reduction of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent from the duties of the Haitian minimum tariff. Haitian customs duties on certain specified articles and on French wines are not to be increased while the convention remains in force. French vessels are not exempted (as they were under the previous convention of 1900) from paying the supplementary tonnage dues on import duties, and consequently vessels of all nationalities will now receive the same treatment. These tonnage dues are not to be increased during the continuance of the convention.

Pending ratification, the convention went into operation provisionally on February 1, 1907. It is to remain in force for a period of three years, and, unless denounced six months before the expiration of that period, until six months after denunciation by either contracting party.

The text of the convention is reproduced in the French section of the BULLETIN for May, page 1280.

#### COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

According to a general report on the situation of the Haitian Republic published in *Le Moniteur* of March 16, the commercial

movement of this country for the fiscal year (from October, 1904, to September, 1905) shows the following results:

Merchandise of all nationalities entering the eleven open ports is valued at \$3,871,061.39 gold, distributed as follows:

United States.....	\$2,746,851.00
France.....	406,076.96
England.....	509,793.01
Germany.....	88,116.58
Other countries.....	120,223.84
Total.....	3,871,061.39

In comparing this result with that of the preceding fiscal year 1903-4, or \$3,753,934.35, an increase of \$117,126.84 is noted for 1904-5.

Statistics show that during the fiscal year 1904-5 the commercial movement increased as follows:

United States.....	\$282,351.98
France.....	12,827.65
England.....	151,167.06
Total.....	446,346.69

A decrease is noted with the following countries:

Germany.....	\$215,420.36
Other countries.....	113,799.49
Total.....	329,219.85

The shipments of specie from New York to the eleven open ports during the six months of the fiscal year 1904-5 amount to the sum of \$223,123.65.

The provisions and products shipped abroad by the eleven open ports are valued at \$8,967,862 national money, while those exported during the fiscal year 1903-4 were estimated at \$17,871,925.97, or a difference of \$8,904,063.97, nearly 50 per cent in favor of the fiscal year 1903-4.

The following products show a decrease in the quantity exported: Coffee, campeachy, campeachy roots, yellowwood, cedar, cacao, mahogany, hides, goatskins, wax, old copper, honey, cattle, and guaiac gum.

On the other hand, the following provisions and products exported show a decided increase: Guaiac wood, pitch, horns, orange peel, and cotton.

The exports of cotton seed increase constantly. Of this product 48,876 bags were exported in 1904-5, while 31,312 bags were shipped in 1903-4, or a difference of 17,564 bags. The greatest precautions having been taken to prevent fraud, it must be believed that this advance has its principal source in the increased cotton production.

**EXPLOITATION OF MANGANESE MINES.**

*Le Moniteur* of March 2, 1907, publishes the terms of the contract awarded Mr. ALEXANDRE POUJOL for the exploitation of the deposit of manganese ore in the county of the Coteaux. The terms of this contract are similar to those for the iron-ore concession, of which mention is above made.

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**MEXICO.****MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DÍAZ.**

At the opening of the second session of the Twenty-third Congress of the Mexican Government, President DÍAZ presented in his message delivered on April 1, 1907, his usual review of national affairs, covering conditions during the preceding half year.

In regard to foreign intercourse it was stated that relations between Mexico and other Governments continue to be characterized by the greatest harmony and cordiality. The convention with the United States for the equitable distribution of the waters of Bravo River and the construction of a great international dam at Engle, United States, 100 kilometers north of Ciudad Juarez, having been duly approved, was promulgated on January 26, 1907.

The difficulties arising from the long-standing questions between the dwellers on the opposite banks of that river, due to the frequent changes in its course, rendered almost impracticable the application of articles 1 and 2 of the convention of November, 1884, between Mexico and the United States. The International Boundary Commission suggested to the two Governments that the dividing line should be determined by the river, regardless of certain changes that take place in its course, and that certain fragments of territory known as *bancos* and separated from both shores should be left out of consideration. After careful consideration and prolonged studies, two articles were agreed on to take the place of the first and second articles of the convention of 1884; the arrangement was signed at Washington on March 20, 1905, and, having been approved by the Senate of both nations, it will, as soon as ratifications have been exchanged, be duly promulgated.

The Federal authority was successfully employed in the settlement of the labor questions which agitated the Republic at the close of the year, and effective sanitary measures were applied for the combating of yellow and typhus fever and for the treatment of tuberculosis. Improvements at the capital during the half year cover the laying of about 40 kilometers of new mains for the supply of drinking water,

the reconstruction of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  kilometers of aqueduct, extension of the sewage system, and the laying of new pavements, while in the Federal District 50,000 square meters of macadamized roadway have been made.

The volume of transactions entered at the Public Registry for property at the capital in the first half of 1906 amounted to \$224,648,731 and in the last six months to \$191,974,331, making a total for the year of \$416,623,062.

From July to December, 1906, the Department of Fomento issued 536 title deeds, vesting in private owners the right to 247,777 hectares of national land. Apart from the areas represented by grants in compensation for surveys, subsidies, and rights of ways to railroads, the Government received from this source \$175,692. Three contracts were also entered into for colonization in the States of Chihuahua, Durango, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Campeche.

The Government of Mexico was represented at the International Geodetic Congress at Budapest and at the Astronomical Congress at Jena and cooperated with other nations in the maintenance of special observatories for the prosecution of scientific research. The sessions of the Tenth International Geological Congress, held in the City of Mexico during the months of August, September, and October, 1906, were attended with important results from a scientific, social, and political viewpoint.

In compliance with the law on the subject, verification of instruments and apparatus for weighing and measuring throughout the Republic was effected by the Department of Fomento, and correct models were distributed to the various States.

Water concessions for different industrial purposes were granted, conveying the right to the use of 123,780 liters of water per second for motive power and 32,267 liters per second for irrigation, also 30 new title deeds for the use of more than 40,000,000 liters. Concessions for fishing privileges in both the waters of the Pacific and the Gulf were granted, and agricultural stations maintained in several sections of the Republic.

Patents of invention to the number of 585 were granted, also 10 patents for industrial designs, while 475 trade-marks and 44 commercial names and announcements were registered.

Apart from the opening of the Tehuantepec Railroad, which was elevated into a function of national importance, the Department of Communications reports work accomplished on the water route between Tuxpam and Tampico, port and sanitation work at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, while the general plans for similar development at Mazatlan have been made and the work begun.

Railways subject to Federal jurisdiction were extended more than

200 kilometers in the half year under review, the present length of the system now aggregating 17,647 kilometers, which, added to the lines constructed under State concessions, gives a total extent of 21,906 kilometers in the Republic. Rolling stock and repairs on the lines received attention.

From July to December, 1906, 14 new local post-offices, 57 agencies, and 6 itinerant offices were established, the total number of offices now aggregating 2,715. The number of pieces of correspondence handled was 86,000,000, as compared with 84,000,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while internal money orders had a valuation of \$22,209,000, an increase of \$609,000 for the later period. The interchange of postal drafts with foreign countries also shows an increase, that with the United States being 65 per cent; with England, 106½ per cent, and with Germany, 119 per cent. Money-order services have recently been established with the French Republic and with Salvador. Conventions have also been entered into with the postal and telegraph administration of France for the direct interchange of correspondence between the offices of New Laredo, Mexico, and the French offices at Beyrouth and Tripoli, Syria, with the postal administration of the German Empire and with England whereby the maximum amount of a money order shall be 200 *pesos* (Mexican) or its equivalent in German and English money, instead of 100 *pesos* as formerly.

Telegraph lines have been strung aggregating 2,893 kilometers for repair and new systems, and six new telegraph and three new telephone offices opened. A convention with regard to wireless telegraphy is shortly to be submitted to the Senate as a consequence of participation in the International Wireless Telegraph Conference held in Berlin in October, 1906. Earnings of the telegraph system were 8 per cent in excess of those reported for the corresponding six months of the preceding year.

The customs collections during the first half of the current fiscal year (July–December) exceeded those of the first half of 1905–6 by more than \$3,000,000, and during January and February, 1907, collections show another \$1,000,000 increase.

The new stamp law reducing the rate of the former schedule came into force on November 1, 1906, and notwithstanding the diminution, collections under the new régime exceeded those of the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year by \$400,000. Further amendments in this branch of the service of the Government are now contemplated.

The currency situation is reported as satisfactory. As against \$43,000,000 gold that had been coined by September, 1906, the present coinage amounts to \$60,000,000 gold. The mintage of silver subsidiary coins aggregates \$22,000,000.

Among the new measures to be presented to the action of Congress are: Reduction of taxation, the increase of salaries, and the proposed consolidation of railway systems under Federal authority.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JANUARY, 1907.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for January, 1907, and for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the seven months under review was \$129,341,643.95 in Mexican currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$16,788,035.84 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the seven months were valued at \$140,184,883.20, showing a decrease of \$16,788,035.84 as compared with the same period of 1905-6. Imports and their valuation were as follows:

#### IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	January—		First seven months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Animal substances.....	\$1,626,137.15	\$1,372,440.72	\$11,639,516.44	\$9,283,549.83
Vegetable substances.....	2,939,082.82	3,581,482.16	16,406,679.44	17,700,076.05
Mineral substances.....	8,647,362.93	14,245,542.80	45,675,554.00	42,071,679.48
Dry goods.....	2,100,137.13	1,574,851.47	15,340,978.00	12,562,638.71
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	756,227.15	758,964.76	4,901,720.75	4,257,575.14
Beverages.....	554,599.05	696,135.48	3,926,804.53	4,203,269.84
Paper and its applications.....	458,805.76	453,951.90	3,451,637.04	3,186,852.06
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,857,257.99	1,593,817.46	15,518,298.52	10,892,808.52
Vehicles.....	697,022.87	533,880.98	4,787,087.81	2,265,577.25
Arms and explosives.....	280,184.14	326,687.82	2,338,340.97	2,331,906.50
Miscellaneous.....	826,320.92	623,608.71	5,351,026.45	4,440,971.73
Total.....	20,743,137.91	25,761,364.26	129,341,643.95	113,256,925.11

#### EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	January—		First seven months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Precious metals.....	\$11,129,196.88	\$17,382,629.12	\$72,631,439.94	\$92,886,688.76
Other articles.....	11,171,749.14	7,725,781.96	67,553,443.26	64,086,030.28
Total.....	22,300,946.02	25,108,411.08	140,184,883.20	156,972,719.04



The details of the export trade for the periods in reference show the following classification and figures:

Articles.	January—		First seven months of fiscal year—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Mexican gold coin.....			\$29,990.00	
Foreign gold coin.....	\$302.00	\$247.00	7,531.00	\$4,835.98
Gold in bars.....	1,508,094.89	1,428,736.58	11,405,376.83	17,975,314.60
Gold in other forms.....	432,854.90	495,380.38	3,254,917.37	1,400,019.10
Total gold.....	1,941,211.79	1,924,363.96	14,067,815.20	19,380,169.68
Mexican silver coin.....	2,824,886.00	10,712,875.00	14,391,660.00	29,697,828.00
Foreign silver coin.....	17,918.00	25,336.00	82,809.00	76,169.02
Silver in bars.....	4,868,243.37	3,705,806.66	36,020,002.72	38,445,513.21
Silver in other forms.....	1,476,937.72	1,014,247.50	6,839,153.02	5,289,208.25
Total silver.....	9,187,985.09	15,458,265.16	57,933,624.74	73,506,719.08
Total gold and silver.....	11,129,196.88	17,382,629.12	72,631,439.94	92,886,888.76
Antimony.....	120,089.00	2,071.00	807,867.00	595,549.96
Copper.....	1,894,540.00	1,118,096.44	15,229,713.00	16,974,832.73
Marble.....			21,080.00	73,098.00
Plumbago.....	10,800.00	18,430.31	56,620.00	51,421.51
Lead.....	272,697.00	208,917.17	2,147,821.56	3,075,632.54
Zinc.....	267,772.00	31,665.00	890,993.12	142,827.99
Other metals.....	18,584.30	35,481.25	1,073,780.68	223,559.84
Total.....	13,713,679.18	18,796,720.29	92,859,315.30	114,023,831.33
Vegetable products:				
Coffee.....	791,567.34	652,194.30	2,502,622.34	3,388,372.50
Casahuate and tanning barks.....			7,824.00	20,147.00
Rubber.....	691,374.00	198,474.00	2,761,873.00	604,807.02
Chile.....	287,925.00	223,766.10	920,965.00	668,307.46
Beans.....	84,001.00	57,697.00	458,944.00	463,280.82
Fruits.....	21,254.00	14,650.00	190,322.43	210,688.90
Chick peas.....	90,303.00	74,136.75	2,693,884.00	1,784,200.75
Guayule.....	15,200.00	5,787.00	23,799.00	31,341.00
Horse beans.....		250.00	2,550.00	110,540.00
Heniquen.....	3,892,582.00	2,735,012.00	20,990,011.77	18,202,448.00
Ixtle.....	233,644.00	230,254.00	2,378,305.00	2,176,163.88
Woods.....	125,349.00	260,956.00	1,154,639.50	1,238,993.86
Maize.....	65.00	7,766.00	3,103.80	33,986.00
Mahogany.....	7,622.00	7,620.00	46,832.00	36,980.00
Dyewoods.....	38,972.00	40,582.25	246,510.12	230,083.70
Xacaton.....	129,371.00	121,686.00	983,488.00	1,134,443.00
Leaf tobacco.....	105,061.00	36,334.00	972,186.35	543,590.74
Vanilla.....	37,300.00	188,365.00	947,400.00	2,505,820.99
Other vegetables.....	239,223.00	100,876.30	1,219,547.20	845,788.48
Total.....	6,789,833.34	4,956,406.70	38,505,057.51	34,319,984.10
Animal products:				
Cattle.....	81,275.00	134,683.00	838,654.00	1,987,948.50
Skins and hides.....	1,153,499.00	891,939.08	5,385,927.03	4,398,106.25
Other animal products.....	55,560.00	44,395.34	358,591.99	292,860.93
Total.....	1,290,334.00	1,071,017.42	6,583,173.02	6,679,915.68
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar.....	212,119.00	240.00	367,168.00	269,632.00
Flour and pastes.....			697.00	
Rope.....	48,589.00	36,385.00	407,118.00	276,362.00
Dressed skins.....	203.00	16,703.00	31,604.00	126,705.00
Straw hats.....	81,179.00	34,732.00	395,663.80	298,059.29
Manufactured tobacco.....	41,891.00	26,232.00	294,299.60	198,829.55
Other manufactures.....	54,591.50	79,948.17	308,988.32	348,838.39
Total.....	438,572.50	194,240.17	1,805,538.72	1,509,426.23
Miscellaneous articles.....	68,527.00	90,026.50	431,798.65	449,761.70

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	January—		First seven months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$6,775,396.78	\$6,172,042.90	\$46,844,036.99	\$41,043,290.25
Asia.....	645,489.89	136,456.99	1,406,734.80	838,780.99
Africa.....	19,108.11	2,131.00	147,782.59	15,723.38
North America.....	13,250,807.05	19,417,445.72	80,642,037.22	70,987,992.29
Central America.....	5,739.58	922.30	17,774.14	18,94.22
South America.....	19,083.60	10,746.00	117,117.50	164,625.69
West Indies.....	16,913.54	21,619.35	107,540.91	140,232.67
Oceania.....	10,577.36	.....	58,599.80	47,305.62
Total.....	20,743,137.91	25,761,364.26	129,341,643.95	113,256,925.11

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	January—		First seven months—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$3,652,684.54	\$8,332,540.03	\$38,540,572.28	\$46,478,876.85
North America.....	16,398,829.68	16,490,850.80	99,575,056.61	107,212,826.94
Central America.....	43,210.80	75,032.25	543,448.31	724,107.25
South America.....	16,230.00	5,254.00	78,779.00	42,717.00
West Indies.....	189,991.00	204,734.00	1,446,231.00	2,514,391.00
Total.....	22,300,946.02	25,108,411.08	140,184,883.20	156,972,919.04

#### AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACT FOR GULF NAVIGATION.

The *Diario Oficial* of April 27, 1907, publishes the text of the agreement of April 6, approved by President Díaz on April 18, between the Government of Mexico and the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, which agreement supplements the agreement of March 31, 1900, for the establishment of navigation service to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico.

The contract is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. There is added to article 10 of the said contract of March 31, 1900, the following clause:

"If one or more packages intended for a Mexican port or ports shall be shipped in error in a foreign port or unloaded in error in another port of the Republic than the one intended, the custom-house will permit the company to reembark the package or packages for the port for which intended, provided that the company justifies by custom-house certificate of the last-mentioned port the mistake therein discovered."

ART. 2. All other stipulations not modified by this shall remain in full force and effect.

## SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, MAY, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of May, 1907, is \$42.84, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

## CONSULAR REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of February, 1907, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 150,424 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 14, carrying 178,113 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in February, 1907, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	13,407	Hair.....bales..	61
Coffee.....sacks..	3,940	Lead bullion.....bars..	35,871
Hides.....bales..	7,028	Metals.....boxes..	453
Hides.....loose..	1,625	Sarsaparilla.....packages..	143
Ixtle.....bales..	4,812	Vanilla.....boxes..	44
Goatskins.....do..	2,158	Alligator skins.....do..	15
Deerskins.....do..	114	Honey.....barrels..	426
Rubber.....do..	8,662	Cedar.....logs..	929
Leaf tobacco.....do..	140	Mahogany.....do..	2,650
Cigars.....boxes..	30	Copper.....bars..	3,080
Sugar.....sacks..	60,536	Asfalto.....barrijes..	2,413
Broom root.....bales..	170	Pesos mexicanos.....cajas..	233
Chicle.....do..	2,065		

The Consul of Mexico in Philadelphia reports that the shipments of merchandise from that port to the ports of Tampico, Veracruz, and Progreso in February, 1907, aggregated a value of \$121,129.75, and consisted of the following products: Petroleum, \$73,248.33; coal, \$47,826.80; lumber, \$54.62. Total, \$121,129.75.

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Ariz., reports that the exports of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, to the United States in February, 1907, was as follows:

	Gold.		Gold.
Cane sugar.....	\$7	Natural feathers of birds.....	\$79
Mescal brandy.....	14	Fresh fish.....	25
Leather belting.....	56	Lead ore.....	553
Portland cement.....	13	Potatoes.....	16
Fresh meats.....	863	Common salt.....	4
Rawhides.....	17,324	Unmanufactured tobacco.....	511
Spices, not specified.....	5	Gold bullion and dust.....	133,136
Beans.....	38	Silver bullion.....	157,566
Preserved fruits.....	195		
Corn.....	27	Total.....	310,647
Oranges.....	200		

The imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in February, 1907, were as follows:

	Silver.		Silver.
Animal products.....	\$52,209.97	Paper and paper products....	\$8,032.02
Vegetable products.....	55,771.79	Machinery and apparatus....	35,888.01
Mineral products.....	445,995.35	Vehicles.....	13,571.52
Textiles, and manufactures		Arms and explosives.....	11,877.09
thereof.....	58,778.25	Miscellaneous.....	21,592.93
Chemical products.....	33,872.04		
Spirituos beverages.....	5,657.15	Total.....	743,245.92

The countries of origin of the foregoing merchandise are as follows:

	Silver.		Silver.
United States.....	\$683,105.42	Canada.....	\$3,015.00
France.....	23,366.25	Germany.....	9,359.87
England.....	23,919.00		
Spain.....	78.38	Total.....	743,245.92
Japan.....	402.00		

The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$142,723.23 Mexican silver.

The Mexican consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the exports of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, to the United States in March, 1907, amounted to \$136,932 and consisted of the following articles:

Sugar.....	\$46	Oranges.....	\$622
Mescal.....	27	Lead ores.....	1,842
Rawhides.....	10,225	Fresh fish.....	22
Portland cement.....	297	Potatoes.....	13
Fresh meat.....	33	Cheese.....	8
Spices, not specified.....	7	Ready-made cotton clothing...	17
Preserved fruits.....	1,193	Common salt.....	5
Horned cattle.....	1,960	Leaf tobacco.....	494
Chinaware.....	17	Gold bullion and dust.....	78,239
Lemons.....	5	Silver bullion.....	41,582
Preserved vegetables.....	138		
Corn.....	140	Total.....	136,932

The imports of foreign merchandise into the State of Sonora, Mexico, through the custom-house at Nogales in March, 1907, aggregated \$275,195.52, and were from the following countries:

United States.....	\$227,536.43	Spain.....	\$353.76
England.....	16,514.16	China.....	80.40
France.....	16,303.10		
Germany.....	12,721.28	Total.....	275,195.52
Japan.....	1,686.39		

These imports consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products.....	\$37, 276. 97	Paper and paper products...	\$5, 506. 39
Vegetable products.....	38, 748. 23	Machinery and apparatus....	31, 788. 15
Mineral products.....	52, 557. 67	Vehicles.....	10, 222. 86
Textiles, and manufactures		Arms and explosives.....	22, 268. 79
thereof.....	42, 686. 86	Miscellaneous.....	22, 901. 95
Chemical products.....	6, 244. 00		
Spirituous beverages.....	4, 993. 65	Total.....	275, 195. 52

#### POSTAL RECEIPTS, FIRST HALF OF 1906-7.

The revenues produced by the Mexican mail service during the first half of the fiscal year 1906-7 are thus reported by the Postmaster-General of the Republic to the Secretary of Public Communications and Works, the figures for the corresponding period of 1905-6 being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

	First half fiscal year.	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Sales of postage stamps.....	1, 712, 236. 26	1, 540, 169. 08
Rent of post-office boxes.....	52, 410. 00	49, 473. 00
Fines, etc.....	17, 802. 43	20, 467. 18
Premiums on money orders:		
Interior.....	147, 461. 36	141, 649. 19
International.....	5, 797. 99	4, 382. 60
Editors.....	19, 770. 11	18, 822. 85
Total.....	1, 955, 478. 15	1, 775, 263. 90

Increase in 1906-7, 180,879.25 pesos, or 10.15 per cent.

#### COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

The exports from France to Mexico in 1906, according to the declared values of the consular invoices viséed by the Mexican consuls in the French Republic, aggregated 55,762,339 francs, as compared with 51,015,604 francs in 1905, or an increase in 1906 of 4,746,735 francs. The imports into France from Mexico have greatly increased, as will be seen from the following table:

1902.....	<i>Francs.</i>	8, 266, 000	1904.....	<i>Francs.</i>	15, 622, 000
1903.....	11, 272, 000		1905.....	21, 631, 000	

Mexico exported to France in 1905 the following products:

	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Copper of first fusion.....	14, 530, 000	Volatile oils and vegetable	
Cocoa fiber.....	2, 180, 000	essences.....	153, 000
Woods.....	1, 813, 000	Tortoise shells.....	116, 000
Coffee.....	1, 116, 000	Horns, bones, and hoofs. ....	90, 000
Rawhides.....	942, 000	Zinc ores.....	59, 000
Medicinal roots.....	209, 000	Sponges.....	51, 000
Caoutchouc and crude rub-		Miscellaneous.....	283, 000
ber.....	198, 000		
Vanilla.....	191, 000	Total.....	21, 631, 000

France annually consumes enormous quantities of products similar to those produced in Mexico. The number of such products imported and consumed, which exceeds or approximates 100,000 *frances*, is nine, as follows:

Products.	Imports.	Consumed.
	<i>Frances.</i>	<i>Frances.</i>
Wool.....	473,500,000	446,100,000
Cotton.....	322,400,000	311,400,000
Cereals.....	321,900,000	151,700,000
Silk and floss silk.....	320,900,000	267,200,000
Furs and skins.....	206,500,000	179,700,000
Oleaginous seeds and fruits.....	199,300,000	192,600,000
Common woods.....	160,500,000	166,900,000
Copper.....	112,800,000	108,100,000
Coffee.....	96,800,000	94,600,000

According to French statistics of 1905, and not including the exports of arms and munitions, the merchandise exported from France to Mexico consisted of 39 classes of articles, the value of 14 of which was from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 *frances*. These articles were:

	<i>Frances.</i>
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....	4,379,000
Cotton goods.....	4,069,000
Toys, brushes, and buttons.....	3,407,000
Woolen fabrics.....	2,335,000
Wines.....	2,272,000
Clothing and underwear.....	2,131,000
Silk fabrics and floss silk.....	1,818,000
Medicines.....	1,663,000
Paper and paper products.....	993,000
Wools.....	933,000
Dressed skins, and manufactures of leather and skins.....	913,000

Out of the fourteen principal articles which Mexico imported from France in 1905 four exceeded in value 1,000,000 *frances*, one amounted to nearly 1,000,000, and the largest item, consisting of copper of first fusion, was valued at 14,000,000 *frances*, or 66 per cent of the total Mexican imports from France in the year referred to.

#### ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY IN MEXICO CITY.

The *Diario Oficial* of April 10, 1907, publishes the text of a contract, dated March 27, 1907, between the Government and the Tramway Electric Company for the construction of a new electric street railway line in the City of Mexico.

#### RESCINDING OF STEAMSHIP CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The *Diario Oficial* of April 8, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement entered into on March 23, and approved by President Díaz, April 3, 1907, whereby the contract of September 5, 1904, between

the Government and La Unione Austriaca di Navegazione for the establishment of a line of steamships between the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, Austria-Hungary, and Central and South America, is rescinded, and the agent of the company is allowed to withdraw the deposit of \$10,000.

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1906.

From reports published in the "Official Bulletin," March, 1907, of the Department of Foreign Affairs it is shown that the imports of the United States from Mexico in 1905 amounted to \$50,218,018, as compared with \$51,999,267 in 1906, or an increase in the latter year of \$1,781,249. The exports from the United States to Mexico in 1905 aggregated \$51,181,674, as compared with \$62,273,845 in 1906, or an increase in 1906 of \$11,092,171.

The exports from the port of New York to Mexico in 1906 were \$11,881,721, as compared with \$10,189,816 in 1905. The imports to the United States of Mexican products through the port of New York in 1905 and 1906 are shown in the following table:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
Heniquen.....bales..	168,471	128,966	Sarsaparilla.....bales..	1,948	1,918
Coffee.....sacks..	109,615	70,177	Alligator skins.....number..	332	687
Hides.....bales..	39,683	69,407	Heron plumes.....boxes..	19	19
Do.....loose..	53,456	47,848	Bones.....packages..	1,893	3,015
Ixtle.....bales..	30,738	54,945	Honey.....boxes..	5,086	2,983
Goatskins.....do..	11,591	17,582	Cedar.....logs..	1,110	5,976
Deerskins.....do..	33,798	3,453	Mahogany.....pieces..	4,213	5,775
Rubber.....do..	3,780	16,963	Jalap.....sacks..	611	521
Leaf tobacco.....do..	99,869	7,682	Copper.....bars..	22,589	46,516
Cigars.....boxes..	641	459	Rosewood.....logs..	97	97
Sugar.....sacks..	65,036	13,364	Garlic.....sacks..	2,749	1,763
Broom root.....bales..	14,774	3,288	Hats.....boxes..	168	168
Chicle gum.....do..	22,026	27,095	Oranges.....do..	5,113	12,584
Fustic.....pieces..	72,278	42,841	Red pepper.....do..	1,729	2,934
Tecali marble.....do..	204	53	Cocoanuts.....bales..	59	.....
Hair.....bales..	318	400	Wine.....boxes..	149	.....
Lead bullion.....bars..	421,218	360,537	Mexican dollars.....do..	735	3,436
Metals.....boxes..	6,064	9,900	Lemons.....do..	.....	904
Ores.....sacks..	82,968	100,204	Beans.....sacks..	.....	54
Vanilla.....boxes..	1,731	1,501	Asphalt.....bbls..	.....	1,355

#### CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In one of the recent sessions of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies the Secretary of Finance of the Republic, Señor LIMANTOUR, delivered a very important and interesting speech explaining the policy pursued by the Government in regard to the railway system of the Republic. The salient features of this speech were as follows:

For the purpose of preventing the absorption of the railroad lines of the Republic by foreign trusts and companies, and in order to reorganize and improve the system, the Government has in view the consolidation in a single company of the National Railway of Mexico

and the Central Mexican Railway, and to this end, after long and arduous negotiations, an agreement has been made with the principal banking institutions and persons interested in said companies.

In 1903, in order to exercise control over the National Railway, the Government purchased the majority of the stock thereof.

To carry out this consolidation the Executive has submitted to the approval of Congress a general scheme which consists of the organization of a Mexican stock company which shall issue certificates of indebtedness and shares. The certificates of indebtedness shall be of two kinds: First-mortgage bonds and second-mortgage bonds. The stock representing the capital and property of the enterprise shall be of three kinds: First-preference stock, second-preference stock, and common stock.

In the National Railway the Government holds 47½ per cent of the stock, which is sufficient to control any enterprise. In the new company to be organized, the Government would hold more than 50 per cent of the stock, an actual and effective majority, which would consist of stock of the three kinds. It is not necessary for the realization of this scheme that the Government should make any disbursement of funds, neither will it be necessary therefor to issue public-debt bonds, as all that the Nation would have to do would be to extend its credit, which is superior to that of the two companies, the difference between one and the other serving as basis of the entire transaction.

The first-mortgage bonds, with 4½ per cent interest, do not require any other security; the second-mortgage bonds would be guaranteed by the Government. As the net profits of the two railroads in question (those for the year 1906 amounted to 15,000,000 *pesos*) are sufficient to cover the interest, not only of the first-mortgage bonds but also of those to be guaranteed by the Government, the latter's liability would be merely nominal.

In the new company the Government would hold stock to the nominal value of \$113,000,000 American gold, of which the part consisting of first-preference shares would have a real value of very nearly one-half of the nominal value.

#### AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A general estimate of American investments in Mexico, made by United States Consul GOTTSCHALK at the City of Mexico, fixes the sum at over \$750,000,000 gold value.

A conservative estimate of the American capital brought into Mexico since 1902 and invested in mining and smelting ventures amounts to about \$125,000,000 gold.



The following is an approximate investment of American capital in mining and smelting in the States mentioned since 1902:

Aguascalientes.....	\$3,000,000	Puebla.....	\$5,000,000
Chiapas.....	1,000,000	Queretaro.....	1,000,000
Guerrero.....	5,000,000	Tabasco.....	1,000,000
Guanajuato.....	12,000,000	Tamaulipas.....	1,000,000
Hidalgo.....	5,000,000	Veracruz.....	1,000,000
Jalisco.....	10,000,000	Zacatecas.....	5,000,000
Michoacan.....	2,000,000		
Mexico.....	2,000,000	Total.....	64,000,000
Oaxaca.....	10,000,000		

It is also stated that in the States of Sinaloa, Sonora, Coahuila, Durango, and Nuevo Leon at least \$60,000,000 of American capital has entered within the last five years.

#### MANUFACTORY OF ALKALINE CYANIDES.

*El Periódico Oficial* of the State of Tabasco for March 2, 1907, publishes the text of the contract entered into by the Mexican Government with the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company on November 24, 1906, for the establishment within the Republic of a manufactory of alkaline cyanides of sodium, potassium, or other bases used in the industries, and especially in mining.

The investment by the company shall be at least 200,000 *pesos*, and the construction of the works shall begin within twelve months and be finished within three years.

With the approval of the Secretary of Fomento the company may establish additional works of like kind at other places under the same conditions, except that the capital invested in each of these shall be not less than 100,000 *pesos*.

The company may import free of duty machinery, apparatus, tools, and materials of construction necessary in the establishment of the industry and the construction of the buildings, and, for once only, material necessary for electric lighting of the plant and dependent buildings, and apparatus for the extinction of fires.

#### CONCESSION FOR ESTABLISHING A STEEL FILE FACTORY.

On December 22, 1906, the Mexican Government granted a concession to ALEXANDER RUEFF, or the company he may organize, to establish a steel file factory in the Federal District. The capital to be invested must not be less than \$100,000. The plans must be submitted to the approval of the Department of Fomento within six months from the date of the promulgation of this contract, and the buildings must be constructed within six months from the date of the approval of the plans by the Government. With the consent of the Department of Fomento similar factories may be established at other places in the Republic.

## NICARAGUA.

## MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul E. W. TRIMMER, of Cape Gracias á Dios, furnishes the following information in regard to the mining industry of Nicaragua:

The mining industry in this district continues to show a steady improvement. Plants for the treatment of tailings by the cyanide process have been installed at a number of mines, and results have proven so satisfactory as to warrant a large increase in capacity. The output of gold bullion from this district now amounts to about 5,000 ounces monthly. The electric power plant installed by one company has been in successful operation since February, 1906, and a new generator is now on the way and will be used to supply power to a group of mines. Transportation has been so much improved since the river steamer of the United States and Nicaragua Company was put in commission that it is now possible to get machinery and supplies into the mines at a fair cost.

The ore-bearing limits of the district have not yet been ascertained, but the location within the past two years of many ore deposits at distances of 20 to 30 miles from the main properties warrants the belief in a fairly continuous ore-bearing zone along 50 miles or more of the foothill region, with a width of from 12 to 20 miles. Owing to the thick tropical growth, prospecting as it is known in the United States is impossible. Natives as guides and machete men are necessary. Several rich placer deposits have been discovered and worked out by crude methods, but in the opinion of mining men the present and future prosperity rests on the large bodies of medium-grade milling ore. The deposits thus far opened occur as replacements along fault lines and fissures, occurring largely in highly altered andesites and other eruptives. The surface soil and grass roots resting on and near the outcrop of ore bodies have been found to contain payable quantities of gold at widely scattered points, and most of the mines have confined their operations to treating this surface soil in Huntington mills.

Very rich shoots of oxidized ore have been found at all the mines near the surface, and below that point very little work has been done; in fact, there is not a "hoist" in the district. Unaltered sulphide ores occur in large quantities, carrying from \$8 to \$40 per ton in gold, in addition to sulphides of iron, zinc, silver, copper, and lead. The mines are at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level and distant some 250 miles by river, or 100 miles air line, from the coast. For many reasons this is not considered a desirable country for a penniless miner, labor being performed very cheaply by natives, but for

a mining man who can command a few thousand dollars the district is considered by engineers on the ground to be a most promising field. They also say that many known ore deposits exist which in the United States would be considered worth immediate development, the present operators selecting only those which are the most easily reached and favorably situated.

The new Nicaraguan mining code seems to meet the approval of all interested; by its terms miners are allowed to import everything required for the mines free of duty. Almost the entire mountain country is virgin land open to location, and while one large Pittsburg company has a mineral grant covering almost the entire district, they now grant prospectors terms which are almost as favorable as could be obtained from the Government.

No known coal or oil exists in the district, but the multitude of small streams, with falls and rapids, make possible the use of hydroelectric plants for power purposes.

#### INCREASE OF DUTIES ON SALTED MEATS, BUTTER, AND SOAPS.

United States Consul RYDER, of Bluefields, Nicaragua, reports, under date of February 26, 1907, that by recent Presidential decree import duties upon the following articles have been increased and made operative:

	Centavos.
Butter.....per kilogram..	40 to 80
Pork shoulders.....do....	15 to 30
Salted meats.....do....	15 to 30
Soap (laundry).....do....	5 to 10

Duties on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua are payable in *soles* at 48 cents; on the Pacific coast in Nicaraguan currency at 5.50 *pesos* (\$2.70 American). The above, however, does not apply to San Juan del Norte, where there is a special import duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, United States currency.

The retail price of butter in Bluefields is 77 cents; ham and salted meats, 36 cents; laundry soap, 15 cents per pound, in United States currency.

#### TRADE OF CAPE GRACIAS Á DIOS, 1906.

United States Consul E. W. TRIMMER, reporting on the commerce and industries of Cape Gracias á Dios, Nicaragua, for the calendar year 1906, says:

Building operations at this port during the past year have been quite extensive. New wharves have been built and old ones rebuilt and extended, and many buildings, both for commercial and residential purposes, have been erected. To carry out the provisions of a

concession lately granted by the Government, the bar at the river mouth is to be dredged to a sufficient depth to allow fruit ships to enter.

During 1906 the exports to the United States amounted to \$318,133, consisting of the following articles: Rubber, worth \$44,827; hides, \$3,145; and gold, \$270,161. The imports for the same period were valued at \$380,570, and with the exception of a few cases of wine, all were the products and manufacture of the United States. The articles of import were: Liquors, valued at \$34,251; lumber, \$9,029; merchandise, \$83,725; machinery, \$95,143; and provisions, \$148,570.

## PANAMA.

### BUDGET FOR 1907-8.

On January 22, 1907, the National Assembly of Panama adopted the budget corresponding to the period from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908. According to this budget, the total estimated revenues of the Government for the period referred to aggregate \$4,461,381, and the estimated expenditures \$4,977,792.27. The budget in detail is as follows:

REVENUES.	
Merchandise, taxed 10 per cent.....	\$935,355.00
Duties on importation of—	
Liquors.....	409,000.00
Tobacco.....	100,000.00
Cigarettes.....	100,000.00
Salt.....	10,000.00
Matches.....	20,000.00
Coffee.....	10,000.00
Opium.....	12,000.00
Port dues from steamship companies.....	16,000.00
	\$1,612,355.00
RECEIPTS.	
Distillation of liquors.....	45,000.00
Sale of liquors at retail.....	89,906.00
Slaughter of cattle, horses, and mules.....	154,080.00
Slaughter of sheep.....	57,550.00
Tax on mines.....	1,000.00
Patents and trade-marks.....	1,140.00
Scaled paper and stamps.....	56,150.00
Registration tax.....	9,000.00
Export taxes.....	20,000.00
Real and personal property.....	40,000.00
Lotteries.....	100,000.00
Mother-of-pearl fisheries.....	1,500.00
Property belonging to the nation.....	35,000.00
Consular fees.....	126,700.00
Light-houses.....	4,000.00

Posts and telegraphs.....	\$100,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	25,000.00
Interest on \$6,000,000, at 4½ per cent.....	540,000.00
Interest on \$300,000 parity deposit, at 3 per cent.....	18,000.00
Interest on \$1,400,000, remainder of Canal agreement.....	35,000.00
Balance of the \$3,000,000 former budget of the Canal.....	1,400,000.00
	<hr/>
	4,461,381.00

## EXPENDITURES.

Department of the Interior.....	1,808,170.00
Department of the Treasury.....	542,537.27
Department of Public Instruction and Justice.....	1,039,430.00
Department of Fomento.....	1,587,655.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	4,977,792.27

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Modifications of the customs tariff of Panama as promulgated through the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 27, 1907, provide as follows:

ARTICLE I. *Opium—Tobacco*.—The undermentioned goods, which are ranged under the heading "special classes" in the customs tariff, shall pay the following duties on importation into the Republic:

	Balboas.
Opium (the right to collect this duty may be sold at auction for periods not exceeding four years).....	per kilogram... 8.00
Tobacco:	
In the leaf, or pressed for manufacture, smoking or chewing.....	do.... 0.50
Cigars and cut tobacco.....	do.... 1.50
Cigarettes.....	do.... 1.00

The duty on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes is levied on the merchandise alone and not on the exterior packing.

ART. II. Jewelry of all kinds; pearls and precious stones; wares of gold, silver, platinum, and crystal; ornaments of bronze; plated articles, such as table plate; silks of all kinds; fine porcelain, such as that of Sevres, Dresden, China, and Japan; perfumery and scented soaps shall pay a duty of 15 per cent on the invoice value.<sup>a</sup> This article is not to take effect until it has been secured that the fiscal interests of the Republic shall not be prejudiced. On the goods specified the present duty is 10 per cent ad valorem.

ART. III. A duty of 0.02 *balboa* per kilogram may be levied on imported sugar, white, refined, and centrifugal, as soon as sugar factories in the country produce not less 2,500,000 kilograms annually.

ART. IV. The duty on registries of patents shall be 5 *balboas* for each year of the life of the patent, payable either upon application or in annual installments.

ART. V. The duty on cattle imported for consumption, viz, \$20 (silver) for each male and \$15 (silver) for each female, is applicable

<sup>a</sup> The *balboa* is equivalent to \$1 American.

both to live and dead cattle. Four quarters compose a carcass, and the proportional fraction of the duty shall be charged on each quarter. When carcasses are imported cut into smaller sections than quarters, it shall be deemed that a carcass weighs 400 pounds and the duty shall be assessed on that basis.

ART. VI. The duty fixed by the tariff law on coffee (\$8 silver per 100 kilograms) shall be applicable to coffee imported ground.

ART. VII. Printed books of all kinds are to be free of import duty.

ART. IX. Methylated alcohol may not be employed in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, and such alcohol shall be rendered unfit for that purpose on its introduction into the country.

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## PERU.

### IMMIGRATION.

With a view of encouraging foreign immigration into Peru, President JOSÉ PARDO has signed a decree by which free passage is offered to anyone of North American or European origin desiring to go to Peru to establish any industrial enterprise.

A special fund will be devoted to this object.

### RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

According to information furnished the Bureau of the American Republics through the Peruvian Legation at Washington, the following railroad improvements have been authorized by the Congress of Peru:

Conclusion of the line from Pascamayo to La Viña; extension of the line to Huancayo; extension to Cuzco; extension to Moquegua; union of the Mollendo and Arequipa lines at Ilo, and the continuation of the Huancayo line as far as Cuzco. The Peruvian Corporation will probably have charge of the work in contemplation. The Government has also been authorized to raise funds for the construction of a road from Oroya to Ucayali. These funds are to be guaranteed by the tobacco tax, which is worth £200,000 annually.

Another project covers a railroad from Payta to the Upper Amazon, for which the Government will make territorial grants.

### PUBLIC WORKS IN THE REPUBLIC.

*El Peruano* of December 7, 1906, contains copies of laws authorizing the Peruvian Ministry of Fomento to expend \$1,035 on the completion of a steel bridge over the River Santa and £1,542 on the construction of a bridge over the River Chalhuanca. The issue of

the same journal for December 11 states that the Ministry of Fomento has been authorized to expend £15,000 on canalization works in the town of Iquitos. For the construction of a military hospital £40,000 has also been authorized.

#### PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN 1906.

Patents issued in Peru during 1906 number 65, as compared with 24 in the preceding year, while the trade-marks registered were 102, of which 75 were foreign and 27 native in their origin. During 1905, of a total aggregating 92, foreign marks numbered 65 and native 27.

#### GOLD COINAGE IN PERU.

The figures of the coinage of Peruvian pounds (gold) recorded for 1906 make a total of £221,284, and detailed statistics show that since April 16, 1898, the date of the first issue of Peruvian pounds sterling, until December 31, 1906, a total of £917,111.1 have been issued.

The annual quotas from 1900 to 1906 were as follows:

1900.....	£63,533	1903.....	£111,639
1901.....	81,255	1904.....	86,272
1902.....	92,356	1905.....	182,000

#### RUBBER PRODUCTION, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The figures published for the rubber production of Peru during the first six months of 1906 indicate an output of 1,062,497 kilograms, valued at £390,554, on which customs duties of £4,386 were paid. In the corresponding period of 1905 the output was 1,033,924 kilograms, whose value was £350,400, and on which customs dues amounting to £13,600 were paid.

#### RECEIPTS OF PERUVIAN MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK.

During the eleven months, January–November, inclusive, 1906, receipts of merchandise from Peru at the port of New York were valued at \$1,977,710, the leading items being cotton, \$476,667; copper in bars, \$323,658; alpaca wool, \$255,913, and goatskins, \$255,386.

#### THE PORT OF IQUITOS IN 1906.

The United States Consul at Iquitos has reported at length to the Department of Commerce and Labor concerning Peruvian commercial conditions in 1906. He states that all the imports and exports for the vast territory of trans-Andean Peru pass through the custom-house at Iquitos.

A study of the amount of imports and exports for the period of five years from 1902 to 1906, inclusive, together with the duties levied, may be of interest as showing the advance made in that time. It is only possible to give the totals for each year. These are converted into United States currency:

Year.	Value of im-ports.	Value of ex-ports.
1902.....	\$1,222,019	\$1,848,854
1903.....	1,452,646	2,137,488
1904.....	2,789,293	3,610,325
1905.....	2,757,808	4,440,091
1906.....	3,148,713	4,989,809
Total.....	11,370,479	17,026,658

The amount of duties collected each year is given in the following table, the figures representing United States currency:

1902.....	\$301,963
1903.....	266,186
1904.....	661,383
1905.....	636,657
1906.....	812,273
Total.....	2,678,462

From these figures it will be seen that with the exception of a slight falling off in imports in 1905 as compared with 1904 there has been a steady increase in both imports and exports, showing in the five years an increase of more than 250 per cent, as is also the case in the duties collected during a similar period.

The annexed table shows imports at Iquitos for the year 1905, value stated in United States currency:

Countries of origin.	Value.	Percent- age.	Countries of origin.	Value.	Percent- age.
United States.....	\$310,976	0.112	Spain.....	\$12,783	0.0046
England.....	1,077,916	.391	Peru (Government to mun- cipality of Iquitos).....	4,981	.0019
Germany.....	636,846	.231	China.....	2,015	.0007
France.....	431,679	.1565	Total.....	2,757,932	1.0000
Brazil.....	145,561	.053			
Portugal.....	120,546	.044			
Italy.....	14,629	.0053			

From the foregoing it will be seen that England is far in the lead, having furnished in the year referred to 39 per cent of the imports through Iquitos; Germany is second, with 23 per cent; France third, with 16 per cent, and the United States fourth, with 11 per cent. It would be interesting to compare the foregoing with similar data for the year 1906, but the manner in which the records are kept renders this almost impossible. While the year shows a substantial increase over 1905, and the imports from the United States have advanced in



proportion with other countries, it is not thought that the relative positions of the countries importing have been changed.

Imports from the United States have doubled within the past year. These have consisted chiefly of provisions, machinery, preserves, canned goods, patent medicines, firearms, ammunition, beer, shooks, and lumber, which have found a ready market. With systematic and energetic canvassing by intelligent Spanish-speaking representatives of our export houses at home the amount of sales of the above lines of goods could be very largely increased and other lines introduced as well.

A detailed account of the exports of rubber for the years 1905 and 1906, showing ports of destination, is given herewith in metric tons:

Shipments to —	1905.	1906.
Liverpool.....	1, 112, 296	913, 022
Havre.....	771, 775	1, 035, 648
Hamburg.....	128, 692	176, 875
New York.....	62, 863	45, 876
Total.....	2, 075, 626	2, 171, 421

The shipments of ivory nuts in 1905 were, to Liverpool, 12 tons 837 kilograms, and to Havre 44 tons 990 kilograms; in 1906, to Liverpool none, Havre 11 tons 926 kilograms.

In 1905 the exports of dry hides to Liverpool aggregated 10 tons 530 kilograms; in 1906, 7 tons 678 kilograms, and to Havre 7 tons 878 kilograms.

The gain on entire shipments for the year 1906 over that of 1905 was 54 tons 920 kilograms, while in the rubber shipments, 1906 leads by 95 tons 795 kilograms.

#### THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC.

According to a recent statement of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Republic of Peru, the total extension of the telegraph lines of the country is 5,012 kilometers and that of the wires 5,672 kilometers. The Government telephone lines have an extension of 179 kilometers and 49 meters of wire.

The greater part of the telegraph system of the Republic is under Government control and the rest is exploited by the Peruvian Corporation.

All apparatus and other materials for the system are imported from the United States.

## SALVADOR.

## STREET LIGHTING IN NEW SAN SALVADOR.

The *Diario Oficial* of March 20, 1907, publishes the text of an agreement entered into by La Compañía de Alumbrado Eléctrico, of San Salvador, for the installation in the city of New San Salvador for street lighting of 37 arc lamps of 1,200 candlepower and 93 incandescent lamps of 16 candlepower. The agreement is for ten years.

## FRENCH EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC, 1906.

According to the report of the Salvadorean Consul-General at Paris, for the year 1906, the value of merchandise exported from France to the various ports of the Republic during the same year amounted to 1,937,203.05 francs, or about \$387,446. The total gross weight of these exports was 796,920 kilograms.

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any month, are not received by the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....	460	11,354	12,233	39,625
Brazil.....	40,557	211,018	1,054,230	2,169,397
Other South America.....	125,403	99,890	1,364,577	1,311,352
Coffee ( <i>Café; Cafè; Café</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,545,681	1,081,928	4,546,936	3,555,142
Mexico.....	345,134	217,031	1,703,035	898,708
Brazil.....	4,928,121	4,554,557	43,605,860	45,664,057
Other South America.....	878,905	1,046,221	7,508,751	7,077,894

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	1,890,771	1,769,708	13,555,811	13,960,135
Cuba.....	5,068	19,015	57,038	70,381
South America.....	41,279	314,530	410,039	706,657
<b>Fibers:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé):</b>				
South America.....		6,145	36	30,711
<b>Sisal grass (Henequén; Henequen; Henequen):</b>				
Mexico.....	763,746	1,468,055	10,666,963	11,481,330
<b>Fruits:</b>				
<b>Bananas (Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes):</b>				
Central America.....	463,412	432,137	3,126,901	3,717,145
Cuba.....	93,810	66,041	363,919	509,915
South America.....	53,317	49,347	288,423	123,900
<b>Oranges (Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):</b>				
Mexico.....	990	1,454	47,271	37,041
Cuba.....	1,879	492	7,778	7,846
<b>Hides and skins (Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):</b>				
Mexico.....	412,571	477,973	3,028,714	3,691,650
Cuba.....	27,224	21,722	106,486	227,625
Brazil.....	224,436	184,978	1,464,857	1,485,022
Other South America.....	876,569	701,927	8,687,358	8,730,448
<b>India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc):</b>				
Central America.....	70,087	73,954	584,383	603,680
Mexico.....	115,766	377,257	396,346	1,655,609
Brazil.....	2,846,885	4,339,249	18,745,522	25,764,383
Other South America.....	90,709	79,990	969,611	1,081,516
<b>Iron ore (Mineral de hierro; Mineral de ferro; Mineral de fer):</b>				
Cuba.....	226,239	145,385	1,333,557	1,552,216
<b>Lead, ore (Plomo; Chumbo; Plomb):</b>				
Mexico.....	202,016	213,068	2,282,821	1,950,666
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):</b>				
Mexico.....	1,601	1,308	28,607	165,319
Cuba.....	7,274,331	8,793,949	36,764,482	40,524,967
Brazil.....			398,140	912,381
Other South America.....	283,818	64,395	1,955,618	1,879,732
<b>Tobacco and manufactures (Tabaco y sus manufacturas; Tabaco e sus manufacturas; Tabac et ses manufactures):</b>				
Cuba.....	1,733,348	1,240,085	13,489,800	14,449,109
<b>Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogno; Acajou):</b>				
Central America.....	53,782	38,318	409,851	378,372
Mexico.....	516	57,858	278,561	503,317
Cuba.....	2,546	18,151	79,383	130,713
<b>Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine):</b>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	757,528	1,171,333	5,459,384	2,737,416
Class 2 (combing).....	29,975	21,799	190,537	319,901
Class 3 (carpet).....	61,463	71,180	539,103	537,799

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (Instrumentos agrícolas; Instruments de agricultura; Machines agricoles):</b>				
Mexico.....	62,882	47,447	370,946	329,462
Cuba.....	8,145	8,807	143,544	49,110
Argentine Republic.....	161,368	157,362	4,821,754	3,314,407
Brazil.....	6,073	15,262	68,352	93,593
Chile.....	8,652	6,258	282,693	328,888
Other South America.....	22,038	16,475	249,117	174,319

## 1162 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Animals:</b>				
<b>Cattle (<i>Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	Dollars. 39,533	Dollars. 53,577	Dollars. 453,661	Dollars. 668,879
Cuba.....	80,005	11,283	1,411,799	328,540
South America.....	9,872	10,703	87,145	47,992
<b>Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	10,393	9,471	117,509	160,925
South America.....		300	1,320	1,076
<b>Horses (<i>Caballos; Cavallos; Chevaux</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	55,158	22,535	224,548	349,579
<b>Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brebis</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	4,655	2,784	32,980	61,052
<b>Books, maps, etc. (<i>Libros, mapas, etc.; Livros, mapas, etc.; Livres, mappes, etc.</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,330	3,820	42,279	38,279
Mexico.....	23,157	36,613	281,037	225,646
Cuba.....	23,533	12,349	358,764	244,923
Argentine Republic.....	9,499	5,451	54,381	70,023
Brazil.....	20,222	3,097	103,202	67,495
Chile.....	25,922	3,700	142,760	228,190
Other South America.....	3,243	10,712	64,690	90,867
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	10,891	2,902	92,248	22,515
Mexico.....	100,336	105,790	698,532	868,739
Cuba.....	84,203	119,878	953,831	1,000,733
South America.....	1,074	626	16,758	7,546
<b>Oats (<i>Avena; Avoia; Avoine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,381	6,025	23,256	22,171
Mexico.....	5,950	4,595	25,453	42,935
Cuba.....	25,560	13,337	177,485	268,936
South America.....	2,133	475	19,965	10,042
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	155	2,550	35,279	25,453
Mexico.....	316,738	144,892	1,572,668	704,689
South America.....	46	19,986	386,582	337,193
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	160,251	111,019	1,363,451	1,252,478
Mexico.....	7,649	17,508	137,880	90,369
Cuba.....	285,061	323,120	2,471,683	2,269,875
Brazil.....	88,815	134,122	943,381	1,000,797
Colombia.....	6,472	13,597	483,061	127,581
Other South America.....	129,353	117,993	1,769,832	1,536,558
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
<b>Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	34,611	66,908	201,121	628,243
South America.....	3,991	21,415	52,032	159,056
<b>Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	335,353	252,222	1,004,965	1,235,769
Mexico.....	83,500	204,435	763,744	1,725,376
Cuba.....	117,923	91,322	844,111	636,754
Argentine Republic.....	53,934	149,040	326,382	1,660,773
Chile.....	1,482	40,334	391,117	121,187
Other South America.....	10,681	122,204	295,462	519,378
<b>Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e partes; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	12,431	7,922	63,825	72,884
Cuba.....	2,807	4,376	28,309	27,442
Argentine Republic.....		1,879	12,627	14,434
Brazil.....	1,108	2,318	6,473	8,731
Other South America.....	966	1,881	12,855	15,967
<b>Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojes de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	909	2,232	13,406	12,967
Mexico.....	5,315	4,762	43,200	37,760
Argentine Republic.....	1,496	7,681	51,962	47,199
Brazil.....	2,388	8,251	55,669	70,445
Chile.....	8,580	3,762	56,397	35,379
Other South America.....	3,618	1,465	37,994	30,264

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Coal (Carbón; Carrão; Charbon):</b>				
Mexico.....	304,906	336,031	2,258,610	2,381,161
Cuba.....	271,783	227,316	1,508,130	1,542,115
<b>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</b>				
Mexico.....	97,799		971,080	306,471
<b>Cotton:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton non manufacturé):</b>				
Mexico.....	76,418		1,553,630	36,413
<b>Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturé):</b>				
Central America.....	149,604	129,470	1,176,433	1,267,762
Mexico.....	16,291	21,101	209,096	193,851
Cuba.....	70,896	84,080	866,601	798,197
Argentine Republic.....	6,376	10,060	252,427	203,785
Brazil.....	61,450	43,028	470,968	324,934
Chile.....	15,612	51,437	726,240	812,764
Colombia.....	75,402	68,787	441,313	634,518
Venezuela.....	44,971	25,491	274,185	348,849
Other South America.....	31,927	32,244	350,280	397,717
<b>Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements de coton):</b>				
Central America.....	24,464	47,198	195,173	274,395
Mexico.....	23,830	44,457	216,425	213,572
Cuba.....	23,944	41,859	189,523	260,525
Other South America.....	3,793	5,380	63,311	80,956
<b>Fibers:</b>				
<b>Twine (Bramante; Barbante; Ficelle):</b>				
Argentine Republic.....	9,802	9,055	2,155,154	1,109,175
Other South America.....	9,141	14,587	196,547	205,032
<b>Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):</b>				
Central America.....	23,120	22,313	152,331	204,908
Mexico.....	113,752	90,471	714,402	1,007,362
Cuba.....	99,254	38,272	524,385	511,205
Argentine Republic.....	28,169	27,296	250,112	332,066
Brazil.....	79,110	95,020	485,196	628,113
Other South America.....	24,557	60,566	430,268	624,697
<b>Electrical machinery (Maquinaria eléctrica; Machines électriques; Machines électriques):</b>				
Central America.....	3,779	7,776	16,838	45,376
Mexico.....	111,627	163,656	715,306	945,320
Cuba.....	22,791	4,882	402,542	79,399
Argentine Republic.....	5,200	3,560	84,655	113,369
Brazil.....	31,914	126,590	149,227	409,158
Other South America.....	7,619	24,273	121,730	138,081
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):</b>				
Central America.....	260,070	702	598,593	169,719
Mexico.....	16,309	126,983	1,136,922	866,838
South America.....	342,450	317,482	2,852,757	2,289,205
<b>Builder's hardware, etc. (Materiales de metal para construcción; Ferragens; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier):</b>				
Central America.....	30,152	26,976	264,589	264,353
Mexico.....	149,222	201,647	222,583	1,417,653
Cuba.....	97,719	66,773	905,360	337,023
Argentine Republic.....	63,515	51,791	524,978	611,852
Brazil.....	41,911	51,132	305,913	377,072
Chile.....	19,315	29,078	171,267	245,797
Colombia.....	6,236	5,346	46,593	53,706
Venezuela.....	2,142	4,418	30,209	46,776
Other South America.....	61,023	116,657	483,132	633,814
<b>Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America.....	12,124	7,591	88,820	96,774
Mexico.....	72,509	63,746	473,389	594,038
Cuba.....	17,961	33,205	228,439	247,481
Argentine Republic.....	75,279	20,969	578,294	359,161
Brazil.....	19,256	35,337	151,567	331,713
Colombia.....	5,580	4,467	49,106	54,047
Other South America.....	42,543	31,613	281,679	300,613

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Steam engines and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....		229,800	367,638	1,104,365
Mexico.....	109,660	31,181	298,660	1,019,877
Cuba.....	4,900	18,500	650,421	702,595
Argentine Republic.....			189,651	404,948
Brazil.....	131,200	97,850	251,708	233,430
Other South America.....	177,392	25,085	200,306	574,732
Typewriting machines and parts of ( <i>Mecanografos y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	4,567	4,650	41,260	33,718
Mexico.....	34,640	38,333	236,120	284,186
Cuba.....	7,618	5,201	56,254	56,384
Argentine Republic.....	13,940	256	76,574	81,271
Brazil.....	10,281	5,022	46,161	46,594
Colombia.....	965	1,228	8,927	13,011
Other South America.....	17,063	12,011	106,573	147,865
Pipes and fittings ( <i>Cañeria; Tubos; Tuyaux</i> ):				
Central America.....	190,391	25,662	478,850	454,782
Mexico.....	115,910	84,361	1,096,698	930,402
Cuba.....	32,470	35,563	497,456	432,805
Argentine Republic.....	4,266	2,694	92,052	83,193
Other South America.....	15,571	21,367	148,180	185,229
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro, não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America.....	19,839	16,676	137,414	160,149
Cuba.....	13,966	7,968	178,724	93,109
Argentine Republic.....	22,434	16,930	257,692	179,948
Brazil.....	9,423	13,571	99,740	97,373
Other South America.....	23,352	9,310	168,129	191,013
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzados; Calçados; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America.....	32,460	50,950	304,781	425,256
Mexico.....	111,363	131,359	1,145,451	1,134,633
Colombia.....	3,855	1,224	35,534	31,413
Other South America.....	32,915	32,987	227,603	296,073
<b>Meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i> ):				
Central America.....	7,036	3,967	32,011	49,981
Mexico.....	1,344	1,618	21,082	21,159
Cuba.....	2,004	1,717	20,793	14,503
Other South America.....	3,438	2,709	33,300	32,397
Beef, salted and pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca salada ó adobada; Carne de vacca, salgada; Bœuf salté</i> ):				
Central America.....	12,671	15,944	77,676	105,860
South America.....	16,199	13,413	193,915	189,294
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; Sebo; Sulf</i> ):				
Central America.....	11,090	6,659	124,584	100,352
Mexico.....	2,027	2,294	78,005	19,802
Cuba.....	36	9,505	7,884	21,753
Chile.....			46,704	54,172
Other South America.....	4,779	3,509	42,077	41,687
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard jumé</i> ):				
Central America.....	4,510	3,508	17,432	25,215
Mexico.....	3,141	7,813	34,208	45,702
Cuba.....	40,922	55,209	316,749	448,215
Brazil.....	12,355	19,368	128,590	143,330
Other South America.....	1,377	3,063	10,968	11,615
Hams ( <i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i> ):				
Central America.....	11,607	9,961	68,318	109,249
Mexico.....	8,356	13,153	97,881	88,914
Cuba.....	40,943	46,527	371,390	440,066
Venezuela.....	2,265	3,948	37,404	35,494
Other South America.....	5,562	6,335	55,690	46,157
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i> ):				
Cuba.....	65,842	80,083	451,162	539,109
South America.....	22,908	27,254	164,104	224,153
Lard ( <i>Manteca; Banha; Saindour</i> ):				
Central America.....	59,545	50,907	345,323	499,745
Mexico.....	42,572	63,558	464,784	505,332
Cuba.....	255,821	226,239	1,949,156	2,189,500
Brazil.....	48,439	192,015	129,134	855,147
Chile.....	6,165	3,940	57,533	132,352
Colombia.....	7,152	4,750	287,922	36,937
Venezuela.....	19,449	15,282	288,252	175,462
Other South America.....	47,204	32,852	422,171	416,256

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Meat and dairy products—Continued.</b>				
<i>Butter (Mantequilla; Mantega; Burre):</i>				
Central America.....	Dollars. 14,181	Dollars. 16,173	Dollars. 90,529	Dollars. 125,865
Mexico.....	13,588	16,507	94,112	113,259
Cuba.....	5,886	7,308	33,491	55,584
Brazil.....	4,733	1,332	106,992	60,000
Venezuela.....	9,701	4,149	83,204	42,809
Other South America.....	4,349	3,668	28,204	40,550
<i>Cheese (Queso; Qucijo; Fromage):</i>				
Central America.....	7,770	7,243	50,888	61,308
Mexico.....	5,758	5,813	33,620	33,236
Cuba.....	1,525	2,932	9,657	16,634
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
<i>Rosin; tar, etc. (Resina, alquitran, etc.; Resina e alcatran; Résine et goudron):</i>				
Cuba.....	3,855	6,259	52,567	64,170
Argentine Republic.....		4,240	341,190	338,583
Brazil.....	88,128	129,809	456,241	496,128
Other South America.....	59,372	16,324	249,804	189,412
<i>Turpentine (Aguarres; Aguaraz; Terebenthine):</i>				
Central America.....	2,103	968	38,240	27,960
Cuba.....	7,522	7,664	52,582	66,404
Argentine Republic.....	10,116	12,661	165,982	146,988
Brazil.....	15,735	15,075	84,710	119,089
Chile.....	5,307	2,971	60,664	78,513
Other South America.....	2,140	5,353	42,911	56,446
<b>Oils:</b>				
<i>Mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes):</i>				
Mexico.....	16,931	88,508	485,465	867,876
Cuba.....	80,623	63,131	316,334	344,452
<i>Refined or manufactured (Aceites refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles raffinées ou manufacturées):</i>				
Central America.....	33,045	25,503	194,496	199,273
Mexico.....	32,937	19,206	142,161	205,903
Cuba.....	46,361	42,193	258,163	402,335
Argentine Republic.....	225,701	125,647	1,590,425	1,665,968
Brazil.....	207,682	302,368	2,064,916	2,296,657
Chile.....	33,844	106,814	602,038	626,313
Other South America.....	91,227	130,439	826,967	919,044
<i>Vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):</i>				
Central America.....	2,518	5,717	22,555	37,468
Mexico.....	19,594	78,223	625,800	757,422
Cuba.....	28,693	55,180	128,067	185,383
Argentine Republic.....	4,310	5,862	18,270	53,680
Brazil.....			129,182	260,993
Chile.....	2,732	17,266	15,297	61,462
Other South America.....	18,358	19,324	118,554	119,172
<i>Paper (Papel; Papier; Papier):</i>				
Mexico.....	1,537	2,236	28,983	39,637
Cuba.....	10,050	14,594	97,707	146,565
Argentine Republic.....	60,141	6,557	182,308	213,584
Brazil.....	5,216	4,033	26,184	13,688
Chile.....	14,486	7,433	112,670	120,304
Other South America.....				
<i>Paraffin (Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine):</i>				
Central America.....	4,052	5,904	46,421	50,239
Mexico.....	65,076	42,322	367,656	471,529
South America.....	2,953	5,814	21,606	45,711
<i>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco en rama; Tabacco no manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</i>				
Central America.....	14,252	6,904	104,273	1,781,748
Mexico.....	7,803	7,659	71,221	97,531
Argentine Republic.....		1,572	43,508	37,285
Colombia.....		866	7,485	11,291
Other South America.....	4,320	6,163	57,914	72,342
<i>Tobacco, manufactures of (Tabaco elaborado; Tabacco manufacturado; Tabac manufacturé):</i>				
Central America.....	7,450	4,348	45,135	58,993

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	March -		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Wood and manufactures of—</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):				
Central America.....	Dollars. 48,623	Dollars. 31,559	Dollars. 338,743	Dollars. 467,323
Mexico.....	130,358	115,557	715,308	993,670
Cuba.....	10,618	5,553	126,208	104,394
Argentine Republic.....	5,302	17,423	128,401	129,593
Other South America.....	17,432	10,533	123,846	273,447
Lumber ( <i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i> ):				
Central America.....	76,482	168,822	470,935	989,637
Mexico.....	223,320	204,963	1,289,346	1,645,799
Cuba.....	327,474	307,362	1,894,381	1,766,102
Argentine Republic.....	312,080	407,888	2,650,024	4,931,543
Brazil.....	22,014	97,517	270,222	935,031
Chile.....	67,239	122,588	458,172	823,039
Other South America.....	69,371	158,038	555,068	1,026,460
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i> ):				
Central America.....	27,364	23,553	228,538	219,813
Mexico.....	99,631	83,555	595,430	686,169
Cuba.....	58,470	53,902	574,187	407,397
Argentine Republic.....	20,693	48,370	244,711	315,520
Brazil.....	4,285	3,469	35,845	54,176
Chile.....	3,879	5,438	32,162	60,627
Colombia.....	979	798	15,599	11,434
Venezuela.....	1,180	205	28,513	15,813
Other South America.....	4,368	13,978	61,804	93,567

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, MARCH, 1907.

The figures of the Bureau of Statistics for the month of March and nine months of the fiscal year show an unusual increase in foreign trade of the United States, especially in the value of imports. Imports for the month amounted to \$133,323,085, the largest on record with the exception of those of December, 1906, which reached \$134,349,760. It was an increase of nearly \$20,000,000 over March of last year, when the figures were \$113,597,577. For the nine months the value was \$1,066,059,911, compared with \$913,555,097 for the same period ending with March last year, an increase of \$152,504,814, which is quite beyond any recent parallel. The increase last year over the corresponding period ending with the same month in 1905 was less than half as much, the gain being from \$839,430,114 to \$913,555,097.

There was no such gain in exports either for the month or for nine months. For the month of March the value of exports was \$162,689,950, compared with \$145,510,707 last year and \$136,978,429 the year before. The gain here was a little more than \$17,000,000. For the nine months the disparity was still greater. The total was \$1,451,904,971, compared with \$1,343,902,090 for the same period a year before, an increase of \$108,002,881, or \$44,501,933 less than the gain in imports. The excess of exports over imports fell from \$430,346,993 for the nine months ending March, 1906, to \$385,845,060.



Details of the trade for the periods in reference were as follows:

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	\$11,948,511	\$13,542,075	\$105,828,519	\$112,418,200
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	12,103,252	14,143,680	101,884,965	110,629,289
Crude materials for use in manufacturing..	41,279,187	47,849,509	303,855,988	355,239,436
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	18,729,748	24,722,729	159,242,143	203,945,163
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	28,382,160	31,602,835	234,913,458	274,712,372
Miscellaneous.....	1,154,749	1,250,224	7,830,024	8,902,151
<b>Total imports.....</b>	<b>113,597,577</b>	<b>133,111,752</b>	<b>913,555,097</b>	<b>1,065,846,611</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	16,176,199	14,258,780	144,803,892	126,834,832
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.	27,836,205	28,653,327	266,549,138	259,562,768
Crude materials for use in manufacturing..	35,265,378	50,851,359	407,320,279	497,905,743
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	21,226,730	23,227,788	165,038,129	191,627,881
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	41,905,295	42,046,238	337,383,104	352,019,365
Miscellaneous.....	951,160	605,003	3,984,185	4,738,752
<b>Total domestic exports.....</b>	<b>143,360,967</b>	<b>159,642,495</b>	<b>1,324,878,727</b>	<b>1,432,689,341</b>
Foreign merchandise exported.....	2,149,740	2,108,439	19,023,363	18,772,464
<b>Total exports.....</b>	<b>145,510,707</b>	<b>161,750,934</b>	<b>1,343,902,090</b>	<b>1,450,965,805</b>

The distribution of trade during the periods in reference was as follows:

Countries.	March.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$57,491,838	\$66,118,437	\$98,605,100	\$110,308,220
North America.....	22,773,487	25,300,701	27,558,227	30,594,530
South America.....	13,331,132	15,029,563	5,814,021	6,820,204
Asia.....	15,139,800	19,591,809	8,534,245	8,797,991
Oceania.....	3,529,422	4,017,793	3,523,828	3,950,145
Africa.....	1,331,893	3,053,440	1,477,286	1,282,844
<b>Central American States:</b>				
Costa Rica.....	1,008,937	1,136,819	216,185	165,645
Guatemala.....	485,634	142,435	370,112	300,768
Honduras.....	151,270	154,941	184,919	157,001
Nicaragua.....	179,225	109,474	202,061	129,997
Panama.....	141,321	145,076	1,689,718	1,482,133
Salvador.....	312,072	35,166	135,706	93,798
Mexico.....	4,436,008	5,623,444	5,519,646	5,797,902
<b>West Indies:</b>				
Cuba.....	9,822,954	10,923,694	4,119,505	4,377,470
Haiti.....	79,655	111,813	237,860	197,554
Santo Domingo.....	513,138	190,894	168,981	256,553
Argentine Republic.....	1,516,849	1,877,076	2,366,088	2,178,478
Bolivia.....			5,207	122,404
Brazil.....	8,253,009	9,521,634	1,369,957	2,142,870
Chile.....	1,221,926	1,231,373	487,605	697,723
Colombia.....	617,407	801,431	258,996	265,135
Ecuador.....	238,190	80,409	116,996	132,234
Paraguay.....			18,734	7,780
Peru.....	240,670	331,395	470,333	487,726
Uruguay.....	326,681	336,236	275,006	335,859
Venezuela.....	705,449	772,051	266,265	243,047

Countries.	Nine months ending March.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$472,918,722	\$565,601,075	\$939,329,774	\$1,025,612,275
North America.....	164,103,588	178,556,761	224,254,655	251,023,561
South America.....	111,001,054	121,626,124	55,938,207	62,579,131
Asia.....	136,764,732	164,090,659	83,690,773	66,968,967
Oceania.....	18,789,870	20,229,845	25,763,300	31,385,483
Africa.....	9,977,131	15,742,147	14,935,381	13,906,388
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	3,354,235	3,223,149	1,641,944	1,795,417
Guatemala.....	2,222,462	1,670,529	2,116,266	2,192,052
Honduras.....	1,124,060	1,577,888	1,165,641	1,390,293
Nicaragua.....	1,024,786	793,955	1,465,312	1,519,918
Panama.....	768,411	1,259,137	8,532,746	11,010,145
Salvador.....	693,532	556,466	1,039,217	1,045,020
Mexico.....	37,387,625	41,529,320	42,662,022	47,997,442
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	54,535,763	60,887,456	36,584,346	36,574,695
Haiti.....	910,924	829,572	2,563,434	2,275,164
Santo Domingo.....	1,909,265	1,767,338	1,471,121	1,948,849
Argentine Republic.....	13,026,566	11,487,869	25,237,447	25,682,787
Bolivia.....			97,574	590,600
Brazil.....	66,746,790	77,068,276	10,228,003	13,348,668
Chile.....	12,473,614	13,238,865	6,070,300	7,637,654
Colombia.....	5,121,633	4,966,080	2,734,089	2,306,584
Ecuador.....	1,821,400	2,274,841	1,421,575	1,249,213
Paraguay.....	750	1,174	34,526	122,810
Peru.....	1,937,316	3,053,391	3,771,073	4,694,559
Uruguay.....	2,155,934	2,164,316	2,172,276	2,525,184
Venezuela.....	6,180,045	5,751,162	2,296,704	2,332,891

#### RUBBER FROM GUAYULE.

The first factory for the manufacture of rubber from the guayule shrub to be established in Texas is being erected at Marathon, according to information published in the New York "Sun" of April 28, 1907. The shrub grows extensively in the rough region bordering the upper course of the Rio Grande, and it is estimated that it is found in commercial quantities upon more than 20,000,000 acres of land in this State.

A large part of this land is owned by the State, and it is expected that a great revenue will be derived from the sale of the shrub. The money derived from this source will go to the permanent school fund, which already amounts to about \$40,000,000.

The guayule rubber industry has passed the experimental stage. There are more than twenty large factories in northern Mexico, some of them representing an investment of more than \$500,000 each.

It was only three years ago that the first guayule rubber factory was established in Mexico. Since that time more than \$15,000,000 has been invested in the industry in that country, it is estimated. The Continental Rubber Company, of New York, a subsidiary branch of the United States Rubber Company, practically has control of the industry in Mexico, and it is arranging to establish a large factory in Texas.

The present output of rubber from the factories in Mexico is nearly 1,000,000 pounds a month, and this amount will be increased before the close of the current year by the establishment of additional factories. The product is exported to the United States and Europe.

In Mexico the guayule shrub is selling for \$100 a ton Mexican money, equivalent to \$50 United States gold. The average yield to the acre in Mexico is said to be about 2 tons of the shrub. It will reproduce itself every two years if cut off at the roots.

As a result of the discovery that this shrub is of value the price of land has increased enormously. Before the value of the shrub was known, land upon which it grows could have been purchased for from 20 cents to 30 cents an acre and some of it for 10 cents an acre. This same land is now yielding its owners \$100 an acre.

The guayule shrub grows less profusely in Texas than in Mexico. It is estimated that the average yield of the shrub in this State upon the 20,000,000 acres of land upon which it is said to grow will not exceed one-half ton to the acre. Even at this rate there is great wealth for the State in the new industry. The land upon which it grows is worthless for anything else except cattle and sheep grazing.

The factory which is being erected at Marathon will cost about \$250,000. Many ranchmen have entered into contracts to sell the guayule shrub upon their lands to this factory.

The rubber which is manufactured from guayule is softer than some other kinds of rubber and does not vulcanize so easily, but these difficulties are overcome by mixing it with other rubber.

#### COFFEE MOVEMENT, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1906-7.

The world's visible supply of coffee on April 1, 1907, was 15,397,742 bags, total receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the nine months being 16,289,061 bags during the first nine months of the crop year 1906-7.

According to the Coffee Exchange report, the total deliveries in the United States from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907, were 5,395,412 bags, while Europe received 7,731,897 bags.

Total deliveries in the United States and Europe for the period in reference were 13,127,309 bags, a gain over the corresponding period of the preceding year of 345,629 bags.

For the nine months about 81 per cent of the deliveries were Brazil coffee, and 19 per cent covered all other growths.

Comparative figures issued by the "Brazilian Review" for the two nine months' period of 1906 and 1907 show the following:

#### *World's visible supply of coffee.*

	1906-7.	1905-6.		1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>		<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
July.....	9,636,563	11,265,510	December.....	13,808,836	13,060,349
August.....	9,948,053	11,465,641	January.....	14,377,932	12,647,595
September.....	10,756,053	12,102,496	February.....	15,133,293	11,931,631
October.....	12,154,000	12,624,693	March.....	15,201,000	11,324,581
November.....	13,165,786	13,006,841			

**PATENT, TRADE-MARK, AND COPYRIGHT LAWS IN THE CANAL ZONE.**

From April 15, 1907, the following order of the Secretary of War of the United States, extending to the Panama Canal Zone the laws governing patents, trade-marks, and copyrights in the United States, became effective:

By the authority of the President, it is ordered that the patent, trade-mark, and copyright laws of the United States of America are hereby extended to and made effective within the Canal Zone, to the extent that any patent or copyright issued under the laws of the United States, or any trade-mark duly registered in the Patent Office of the United States, shall vest in the person to whom issued or in whose name registered, his assigns and licensees, subject to the protection of the circuit and supreme courts of the Canal Zone, the same exclusive right of property therein that such person would possess in the United States.

**APPROPRIATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RIO GRANDE WATERS.**

President ROOSEVELT, on March 4, 1907, approved the act of Congress making an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between Mexico and the United States published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of March, 1907, pages 63-69, for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande.

The appropriation will be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the construction of a dam for storing and delivering to Mexico for irrigation purposes 60,000 acre-feet of water annually in the bed of the Rio Grande at the point where the head works of the Acequia Madre now exists above the city of Juarez.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FIRST QUARTER, 1907.**

The monthly statement of the public debt of the United States shows that at the close of business March 30, 1907, the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$909,106,566, which was a decrease as compared with March 1 of \$11,538,288.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$908,233,660; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,095,365; debt bearing no interest, \$402,645,542; total, \$1,311,974,568.

This amount, however, does not include \$1,130,146,869 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is given as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$1,130,146,869; general fund, \$199,520,548; in national bank depositaries, \$165,235,679; in treasury of the Philippines, \$3,887,713; total, \$1,648,790,810; against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,245,922,807, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$402,868,002.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency shows that at the close of business March 30, 1907, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$597,212,063, an increase for the year of \$42,545,096, and an increase for the month of \$869,041.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$547,633,063, an increase for the year of \$35,411,512 and a decrease for the month of \$2,104,310. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$49,579,000, an increase for the year of \$7,133,584 and an increase for the month of \$2,973,351.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation was \$550,137,900. Bonds on deposit to secure public deposits amounted to \$176,324,860, as follows:

Panama Canal, \$12,838,000; 2 per cent consols of 1930, \$56,523,100; 4 percents of 1907, \$9,644,200; 3 percents of 1908-1918, \$6,577,500; 4 percents of 1895, \$5,403,750; District of Columbia 1924, \$1,003,000; State, city, and railroad bonds, \$72,883,310; Hawaiian bonds, \$1,711,000; Philippine loan, \$9,741,000.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for March, 1907, shows the total receipts to have been \$54,221,953, and the expenditures \$43,602,007, bearing a surplus for the month of \$10,619,946. The surplus for the nine months of the present fiscal year is over \$51,200,000. One year ago the surplus was a little less than \$6,000,000.

As compared with March, 1906, the customs receipts show an increase of \$1,300,000; internal revenue an increase of over \$2,000,000, and miscellaneous a surplus of \$192,000. The expenditures for last month are over \$2,000,000 less than for March, 1906.

The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during March, 1907, amounted to \$6,630,894, of which \$5,874,525 was gold; \$326,212 silver, and \$430,156 minor coins. This is exclusive of 4,906,057 pieces coined for the Philippine Islands, and 1,955,000, 20-centavo pieces executed for the Government of Mexico.

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## URUGUAY.

### NEW CABINET.

Señor ÁLVARO GUILLOT, Minister of the Interior.

Señor BLÁS VIDAL, Minister of Finance.

Señor JUAN P. LAMOLLE, Minister of Public Works.

Señor JACOBO VARELA ACEVEDO, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Gen. EDUARDO VÁZQUEZ, Minister of War and Marine.

Señor GABRIEL TERRA, Minister of Industry, Labor, and Public Instruction.

## BUDGET FOR 1907-8.

The Uruguayan budget for 1907-8 has been sanctioned by the Senate and published, expenditures for the year being fixed at \$19,179,936 against an estimated revenue of \$19,185,827. A small surplus of \$5,891 is thus indicated.

Customs revenues are estimated at \$10,900,000, though it is more than probable that these figures will be exceeded; city and country property taxes, at \$2,781,000; business licenses, \$1,065,000; profits of banks of the Republic, \$370,000; industrial taxes (mainly from alcohol and tobacco), \$1,266,000; posts and telegraphs, \$460,000.

Among the principal items of expenditure are the following: Administrative service, \$8,433,747; national obligations, \$10,746,189, in which are included \$7,669,664 for public debt service and railway guarantees.

## PRODUCTION OF THE CUÑAPIRÚ GOLD MINES IN 1906.

According to the report presented by the Chief of the National Department of Engineering to the Minister of Improvements of Uruguay, the production, during 1906, of the French gold mines of Cuñapirú was as follows: Amount of ore treated, 13,962 tons; gold produced, at \$0.44 per gram, 81,510 grams. The amount paid the Government for fees, at the rate of 1½ per cent, was \$179.32.

## VENEZUELA.

## LEASE OF ASPHALT MINES.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of the State of Zulia for March 9, 1907, publishes the text of the lease of February 28, 1907, from the Government of Venezuela to Señor ANTONIO ARANGUREN, of the city of Caracas, of the asphalt mines in the Maracaibo and Bolivar districts of the State of Zulia. The following is a synopsis of the principal points of the concession:

Grant of all asphalt mines existing in the said districts for a term of fifty years from the date of the lease; exception being made of such mines as have heretofore been granted to other persons and which have not been declared by the Government to be forfeited. In the last case these mines are also included in the lease. Within the period of the lease the Government agrees not to grant to any other person or company asphalt mining rights within the said districts.

The lessee is to pay to the Venezuelan Government a tax of 2 *bolivars* annually per hectare of surface area exploited by him in the asphalt mines, and in addition 2 *bolivars* for each ton of the product exploited.

The Government promises to lend to the lessee such assistance as may be compatible with the fiscal laws of the Republic in the dispatch of vessels engaged in export of the products of the enterprise, and to allow entry free of duty, for one time only, of machinery, tools, apparatus, and implements intended for the enterprise, and for all times, of conveyers in shooks necessary for the export of the product.

The lessee is not allowed to assign his contract except with the prior consent of the Federal Executive to any other person or company, foreign or domestic.

#### IMPORT DUTIES ON FANS USED FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

A decree of February 16, 1907, stipulates that ordinary palm leaf and paper fans upon which advertisements are printed or pasted will be subject, upon their importation into the Republic, to the duties of the fourth class of the tariff (75 *centavos* per kilogram); fans made from cardboard or wood and destined to the same use are subject to duties of the third class (25 *centavos* per kilogram.)

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### ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMERCIAL AGENCIES BY SPAIN.

The vice-consul of the United States at Madrid reports to the Department of State of the United States that for some time past Spain has been making earnest efforts to find a foreign market for her products and manufactures, and naturally regards her former colonies in South America as the most opportune field. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has submitted to His Majesty the King, who has approved same, a decree organizing a "Committee on International Commerce," to be composed of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Assistant Director of Customs, the Chief of the Commercial Bureau of the Ministry of State, four representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, two of the Chamber of Agriculture, two of the industrial companies legally constituted, two of the Association of Stock Breeders, and the Director of the School of Commerce, who shall be the secretary of said committee.

This committee will make a study of the commercial situations, of the reports of commercial agents of foreign trade in Morocco and America, North and South, and of the organization of commercial propaganda in foreign countries where commercial agents are to be sent.

In order to facilitate the work of this commission four commercial agents will be appointed with residence in Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and Tangiers, and whose sphere of operations will extend

over Mexico, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Porto Rico, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Morocco.

These commercial agents will be paid by the State and will cooperate with the consuls in the furtherance of trade relations.

## TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

The "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in March, 1907, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first quarter of 1907, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
United States.....	£2,024,735	£1,955,505	£1,716,326
Sheep and lambs:			
United States.....	114,739	32,186	63,461
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,487,774	1,124,173	1,237,918
Chile.....	45,006	283	16
United States.....	501,800	1,885,472	2,052,272
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	540,769	1,522,456	1,010,260
Barley:			
United States.....	280,252	466,157	427,028
Oats:			
United States.....	3,066	468,865	8,984
Maize:			
Argentine Republic.....	504,968	295,110	882,982
United States.....	1,960,255	3,034,648	1,633,442
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	709,286	1,073,795	1,048,961
United States.....	1,223,974	1,319,438	1,271,616
Uruguay.....		6,785	7,800
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	571,208	536,177	491,418
Uruguay.....		24,203	12,337
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	100,538	132,270	79,786
Bacon:			
United States.....	1,773,918	2,079,817	2,066,005
Lard:			
United States.....	810,835	1,019,805	1,270,282
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	42,470	54,220	38,303
Hams:			
United States.....	582,681	671,892	637,916
Cheese:			
United States.....	154,580	143,355	170,947
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	42,368	33,393	287,496
Central America.....	218,273	164,131	172,634
Sugar, unrefined:			
Brazil.....	15,607	214,066	74,439
Peru.....	333,171	90,520	42,726
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	423,654	504,306	505,840
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	331,915	304,692	261,419



Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile.....	£115,847	£75,568	£85,169
United States.....	1,202		7
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile.....	00,409	27,475	50,430
Peru.....	48,588	44,475	55,150
United States.....	31,795	41,513	2,655
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile.....	286,148	239,500	377,485
United States.....	633,422	401,063	700,771
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	3,466	9,543	2,940
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	62,650	67,719	63,840
Tin ore:			
South America.....	242,186	262,516	307,352
Scientific apparatus:			
United States.....	98,733	106,069	80,533
Clocks:			
United States.....	16,573	14,416	19,093
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil.....	55,080	618,950	689,169
United States.....	9,485,198	12,539,219	20,071,172
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
Argentine Republic.....	500,635	558,489	1,013,069
South America.....	239,928	270,693	213,639
Uruguay.....	55,319	67,641	86,113
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile.....	24,209	23,479	3,304
Peru.....	20,080	86,339	65,111
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....	23,384	52,031	88,709
Brazil.....			21
Sheepskins:			
Argentine Republic.....	59,950	35,196	44,825
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic.....	68,781	70,914	41,883
United States.....	108,481	81,001	197,107
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States.....	71,939	104,252	100,278
Leather:			
United States.....	708,244	817,939	786,772
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States.....	19,456	7,696	8,988
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic.....	300,176	212,606	577,295
United States.....		9,825	13,646
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil.....	101,371	72,223	93,803
Mexico, Central and South America.....	310,539	212,472	212,953
United States.....	2,453,653	5,244,196	3,250,278

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Beer and ale:			
United States.....	£69,979	£74,004	£78,554
Salt, rock and white:			
United States.....	12,585	18,429	12,947
Spirits:			
United States.....	94,471	101,847	119,838
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic.....	270,575	397,067	437,692
Brazil.....	159,840	219,189	245,896
Chile.....	86,962	49,071	130,296
United States.....	14,907	8,986	7,750
Uruguay.....	57,519	60,233	174,155

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Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Raw materials- Continued.</i>			
Wool, sheep and lambs:			
United States.....	£217,572	£251,006	£240,826
Skins and furs, undressed:			
United States.....	214,250	297,089	.....
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Bags and sacks for packing:			
Argentine Republic.....	20,616	39,108	29,483
United States.....	2,434	2,068	5,304
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic.....	397,216	502,836	515,316
Brazil.....	385,583	290,775	446,186
Central America.....	130,708	115,426	114,496
Chile.....	196,786	270,084	341,985
Colombia and Panama.....	88,537	129,583	157,411
Haiti and Santo Domingo.....	43,920	46,878	27,230
Mexico.....	72,829	97,533	110,399
Peru.....	108,180	101,758	92,270
United States.....	474,598	680,528	770,752
Uruguay.....	110,091	146,350	86,265
Venezuela.....	52,637	89,011	104,775
Jute yarn:			
Brazil.....	66,807	88,547	211,126
United States.....	5,440	4,034	28,047
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic.....	21,582	15,673	42,806
Brazil.....	1,240	1,071	3,577
United States.....	239,445	310,545	330,064
Linen yarn:			
United States.....	14,475	17,502	27,262
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic.....	20,065	31,913	21,720
Brazil.....	17,708	19,915	29,578
Colombia and Panama.....	7,462	7,216	9,726
Mexico.....	6,745	7,092	10,584
United States.....	691,820	762,651	858,936
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic.....	115,967	150,185	152,213
Brazil.....	41,131	40,095	53,854
Chile.....	59,964	75,697	108,653
Mexico.....	16,525	24,195	35,178
Peru.....	20,557	21,941	24,245
United States.....	117,415	131,908	153,154
Uruguay.....	19,467	37,927	28,483
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic.....	93,899	68,667	76,151
Brazil.....	27,936	16,444	23,874
Chile.....	22,923	26,499	55,357
Mexico.....	14,331	17,796	18,958
Peru.....	5,520	6,879	4,876
United States.....	413,424	380,215	280,258
Uruguay.....	13,393	16,380	12,088
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic.....	44,252	53,253	51,919
Chile.....	10,931	23,536	24,034
United States.....	9,404	38,568	14,295
Saddlery and harness:			
Central and South America.....	14,367	22,019	21,214
United States.....	12,628	16,044	15,934
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic.....	7,317	8,528	6,536
Brazil.....	8,937	8,613	13,314
Chile.....	2,528	3,567	4,715
Cuba.....	858	1,752	2,149
United States.....	19,814	19,482	22,512
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic.....	20,670	41,201	28,043
Brazil.....	30,063	27,002	33,225
Chile.....	7,936	10,254	14,123
Cuba.....	5,811	6,271	5,511
United States.....	6,680	8,453	8,638
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	142,613	284,307	824,038
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic.....	12,180	17,028	16,858
Brazil.....	8,161	9,741	8,874
Chile.....	5,934	7,104	13,686
United States.....	14,712	22,681	15,414

Articles and countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom—Continued.</i>			
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic.....	£104,000	£306,633	£147,321
Chile.....	28,079	31,429	47,009
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic.....	24,933	29,026	52,229
Brazil.....	9,515	8,996	12,063
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic.....	24,425	51,903	31,941
Brazil.....	4,312	3,981	11,402
United States.....	19,709	21,063	54,291
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic.....	192,824	302,903	176,108
Central America.....	9,678	9,855	9,958
Chile.....	8,169	7,808	10,482
Cuba.....	28,287	48,744	66,062
Mexico.....	24,845	16,961	16,843
Uruguay.....	22,728	26,916	24,341
Pipes and fittings:			
Argentine Republic.....	7,373	37,308	70,141
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States.....	238,086	137,616	219,955
Manufactures of steel, unenumerated:			
United States.....	22,682	23,442	26,538
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America.....	53,985	200,603	638,433
United States.....	203	401	798
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America.....	16,130	38,566	23,765
United States.....		2,788	15
Machinery, various:			
South America.....	77,406	97,879	116,202
United States.....	4,319	1,369	2,253
Agricultural implements:			
South America.....	27,548	48,543	43,468
United States.....	18	632	591
Sewing machines:			
South America.....	13,510	18,818	16,332
Mining machinery:			
South America.....	6,325	8,988	21,945
United States.....	672	77	770
Textile machinery:			
South America.....	39,127	52,442	88,908
United States.....	93,234	136,346	178,716
Apparatus, miscellaneous:			
South America.....	162,445	262,451	342,366
United States.....	149,109	39,998	39,690
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic.....	6,625	12,517	36,040
Brazil.....	3,958	8,730	19,773
United States.....	669	3,611	35,522
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic.....	35,703	49,077	50,169
Brazil.....	23,798	27,288	35,995
United States.....	145,436	139,367	144,627
Rice:			
Cuba.....	113,369	121,669	88,794
Seed oil:			
Brazil.....	10,344	14,968	17,621
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil.....	602,650	468,200	3,227,673
Central and South America.....	1,399,444	2,104,864	3,293,525
United States.....	69,000	296,500	155,407

## BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

Under the title "What I Saw in the Tropics," Mr. HENRY PEARSON, editor of the "India Rubber World," has published a record of impressions received during journeys to many little-known rubber-producing sections of the globe. While a study of production methods is the main object of the book in reference, the writer has included so many personal and typical adventures that the fund of really valuable information contained in it is imparted through a charming literary medium. With Ceylon as a first objective point, Mr. PEARSON narrates the incidents of his voyage thither, and, as a result of his visit to the *Hevea* plantations, reports that the first year's tapping has, in some cases, paid the cost of the original investment, while the second year's production shows a profit of 120 per cent. The whole of the tropical world in the East is profoundly interested in these Ceylon experiments and is fully alive to the opportunities that rubber offers. Proceeding to the Malay States, the Singapore Botanic Gardens were the object of a special report, it being found that while *Hevea* responds to cultivation with a phenomenal growth, less promising results are obtained from *Castilloa* and *Ceará*. The Chinese method of preparing gutta-percha for European markets is described and several plantations owned by Chinamen were visited at Selangor. French Indo-China, British North Borneo, Sumatra, and Formosa are all deeply interested in rubber culture, and experimental plantations are underway. A careful study of Tehuantepee plantations showed that rubber growing in this section would be more profitable than coffee production, and in Nicaragua one locality alone is credited with 400,000 *Castilloa* plants. In Costa Rica one plantation has a growth of more than 100,000 *Castilloas*, although bananas are the chief growth of the country. The healthy condition of the Panama trees, in spite of defective tapping, is remarked on and the response to care on the part of the Colombian Choco plantations is noteworthy, the product of the latter being in the main the output of standing cultivated trees. Jamaican and Hawaiian cultivation of rubber is still largely experimental in spite of numerous efforts to advance profitable interest in the work.

*La Revue* (Paris) for March 15, 1907, publishes as its initial article a critique of *Le Panaméricanisme*, following the development of an

all-American policy from the time of its origin in the proposition for a Pan-American Congress inaugurated by SIMON BOLIVAR, down to the meeting at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. In the opinion of the writer, S. L. ROCCA, it is from the propaganda of the ardent BOLIVAR that the Monroe Doctrine drew its fundamental inspiration of a continental policy. Following upon the invitation of BOLIVAR, addressed to Mexico, Chile, Peru, and the Argentine Republic to unite in friendly conclave, came the Monroe message in 1823 for the ratification of which the States of America were again urged to assemble. Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, and Peru sent representatives to this Congress, but the delegates of the United States did not arrive until after the date of adjournment. Importance is attached to the reciprocal establishment of embassies in Mexico, Brazil, and the United States, and the development of a pan-American civilization along lines parallel to that of the Old World, is noted, the special purpose of which is the segregation and defense of American interests rather than the forwarding and adoption of European methods. Evidence of the world power of the United States and of the value attached to the national policies of the other countries of the New World are indicated in the postponement of the Hague Peace Conference in deference to the desire of America to take part, as a whole, in the deliberations of that Congress. The Conference at Rio de Janeiro, while stated as not having accomplished as great results as had been anticipated, is found to have gained in value through the active participation of the Secretary of State of the United States and the cordial greeting extended to him throughout the various countries of South America.

The second edition of "The Problems of the Panama Canal" (March, 1907), by Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, the prefatory note to the first edition stating that the volume is an unbiased and truthful statement of "how the work appears to a retired officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who has spent his life in the prosecution of public works confided to that corps." The present issue covers the progress of events since the transfer of the work to the United States, extending the history of the enterprise from its French beginnings through the date of purchase by the United States. It also explains the new studies and resulting plans for the canal and the final action of the Government thereon; adds two years and a half to the climatological and hydraulic records, including a new and formidable flood of the Chagres, and describes the method adopted for the construction of the canal by contract, with the reasons therefor. The history and technology of the work is thus brought up to the beginning of 1907. The physical conditions of the Isthmus are reported on and recognition is made of the energetic and valuable services

rendered by Colonel GORGAS in bringing the health record to its present fine status.

HON. PAUL S. RIENSCH, one of the United States delegates to the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, contributes to the "World To-Day" for May, 1907, an appreciation of the beauties of that city. The beautiful entrance into the Rio Harbor was but a forecast of the romantic charm which Mr. RIENSCH found everywhere, the quaint mixture of tropical restfulness and modern enterprise being a predominating feature of the street life. Reference is made to the splendor of public and private entertainments and to the intellectual seriousness which characterizes Brazilian literary life. In view of the vast extent of Brazil and the widely divergent economic interests of such regions as the Amazon basin and the agricultural States of the south, the writer finds it not surprising that the national life of the country can not, as yet, be said to embrace all its varied characteristics, many elements of the colonial régime being mingled with the achievements of the "New Brazil."

The "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for March 28, 1907, reproduces an extract from the report of Mr. MAX MULLER, of the British Legation in Mexico City, concerning the guayule rubber industry and its development. This industry has now passed from the experimental to the practical stage, and while it is not anticipated that the gum extracted from the guayule shrub will ever take the place of rubber, it may, however, be used as a substitute for it in many forms of manufacture. Extraction processes have been and still are being registered in the Mexican Patent Office, none of which are regarded as entirely perfected. The quantity of gum contained in the plant is rated as high as 18 per cent, whereas the patented processes obtain from 10 to 12 per cent only. Numerous companies have been formed and factories have sprung up all over the north of Mexico for the utilization of this plant which was formerly regarded not only as worthless, but a veritable scourge.

An interesting bit of Haitian history is touched upon in the "Century Magazine" for April, in which ERNEST E. JOHNSON narrates the incidents connected with his visit to the ruins of the citadel and palace constructed by the one-time king of Haiti, Christophe. These ruins, situated in the vicinity of Melot, consist of a stronghold "La Ferrière," occupying the leveled summit of a steep mountain, and the palace "Sans Souci," on a grassy plateau below. The fortifications, hewn from solid rock, were regarded as impregnable, and the various chambers and galleries which honeycombed the mountain were used as storehouses and treasure caves during the short reign of the slave king. Even in decay these ruins are a remarkable monument to the skill of the French engineer who planned the original construc-

tion, while the columns, terraces, and galleries of the palace below are of unusual architectural and historic interest.

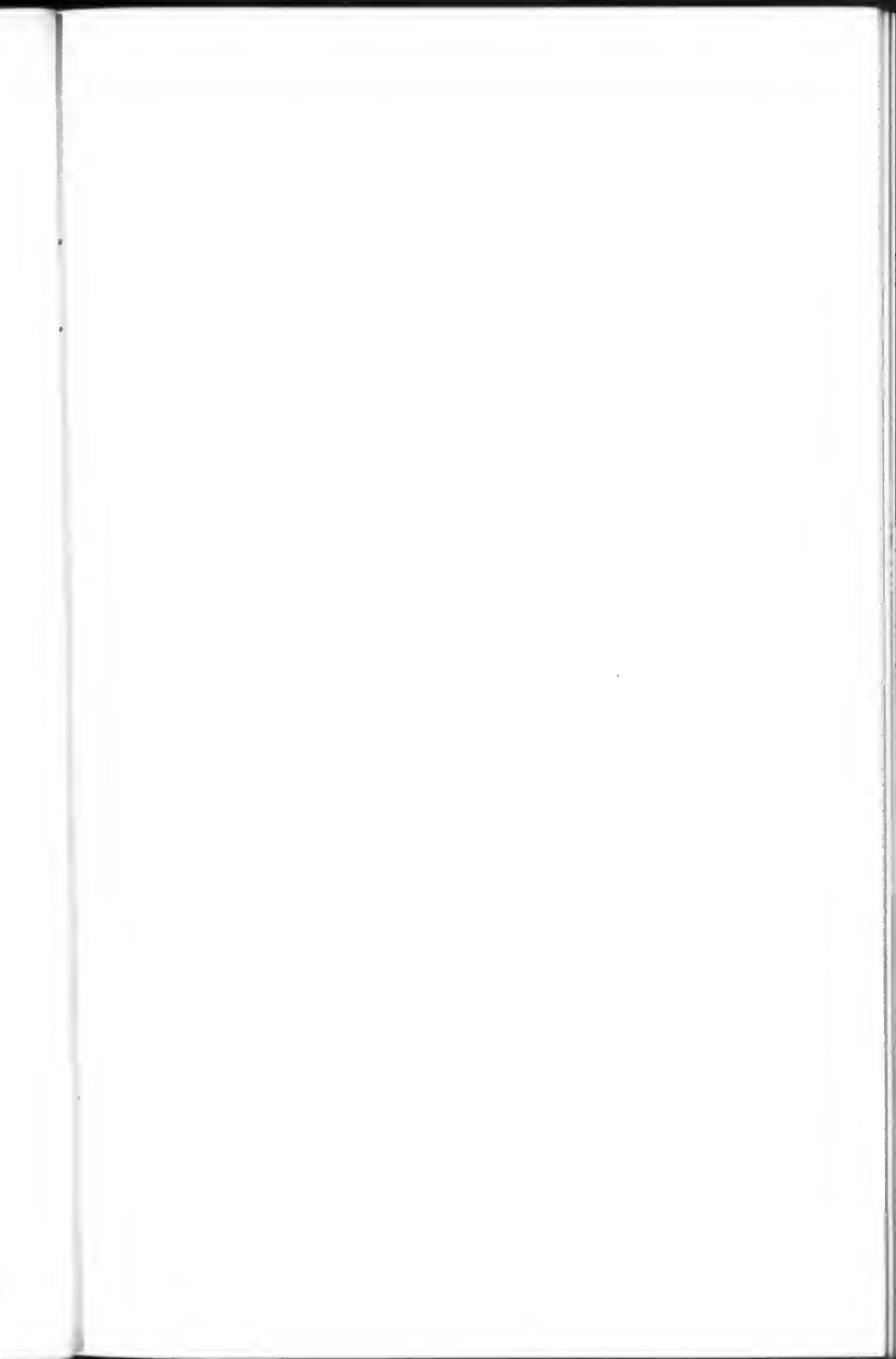
The Buenos Ayres "Standard" for March 7, 1907, publishes a paper on Argentine fisheries in which the development of pisciculture in the Republic is outlined by E. A. TULLIAX. The first cultures were inaugurated early in the year 1904 at Lake Nahuel Huapi, the eggs being brought from the United States. The original plants consisted of whitefish, brook trout, lake trout, and salmon, and all were hatched with small losses. Subsequent experiments were successfully carried out in establishing oyster beds within a short distance of Buenos Ayres, it being demonstrated that the North American oyster can live and propagate in Argentine waters. The artificial culture of the pejerrey has been attended with most satisfactory results, the eggs having been planted in various waters of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, San Luis, Salta, Tucuman, and Junju.

The third edition of *Progrès et Développement de la Bolivie*, prepared by J. DE LEMOINE, Consul-General for Bolivia in Belgium, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. The writer states that for the greater part of his data he is in debt to Presidential messages and Reports of the Ministry of Public Works, certain additions having made in accordance with the need for specified information. A list of the highways and railroads under construction and in operation is furnished to show the interest taken by the Government in opening up the country, while other public enterprises receiving national aid include navigation of the lakes, water supply for various cities, the utilization of the waterways of the Republic as motive power, electric lighting, and geologic and geographic explorations. Interesting information is furnished concerning the mineral wealth of the Republic based upon scientific and disinterested reports, while it is stated that no other country contains within a similar area so great an abundance of agricultural and tropical products.

A consideration of the economic value of explorations in such sections of South America as are practically unknown forms the bulk of a pamphlet recently issued by the Royal Geographical Society (London), the paper on the subject being contributed by Col. GEORGE EARL CHURCH. Apart from the great Chaco region, at least 2,000,000 square miles of South America have been only partly explored and mapped, all of which offer a splendid field for study. The work of the various boundary commissions has added much to the world's knowledge, and Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay have been well mapped: but Colonel CHURCH laments the fact that vast reaches of river valleys and mountain heights are cut off from our comprehensive geographical knowledge.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has issued its 1906 foreign commercial guide of South America, in which a careful résumé is made of conditions prevailing throughout the various countries of that part of the Western Hemisphere. Courts, customs duties, commercial travelers' licenses, shipping and internal communication, resources, industries, and commerce are all covered, with the purpose of facilitating trade development between the United States and South America.







SEÑOR DON FEDERICO MEJÍA, MINISTER OF SALVADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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El día 1° de mayo el Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas presentó al Consejo Directivo de esta institución una lijera reseña relativa al presupuesto para el año de 1907-8, en la cual hizo referencia á la extensión de las labores de la Oficina, en los siguientes términos:

“Esta reseña no puede llamarse informe sobre el trabajo de la Oficina, y el Director sólo aprovecha la ocasión para hacer constar el aumento de la correspondencia y del trabajo en la vía práctica. Un examen detallado de la correspondencia indica que el número de preguntas que se han recibido y contestado durante el primer trimestre de esta administración, es decir, del 11 de enero al 11 de abril, ha sido casi el triple de lo que fué durante igual período del año anterior, al paso que los pedidos que se han recibido por impresos son cuatro veces más grandes que en la misma época del año pasado. Se han recibido y contestado durante los últimos tres meses aproximadamente 3,000 cartas procedentes de todos los países del Hemisferio Occidental y de ciertas secciones de Europa y Asia.

“Aunque, naturalmente, el aumento de esta correspondencia ha sido casi en su totalidad en los Estados Unidos que es donde existe mayor necesidad por la información, á que se contrae, ha sido notable el interés que ha demostrado toda la América Latina por servirse de esta Oficina.

“También es digno de nota que entre las casas más grandes de exportación y de comercio en los Estados Unidos, 25, por lo menos, han decidido, como resultado del interés que la Oficina ha despertado por la América Latina, mandar allí representantes no sólo con el objeto de vender productos de los Estados Unidos, sino de comprar los de la América Latina. Ha aumentado también notablemente el número de personas que desean informes sobre la América Latina al objeto de viajar por allá en vez de irse á Europa ó al Asia. Á tal grado ha aumentado el pedido de las bibliotecas, ya públicas como de los institutos docentes en todos los Estados Unidos, por listas de libros que

traten de la América Latina, que el Director ha tenido que hacer imprimir una circular bibliográfica que se enviará á los solicitantes de dicha información.

“El BOLETÍN ha sufrido ciertos cambios con el objeto de hacerlo más interesante y práctico de lo cual resulta que han aumentado mucho los pedidos tanto en los Estados Unidos como en la América Latina. El Director tiene otros planes para el mejoramiento del BOLETÍN, los cuales pondrá en práctica en no lejano día. Dentro de algunos meses espera que la lista de las personas á quienes se envía el BOLETÍN MENSUAL contenga solamente los nombres de aquéllos que sepan apreciar el valor de dicha publicación y al objeto se ha eliminado un gran número á quienes se les viene mandando el BOLETÍN desde hace diez años, sin que hayan pedido que así se haga.

“Una de las pruebas más convincentes del interés práctico que se ha despertado en las relaciones comerciales de los Estados Unidos con los países de la América Latina es el número de invitaciones que continuamente llega á la Oficina pidiendo al Director, ó á otra persona apta para el objeto, que hable delante de las Cámaras y Juntas de Comercio y organizaciones semejantes acerca de la materia en cuestión. El Director acepta estas invitaciones siempre que le es posible, sin descuidar por eso la dirección general de la Oficina.”

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LA OPINIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE ALCORTA SOBRE LA VISITA DEL SECRETARIO ROOT.

Los periódicos de los Estados Unidos publicaron el 9 de mayo de 1907 un interesante despacho de Buenos Aires, en el que se citaba una parte del discurso pronunciado por el Presidente ALCORTA en la apertura del Congreso Argentino, en la que hace alusión á Mr. ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos y Presidente del Consejo de Gobierno de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y que es como sigue:

“El acontecimiento diplomático más notable que tuvo lugar el año pasado, fué la visita que el Secretario de Estado Americano, Mr. ROOT, hizo á ésta y otras Repúblicas Latinas. Ese eminente estadista fué portador de mensajes de cordialidad y amistad del pueblo americano y de su ilustre presidente, Mr. ROOSEVELT, y en todas las ocasiones posibles hizo declaraciones cuyo efecto no pudo ser otro que ayudar el progreso de las Repúblicas y hacer más íntimas las relaciones entre ellas y los Estados Unidos.

“La visita de Mr. ROOT ha comenzado á dar fruto con la genuina amistad establecida, la mejor inteligencia y las francas relaciones que existen entre la Argentina y los Estados Unidos, y el firme deseo de ambas Repúblicas de desarrollar su comercio mutuo.”

## LA SOCIEDAD HISPÁNICA DE AMÉRICA.

Es motivo de placer para el Director el publicar en este número algunos datos sobre la Sociedad Hispánica de América, juntamente con el retrato del Presidente de la misma, Mr. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, y dos vistas del nuevo edificio de la sociedad. Si bien el mundo en general no conoce, quizás, el trabajo que el Señor HUNTINGTON ha estado realizando, con el tiempo, indudablemente le hará justicia, por haber alcanzado más resultados que ningún otro norteamericano para despertar interés por los idiomas, literatura, arte é historia ibéricos. Ha consagrado casi toda su vida y energías, y gran parte de su fortuna, á la consecución de esos fines, y se ha ganado la gratitud de todos los que desean fomentar el estudio de esas materias en los Estados Unidos, organizando esta sociedad y dándola un magnífico y útil edificio. Éste está situado en el parque Audubón de Nueva York, en donde ocupa una posición dominante, en la ribera del Hudson. La primera junta consultora de la sociedad contaba entre sus miembros personas tan distinguidas como Porfirio Díaz, John Hay, Arthur Twining Hadley, Bartolomé Mitré, Morris K. Jesup, Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo, James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulche-Delbosc, y Hugo A. Rennert. Los miembros de la Junta de Depositarios son: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, y Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. En otra parte de este número se publican más datos sobre la Sociedad Hispánica de América. El Director se aprovecha de esta oportunidad para dar las gracias al Presidente HUNTINGTON por ofrecer á la Oficina Internacional la cooperación de la sociedad para fomentar en los Estados Unidos el interés por las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas, y por las importantes publicaciones de la sociedad que ha enviado á la Biblioteca de Colón.

## LA NUEVA OFICINA DE TRABAJO DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas siente la satisfacción de haber tenido la oportunidad de cooperar con el Gobierno de la República Argentina en la organización de la nueva oficina de trabajo que éste proyecta establecer. Accediendo á un ruego hecho por Su Excelencia el Señor Ministro de lo Interior, Don M. A. MONTES DE OCA, este centro se puso en comunicación, no solamente con la Oficina de Trabajo del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, sino también con las de los Estados de Nueva York, Massachusetts, é Illinois, y ha obtenido de todas ellas sus publicaciones importantes, las que han sido remitidas á Buenos Aires. Esta capital sud-americana está progresando tan rápidamente, al par que

crecen las demandas de las condiciones obreras en la misma, que esta nueva oficina del Gobierno Argentino, tendrá una esfera de acción vasta é interesante. El Director queda reconocido á los gobernadores CHARLES S. HUGHES, de Nueva York, CURTIS GUILD, Jr., de Massachusetts, y CHARLES S. DENEEN, de Illinois, y al Honorable CHARLES P. NEILL, Comisionado de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, por su cortés atención al contestar prontamente á las cartas que les escribió rogándoles que ordenaran á sus respectivas oficinas de trabajo que facilitaran sus publicaciones al Gobierno Argentino.

Esta Oficina ha recibido también preguntas de distinguidos funcionarios é individuos de la República Argentina, en relación con el establecimiento en aquel país de un colegio de agricultura, y, accediendo al ruego del Director, el Secretario de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos y los presidentes de varios colegios agrícolas norteamericanos han enviado á esta institución informaciones sobre el particular que serán remitidas oportunamente á los interesados.

El Director se aprovecha de esta ocasión para manifestar que la Oficina tendrá siempre sumo gusto en cooperar con cualquiera de los departamentos de los países latino-americanos para obtener los informes ó datos que necesiten de los Estados Unidos, así como también en prestarles la ayuda que deseen para la ejecución de sus respectivos planes.

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#### EL VIAJE DEL PROFESOR SHEPHERD POR LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

El Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, de la Universidad de Columbia, salió de Nueva York el 11 de mayo en viaje para la América del Sur. Los países que visitará serán los siguientes, por el orden en que se mencionan: Panamá, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Chile, República Argentina, Uruguay y Brasil. Estará ausente por espacio de cuatro ó cinco meses, durante los cuales tratará de visitar las principales ciudades de las expresadas repúblicas. Su objeto es estudiar detenidamente, no sólo el estado y progreso intelectual y literario de esas naciones, sino también su desarrollo material, comercial y económico. Cuando vuelva manifestará sus observaciones en una serie de conferencias que dará en la Universidad de Columbia y en otras instituciones de los Estados Unidos que desean tener mejor conocimiento de los países y asuntos sud-americanos. Si bien el Profesor SHEPHERD hace este viaje bajo los auspicios de su universidad, va comisionado al mismo por tiempo la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para recoger los datos especiales que ésta necesita para la ejecución de su trabajo. Es falsa la noticia dada por los periódicos neoyorkinos de que representaría al Comité Internacional de Conciliación para difundir en aquellos países su propaganda de paz, si bien, la mencionada organización trató de encomendarle una misión, que no aceptó por creer que

le faltaría tiempo para atender á ella al mismo tiempo que pone en ejecución el programa de la Universidad de Columbia y el de la Oficina Internacional.

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#### EL VIAJE DEL PROFESOR ROWE POR LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

El Professor ROWE, de la Universidad de Pennsylvania, que fué uno de los representantes de los Estados Unidos en la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana de Río Janeiro, se halla actualmente en Chile y dentro de breve tiempo marchará á La Paz, accediendo á una invitación especial que le hizo el Gobierno Boliviano, para consultarle con respecto á la reorganización del sistema de instrucción del país. Durante el tiempo que permaneció en la Argentina, el Professor ROWE fué objeto de toda clase de atenciones por parte de los instructores más distinguidos de la nación. Fué uno de los individuos de la comisión de la Conferencia Pan-Americana que estudió el ensanche de las funciones de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y ha hecho en su viaje todo lo posible por despertar interés en las naciones de la América del Sur por la utilidad práctica de está institución.

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#### PROBABLE VISITA DE ESTADISTAS SUD-AMERICANOS Á LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Es un placer anunciar que adelantan las gestiones que se están llevando á cabo para que hagan una visita á los Estados Unidos dos distinguidos estadistas y letrados sud-americanos: RUY BARBOSA, del Brasil, y LUIS M. DRAGO, de la República Argentina. La Oficina Internacional está en correspondencia con varias universidades é instituciones importantes de los Estados Unidos, con el fin de que manden invitaciones á estos eminentes sud-americanos para que pronuncien discursos sobre asuntos de interés, tanto para los Estados Unidos como para la América Latina.

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#### EL NUEVO CLUB ESPAÑOL DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE.

La Universidad de Yale merece plácemes especiales por el fomento del interés en el estudio del idioma español y de la historia y el desarrollo de los países latino-americanos. El Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, de dicha institución, ha organizado una sociedad española compuesta de estudiantes que cursan estudios sobre estas materias, y el número de miembros de la misma asciende ya á ciento, próximamente. El Señor SCHEVILL dice que se nota un interés muy creciente en todo lo

que se refiere á las Repúblicas Latino-americanas, y cree que en el año venidero será mayor que en el presente. Recientemente, el Director de la Oficina, bajo los auspicios de este club, pronunció ante los alumnos de la universidad un discurso sobre la América del Sur.

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#### LA AMÉRICA LATINA CONTRA EL ASIA.

El Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER, que fué uno de los delegados de los Estados Unidos en la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana celebrada en México, y cuya obra "De Panamá á Patagonia" ha llamado tanta atención, acaba de volver de un viaje de investigación comercial, por la India, que hizo comisionado por el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, habiendo presentado hace poco un informe sobre sus observaciones. El Señor PEPPER dice que su viaje ha sido muy interesante, pero manifestó que la gran oportunidad para el ensanche comercial de los Estados Unidos está más bien en la América Latina que en el Asia.

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#### EL CONCURSO DE ARQUITECTOS PARA EL NUEVO EDIFICIO.

El 30 de abril expiró el plazo para el registro en el concurso de proyectos para el nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Además de los ocho individuos y compañías que han sido invitados especialmente, 128 han respondido á la invitación general. En el caso de que estos 136 arquitectos presenten proyectos, este concurso será el mayor que se haya celebrado en Washington, con el resultado de que la Oficina tendrá un edificio magnífico al par que práctico. La lista de los arquitectos que han registrado sus nombres está compuesta de individuos residentes en diversas partes del país, por lo que el jurado tendrá una gran variedad de diseños para hacer la adjudicación. El concurso se cerrará el 15 de junio, y el fallo del jurado se habrá dictado antes del 30 del mismo mes. El contrato para la construcción se hará hacia mediados del verano, en tanto que las primeras excavaciones del terreno se harán á fines del verano ó principios del otoño.

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#### LOS REPRESENTANTES DE COLOMBIA Y EL SALVADOR EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

En este número se publica el retrato del Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministro de Colombia, y el del Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Ministro del Salvador. El Señor CORTÉS representa la clase más culta de su país, tanto social como comercialmente, y se ha distin-



guido como eminente hacendista, no solamente en Bogotá, sino también en Londrés. Fué Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en su nación, y el Presidente REYES le escogió para que representara á la República en los Estados Unidos con el objeto especial de dirigir las negociaciones para un tratado nuevo. El Señor MEJÍA ha ocupado el alto cargo de Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público del Salvador y ha estado íntimamente relacionado con el desarrollo que ha colocado á su patria en el estado de prosperidad de que goza actualmente.

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#### FALLECIMIENTO DE UNA AUTORIDAD COMERCIAL.

Todos los interesados en la extensión del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos se han enterado con verdadero pesar del reciente fallecimiento de Mr. W. J. JOHNSTON, propietario del *American Exporter*, de Nueva York. Pocas personas residentes en los Estados Unidos han demostrado un interés tan sincero por el desarrollo de los mercados extranjeros para productos americanos, ó han trabajado con tanto ahínco para dar á conocer á los fabricantes y exportadores de su país las oportunidades existentes en el extranjero para sus productos. En varias conferencias celebradas entre el Director de la Oficina y el Señor JOHNSTON, aquél tuvo ocasión de apreciar el profundo estudio que éste hizo de los problemas del tráfico de exportación y su conocimiento de los detalles más importantes del mismo. La influencia que en la actualidad tiene el *American Exporter*, y su prosperidad y valor, son debidos mayormente á los esfuerzos personales del malogrado publicista. Era un hombre de incansable energía, grande perspicacia mercantil, y consagrado al trabajo á que se había dedicado.

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#### AGRADECIMIENTO POR ATENCIONES RECIBIDAS.

El Director de la Oficina Internacional se aprovecha gustoso de esta ocasión para expresar su agradecimiento por las atenciones que recibió en los puntos á donde fué invitado el mes último para pronunciar discursos sobre las relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina; refiérese con placer especial al Rector ARTHUR T. HADLEY, y á los Profesores HERBERT E. GREGORY y RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, de la Universidad de Yale; al Hon. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, del *People's Institute* de la ciudad de Nueva York; á los Señores ANDREW CARNEGIE, ROBERT ERSKINE ELY y HAYNE DAVIS, de la Conferencia de Paz de Nueva York; al Presidente WM. A. LYTLE y á los Señores IRVING E. COMINS y GEORGE F. BOOTH, de la Junta de Comercio de Worcester; al Dr. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, Director de la Academia de Worcester, Massachusetts; al Rector CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, al

Decano W. R. VANCE y al Prof. E. G. LORENZEN, de la Universidad de George Washington, Washington, Distrito de Colombia, al Señor B. Irving, Secretario de la *Society of the Oregon Country*, Washington, Distrito de Colombia, y á la Señorita HELEN NORRIS CUMMINGS, del *Cameron Club*, de Alexandria, Virginia.

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EL FOMENTO DE LA INMIGRACIÓN EN BOLIVIA.

Bolivia merece plácemes por los pasos prácticos que está dando para el desarrollo de la inmigración. Pocos países del mundo han hecho ofrecimientos tan liberales para los inmigrantes. El Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura les ofrece pasaje gratis, tanto en ferrocarril como en los caminos del país, y trasporte gratis de sus efectos personales, desde el puerto de llegada hasta el punto de destino. Los jefes de familia recibirán, por un precio mínimo, 50 hectáreas de terreno, en tanto que cada hijo mayor de 18 años recibirá una extensión igual, y cada uno mayor de 14 años 14 hectáreas. La memoria del Ministro dice, además, que la población de Bolivia en 1906 era de 2,226,935 habitantes.

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EL MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ AL CONGRESO MEXICANO.

El mensaje que el Presidente Díaz presentó al Vigésimotercer Congreso de México, el 1° de abril de 1907, es muy interesante y pone en realce el progreso y la prosperidad notables de aquella república. Los que están interesados en el engrandecimiento de México deben leer detenidamente el extracto que se publica en este número. Al referirse á la cuestión monetaria, el Presidente llama la atención al hecho de que la acuñación actual de oro alcanza la cifra de \$60,000,000, contra \$43,000,000 á que ascendía en septiembre 1906, en tanto que las monedas fraccionarias de plata hacen la suma de \$22,000,000.

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EL MOVIMIENTO PROGRESIVO DE CHILE.

Noticias recibidas de Europa y Chile son prueba de la confianza que los capitalistas extranjeros tienen en las riquezas y oportunidades de aquella república. Tanto en Santiago como en varias capitales europeas, se están formando compañías para explotar sus minas, industrias, y tierras agrícolas, y para construir líneas ferroviarias en distintas direcciones. Por ejemplo: El 14 de febrero de 1907, el Gobierno Chileno autorizó la formación de una compañía minera anglo-chilena, con un capital de \$1,000,000, cuyas oficinas centrales estarán en Santiago. Á pesar de que el país sufrió terriblemente á

causa del terremoto, ni el Gobierno ni el pueblo aparecen descorazonados por las dificultades que presenta la reconstrucción. Todos demuestran un espíritu de actividad y energía que se puede comparar muy bien con la actitud de California y San Francisco en los Estados Unidos.

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EL NUEVO PRESUPUESTO DEL URUGUAY.

El estado próspero del Uruguay está demostrado en el presupuesto de 1907-8, que ha sido aprobado recientemente por el Senado. Los gastos se fijan en \$20,000,000 próximamente, y los ingresos se presuponen en una cantidad algo mayor, la cual arroja un pequeño superávit. Como prueba de la determinación del Gobierno Uruguayo de conservar su crédito en el alto puesto que ocupa, basta citar que entre los gastos la partida principal es una de \$10,746,189 para el servicio de la deuda pública, garantías de ferrocarriles y otras obligaciones nacionales.

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CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES EN EL PERÚ.

El Perú está desplegando grande actividad en la construcción de ferrocarriles. El Congreso de la República ha autorizado recientemente el tendido de ocho líneas ó extensiones importantes, y tiene en estudio el proyecto del ferrocarril de Payta al Alto Amazonas. Para facilitar la ejecución de esta empresa, el Gobierno hará extensas concesiones de terrenos, lo cual será un atractivo para la inversión de capital.

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OPORTUNIDADES PARA LA INVERSIÓN DE CAPITAL EN EL BRASIL.

El Brasil ofrece en la actualidad oportunidades excepcionales para la inversión de capital extranjero. De continuo se reciben noticias sobre nuevos proyectos de construcción ferroviaria, ensanche de plantaciones de goma, operaciones mineras, mejoras de ríos y bahías, y concesiones para el aprovechamiento de aguas como fuerza motriz, lo cual debiera atraer la atención del capital norte-americano. Todo parece indicar que durante los años venideros el Brasil gozará de un notable progreso comercial é industrial.

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EL CRECIENTE INTERÉS POR COLOMBIA.

Las cartas que recibe la Oficina pidiendo informes sobre las riquezas mineras, agrícolas y forestales, y con respecto á nuevas construcciones ferroviarias en la República de Colombia, son prueba evidente

del interés que se está despertando en los Estados Unidos por aquel país, que el Presidente REYES se esfuerza activamente en colocar en una sólida base de paz y prosperidad. Su gran riqueza material, combinada con su situación incomparable en el Atlántico y el Pacífico, y su proximidad tanto á los Estados Unidos como á Europa, merecen un detenido estudio de sus oportunidades y recursos.

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#### NUEVA LEY BRASILEÑA DE INMIGRACIÓN.

En este número se publica el texto de una nueva ley sobre inmigración y colonización en el importante Estado de São Paulo, Brasil. En vista de la creciente prosperidad de la América del Sud, y de la tendencia de los emigrantes europeos de aprovecharse de las oportunidades que ofrecen las Repúblicas del Sud, es de interés notar lo que cada una hace para fomentar el crecimiento de su población. Las disposiciones de la ley de referencia son muy liberales y su resultado será probablemente atraer mayor número de inmigrantes al Estado de São Paulo. Que las autoridades brasileñas intentan obtener solamente la mejor clase de gente, queda probado con la disposición de la ley que dice: "La edad, capacidad, y moralidad del inmigrante deberán ser probadas mediante certificados expedidos por las autoridades del lugar en que haya residido por última vez, ú otros documentos fidedignos." Los inmigrantes deberán ser extranjeros "menores de 60 años, y que, con sus familias ó solos, vengán á radicarse en territorio del Estado como labradores, jornaleros, artesanos, ú obreros peritos." Se les concede pasaje gratis y gastos de viaje desde el puerto de arribo hasta el punto de destino. También dispone la ley que se les proporcione empleo y facilite ayuda pecuniaria ó de otro género mientras no se hayan establecido completamente.

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#### DESARROLLO DE LAS MINAS DE HIERRO HAITIANAS.

Antigua es la fama que tiene Haití como país que posee importantes riquezas que pueden ser desarrolladas extensamente, por más que su territorio sea algo limitado. Entre esas riquezas hállanse los grandes depósitos de hierro que en la actualidad atraen tanta atención. El Gobierno de la República acaba de otorgar una valiosa concesión con privilegio exclusivo para la explotación de las minas situadas en el distrito de Limonade, y es probable que pronto se hagan más concesiones para desarrollar otros depósitos valiosos.

## EL BRILLANTE PORVENIR DE LA INDUSTRIA MINERA EN NICARAGUA.

Noticias recibidas de Nicaragua dicen que el porvenir de la industria minera del país es brillantísimo. Considerárase favorable á los intereses mineros el nuevo Código de Minería, que publicó el BOLETÍN en su número de noviembre de 1906, por cuanto que, en virtud de sus disposiciones, los que intentan dedicarse á la explotación de minas tienen el privilegio de importar casi libre de derechos todo lo que necesiten para la industria. Varias compañías organizadas en los Estados Unidos están construyendo las instalaciones necesarias, ó haciendo preparativos para explotar en grande escala los distritos mineros.

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ESTIMULACIÓN DE LA ECONOMÍA POPULAR EN CHILE.

En la América del Sur se están llevando á cabo continuamente ensayos de carácter económico, anticipándose en este respecto aquellas naciones á los Estados Unidos. Por ejemplo, el Gobierno Chileno ha celebrado un contrato con una importante institución bancaria de la República para el establecimiento de una caja de ahorros que estimule la economía por parte de las clases obreras del país. Originalmente, el Gobierno tomó por su cuenta la ejecución de este plan, y estableció varias sucursales, pero como resultaba muy costosa, hizo el arreglo mencionado, prestando al propio tiempo su apoyo y cooperación. También se intenta utilizar las estafetas de correos, tesorerías fiscales, etc., para fomentar y estimular el hábito ahorrativo entre el pueblo.

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LO QUE UN DIPUTADO DICE SOBRE COSTA RICA.

En este número se publican partes de una interesante é instructiva carta sobre Costa Rica, escrita por el Hon. ERNEST F. ACHESON, Diputado del Congreso de los Estados Unidos por Pennsylvania. En ella se expresan las opiniones de un observador imparcial que ha quedado muy favorablemente impresionado con lo que vió. Costa Rica está pasando por un notable período progresivo, y, teniendo en cuenta su tamaño y población, pocos países hay en el mundo que sean tan ricos y prósperos. Tan admirable progreso es debido principalmente al desarrollo del comercio de plátanos. Gran parte del país está situada á tal altitud que su clima es delicioso. Pocas capitales latino-americanas son tan atractivas como San José, que tiene una población de 25,000 habitantes y está construida solidamente.

## EL ESTUDIO DEL DERECHO-HISPANO-AMERICANO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

En la noche del 30 de abril de 1907 se celebró en la Universidad de George Washington la primera de una serie de conferencias cuyo fin es fomentar el estudio del derecho hispano-americano en dicha institución; en esta conferencia, el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, hizo uso de la palabra y abogó con calor por despertar en los Estados Unidos mayor interés hacia las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas. El Señor BARRETT declaró que los habitantes de la Gran República no aprecian debidamente el progreso intelectual de los latino-americanos. Entre otras cosas dijo: "Virtualmente, cualquiera de los representantes diplomáticos de nuestras repúblicas hermanas conoce nuestra constitución y nuestras leyes tan bien como cualquier Diputado ó Senador de los Estados Unidos, y, es más, los europeos tienen mejor conocimiento de aquellas repúblicas que nosotros. Ya es tiempo de que sepamos apreciar en su valor el admirable desarrollo de los países centro y sud-americanos, cuyos hijos se toman tanto interés por nuestra patria."

El Rector de la Universidad, Mr. C. W. NEEDHAM, presidió la conferencia, que fué convocada para oír al Prof. ERNEST G. LORENZEN, de la Facultad de Derecho, en una disertación sobre el tema "El Abogado Americano y el Derecho Hispano-Americano." El Profesor LORENZEN volvió hace poco de un viaje por varios países latino-americanos donde fué á hacer un estudio especial de su jurisprudencia, materia de que trató con riqueza de detalles en el documento que leyó. El orador comenzó haciendo mención del rápido aumento del intercambio comercial de los Estados Unidos con los demás países del universo, y de las relaciones cordiales que existen entre este país y las repúblicas de allende el Bravo, y manifestó que, como resultado de dicho desarrollo comercial y de la amistad con las naciones de Centro y Sud-América, se ha despertado un interés manifiesto por conocer el derecho extranjero y, particularmente, el hispano-americano.

Al hablar de la historia del derecho hispano-americano, el Profesor LORENZEN se expresó así: "Sin exageración alguna, creo que puede decirse que ninguna otra nación tiene una jurisprudencia cuya historia presente tan romántico aspecto como la española." Citó luego la conquista de España por los romanos, la ocupación visigoda, y la invasión de los árabes, é hizo una descripción del influjo que ejercieron en el derecho español, como se vé en el Fuero Juzgo, y en las Partidas; hizo también alusión á la importancia del Consulado del Mar y de las Ordenanzas de Bilbao. Después de varias observaciones de carácter histórico, hizo otras generales sobre la circunstancia de que el derecho privado de los estados centro y sud-americanos está codificado. Al disertar sobre los códigos de comercio y su

relación con los civiles, habló extensamente del principio de libertad que sirve de fundamento á la jurisprudencia hispano-americana, y dijo: "Es una libertad que respeta los derechos de todos. De aquí la necesidad de llevarse libros mercantiles y del principio de publicidad con respecto á los registros comerciales en cuanto se refiere á asuntos en los que el público tiene legítimo interés." En las siguientes palabras se refirió á la actitud de los países centro y-sud-americanos con respecto á individuos y corporaciones extranjeros: "Deberíamos esperar una política de liberalidad hacia este respecto en todos los países que pertenecen al nuevo hemisferio, porque el fomento de la inmigración extranjera redundaría en beneficio de ellos; pero el interés propio concede derechos iguales únicamente á los que residen ó están domiciliados de hecho en el país, distinguiéndolos de los demás, como, en realidad, hacemos nosotros en materia de propiedad intelectual internacional. Hace honor á las naciones sud-americanas el hecho de que en su jurisprudencia no existen tales diferencias injustas y de que el principio de equidad se aplica con imparcialidad casi estricta." En materia de jurisdicción, el derecho español es también más liberal que el francés, el cual considera los tribunales de la nación como si existieran principalmente para la administración de justicia en litigios en que son parte ciudadanos de la República, y en principio niega á los extranjeros el privilegio de ajustar sus diferencias ante ellos. La regla española es 'Igualdad tanto para naturales como para extranjeros.'

En la última parte de su discurso el Profesor LORENZEN comparó el derecho civil de los estados centro y sud-americanos con el derecho común de los Estados Unidos. "Aquí encontramos diferencias radicales, producidas por varios factores—históricos, sociales y económicos; recordad la influencia que ha ejercido la iglesia en las leyes de matrimonio y divorcio, y el efecto del feudalismo en la ley de propiedad. La universalidad de principios tan necesaria en el derecho mercantil, es imposible en el derecho civil, por cuanto que debe tenerse en cuenta las necesidades locales especiales, hijas de la raza, el clima y el suelo." Llamó la atención á la falta de doctrina de reciprocidad en la parte del derecho civil relativa á las obligaciones (la *causa obligationis* no es equivalente á ella), y, comparando el derecho civil con el común, en lo que se refiere á esta materia, dijo: "Cuánto más lógico es el derecho civil, que, sin reglas técnicas sobre instrumentos sellados, alcanza el fin que persigue—el de procurar deliberación—por medio de una disposición con respecto á la fórmula, y que requiere la forma escrita para ciertos instrumentos, ó, para otros, una más solemne que se llama 'acto autenticado.'

Al disertar sobre la ley de sucesión, y después de hacer una descripción del principio de sucesión universal característico del derecho civil en comparación con el común, el orador trató de la "legítima."

“El principio de nuestro derecho que permite al padre que desherede á su hijo, con causa ó sin ella, es combatido por el derecho civil como immoral y contraproducente en la práctica. Según este derecho, á falta de circunstancias especiales, debe dejarse una parte de los bienes á los herederos llamados forzosos.” Después de citar algunas de las principales diferencias en la ley de propiedad y en la de familia, y de hablar del sistema español de bienes gananciales, que también existe en los estados de la Unión Norte-Americana que estuvieron ocupados originalmente por colonos españoles, el disertante terminó su discurso haciendo algunas observaciones sobre la excelencia de los códigos hispano-americanos como códigos.

### LA SOCIEDAD HISPÁNICA DE AMÉRICA.

En relación con el comentario editorial del BOLETÍN sobre la Sociedad Hispánica de América, se da á continuación la introducción publicada en los estatutos de la sociedad, juntamente con un resumen de éstos. Una detenida lectura de estos párrafos dará una buena idea de las extensas funciones y trabajos prácticos de esta institución, la cual obtendrá indudablemente grandes resultados en el fomento del estudio de asuntos ibéricos.

“El día 13 de julio de 1904 se registró la escritura de fundación de la Sociedad Hispánica de América. En dicho documento se dispone el establecimiento en la ciudad de Nueva York de una biblioteca y museo hispano-portugués que venga á servir de eslabón entre los pueblos que hablan el inglés y el español.

“Hace unos catorce años que el Señor ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON consagra su tiempo y su fortuna á coleccionar obras raras, mapas, cuadros, monedas y objetos de valor arqueológico procedentes de España. En 1904, unos cuarenta mil libros se llevaban ya coleccionados de este modo.

“El 18 de mayo de 1904, el Señor HUNTINGTON y su esposa otorgaron la escritura de fundación á que se ha hecho referencia, con el fin de establecer en la ciudad de Nueva York una biblioteca pública gratis, un museo y un centro docente. Con este fin traspasaron el título de ocho parcelas de terreno en el Parque Audubón, é hicieron una donación de \$350,000.

“Los depositarios nombrados fueron: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse, y Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse.

“Al siguiente día, estos señores se entrevistaron con el Señor HUNTINGTON en el No. 2 de la calle Cincuenta y siete Este de la ciudad de Nueva York para organizar la Junta de Depositarios de la Sociedad Hispánica de América, eligiendo al mismo tiempo un Presidente y un Secretario. También nombraron un Tesorero, un Director Artístico, y



un Inspector de Edificios y Terrenos. La Junta de Fideicomisarios hizo la aceptación formal de la donación, y los miembros de la misma aceptaron en su nombre y en el de sus sucesores la fundación que se les encomendó.

“La Sociedad Hispánica, si bien tiene su domicilio en América y á pesar de ser de origen americano, es una institución de carácter internacional, tanto por la nacionalidad de los socios que la compondrán, como por la naturaleza de sus funciones y trabajos.”

EXTRACTO DE LOS ESTATUTOS APROBADOS EL 17 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1904.

“El objeto de la Sociedad es el fomento del estudio de los idiomas castellano y portugués, de la literatura é historia de España y Portugal, y del estudio de los países en donde se habla el castellano ó el portugués, ó en donde anteriormente se hablaba uno ú otro idioma.

“Sus fines son mejorar el bien público fomentando activamente la instrucción, facilitando los medios para estimular y llevar á cabo la mencionada obra en el Estado de Nueva York, distribuyendo de vez en cuando publicaciones, y haciendo todo lo que sea necesario para la consecución del objeto que se persigue.

“Se establecerá una biblioteca pública, un musco, y un centro docente, en los cuales habrá objetos de valor artístico, histórico y literario.

“La administración y dominio de la institución estará encomendada á una junta de cinco depositarios, la cual tendrá facultad para aceptar regalos, donaciones y legados de bienes raíces, y que estará constituida especialmente para recibir del fundador de la sociedad, ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON, ó de su esposa, HELEN HUNTINGTON, las donaciones que hicieren bajo las condiciones que se especificarán en una escritura de fundación que otorgue el Senor HUNTINGTON.

“Los depositarios son nombrados por el fundador, y sus nombres se mencionan en la susodicha escritura; las vacantes que ocurran en vida del fundador serán cubiertas por él, y después de su muerte, por elección de los depositarios restantes. Únicamente los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos son elegibles para el cargo de depositario, el cual es honorario.

“La junta de depositarios elige al presidente y los vice-presidentes de la sociedad, un secretario, un secretario corresponsal, un director artístico, un tesorero, un inspector de edificios y terrenos, un bibliotecario, y los curadores, auxiliares y demás funcionarios ó empleados que sean necesarios.

“Las facultades y deberes de los funcionarios son los que la junta de depositarios tenga á bien prescribir.

“Los individuos de la Sociedad Hispánica de América constituyen una corporación internacional, y cuyo número está limitado á ciento, hallándose incluidos en él, *ex officio*, los depositarios; los socios serán

elegidos por esta junta. Habrá además un número ilimitado de socios corresponsales, elegidos también por los depositarios. Habrá una junta consultora que estará constituida por diez de los cien socios. La junta de depositarios podrá nombrar también individuos honorarios de la sociedad.

“Los estatutos podrán ser modificados por la junta de depositarios ó por el fundador.

“La junta de depositarios elegirá de entre sus miembros un presidente, una comisión ejecutiva, y las que considere necesarias.

“La comisión ejecutiva tendrá á su cargo los fondos de la sociedad y podrá invertirlos en nombre de la misma; pondrá en práctica las medidas necesarias para procurar los medios para el sostenimiento de la institución, y tendrá bajo su custodia los títulos pertenecientes á los fondos invertidos por la sociedad, con sujeción á la orden de la junta de depositarios.

“Los nombres de los candidatos para el cargo de depositario, serán sometidos primeramente á la consideración de la comisión ejecutiva.”

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### ESTADÍSTICAS AGRÍCOLAS Y PECUARIAS DE 1906.

Del total de \$292,253,829 en que fueron valuadas las exportaciones argentinas durante el año ordinario de 1906, la suma de \$281,136,439 correspondió á productos agrícolas y pecuarios, figurando los primeros con \$124,136,439, y los segundos con \$157,654,692. Las cifras publicadas por el Departamento de Agricultura de la República demuestran las siguientes cantidades exportadas de los principales artículos, en comparación con el año anterior:

Artículos.	1906.	1905.
Trigo.....	<i>Toneladas.</i> 2,357,718	<i>Toneladas.</i> 2,924,485
Lino.....	523,333	670,139
Mafz.....	2,500,275	2,555,213
Alrecho.....	172,036	179,998
Harina.....	128,161	147,446
Pasto seco.....	70,754	60,037
Algodón.....	14	235
Rolizos de quebracho.....	285,775	303,094
Extracto de quebracho.....	42,319	33,162
Carneros congelados (unidades).....	2,771,402	3,326,030
Vacunos congelados (cuartos).....	161,087	163,761
Lana sucia.....	155,283	182,358
Cueros lanares.....	25,758	26,857
Cueros vacunos secos.....	26,745	21,500
Cueros vacunos salados.....	325	856
Cueros de potro secos.....	1,448	1,164
Tasajo.....	7,678	24,670
Mantequilla.....	4,172	5,424
Sebo.....	25,978	42,172
Cerda.....	2,300	2,338

Los tres principales productos de la agricultura argentina fueron exportados en 1906 á los siguientes destinos:

Países.	Trigo.	Lino.	Maíz.
	Toneladas.	Toneladas.	Toneladas.
Reino Unido.....	266,988	36,344	265,786
Francia.....	29,246	31,043	124,354
Bélgica.....	350,643	64,604	214,360
Alemania.....	96,507	104,475	183,901
Italia.....	47,964	3,865	57,503
España.....	54,568	1,044	31,444
Holanda.....	59,811	38,542	46,851
Rusia.....			
Portugal.....	15,640	1,817	9,807
Dinamarca.....			
Ordenes.....	1,175,741	235,855	1,407,402
Estados Unidos.....		5	330
África.....	16,713		7,463
Australia.....			
México.....			
Cuba.....			4,334
Brasil.....	224,525	485	28,101
Chile.....	837	368	
Bolivia.....			2
Paraguay.....	10,530	2,536	1,507
Uruguay.....	682	1	15,558
Varios.....	7,293	2,717	11,204
Total.....	2,357,718	523,333	2,500,275

La mayor parte de los cereales exportados por "órdenes" es destinada al Reino Unido, sucediendo lo mismo con las exportaciones de carnes congeladas, puesto que de 2,771,402 carneros congelados exportados, el Reino Unido recibió 2,716,672, y de 161,087 cuartos de vacunos congelados, 140,632 tuvieron el mismo destino.

Brasil y Cuba tomaron la mayor parte del tasajo exportado.

Los países á donde se destinaron las exportaciones de lana sucia fueron:

País.	Toneladas.	País.	Toneladas.
Reino Unido.....	14,508	Estados Unidos.....	9,071
Francia.....	62,917	Brasil.....	119
Bélgica.....	22,737	Chile.....	7
Alemania.....	43,940	Uruguay.....	366
Italia.....	1,024		
España.....	46	Total.....	155,283
Holanda.....	548		

La clausura de los puertos para la exportación de ganado en pie ha anulado casi por completo este importante renglón del comercio exterior argentino. En el año de 1906 los embarques se redujeron á 2,945 bovinos; 37,465 ovinos; 4,345 caballos; 1,665 asnos; 14,854 mulas, y 27 cerdos, en su mayoría (vacunos y ovinos) para la República Oriental. En el año de que se trata la República importó 2,448 reproductores bovinos; 7,802 ovinos; 975 equinos; 273 asnales, y 313 porcinos, procedentes en su mayoría del Reino Unido.

Grandes cantidades de ganado fueron sacrificadas para los distintos frigoríficos de la República, ascendiendo el total á 564,171 cabezas.

Un cálculo publicado en el "Boletín del Centro Nacional de Ingenieros Agrónomos," fija el número de los animales existentes en las distintas rancherías de la República como sigue:

	Cabezas.		Cabezas.
Ganado vacuno.....	21,000,000	Cabras.....	3,000,000
Ovejas.....	80,000,000	Mulas y asnos.....	500,000
Caballos.....	5,600,000	Cerdos.....	800,000

El valor total de estos animales está calculado en \$1,500,000,000, opinándose que el aumento de la riqueza nacional producido por la industria pecuaria no baja de \$500,000,000 anualmente.

El número total del área cultivada en 1906 está fijado en 13,897,693 hectáreas, de las cuales 5,692,182 lo están con trigo; 2,851,300 con maíz; y 1,244,182 con lino. La superficie cultivada en 1895 ascendía á 4,862,005 hectáreas, de las cuales 2,049,668 lo estaban con trigo, 1,246,182 con maíz, y 1,020,715 con lino.

Las líneas ferrocarrileras de la República tienen una extensión total de 19,794 kilómetros, y las estadísticas fijan el número de habitantes en 5,960,595.

#### IMPORTACIONES DE AZÚCAR BRUTO.

Con el fin de compensar el déficit causado por la helada en la cosecha de azúcar de la República Argentina, la Refinería Argentina ha importado 15,000 toneladas de azúcar bruto. De este total 4,500 toneladas procedieron del Perú, 4,800 del Brasil, 3,500 de Mauricio, y 2,000 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha de Alemania. Dícese que el azúcar brasileño es muy superior, tanto por su cualidad como por su estado.

#### FERROCARRILES EN PROYECTO.

Las varias empresas ferroviarias de la República Argentina—Sud, Oeste, Buenos Aires y Rosario, y Central Argentino—tienen en proyecto la construcción de diversas líneas férreas, de las cuales una parte ha sido solicitada al Congreso en sus últimas sesiones y el resto se pedirá al comenzar las próximas. Las cantidades que cada compañía proyecta invertir en dichas líneas son las siguientes: Ferrocarril del Sud, 80,971,400 pesos; Ferrocarriles Buenos Aires y Rosario y Central Argentino, 53,499,400 pesos; Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires al Pacífico, 53,919,800 pesos; Ferrocarril Oeste de Buenos Aires, 46,963,100 pesos; Tranvía Rural á vapor, 20,617,900 pesos. Total, 255,971,600 pesos en moneda nacional.

En total, estas líneas proyectadas suman 4,334 kilómetros de extensión.

#### EXPORTACIONES DE GANADO.

El 14 de marzo de 1907, el Gobierno Argentino levantó la prohibición que se impuso contra las exportaciones de ganado del Puerto

de Buenos Aires, por cuanto que la causa que la motivó ha dejado de existir, según declaración oficial.

Con esta disposición, se vuelve á abrir el mercado británico al ganado argentino, y se está haciendo lo posible para hacer frente á los pedidos de la Gran Bretaña con respecto á productos animales en general.

#### EL BANCO DE LA NACIÓN ARGENTINA EN 1906.

En el mes de febrero de 1907, el Presidente del Banco de la Nación Argentina elevó al Ministro de Hacienda el balance general correspondiente al año de 1906.

Según los datos de ese informe, el año ha cerrado con una utilidad líquida de 4,413,996 pesos en moneda nacional, la mayor alcanzada hasta la fecha y que representa un 8½ por ciento sobre su capital. De acuerdo con la ley respectiva esa suma ha pasado á engrosar su capital y fondo de reserva, que asciende á 53,773,388 pesos papel y 3,695,796 pesos oro. Los depósitos particulares han aumentado aproximadamente en 20,000,000 de pesos papel. El importe de los giros internos comprados y vendidos asciende á 578,000,000 pesos papel, lo que arroja un aumento sobre el año anterior de 176,000,000 de pesos. El movimiento general de capitales fué de 7,664,000,000 de pesos papel, lo que acusa un aumento de 2,100,000,000 de pesos papel.

### BOLIVIA.

#### IMPORTACIONES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN MARZO Y ABRIL DE 1907.

Las mercancías importadas en Bolivia durante los meses de marzo y abril de 1907, procedentes de los Puertos de Nueva York y San Francisco, fueron como sigue, según los informes de los cónsules bolivianos en los puertos mencionados:

	Marzo.		Abril.	
	Bultos.	Valor.	Bultos.	Valor.
Nueva York vía—	<i>Número.</i>	<i>Dólares.</i>	<i>Número.</i>	<i>Dólares.</i>
Mollendo.....	19,386	156,191.68	13,022	128,873.40
Antofagasta.....	1,827	30,633.90	1,602	28,097.42
Arica.....	32	1,638.13	92	2,107.31
Rosario.....	354	10,982.00	177	5,166.70
Pará.....	5	111.00	230	1,350.87
Montevideo.....	122	410.00	133	2,385.93
Total.....	21,626	199,986.77	15,256	167,981.63
San Francisco vía—				
Mollendo.....		94,129.40		28,689.02
Antofagasta.....		310.90		2,377.40
Arica.....		75.00		
Total.....		94,515.30		31,066.42

El valor total de las mercancías importadas en Bolivia de Nueva York y San Francisco durante los primeros cuatro meses de 1907 fué de \$1,151,442.35.

### LEY DE INMIGRACIÓN.

(Reglamento promulgado el 18 de marzo de 1907)

#### I.—*Del inmigrante y las franquicias que goza.*

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se considera como inmigrante á todo extranjero, obrero, agricultor ó industrial, que, teniendo menos de sesenta años y comprobando su moralidad y aptitudes, quiera establecerse en el Territorio de la República.

ART. 2º. El inmigrante que venga al país á establecerse, gozará por ahora de las franquicias siguientes:

(a) Transitar hasta el lugar de su destino por las líneas férreas ó empresas carreteras de la República. Esta franquicia se extiende á su mujer y á los hijos varones de más de 18 años.

(b) Poder transportar su equipaje libre de derechos.

Se entiende por equipaje: La cama y útiles domésticos de cocina y habitación; las herramientas del oficio ó profesión; un arma de caza.

(c) Ocupar una extensión de terrenos del Estado para implantar trabajos de agricultura, cría de ganados ó industrias útiles.

El terreno que pueda ocupar cada inmigrante será de 50 hectáreas por persona cuya valuación se fija en 10 centavos la hectárea.

(d) Los hijos mayores de 14 años tendrán derecho á un lote de 25 hectáreas.

(e) Gozar de facilidades para el pago de los terrenos que ocupe.

Estas facilidades se entienden de la manera siguiente: el inmigrante podrá pagar al contado ó por anualidades repartidas en cinco períodos, en este último caso se agregará un 5 por ciento anual sobre el valor del terreno ocupado; libertad para poder comenzar á pagar las anualidades á partir del tercer año de su establecimiento, con una rebaja del 5 por ciento sobre las cantidades pagadas con anticipación.

(f) Derecho para pedir á la Oficina de Inmigración todos los datos, indicaciones, recomendaciones y facilidades que se le puedan conceder en conformidad con el presente reglamento.

#### II.—*De la distribución de tierras y de las condiciones de propiedad de ellas.*

ART. 3º. Todo inmigrante que llene los requisitos fijados por este reglamento, tiene derecho á adquirir tierras del Estado bajo las condiciones que se detallan á continuación.

ART. 4º. Los lotes serán demarcados y designados por los ingenieros que comisione el Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura y la adjudicación se hará mediante escritura pública.

ART. 5º. Los inmigrantes podrán escoger libremente el lote que deseen, en las zonas señaladas para la inmigración, pagando el precio fijado, y en las condiciones designadas por el artículo 2º.

ART. 6º. Los hijos mayores de 18 años tendrán derecho á adquirir lotes, para establecerse separadamente, cuando así lo pidieren.

ART. 7º. El inmigrante que posea un lote definitivo, podrá adquirir por compra ú otro medio regular hasta dos lotes más, pero solamente después de tres años de residencia ó cultivo real de su lote.

ART. 8º. Ningún inmigrante podrá poseer más de tres lotes por compra, hipoteca ú otro medio cualquiera.

ART. 9º. En caso de partición de herencia, no se permitirá que la división de un lote sea menor de 16 hectáreas.

ART. 10. Los lotes serán entregados con la mensura y demarcación respectivas.

ART. 11. Al hacer la mensura de los lotes, se dejará uno intermedio en cada adjudicación.

ART. 12. Los títulos de propiedad para los inmigrantes se dividen en dos clases: Provisorios y definitivos.

(a) Los primeros serán entregados y firmados por el comisionado del Gobierno á los inmigrantes que adquieran tierras á plazo; los segundos, firmados por el Gobierno, y ante el Notario de Hacienda, serán dados á los que hubiesen saldado sus cuentas.

(b) Los títulos provisorios ó definitivos serán entregados gratuitamente á los inmigrantes, cuando los pidan.

(c) En caso de compra á plazo, el inmigrante no podrá enajenar, hipotecar ni sujetar á ningún gravamen las tierras ni las mejoras que haya hecho, considerándose unas y otras, hipotecadas á la hacienda pública, mientras no se efectúe el pago completo del lote.

No queda comprendido en esta disposición el caso de herencia legítima, en el que pasará la propiedad al heredero, con sus gravámenes y obligaciones.

(d) Los títulos provisorios y definitivos serán inscritos en un libro especial en la Oficina de Trabajo, fuera de ser registrados en la Notaría de Hacienda.

(e) En la inscripción de los títulos definitivos se detallará: 1º, la exacta descripción de los límites del lote; 2º, las distancias y rumbos de las líneas divisorias; 3º, la superficie cuadrada y los nombres de los lotes colindantes; 4º, las condiciones y obligaciones á que quedan sujetos los colonos compradores. Debe incluirse en cada título un pequeño plano de la propiedad.

ART. 13. Todo inmigrante que dentro de dos años de adquiridos sus títulos desde la fecha de la posesión, no hubiese establecido su morada habitual ni hubiese emprendido el cultivo de su terreno, perderá el derecho al lote, el que será rematado en pública subasta, previos los anuncios respectivos.

Del producto de la venta se deducirán, en primer lugar, el monto de lo adeudado al Estado, después las deudas á que estuviere afecta la propiedad y lo que quedare será entregado al inmigrante, y en su ausencia, depositado en el Tesoro Nacional.

### III.—*De las oficinas de información y recepción de los inmigrantes.*

ART. 14. Los consulados de la República, en general, y particularmente las oficinas consulares de Hamburgo, Viena, Amberes, Barcelona, París, Burdeos, Havre, Marsella, Lyon, Londres, Liverpool, Génova, Nápoles, Roma, Turín, Milán, Lisboa, Stockolmo, Berna y Ginebra se constituyen como oficinas de información para inmigrantes, y como agentes directos del Gobierno.

ART. 15. Estas Oficinas tiene la obligación de procurar á los inmigrantes é industriales que los soliciten, informes detallados sobre el país y sus condiciones naturales, comerciales é industriales; gestionar, con sus influencias, facilidades al inmigrante para su movilidad y ventajosas condiciones de trasporte, particularmente, con las compañías de vapores, con las que pueden negociar una rebaja que, generalmente, conceden á los grupos inmigrantes.

Para estos fines el Ministerio de Colonización remitirá publicaciones de propaganda, en los idiomas más usuales, y todas las noticias é instrucciones que sean precisas.

ART. 16. Las Oficinas de Información tendrán una subvención especial, para atender á los gastos de propaganda.

ART. 17. Los Agentes de Inmigración enviarán, con cada grupo de inmigrantes, una lista de los que lo compongan en que se expresarán las siguientes circunstancias: Nombre del vapor que trae la remesa, fecha del embarco, nombre y apellido del inmigrante, su edad, sexo, estado, nacionalidad, oficio, si sabe leer y escribir, punto de salida y lugar de destino. Se indicará también si los inmigrantes vienen en calidad particular ó contratados por empresas de inmigración ó colonización.

ART. 18. Los Agentes de Inmigración exigirán á los inmigrantes libres un certificado del distrito municipal de donde provienen, que exprese su moralidad, oficio ó profesión que ejerzan y condiciones personales conocidas.

ART. 19. Si la inmigración se efectuase colectivamente, bajo la dirección de empresarios ó por pedido particular, el Agente Oficial del Gobierno intervendrá en la contratación y cuidará del embarque



y demás diligencias del caso. Además, vigilará de que los empresarios expongan la verdad á los inmigrantes y definan las condiciones de la contrata, á fin de que no sean engañados con promesas y relaciones exageradas, que redundarían en daño del país.

ART. 20. En el Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura se establecerá una oficina especial con el nombre de "Oficina de Trabajo" encargada exclusivamente de inmigración.

ART. 21. La Oficina de Trabajo se encargará de recibir á los inmigrantes, proporcionarles sus pasajes personales y de equipajes, designarles los lotes de tierras que van á ocupar y buscarles colocación si son artesanos ó profesionales; inscribirlos en el libro respectivo y proporcionarles toda clase de facilidades hasta su instalación.

ART. 22. En esta oficina se llevará un libro de inscripción de inmigrantes, con todas las especificaciones del caso; un libro de registro de los lotes de terreno adjudicados; un libro ó libros de gastos y entradas.

ART. 23. Los fondos destinados para el fomento de la inmigración serán administrados por esta oficina.

ART. 24. Las personas que deseen contratar inmigrantes, tanto entre los individuos que particularmente se dirijan al país como en los centros inmigrantes de Europa, se entenderán con la Oficina de Trabajo, si quieren gozar de las facilidades que concede este reglamento; debiendo en este caso pedir por escrito al Ministerio de Colonización la autorización previa para introducir inmigrantes, expresando el número de individuos que deseen traer, el empleo á que se les destina y su sometimiento á las prescripciones de este reglamento.

ART. 25. Las contratas particulares de inmigrantes que se hagan sin llenar las anteriores condiciones, no gozarán de ninguna de las facilidades otorgadas por el presente reglamento.

ART. 26. En las capitales de Departamento se crean comisiones de inmigración, compuestas del Prefecto del Departamento, un miembro del Consejo Municipal y un secretario de elección, éste rentado, que cooperarán á la Oficina Central de Trabajo en todas sus labores principalmente en la colocación ó instalación de los inmigrantes en las zonas y regiones á que se les destina.

#### IV.—*Fondos para propaganda.*

ART. 27. Se consideran como fondos especiales para propaganda de inmigración los destinados por el presupuesto del ramo para este objeto.

ART. 28. La inversión de estos fondos, y los demás que pudieran destinarse para el objeto, se hará en publicaciones de propaganda, pago de pasajes á las empresas particulares de vialidad y gastos de la Oficina de Trabajo y de las Oficinas de Inmigración en Europa.

V.—*Derechos y obligaciones de los inmigrantes.*

ART. 29. Los inmigrantes, fuera de los derechos especiales que gozan por este reglamento, disfrutan de las garantías concedidas á los extranjeros por la constitución política del Estado.

ART. 30. Están obligados á observar las leyes del país y los reglamentos especiales de inmigración y colonización que dictaren las autoridades constituidas.

ART. 31. Los centros de inmigración que alcancen á cien familias establecidas, tendrán escuelas para ambos sexos, sostenidas por el Estado.

ART. 32. El Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura queda encargado de la ejecución del presente decreto.

Es dado en la ciudad de La Paz á los diez y ocho días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos siete años.

(Firmado.) ISMAEL MONTES.

**EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1905.**

El Ministro de los Estados Unidos en La Paz ha enviado un informe relativo al comercio exterior de Bolivia durante el año 1905, cuyas estadísticas son las más recientes que hay. Las cifras que se dan en este informe son algo diferentes á las publicadas en el BOLETÍN en su número de diciembre último, y que fueron facilitadas á la Oficina por el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia. Como se dijo entonces, aquellas cifras representaban los valores oficiales según la tasación aduanera, y nó los valores reales ó comerciales, que son, como es claro, algo mayores; este hecho explica el por qué de la discrepancia que se nota entre las cifras que se dan á continuación y las publicadas en el número citado, por cuanto que las facilitadas por el Ministro americano son mayores que las publicadas anteriormente.

Según el informe de referencia, el comercio internacional de Bolivia durante 1905 ascendió á \$33,439,429, moneda de los Estados Unidos, en comparación con \$25,249,396 en que se avaluó el del año anterior, indicándose, por lo tanto, un aumento de \$8,190,033. El valor de las importaciones de 1905 fué de \$13,377,380, contra \$10,145,751 en 1904, y el de las exportaciones \$20,062,049, contra \$15,103,645 en el año anterior, demostrándose así un aumento de \$3,231,629 en las primeras, y de \$4,958,404 en las segundas. La procedencia de las importaciones se halla clasificada en el siguiente orden: Alemania, Gran Bretaña, Chile, Perú, Estados Unidos, República Argentina, Francia, Italia, Bélgica, España, Ecuador, y otros países cuyo total no alcanza la suma de \$48. Las importaciones no se hallan clasificadas en este informe; las exportaciones fueron como sigue: Estaño, \$12,582,467; goma, \$3,516,515; plata, \$1,847,205; cobre, \$1,187,842; bismuto, \$722,978; oro, \$18,776; plomo, antimonio, tungstato de hierro, cobalto, coca, quina, café, etc., \$186,266.

## EL SERVICIO TELEGRÁFICO EN 1905-6.

La memoria anual del Director-General de Correos y Telégrafos, correspondiente al año de 1905-6, dice que de julio de 1905 á julio de 1906, se establecieron ocho líneas nuevas en la República. Durante 1905 se transmitieron 7,159,753 palabras, y 2,495,908 en los cuatro primeros meses de 1906. Los ingresos durante 1905 fueron de 82,359 bolivianos, y 39,640 bolivianos los de los cuatro primeros meses de 1906.

## EL MOVIMIENTO BANCARIO EN 1906.

Las cifras que se publican á continuación demuestran que el estado de los bancos y demás instituciones de crédito de la República de Bolivia, durante el año de 1906, es muy satisfactorio. Según los balances practicados el 31 de diciembre del mencionado año, las utilidades obtenidas por los bancos durante el mismo fueron las siguientes:

	Bolivianos.
Banco Nacional.....	\$508, 274. 13
Banco Argandoña.....	369, 923. 06
Banco industrial.....	265, 454. 31
Banco Agrícola.....	115, 408. 85
Crédito Hipotecario de Bolivia.....	68, 082. 76

## BRASIL.

## CLASIFICACIÓN COMERCIAL DEL CAFÉ.

Las asociaciones de cafeteros del Brasil han adoptado oficialmente, para todos los fines, la clasificación del café hecha por la Bolsa de Café de Nueva York, siendo la Asociación Comercial de Santos la que dió la aprobación final. El comité nombrado por la asociación de Santos para que informara sobre esta clasificación, hace en su memoria una descripción de la misma, con un cuadro que demuestra los equivalentes de los distintos grados y sus defectos más comunes.

Nueve son los grados de café que estos peritos reconocen, como sigue:

Grado.	Cantidad de granos defectuosos en cada lata de media libra.	Tolerancia.
1	0	Ninguna.
2	6	Cerca de 6 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
3	13	Cerca de 25 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
4	29-30	Cerca de 40 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
5	57-58	Cerca de 50 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
6	115-118	Cerca de 70 granos defectuosos (verdes, rotos, etc.).
7	200	En estos grados inferiores el aspecto del café influye en la clasificación.
8	450	
9	850	

## Equivalencia aproximada de los granos defectuosos:

- 3 conchas = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 5 granos verdes = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 5 granos rotos = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 2 granos quemados = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 5 granos blandos ó mal trillados = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 1 china grande = 2 ó 3 granos defectuosos.
- 1 china de tamaño medio = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 2 ó 3 chinas pequeñas = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 1 astilla grande = 2 ó 3 granos defectuosos.
- 1 astilla de tamaño medio = 1 grano defectuoso
- 2 ó 3 astillas pequeñas = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 1 cascarilla grande = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 2 ó 3 cascarillas pequeñas = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 1 vaina = 1 grano defectuoso.
- 2 "marinheiros" = 1 grano defectuoso.

**EXPORTACIONES DE CUEROS DE RÍO GRANDE DO SUL EN 1906.**

Las exportaciones de cueros de Río Grande do Sul durante el año de 1906 indican un aumento grande sobre las del año anterior, siendo excedidas solamente por las de 1904, un año excepcional. Las exportaciones enviadas á los Estados fueron casi el doble de la cantidad exportada en 1905, pero son todavía inferiores á la cantidad que dicha nación tomó al principio del decenio en curso. El número de cueros salados exportados á Europa en 1896 fué de 230,719, y el de cueros secos 110,259, en tanto que en 1906 las exportaciones de los primeros sumaron 447,719, y 385,378 los segundos. En 1896 no se exportó cantidad alguna de cueros á los Estados Unidos; en 1901 las exportaciones de cueros secos á este país alcanzaron la cifra de 79,657, en 1902 la de 79,420, cantidad que bajó á 14,513 en 1905, y á 28,000 en 1906. La exportación total de toda clase de cueros en 1896 fué de 340,978, y de 861,120 en 1906, en tanto que en 1904 hicieron la suma de 920,738.

El aumento observado en las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos parece ser debido mayormente á las consignaciones hechas en diciembre. Durante el mismo mes se observó también un marcado aumento en las exportaciones de cerda á todas partes del mundo, á los Estados Unidos particularmente. Este país es en la actualidad el que toma la mayor cantidad de cerda del Brasil, y que, juntamente con Alemania recibe las tres cuartas partes del total de las exportaciones de este producto. Alemania continúa tomando la mayor parte de los cuernos que exporta el Brasil, Francia la de glicerina, y la Gran Bretaña la de cuerno quemado y cola de pescado. La producción brasileña de manteca y sebo es consumida casi toda ella en el país.

## COLOMBIA.

## PROVINCIA DE CAMILO TORRES.

El Presidente de la República de Colombia en uso de sus facultades legales, y considerando:

1. Que es conveniente para la mejor administración pública dividir en dos la actual Provincia de Santander en el Departamento del Cauca;

2. Que es asimismo de alta conveniencia arreglar algunos asuntos de límites entre Distritos de varias Provincias de ese Departamento, aprovechando la reunión del Consejo Administrativo, á quien es oportuno delegar esas facultades en receso de las Asambleas, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Créase la Provincia de Camilo Torres, compuesta de los distritos de Caloto, que será su capital, Espejuelo, Corinto y Toribio, los que para el efecto se segregan de la Provincia de Santander.

ART. 2. Comisionase al Gobernador del Departamento del Cauca para que, con acuerdo del Consejo Administrativo, proceda á fijar la demarcación de límites en puntos que no hayan sido definidos claramente por actos oficiales anteriores, entre las Provincias de Popayán, Santander y Camilo Torres, especialmente entre los Distritos de Santander y Buenos Aires y entre Santander y Caloto.

*Párrafo.* Los acuerdos que con este motivo dicte el Consejo serán sometidos á la revisión del Gobierno.

ART. 3. El presente decreto principiará á regir el 1 de febrero próximo.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Dado en Madrid, á 20 de enero de 1907.

**REBAJA Y EXENCIÓN DE DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE ALAMBRE Y ABONOS.**

El Presidente de la República de Colombia, en uso de sus facultades legales, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Exíñese del pago de derechos de importación todos los abonos químicos y bases para éstos, á saber: Los fósforos de cal y el superfosfato, es decir, el fosfato tratado por el ácido sulfúrico. Las sales de potasa, que son:

Cloruro de potasio, conocido en la industria con el nombre de muriato de potasa, sulfato de potasa y kainita. Los abonos azoados, que son: El nitrato de soda y el sulfato de amoniaco, la calciocianamida ó cianamida de calcio, también llamada cal nitrogenada. El sulfato y bisulfuro de carbón y el betún ó barniz para el cartón impermeable ó tropenol.

ART. 2. Exceptúase del recargo del 70 por ciento el alambre para cercas; pero dicha rebaja se hará por décimas partes, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 205 de la Constitución.

*Párrafo.* Queda reformado por el artículo 1 del presente decreto el párrafo 3 del artículo único del decreto, No. 1026 de 28 de agosto del año próximo pasado.

## CUBA.

### EXPORTACIÓN DE MADERAS Á NUEVA YORK.

Según datos publicados en la *Cuba Review and Bulletin* de abril de 1907, se exportaron de Cuba, durante los años 1905 y 1906, con destino á Nueva York, las siguientes cantidades de troncos de caoba y cedro:

	1905.	1906.
Caoba.....	14,628	31,063
Cedro.....	88,350	136,449

Los precios de la caoba cubana fluctuaron entre 8 y 12 centavos, alcanzando el más alto el procedente de Santiago. Los precios del cedro variaron entre 11 y 14 centavos alcanzando los más elevados el de Santa Cruz, Santiago, y Manzanillo.

### NACIONALIDAD DE LA ISLA DE PINOS.

Una sentencia del Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos, dictada en 8 de abril de 1906, declara que "la Isla de Pinos es parte de Cuba, siendo por lo tanto territorio extranjero dentro del significado de la cláusula promulgadora de la ley arancelaria de 1897, y las importaciones procedentes de la misma están sujetas á los aranceles aduaneros de los Estados Unidos."

### ESTADÍSTICAS DEMOGRÁFICAS, 1905.

La Junta Superior de Sanidad de Cuba ha publicado recientemente las estadísticas demográficas de la República correspondientes al año de 1905.

Según esa memoria, durante el año de que se trata la Isla estuvo libre de fiebre amarilla hasta el mes de octubre, en el que tuvieron lugar dos casos que no fueron reconocidos como tales hasta que otros ocurridos en el siguiente mes fueron motivo para que las autoridades ordenaran una investigación para buscar el origen, y con la cual se descubrió que la fiebre fué importada de Nueva Orleans por un mosquito infectado. Durante los tres últimos meses de 1905 se registraron en la ciudad de la Habana 77 casos de la fiebre, de los cuales 24 resultaron ser fatales; fuera de la capital ocurrieron 7 casos, sin muerte alguna.

Durante 1905 se registraron en toda la República 27,245 muertes, con un promedio de 74.90 muertes por día, lo cual, en una población de 1,893,708 habitantes, equivale á 14.43 por cada mil.

El número de nacimientos registrados en toda la isla durante el año que se examina fué de 65,906.

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## CHILÉ.

### CENSO GANADERO.

El BOLETÍN, en su número correspondiente al mes de enero de 1907, publicó las cifras relativas al censo ganadero de la República de 1906, pero en ellas no estaban incluidas las de varias provincias, puesto que entonces no se habían recibido los resultados de las mismas. Los datos que se publican ahora abarcan todas las provincias de la República.

El número total de animales de todas clases existentes en el país es de 8,768,533, distribuido en la forma siguiente: Caballos, asnos y mulas, 746,150; vacas, etc., 2,674,666; ovejas, 4,528,109; cabras, 436,739; cerdos, 338,993; varios, 3,876.

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## ECUADOR.

### CONTRATO PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE AMBATO AL CURARAY.

[De "El Télegrafo" de Guayaquil de abril 5 de 1907.]

El Departamento del Interior y Obras Públicas del Ecuador ha celebrado un contrato con el Señor A. MONCAYO para la formación de una compañía para la construcción de un ferrocarril de Ambato á un punto en el río de Curaray accesible para embarcaciones á vapor y establecer un servicio regular de vapores entre el término del ferrocarril y el puerto del Pará en el Brasil. El plan incluye el establecimiento de servicios de navegación en los ríos navegables de la Región Oriental; adquirir en propiedad temporal ó perpetua, lotes de terrenos baldíos, minas, caídas de agua, etc.; procurar la inmigración de familias extranjeras, preferentemente europeas, á la Región Oriental del Ecuador, y fomentar el establecimiento de agricultores ecuatorianos de otras provincias y territorios. La compañía se constituirá en Londres bajo el nombre de Compañía Exploradora del Oriente Ecuatoriano

La Región Oriental del Ecuador comprende todo el territorio entre las vertientes orientales de la cadena oriental de los Andes ecuatorianos y las fronteras nordeste, este y sudeste de la República. El

Gobierno del Ecuador podrá fijar en cualquier tiempo los límites exactos occidentales de la Región Oriental.

La Compañía Exploradora se obliga á levantar dentro de cinco años contables desde la fecha en que la Compañía Exploradora inicie sus trabajos, mapas hidrográficos y topográficos exactos de la Región Oriental, los que serán propiedad del Gobierno del Ecuador. Como compensación, el Gobierno del Ecuador confiere á la Compañía el derecho exclusivo de explorar la Región Oriental por el expresado término de cinco años y el derecho de explotar por el término de cincuenta años todas las riquezas vegetales que descubriere, localizare y denunciare durante los referidos cinco años, entendiéndose que en el caso de productos vegetales salvajes, las denuncias correspondientes se harán por zonas, ó sea sobre los bosques comprendidos dentro de dichas zonas, y no sobre el terreno, el que seguirá siendo denunciado para el cultivo, salvando siempre los derechos de la Compañía Exploradora. Las concesiones de tierra serán en lotes alternativos.

La Compañía tendrá derecho preferente para denunciar zonas mineras, debiendo dicha denuncia dar propiedad tan sola sobre las minas que se pusieran en exploración dentro del término de diez años, contables desde la fecha de la denuncia. Los empleados de la compañía que no tuviese licencia especial no podrán denunciar minas, sino hasta diez años después de la terminación de su servicio. La Compañía puede denunciar caídas de agua, pero tiene que usarlas dentro de dos años de la fecha de los denuncios.

La Compañía se obliga á establecer oficinas de inmigración en Europa y los Estados Unidos, y en otras partes si creyere conveniente, y á suministrar á los inmigrantes el capital indispensable para que se establezcan en los terrenos de la Compañía.

El Gobierno confiere á la compañía, por el período de cincuenta años, el derecho para la exportación de los productos naturales de la Región Oriental, por los ríos orientales, de todas clases de productos extranjeros, entendiéndose que la exportación de productos de la Región Oriental por el Oriente es libre, y los artículos producidos manufacturados ó importados por la costa occidental, serán siempre de libre comercio en la Región Oriental.

Se presentará al Gobierno, en el término de un año, contado desde la fecha de la celebración de este contrato, una propuesta para la construcción del ferrocarril de Ambato al Curaray.

#### CONCESIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE AMBATO AL ORIENTE.

“El Telégrafo” de Guayaquil en su número correspondiente al 28 de marzo de 1907, publica el texto del contrato que el Gobierno del Ecuador celebró con el Conde DE CHARNACÉ relativo á la construcción del Ferrocarril de Ambato al Oriente de la Ciudad de Ambato



hasta las aguas navegables tributarias del Amazonas ó hasta el río de este nombre. La compañía constructora se organizará en Europa ó en los Estados Unidos dentro del período de un año de la fecha de la concesión. El Gobierno del Ecuador concede á la compañía 35,000 heetáreas de terrenos baldíos por cada kilómetro de ferrocarril construido.

La compañía ferrocarrilera puede exportar sin pagar derechos de exportación los productos nacionales, tales como caucho, tagua, café, paja toquilla, etc. El Gobierno contribuirá para la implantación de fábricas de toda clase de industrias, tales como instalaciones para la fabricación de azúcar, fábricas de sombreros de paja toquilla, etc., y los productos de estas industrias estarán también libres de derechos de exportación.

Si la compañía no construyere cada año cuarenta kilómetros de ferrocarril, á contar desde de un año después de su constitución, podrá el Gobierno declarar sin efecto este contrato y entrar en posesión de la parte del ferrocarril que estuviere construida hasta entonces, pero la compañía, aun en este caso, conservará la plena propiedad y posesión de los terrenos que hubiere adquirido, y sus títulos.

#### VENTA DE LOCOMOTORAS.

La Junta Directiva de la Compañía del Inca ha vendido diez locomotoras, números 17 al 26 inclusive, que se encuentran en la actualidad en la República del Ecuador, á la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Guayaquil á Quito, en la suma de \$176,175.55. Los términos de la venta son \$1,175.55 al contado y el saldo en pagarés de \$5,000 cada uno, fechados Nueva York diciembre 3 de 1906 y pagaderos en el Banco Oriental de la Ciudad de Nueva York con interés al 6 por ciento.

#### TRÁFICO DEL GOBIERNO EN PAJA TOQUILLA.

[De "El Telégrafo" de Guayaquil del 9 de abril de 1907.]

El Gobierno ha resuelto á comprar paja toquilla en Marabí para venderla á bajo precio en las provincias azuayas, y salvar de esta manera la manufactura de sombreros próxima á su aniquilamiento por obra de especuladores que han monopolizado la materia prima de dicha industria. La primera remesa de paja se halla ya en Naranjal y se venderá á razón de 80 centavos la libra. Como los especuladores en este artículo lo están adulterando de todas maneras, pues lo venden mojado y en pesos deficientes y lo mezclan con paja de Gualaquiza, la autoridad ha ordenado que la paja para sombreros se venda bajo la inmediata inspección del Gobierno.

**FONDOS PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE  
AMBATO AL CURARAY.**

La Asamblea Nacional de la República del Ecuador, decreta las siguientes reformas del Decreto Legislativo de 19 de octubre de 1904:

ARTÍCULO 1. Son fondos destinados á la construcción de un ferrocarril de Ambato al Curaray:

1. Diez centavos del impuesto que grave al aguardiente.
2. Treinta centavos por kilogramo de los derechos de importación que gravan á los fósforos.
3. Cincuenta por ciento de los derechos de importación al papel de fumar.
4. Un impuesto que pagarán las imitaciones hechas en el país, de los vinos y licores extranjeros que se expendan como tales, ya sea en botellas ó en envases mayores. Este impuesto será igual al derecho de importación y más adicionales que gravan á aquellos que se han imitado.

5. El derecho de patente de 100 sucres á cada agente viajero que venga á verificar ventas en el país. El que infrinja la anterior disposición pagará el doble del impuesto. Queda el Ejecutivo autorizado para reglamentar la recaudación de este gravamen.

6. Los productos del mismo ferrocarril.

ART. 2. Las rentas del ferrocarril serán recaudadas por los colectores fiscales y depositadas quincenalmente en el Banco del Ecuador, que será el cajero de dichos fondos.

ART. 3. El Banco queda facultado para invertir, previa autorización de la junta, en cédulas hipotecarias á la par ó con descuento, estos fondos, á fin de que se conviertan en capital reproductivo; debiendo en caso necesario hacer adelantos sobre ellas para facilitar los pagos de la junta.

ART. 4. Toda orden de pago relativa á los fondos del ferrocarril, será firmada por el Ministro de Estado que forma parte de la junta y por el Presidente de ésta.

ART. 5. El cargo de miembro de la junta, Tesorero de la misma, y los demás empleos que ella creare para su organización, serán gratuitos.

Los empleos remunerados, como el de secretario, ingenieros, inspectores de obras, abogados, etc., etc., serán provistos por nombramientos que expida el Ministro de Obras Públicas á indicación de la junta, señalando de común acuerdo el sueldo respectivo.

ART. 6. Facúltase á la Junta Administrativa de que habla el artículo 7 del Decreto Legislativo de 19 de octubre de 1904, para que pueda contratar empréstitos destinados á la ejecución de la obra mencionada, garantizándolos con la renta creada por el presente decreto.

ART. 7. La junta emprenderá por sí misma la construcción del ferrocarril, ó la contratará definitivamente, por medio de licitación,

la que será aprobada por el Consejo de Estado, aun en el curso de la obra, con otros empresarios, comprometiendo únicamente los fondos destinados á ella y el producto de la venta de lotes de terrenos baldíos de la Región Oriental.

ART. 8. La Nación garantizará el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que contraiga la junta, en conformidad con las facultades ó autorizaciones que se le conceden por el presente decreto.

ART. 9. Si el ferrocarril se construyere por empresarios que emplearen su capital en la obra, hecho el servicio anual de intereses y amortización, el sobrante de las rentas creadas por este decreto, se destinará al servicio adicional de amortización de dicho capital, al fin de cada año.

ART. 10. Los empréstitos que negociare la Junta Patriótica, para su validez, serán aprobados por el Ejecutivo.

ART. 11. El Ministro de Obras Públicas será vocal nato de la junta.

ART. 12. La Junta Patriótica encargada de la construcción del ferrocarril al Curaray mandará que la línea férrea pase por la población de Pelileo, donde se establecerá una estación.

ART. 13. Los diez centavos de impuesto al aguardiente, de que habla el No. 1 del artículo 1 de este decreto, se deducirán en primer término, en cada una de las provincias, del producto total á que asciende el referido impuesto.

ART. 14. Los colectores fiscales estarán sujetos á las disposiciones contenidas en los artículos 22, atribución 5, y 28 de la ley orgánica de Hacienda, en lo relativo á cualquier demora en el envío al Banco Depositario, de los fondos destinados á la construcción del ferrocarril.

Dado en Quito, capital de la República, á veinticinco de enero de mil novecientos siete.

\* \* \* \* \*

Palacio Nacional, en Quito, á treinta de enero de mil novecientos siete.

Ejecútese.

ELOY ALFARO.

**FONDOS PARA EL FERROCARRIL DE HUIGRA Á CUENCA.**

La Asamblea Nacional de la República del Ecuador, considerando que es necesario proveer fondos propios para el servicio de intereses y amortización de los seis millones de sucres que se invertiran en el ferrocarril de Huigra á Cuenca, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Son fondos para dicho servicio:

(a) El diez por ciento adicional á los derechos de importación, destinado antes para el servicio de Culto;

(b) Diez centavos por litro en la renta fiscal de los aguardientes producidos en las provincias de Cañar y el Azuay; y

(c) El impuesto de dos por mil sobre los predios rústicos de dichas provincias, que se cobrará por cinco años y desde la promulgación del presente decreto.

ART. 2. Estas rentas serán recaudadas por los colectores respectivos, y depositadas quincenalmente en el Banco de Guayaquil que designare el Ejecutivo.

ART. 3. Los colectores serán pecuniariamente responsables por todo descuido en la recaudación ó en el depósito quincenal mencionado.

ART. 4. El Ministro de la Hacienda será pecuniariamente responsable de toda inversión que hiciere de estos fondos, apartándose del objeto determinado en el artículo 1 de este decreto.

ART. 5. Cuando llegue el caso de hacer el servicio de intereses y amortización con los productos del ferrocarril, todo el sobrante de las rentas mencionadas en el artículo 1, ingresarán á los fondos fiscales comunes.

ARTÍCULO FINAL. De los fondos del párrafo (a) del artículo 1 se asigna, por una sola vez y durante el primer año de la vigencia de este decreto, la suma de cien mil sucres para el camino de Loja á Santa Rosa.

Palacio Nacional, en Quito, á doce de enero de mil novecientos siete.

Ejecútese.

ELOY ALFARO.

**EMPRÉSTITO PARA LA INSTALACIÓN DE AGUA POTABLE EN QUITO.**

La Asamblea Nacional de la República del Ecuador, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Autorízase á la Junta de Agua Potable y Canalización de Quito, para contratar un empréstito hasta por la suma de un millón setecientos mil sucres, en la forma que más convenga á sus intereses, con garantías de las unidades que le corresponden sobre los derechos de importación por las Aduanas Marítimas de la República.

ART. 2. Autorízasele igualmente, para dar en garantía la misma obra ú obras, si fuere necesario.

ART. 3. El servicio de intereses y amortización que demandare el empréstito, se hará con las rentas indicadas en el artículo 1, y con el producto del agua potable hasta la total cancelación del empréstito.

ART. 4. Quedan reformados, en este sentido, los decretos supremos de 19 de mayo y 4 de octubre del año próximo pasado, y aprobados en todo lo demás que no se oponga á este decreto.

Palacio Nacional en Quito, á catorce de febrero de mil novecientos siete.

Ejecútese.

ELOY ALFARO.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

## IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1160 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta mayo.

## EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN MARZO DE 1907.

Las cifras publicadas recientemente por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, correspondientes al mes de marzo de 1907 y á los nueve primeros meses del año económico de 1906-7, indican un aumento excepcional en el comercio exterior del país, particularmente en el valor de las importaciones. Las del mes de que se trata alcanzaron la cifra de \$133,323,085, la mayor que se ha registrado hasta ahora, con excepción de la de diciembre último que fué de \$134,346,760; comparada con la del mes de marzo del año anterior indica un aumento de \$20,000,000 próximamente, en cuyo mes las importaciones tuvieron un valor de \$113,597,577. El valor de las mercancías importadas durante los nueve meses que se examinan fué de \$1,066,059,911, que en comparación con \$913,555,097 del período correspondiente al ejercicio anterior demuestra un aumento de \$152,504,814, que no tiene precedente en la historia del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos.

El incremento de las exportaciones no fué tan grande; el valor de las del mes en cuestión fué de \$162,689,950, comparado con el de \$145,510,707 del mismo mes de 1906, aumento de un poco más de \$17,000,000. Los productos exportados durante los nueve meses del año económico 1906-7 tuvieron un valor de \$1,451,904,971, contra \$1,343,902,090, un aumento de \$108,002,881, ó sea \$44,501,933 menos que el aumento observado en las importaciones. El exceso

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de exportaciones sobre importaciones disminuyó, de \$430,346,993 á que alcanzó en el período correspondiente al ejercicio anterior, á \$385,845,060 en el del corriente.

Los detalles de las importaciones hechas durante los períodos que se comparan fué como sigue:

	Marzo—		Nueve primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Productos alimenticios sin preparar, y animales.....	\$11,948,511	\$13,542,075	\$105,828,519	\$112,418,200
Productos alimenticios parcial ó totalmente preparados.....	12,103,252	14,143,680	101,884,965	110,629,280
Materias primas para fábricas.....	41,279,187	47,849,509	303,855,988	355,239,436
Materias preparadas para fábricas.....	18,729,748	24,722,729	159,242,143	203,945,163
Artículos manufacturados.....	28,382,160	31,602,835	234,913,458	274,712,372
Artículos varios.....	1,154,719	1,250,924	7,830,024	8,902,151
Total.....	113,597,577	133,111,752	913,555,097	1,065,846,611

La clasificación de las exportaciones hechas durante los períodos de que se trata fué como sigue:

	Marzo—		Nueve primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Productos nacionales:				
Productos alimenticios sin preparar, y animales.....	\$16,176,199	\$14,253,780	\$144,803,802	\$126,834,832
Productos alimenticios parcial ó totalmente preparados.....	27,836,205	28,653,327	266,349,138	259,562,768
Materias primas para fábricas.....	35,265,378	50,851,359	407,320,279	497,905,743
Materias preparadas para fábricas.....	21,226,730	23,227,788	165,038,129	191,627,881
Artículos manufacturados.....	41,005,295	42,046,238	337,383,104	352,019,365
Artículos varios.....	951,160	605,003	3,984,185	4,738,752
Total, productos nacionales.....	143,360,967	159,642,495	1,324,878,727	1,432,689,341
Productos extranjeros:				
Libres de derechos.....	1,072,869	1,261,054	9,407,222	9,605,770
Sujetos á derechos.....	1,076,871	847,385	9,616,141	8,670,694
Total, productos extranjeros.....	2,149,740	2,108,439	19,023,363	18,276,464
Total de exportaciones.....	145,510,707	161,750,934	1,343,902,090	1,450,965,805

La exportación é importación de oro y plata durante los períodos comparados fué como sigue:

	Marzo—		Nueve primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Oro:				
Importaciones.....	\$5,630,695	\$5,007,319	\$44,000,039	\$104,649,293
Exportaciones.....	5,918,627	2,126,173	27,109,499	20,801,748
Plata:				
Importaciones.....	3,509,838	3,936,139	33,442,710	31,866,181
Exportaciones.....	5,213,811	5,058,461	51,597,444	42,189,260

La procedencia de las importaciones y el destino de las exportaciones fueron como sigue:

Países.	Nueve primeros meses del año fiscal—			
	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europa.....	\$472,918,722	\$565,601,075	\$689,329,774	\$1,025,012,275
América del Norte.....	164,103,588	178,556,761	224,254,655	251,023,591
América del Sur.....	111,001,054	121,626,124	55,958,207	62,579,131
Asia.....	136,764,732	164,090,659	83,660,773	66,998,967
Oceania.....	18,789,870	20,229,845	25,763,300	31,385,483
África.....	9,977,131	15,742,147	14,935,381	13,966,388
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	3,354,235	3,223,149	1,641,944	1,795,417
Guatemala.....	2,222,492	1,670,529	2,116,296	2,192,052
Honduras.....	1,124,000	1,577,888	1,165,641	1,390,293
Nicaragua.....	1,024,786	793,955	1,405,312	1,519,918
Panamá.....	768,411	1,259,137	8,532,746	11,010,145
Salvador.....	693,532	556,466	1,099,217	1,045,020
México.....	37,387,625	41,529,320	42,662,022	47,997,442
Antillas:				
Cuba.....	54,535,763	60,887,456	36,584,346	36,574,695
Haití.....	910,924	829,572	2,563,434	2,275,164
Santo Domingo.....	1,909,265	1,767,338	1,471,121	1,948,849
América del Sur:				
Argentina.....	13,026,566	11,487,869	25,237,447	25,682,787
Bolivia.....			97,574	590,600
Brasil.....	66,746,790	77,068,276	10,228,003	13,348,668
Chile.....	12,473,614	13,238,865	6,070,360	7,437,654
Colombia.....	5,121,633	4,966,080	2,734,089	2,306,584
Ecuador.....	1,821,460	2,274,841	1,421,575	1,249,213
Paraguay.....		1,174	34,526	122,810
Perú.....	1,937,316	3,053,391	3,771,073	4,694,559
Uruguay.....	2,155,934	2,164,316	2,172,276	2,525,184
Venezuela.....	6,180,945	5,751,162	2,296,794	2,332,891

#### FÁBRICA DE GOMA DE GUAYULE EN TEXAS.

La primera fábrica para la manufactura de goma de guayule que se establecerá en el Estado de Texas, es la que se está erigiendo actualmente en Marathon. El arbusto del guayule crece con exuberancia en la quebrada región situada á lo largo del Río Grande, y se cree que se encuentra en cantidades comerciales en más de 20,000,000 de acres de terreno en el mencionado Estado.

Gran parte de esos terrenos pertenece al Gobierno del Estado, y se espera que serán considerables los ingresos que produzca la venta de esta planta. Las rentas que se recauden de esta fuente formarán parte del fondo permanente de escuelas, el cual asciende ya á unos \$40,000,000.

La industria del guayule ha pasado ya de su período experimental. Hay más de veinte fábricas grandes en el norte de México, en algunas de las cuales se ha invertido un capital de más de \$500,000 cada una.

Hace tres años solamente que se estableció en México la primera fábrica. Desde entonces se han invertido en la industria más de \$15,000,000, según se calcula. La Continental Rubber Company, de Nueva York, que forma parte de la United States Rubber Company, tiene virtualmente el monopolio de la industria en México, y está haciendo preparativos para establecer una gran fábrica en el Estado de Texas.

La producción actual de las fábricas de goma de guayule en México

es de 1,000,000 libras mensuales, próximamente, cantidad que aumentará, antes de terminarse el presente año, con el establecimiento de nuevas fábricas. El producto es exportado á los Estados Unidos y á Europa.

En México se vende la planta del guayule á 100 pesos mexicanos la tonelada, ó sea \$50 oro americano. La producción media de cada acre en México es de unas 2 toneladas de la planta. Se reproduce por sí misma cada dos años si se hace el corte en las raíces.

Desde que se descubrió que esta planta es de valor, el precio de los terrenos ha aumentado enormemente. Terrenos que antes valían de 20 á 30 centavos por acre—en algunas ocasiones se vendían por 10 centavos el acre—ahora valen \$100 por acre.

El guayule crece en Texas con menos exhuberancia que en México. Se calcula que la producción media de los 20,000,000 de acres del terreno en que crece la planta en Texas será de media tonelada por acre, pero con todo, la nueva industria será muy lucrativa para el Estado. Los terrenos de que se trata no sirven para otra cosa más que el pasto de ganado.

La fábrica que se está construyendo en Marathon costará unos \$250,000. Muchos ganaderos han firmado contratos para vender á esta fábrica el guayule que crece en sus terrenos.

La goma que se obtiene del guayule es más blanda que otras clases de goma y no se vulcaniza tan fácilmente, pero estos defectos se corrigen mezclandola con otra goma.

#### LAS RENTAS INTERNAS EN LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906-7.

La Oficina de Rentas Internas de los Estados Unidos acaba de publicar su informe correspondiente á los nueve primeros meses del año económico de 1906-7, en el cual se detallan las cantidades recaudadas durante dicho período, el total de las cuales indica un aumento de \$15,541,700 sobre el ejercicio anterior. La recaudación total en los nueve meses de referencia fué de \$202,974,104; la del mes de marzo de 1907 ascendió á la suma de \$22,552,758, un aumento de \$2,096,768 sobre igual mes del año anterior.

Las cantidades recaudadas durante el período de que se trata, por las distintas fuentes de rentas, con las respectivas diferencias en comparación con el mismo período del ejercicio anterior, fueron las siguientes:

	Ingresos.	Diferencias.
Alcoholes.....	\$119,416,945	+89,145,903
Tabaco.....	38,841,383	+ 2,524,113
Bebidas fermentadas.....	43,263,943	+ 3,686,314
Oleomargarina.....	647,784	+ 200,471
Mantequilla aduiterada.....	11,907	+ 4,279
Mantequilla artificial.....	132,791	+ 20,040
Varias fuentes.....	659,348	- 39,420
Total.....	202,974,104	+15,541,700



**LEYES SOBRE PATENTES, MARCAS DE FÁBRICA, Y PROPIEDAD INTELLECTUAL EN LA ZONA DEL CANAL DE PANAMÁ.**

La siguiente orden del Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, por la cual se hacen extensivas á la Zona del Canal de Panamá las leyes relativas á patentes de invención, marcas de fábrica, y propiedad intelectual de los Estados Unidos, entró en vigor el 15 de abril de 1907:

“Por autoridad del Presidente, se ordena:

“Que las leyes sobre patentes de invención marcas de fábrica, y propiedad intelectual de los Estados Unidos de América, se hacen por la presente extensivas y aplicables á la Zona del Canal de Panamá, de tal manera que cualquier patente de invención ó derecho de propiedad intelectual expedidos en virtud de las leyes de los Estados Unidos, ó cualquier marca de fábrica registrada en la Oficina de Patentes de los Estados Unidos, investirá en la persona á cuyo nombre se expida, ó en cuyo nombre se haya registrado, y á sus cesionarios, etc., bajo la protección de los tribunales de circuito y supremo de la Zona del Canal, los mismos derechos de propiedad que dicha persona tendría si estuviera en los Estados Unidos.”

**LA PRODUCCIÓN Y EL CONSUMO DE CARNE EN LA REPÚBLICA.**

El elevado puesto que ocupan los Estados Unidos, tanto en la producción como en el consumo de carne, queda bien demostrado en un artículo sobre el particular publicado en la Vigésima Segunda Memoria Anual de la Oficina de Industria Animal, que acaba de ver la luz. Tomando el censo de 1890 como base, valiéndose de cifras de otras fuentes fidedignas, y haciendo cálculos con respecto á los datos que faltan, el número de reses sacrificadas durante el año 1900 para la alimentación en los Estados Unidos se fija de la manera siguiente: Vacas, 11,531,000; terneras, 3,000,000; cerdos, 56,654,000; ovejas, 15,190,000; total, 86,375,000.

Sin incluir las cantidades correspondientes á importaciones y exportaciones, el consumo de carne en los Estados Unidos se calcula en 179 libras por cada habitante. La misma memoria hace una interesante comparación con otros países; solamente Australia está sobre los Estados Unidos como país consumidor de carne, y ello es debido á la grande abundancia de animales comparada con una población diseminada, siendo, por consiguiente, la carne abundante y barata. Los cálculos más recientes sobre el consumo per cápita de varios países son los siguientes: Australia, 262 libras; Estados Unidos, 179 libras; República Argentina, 140 libras; Reino Unido, 122 libras; Alemania, 99 libras; Francia, 81 libras; Dinamarca, 76 libras; Suiza, 75 libras; Estados del Danubio, 75 libras; Bélgica, 70 libras; Austria-Hungría, 64 libras; Suecia y Noruega, 62 libras; Polonia, 62 libras; Holanda, 55 libras; Rusia, 50 libras; España, 49 libras, é Italia, 27 libras.

**REGLAMENTO ESPECIAL SOBRE BUQUES FRUTEROS.**

El Secretario del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos ha dictado el siguiente reglamento especial relativo á la euarentena que deben sufrir los buques fruterños. Este reglamento se especifica en una circular dirigida á los funciionarios consulares, capitanes y consignatarios de buques, administradores de aduanas, funcionarios de sanidad, y á todos á quienes coneierna:

“De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el Reglamento General de Cuarentenas de abril de 1903, y con el fin de permitir la entrada de buques fruteros en los puertos del sur de los Estados Unidos, sin ser detenidos, se dicta el siguiente reglamento especial, que será puesto en vigor, tanto en el puerto de salida como en el de llegada:

“Este reglamento es una concesión que se hace en beneficio de los buques dedicados al tráfico de frutas, y contiene disposiciones para que se pueda llevar á cabo dicho tráfico con seguridad y sin detención perjudicial para la carga que lleven, en las estaciones de euarentena de la nación. Si bien son más estrictas las disposiciones cuando se trata de puertos fruteros infectados de fiebre amarilla, no se impone el decomiso del cargamento. Sin embargo, el éxito de este reglamento depende de informes fidedignos con respecto á condiciones sanitarias y del conocimiento inmediato de la primera aparición y demás casos de fiebre amarilla en cualquier puerto.

“Por lo tanto, el Departamento se reserva el derecho, euando esté convencido de que se enubre la existencia de fiebre amarilla en cualquier puerto, de retirar al funcionario médico destinado en él por autorizaeión del Presidente, en cuyo caso sería imposible la expedición del certificado especial que exige este reglamento, y los buques fruteros proeedentes de puertos de los euales han sido retirados los funcionarios médicos quedarián sujetos á los Reglamentos Generales de Cuarentena que exigen la desinfección en el puerto de llegada y la deteneión del personal por espacio de seis días.

“Las reglas que se observarán en los puertos extranjeros que se sospechan estar infectados de fiebre amarilla, serán las siguientes:

“1. Ningún miembro de la tripulación podrá desembarcar, excepto el capitán ó su representante, ó ambos cuando sea absolutamente necesario, pero sólo durante el día y con el exclusivo objeto de registrar la entrada y la salida del buque.

“2. Nadie podrá ir á visitar el buque, excepto los funcionarios de sanidad, los de aduanas, y el agente del mismo.

“3. Los obreros que se lleven á bordo para las operaciones de carga quedarán incomunicados desde que entren en el buque hasta que hayan terminado su trabajo.

“4. No se permitirá comunicaci3n alguna con tierra, excepto de la manera provista en los párrafos anteriores. La fruta que ha de embarearse en los buques atraecados á muelles deberá ser clasificada,

y el pago se hará en tierra ó en el muelle; estas operaciones se harán antes de embarcarse la fruta. Cuando la fruta es trasportada al buque por medio de pequeñas embarcaciones ó barcazas, la clasificación y el pago necesario se harán en las mismas y al costo del buque.

"5. Los pasajeros deberán embarcarse desde los puertos ordinarios, haber estado bajo la observación del inspector sanitario de los Estados Unidos durante los tres días precedentes á la salida del buque, y estar provistos del certificado que les expedirá al efecto dicho funcionario. Los pasajeros que provengan de puntos elevados é inmunes del interior no estarán sujetos á dicha observación; deberán estar provistos de un certificado del Consul de los Estados Unidos ó de un médico de reputación, y el inspector sanitario averiguará si han estado en dichos puntos durante los tres días inmediatamente anteriores á su llegada á ciudades costaneras.

"6. Se pondrá especial atención en el estado de salud actual y pasado de los pasajeros que lleguen, directa ó indirectamente, de las ciudades centro-americanas situadas en la costa del Pacífico.

"7. Los buques salientes deberán estar provistos de la patente de sanidad que exige la ley, y, además de ella, de certificados por duplicado firmados por el inspector de sanidad adjunto al consulado, en los cuales se hará constar el nombre del buque, el de su capitán, el número de individuos de la tripulación, una lista de los pasajeros, el estado de salud de cada uno de ellos, su destino final en los Estados Unidos, el estado sanitario del puerto y sus alrededores, y el del buque y su tripulación, y demás informaciones pertinentes al caso; se certificará además que el buque ha cumplido con todos los requisitos de esta circular en el puerto de salida. El certificado original se unirá á la patente de sanidad, y el duplicado á la segunda copia de ésta; servirá para probar que se han cumplido las disposiciones de este reglamento para que los buques que lleguen en buen estado sanitario, pasado y presente, puedan ser admitidos sin necesidad de sujetarse á la desinfección y detención de cuarentenas ordinarias. Siempre que se considere necesario, las bodegas de dichos buques serán desinfectadas con azufre después de haberse desembarcado la carga.

"Reglas que se observarán en puertos extranjeros infectados de fiebre amarilla:

"8. Las reglas anteriores serán aplicables también á buques dedicados al tráfico de frutas entre puertos extranjeros, infectados de fiebre amarilla, ó en los cuales prevalece tal enfermedad, y puertos de los Estados Unidos. Estas reglas son las que dispone el párrafo 69, división B, del reglamento de cuarentena para puertos nacionales, de fecha 1 de abril de 1903. Se llama la atención al requisito que prohíbe el transporte de pasajeros en los buques que salgan de puertos extranjeros infectados de fiebre amarilla; también se llama la aten-

ción al reglamento general que se debe observar en tales puertos con respecto á buques que salgan para los Estados Unidos ó sus posesiones.

“9. No se anclará el buque en sitios en donde su tripulación quede expuesta al peligro de contraer la fiebre amarilla; cuando el buque esté atracado á un muelle, deberá ser alejado de éste, antes de la puesta del sol, por una distancia de 200 metros por lo menos, y no volverá á atracar hasta después de la salida del sol al siguiente día, excepto en los puertos en donde se haya obtenido permiso de la oficina.

“10. Los tanques, cubos y demás receptáculos de agua que tenga el buque, deberán estar protegidos de tal manera que no se conviertan en criaderos de mosquitos. La destrucción de este insecto á bordo se verificará en todo lo posible mediante la fumigación simultánea (2 libras de azufre por cada 1,000 pies cúbicos, cerrándose todas las aberturas por espacio de dos horas) de todos los compartimientos que puedan serlo sin detrimento de la carga. En la cámara de la máquina podrá substituirse el azufre por polvos de pírroto, á la discreción del médico, pero teniéndose cuidado de barrer los mosquitos y de destruirlos.

“11. El buque deberá partir inmediatamente después de haberse terminado la fumigación.

“12. El equipaje será minuciosamente registrado y se asegurará la exclusión de mosquitos.

“(NOTA.—Debe tenerse en cuenta que estas reglas se refieren únicamente á la fiebre amarilla, por lo que, si en el puerto de salida pareciera otra enfermedad cuarentenable, se aplicarán á los buques fruteros las disposiciones del reglamento general sobre enfermedades distintas á la fiebre amarilla, de fecha 1 de abril de 1903.)

“Reglas que se observarán en los puertos del sur de los Estados Unidos:

“13. No se dará plática á los buques fruteros que navegan entre puertos de los Estados Unidos y puertos fruteros en los cuales exista fiebre amarilla, á menos que hayan empleado un período no menor de seis días en llegar al puerto de los Estados Unidos.

“14. El capitán ó agente del buque podrá optar por cualquiera de las siguientes alternativas al párrafo 13:

“(a) Se permitirá la entrada de buques fruteros procedentes de puertos en donde se sabe que existe fiebre amarilla tan pronto como la tripulación, exceptuando el capitán, el primer oficial, y el primer maquinista, haya sido trasladada á la estación de cuarentena, y una vez que hayan sido fumigados los camarotes del buque. El funcionario de sanidad certificará el número de individuos de la tripulación que hayan sido trasladados á la estación de cuarentena, y lo comparará con el que consta en la patente de sanidad del buque.

Entonces se le dará libre plática y será remolcado hasta los muelles de la ciudad ó se le permitirá que tome una tripulación nueva.

“(b) La tripulación puede dejar el buque en el muelle ó volver en él á la estación de cuarentena. Pero si por cualquier razón de sanidad el funcionario sanitario ó el representante del servicio, considerase necesario detener la tripulación á bordo del buque en el muelle, ó que vuelva en el mismo buque á la estación de cuarentena, se exigirá tal detención ó retorno.

“(c) La tripulación detenida en la estación de cuarentena podrá ser puesta en libertad después de seis días á contar desde la salida del buque del puerto de salida, ó desde la última vez que haya estado expuesta á infección. El funcionario de sanidad podrá prolongar el período de la detención si por cualquier motivo lo juzgare necesario. Después de ser puesta en libertad, la tripulación podrá ir á la ciudad para volver al buque, ó embarcarse en él desde la estación en el momento de la salida.

“(d) Una vez descargado el buque será fumigado simultaneamente, para la destrucción de mosquitos, con dos libras de azufre por cada 1,000 pies cúbicos de espacio. Después de la fumigación podrá comenzarse la carga del buque.

“(e) Si el buque ha de salir sin cargamento, la fumigación podrá verificarse en viaje para la Estación de Cuarentena.

“(f) En las Estaciones de Cuarentenas habrá dos grupos de habitaciones, uno para las tripulaciones de buques entrantes, y otro para las tripulaciones de respeto que mantengan las compañías. Todas las habitaciones serán fumigadas inmediatamente después de ser desocupadas.

“(g) El cumplimiento de los requisitos de estas disposiciones con todos sus detalles, será certificado por el correspondiente funcionario de sanidad antes de despacharse el buque.

“15. Los buques fruteros que no estén provistos de los certificados de inspectores sanitarios de los Estados Unidos en puertos extranjeros quedarán sujetos al reglamento general de cuarentenas de los Estados Unidos.

“16. Las personas que hayan estado expuestas á la infección en las operaciones de descarga serán detenidas de la manera dispuesta para los que hayan estado expuestos á la fiebre amarilla.

“17. Cuando se descubra que un oficial de un buque frutero evade ó infringe este reglamento especial, el buque en que se encuentre, ó en el que esté empleado, perderá el derecho á los beneficios especiales que conceden estas reglas.

“18. Los buques fruteros que trafican con puertos infectados de fiebre amarilla deberán llevar á bordo un médico competente.

“19. Los barcos fruteros que lleguen con algún caso de fiebre amarilla á bordo, ó en los que ha ocurrido alguno durante la travesía,

serán puestos en cuarentena. La tripulación será trasladada, con excepción del capitán, el primer oficial, y el maquinista; los camarotes serán minuciosamente desinfectados; se tomará una nueva tripulación suficiente para cuidar del buque, y se le remolcará, ó irá por sí mismo, á los muelles para desembarcar la carga. Mientras se efectúa la descarga en el muelle y hasta que el buque vuelva á la estación de cuarentena, todos los oficiales y la tripulación quedarán detenidos á bordo, bajo vigilancia. Inmediatamente después de terminada la descarga, se fumigarán las bodegas con azufre y el buque volverá á la estación de cuarentena para embarcar su tripulación antes de hacerse á la mar."

#### RESUMEN DE LA SITUACIÓN ECONÓMICA EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

La nota mensual relativa al estado de la deuda pública de los Estados Unidos al cerrarse el mes de marzo de 1907, demuestra que el total de la misma, menos el metálico existente en el Tesoro, ascendió á \$909,106,566, cantidad que comparada con la existente en el primer día del mes indica una disminución de \$11,538,288. La deuda se distribuye en la siguiente forma: Deuda que devenga interés, \$908,233,660; deuda cuyo interés ha cesado desde el vencimiento, \$1,095,365; deuda que no devenga interés, \$402,645,542; total, \$1,311,974,568. Sin embargo, en esta cantidad no se halla incluida la de \$1,130,146,869 en certificados y billetes del Tesoro que están garantidos por una cantidad igual en metálico depositada para redimirlos.

La cantidad en metálico existente en el Tesoro es como sigue: Reserva de oro, \$150,000,000; fondos en fideicomiso, \$1,130,146,869; fondo general, \$199,520,548; depósitos en bancos nacionales, \$165,235,679; en la Tesorería de Filipinas, \$3,887,713. Total, \$1,648,790,810, contra el cual hay reclamaciones pendientes que importan \$1,245,922,807, quedando un balance en metálico de \$402,868,002.

Al cerrarse el mes de marzo de 1907, la circulación total de billetes de bancos nacionales era de \$597,212,063, es decir, un aumento de \$42,545,096 en un año, y de \$869,041 durante un mes.

La circulación basada en títulos de deuda del Gobierno ascendió á \$547,633,063, un aumento durante el año de \$35,411,512, y una disminución durante el mes de \$2,104,310; la circulación obtenida con moneda legal ascendió á \$49,579,000, un aumento durante el año de \$7,133,584, y de \$2,973,351 durante el mes.

La cantidad de títulos de deuda de los Estados Unidos, registrados y depositados para obtener circulación, fué de \$550,137,900. Los títulos de deuda depositados para obtener depósitos públicos ascendió á \$176,324,860, distribuidos como sigue: Canal de Panamá, \$12,838,000; títulos de la deuda consolidada al 2 por ciento de 1930, \$56,523,100; títulos de la deuda al 4 por ciento de 1907, \$9,644,200; títulos de

deuda al 3 por ciento, de 1908-1918, \$6,577,500; títulos de deuda al 4 por ciento de 1895, \$5,403,750; Distrito de Columbia 1924, \$1,003,000; títulos de deuda de Estados, ciudades, y ferrocarriles, \$72,883,310; títulos de deuda de Hawaii; empréstito filipino, \$9,741,000.

El cuadro comparativo de ingresos y gastos en marzo de 1907 demuestra que aquéllos ascendieron á la cantidad de \$54,221,953, y éstos á \$43,602,057, dejando un superávit de \$10,619,946, para el mes de marzo; el superávit obtenido en los primeros nueve meses del año económico de 1906-7 asciende á \$51,200,000; hace un año este superávit fué un poco menos de \$6,000,000.

Comparando las rentas de aduanas percibidas en el mes de marzo de 1907 con las del mismo mes de 1906, se nota un aumento de \$1,300,000; en las rentas internas otro de más de \$2,000,000, y en las rentas varias otro de \$192,000; los gastos de marzo de 1907 fueron \$2,000,000 menos que en el mismo mes de 1906.

La acuñación efectuada en las casas de moneda de los Estados Unidos durante el mes de que se trata ascendió á la cantidad de \$6,630,894, de los cuales \$5,874,525 fueron en oro, \$326,212 en plata, y \$430,156 en moneda fraccionaria. Acuñáronse además 4,906,057 monedas para las Islas Filipinas, y 1,955,000 piezas de á 20 centavos para el Gobierno Mexicano.

#### **DINERO DESTINADO Á LA DISTRIBUCIÓN DE LAS AGUAS DEL RÍO GRANDE.**

El Presidente ROOSEVELT aprobó el 4 de marzo de 1907 la ley del Congreso que vota la cantidad de \$1,000,000 para llevar á efecto las disposiciones del tratado entre México y los Estados Unidos, publicado en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente á marzo de 1907, página 720, para la distribución equitativa de las aguas del Río Grande.

La cantidad votada con tal objeto será gastada bajo la dirección del Secretario de lo Interior, en la construcción de una presa para entregar á México, para irrigación, 60,000 acres pies de agua anualmente, en el lecho del Río Grande y en el punto en donde se encuentran ahora las obras principales de la Acequia Madre, conocida con el nombre de Viejo Canal Mexicano, arriba de Ciudad Juárez, México.

## GUATEMALA.

### EL BANCO AMERICANO DE GUATEMALA EN EL SEGUNDO SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Según la memoria presentada por la junta directiva del Banco Americano, correspondiente al segundo semestre de 1906, la cuenta de ganancias y pérdidas, deduciendo los intereses no devengados, gastos de administración, honorarios de la directiva, sueldos, gratificaciones á los empleados, y amortizaciones acordadas, arroja una utilidad de \$546,578.63.

La junta directiva ha acordado abonar á capital pagado la suma de \$125 por acción sobre las 1,200 acciones, ó sean \$150,000; repartir un dividendo de \$100 por acción, ó \$120,000; pasar al fondo de reserva \$240,000, y crear un nuevo fondo para eventualidades con \$36,578.63. Total general, \$546,578.63.

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## MÉXICO.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

Al abrirse el segundo período de sesiones del Vigésimotercer Congreso de la República Mexicana, el 1° de abril de 1907, el Presidente Díaz leyó su mensaje correspondiente al primer semestre del ejercicio económico 1906-7.

Acerca de las relaciones exteriores de la República, dijo que sin excepción siguen manteniéndose caracterizadas por la mejor inteligencia y cordialidad con los Gobiernos extranjeros con quienes se cultivan. El tratado celebrado con los Estados Unidos para la distribución equitativa de las aguas del Río Bravo y construcción de una gran presa internacional en la Ciudad de Engle, Estados Unidos, 100 kilómetros al norte de Ciudad Juárez, fué, después de la debida aprobación, promulgado el 26 de enero de 1907. Las dificultades que ofrecían las cuestiones por largo tiempo suscitadas entre los ribereños de una y otra margen del mencionado río, á causa de los frecuentes cambios de su corriente, hacían casi imposible la aplicación de los artículos primero y segundo de la convención de noviembre de 1884 entre México y los Estados Unidos. La Comisión Internacional de Límites propuso á los dos Gobiernos que la línea divisoria quedase determinada por el río, á pesar de ciertos cambios que se observaran en su cauce, no tomando en consideración las pequeñas



fracciones de terreno llamadas "bancos," segregadas tanto de una como de otra ribera. Después de maduro examen y prolongados estudios, se adoptaron los artículos que deben sustituir al primero y segundo de la citada convención de 1884, firmándose en Washington el tratado de 20 de marzo de 1905 que, aprobado ya por las Cámaras de Senadores de ambas repúblicas, en breve será debidamente promulgado, previo el canje de sus ratificaciones.

La autoridad federal se interpuso con éxito en el arreglo de las cuestiones obreras que agitaron la República á fines del año pasado, y pusieron en vigor eficaces medidas sanitarias para combatir las fiebres amarilla y tifoidea y para el tratamiento de la tuberculosis. Para el servicio de aguas potables en la capital, se ha aumentado la red de cañerías en más de 40 kilómetros; se han reconstruido cerca de  $4\frac{1}{2}$  kilómetros de acueducto; en las obras de saneamiento se han construído más de 2,500 metros de colector, igual longitud de atarjeas, y 11,000 metros de albañales; se han construído nuevamente en la capital 41,000 metros cuadrados de pavimento de asfalto y 24,000 de empedrado, 16,000 metros cuadrados de banquetas de cemento y 12,000 de banquetas de losa; en las calzadas del Distrito se construyeron 50,000 metros cuadrados de macadám; el alumbrado público se ha aumentado, existiendo ahora 1,540 lámparas en la capital.

El importe de las operaciones de que tomó conocimiento el Registro de la Propiedad de la capital ascendió en 1906 á \$416,623,062, suma á que en años anteriores no había llegado el movimiento de la riqueza pública.

De julio á diciembre de 1906, la Secretaría de Fomento expidió 536 títulos para reducir á propiedad particular 247,677 hectáreas de terrenos de la Nación. De esta superficie, la tercera parte, aproximadamente, fué adjudicada: por compensación de gastos de deslindes; por subvenciones y derechos de vía á empresas ferroviarias; por declaraciones de no haber baldíos en diferentes predios rústicos; por fraccionamientos de ejidos de los pueblos, y por cesiones gratuitas á labradores pobres. El resto de la extensión citada produjo al Erario Nacional un ingreso de \$175,692. Durante el mismo período fueron celebrados tres contratos de colonización, para los Estados de Chihuahua, Durango, Chiapas, Tabasco y Campeche.

El Gobierno de México estuvo representado en el Congreso Internacional Geodésico de Budapest y en el Astronómico de Jena, que se verificaron en septiembre de 1906. Habiendo terminado el compromiso de varias naciones, para sostener por medio de contribución internacional los observatorios especiales fundados para conocer mejor la forma y variaciones de la tierra, los representantes de las naciones más avanzadas propusieron continuar esos interesantes

estudios y México renovó su compromiso por otros diez años, para seguir contribuyendo con su contingente científico y pecunario á la prosecución de tan importante programa.

Las sesiones del Décimo Congreso Geológico Internacional se llevaron á feliz término durante los meses de agosto, septiembre y octubre de 1906, habiendo sido coronados los trabajos con éxito, desde el punto de vista científico, social y político.

De acuerdo con los preceptos de la ley sobre pesas y medidas, del 6 de junio de 1905, se ejecutó, por los empleados de respectivo Departamento de la Secretaría de Hacienda, la verificación de instrumentos y aparatos de pesar y medir, en toda la República, distribuyéndose patrones corregidos entre los varios estados.

En el período á que se refiere el mensaje, se celebraron contratos para el aprovechamiento de 123,780 litros por segundo para fuerza motriz, y se expidieron 39 títulos de propiedad de aguas, para un aprovechamiento de algo más de 40,000,000 litros. Se han celebrado diversos contratos para pescas de todas clases, tanto en el Golfo de México, como en el Pacífico. Las estaciones agrícolas que existen en distintos puntos de la República funcionaron con éxito.

En el primer semestre de 1906-7 se concedieron 585 patentes de invención, y 10 por modelos industriales, y se registraron 475 marcas de fábrica, y 44 nombres y avisos de comercio.

Aparte de la inauguración del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, que fué una ceremonia revestida de importancia nacional, la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas dió cuenta de las obras públicas que quedaron terminadas, entre las cuales se citan: Entre Tuxpam y Tampico se tienen disponibles 110 kilómetros para la navegación, con más de 1 metro de profundidad; obras de puerto y de saneamiento en Salina Cruz y Coatzacoalcos, y en Mazatlán se terminó el plano general del puerto y están ejecutándose los trabajos preparatorios para las obras del drenaje de la ciudad.

En los ferrocarriles de jurisdicción federal se han construido poco más de 200 kilómetros, alcanzando actualmente la red un desarrollo de 17,647 kilómetros, que unidos á los 4,259 kilómetros construidos por concesión de los Estados, hacen un total de 21,906 kilómetros.

En el Ramo de Correos, de julio á diciembre de 1906, se crearon 14 administraciones locales, 57 agencias, y 6 oficinas ambulantes, siendo en la actualidad 2,715 el número de oficinas postales existentes. Las correspondencias de todas clases aumentaron considerablemente, ascendiendo á 86,000,000 de envíos, contra 84,000,000 que hubo en mismo período del año anterior. La expedición de giros postales interiores llegó á 22,209,000 pesos, acusando un aumento de 609,000 pesos, sobre lo que corresponde al año precedente.

En los cambios varios países hubo también un fuerte aumento: De cerca de 65 por ciento con los Estados Unidos; de 106½ por ciento con Inglaterra, y con el Imperio Alemán de más de 119 por ciento. Con las Repúblicas Francesas y del Salvador, se ha establecido recientemente este servicio. Fué celebrado un convenio con la Subsecretaría de Correos de Francia para hacer el cambio directo de correspondencia entre las oficinas de Nuevo Laredo, México, y las francesas en Beyrout y Trípoli, Siria; con la Administración de Correos del Imperio Alemán y con Inglaterra un arreglo para que el máximo de cada giro se eleve de 100 á 200 pesos mexicanos, y su equivalente en moneda alemana ó inglesa.

Se han tenido por diversas regiones del país, incluyendo la Baja California y el Territorio de Quintana Roo, 1,531 kilómetros de hilo conductor, y levantado algunos tramos para corregir trazos y perfeccionar la red en una extensión de 1,362 kilómetros. Las nuevas oficinas abiertas al servicio público fueron nueve, seis telegráficas y tres telefónicas. Invitado el Gobierno Mexicano para concurrir á la Conferencia Internacional de Telegrafía Sin Hilos, reunida en Berlín en octubre de 1906, envió su delegado para que lo representara, y el 3 de noviembre siguiente quedó firmada la convención respectiva, que en breve será sometida á la consideración del Senado.

El producto de las aduanas durante el semestre de que se ocupa el mensaje, fué superior en más de 3,300,000 pesos al de igual semestre del año anterior; y en los meses de enero y febrero de 1907 la recaudación aumentó en otro millón de pesos, siendo de observar que no sólo á los derechos de importación se debe este aumento, sino también á todos los demás impuestos que se cobran por las aduanas.

La Renta del Timbre presentaba en este período un interés especial con motivo de la aplicación de la nueva ley que comenzó á regir el 1 de noviembre de 1906, y que redujo muchas cuotas de la tarifa anterior, pero no obstante la disminución de impuestos, la recaudación del primer semestre del año fiscal 1906-7 ha excedido en 400,000 pesos á la correspondiente de 1905-6.

La circulación monetaria ha mejorado notablemente; en lugar de \$43,000,000 oro, que se llevaban acuñados el 16 de septiembre de 1906, hoy está á punto de alcanzarse la cifra de \$60,000,000 en piezas de \$5 y de \$10. La acuñación de moneda fraccionaria de plata alcanza ya la suma de \$22,000,000.

Entre las nuevas medidas legislativas sometidas á la consideración del Congreso, se hallan: La reducción de contribuciones, el aumento de sueldos, y la fusión de líneas ferrocarrileras bajo el control federal.

## COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE ENERO DE 1907.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de enero de 1907 y en los siete primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de \$129,341,643.95 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con \$113,256,925.11 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de \$16,084,718.84 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los cinco meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron \$140,184,883.20 plata, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de \$16,788,035.84 plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

## IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Materias animales.....	1,626,137.15	1,372,440.72	11,639,516.44	9,283,549.83
Materias vegetales.....	2,939,082.82	3,581,482.16	16,410,679.44	17,760,076.05
Materias minerales.....	8,647,362.93	14,245,542.80	45,675,554.00	42,071,679.48
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	2,100,137.13	1,574,851.47	15,340,978.00	12,562,658.71
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos.	756,227.15	758,964.76	4,901,720.75	4,257,575.14
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales.....	554,599.05	696,135.48	3,926,804.53	4,203,269.84
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	478,895.76	453,951.90	3,451,037.04	3,186,852.06
Máquinas y aparatos.....	1,857,257.99	1,593,817.46	15,518,298.52	10,892,808.52
Veículos.....	697,022.87	533,880.98	4,787,087.81	2,265,577.25
Armas y explosivos.....	280,184.14	326,687.82	2,338,340.97	2,331,900.50
Diversos.....	826,320.92	623,608.71	5,351,026.45	4,440,971.73
Total importación.....	20,743,137.91	25,761,364.26	129,341,643.95	113,256,925.11

## EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Metalas preciosos.....	11,129,196.88	17,382,029.12	72,631,439.94	92,886,688.76
Demás artículos.....	11,171,749.14	7,725,781.96	67,553,443.26	64,086,030.28
Total exportación.....	22,300,946.02	25,108,811.08	140,184,883.20	156,972,919.04

## Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue: .

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la nomenclatura de exportación.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
<b>Productos minerales:</b>				
Oro acuñado mexicano.....			29,900.00	
Oro acuñado extranjero.....	262.00	247.00	7,331.00	4,825.08
Oro en pasta.....	1,508,094.89	1,428,736.58	11,405,376.83	17,975,314.00
Oro en otras especies.....	432,854.90	495,380.33	3,254,917.37	1,400,019.10
Total oro.....	1,941,211.79	1,924,363.96	14,097,815.20	19,380,160.08
Plata acuñada mexicana.....	2,824,886.00	10,712,875.00	14,391,600.00	29,097,828.00
Plata acuñada extranjera.....	17,918.00	25,332.00	82,809.00	76,169.62
Plata en pasta.....	4,888,243.37	3,705,806.46	36,620,002.72	38,443,513.21
Plata en otras especies.....	1,476,937.72	1,014,247.50	6,839,153.02	5,289,208.25
Total plata.....	9,187,985.09	15,468,265.16	57,933,624.74	73,506,719.08
Total oro y plata.....	11,129,196.88	17,382,629.12	72,631,439.94	92,886,888.76
Antimonio.....	120,089.00	2,071.00	807,897.00	595,549.96
Cobre.....	1,894,540.00	1,118,096.44	15,229,713.00	16,974,822.73
Mármol en bruto.....	10,800.00	18,439.31	21,080.00	73,098.00
Plombina.....	272,697.03	278,317.17	2,147,821.56	3,075,652.54
Plomo.....	267,772.00	31,695.00	800,993.12	122,527.09
Zinc.....	18,584.30	35,481.25	1,073,780.68	243,559.54
Demás productos minerales.....				
	13,713,679.18	18,796,730.29	92,839,315.30	114,023,831.33
<b>Productos vegetales:</b>				
Café.....	791,367.24	652,194.20	2,502,622.24	2,388,372.50
Cascotes, y cortezas y raíces para curtir.....			7,824.00	20,147.00
Cañcho.....	691,374.00	198,474.00	2,761,873.00	694,807.62
Chicle.....	287,625.00	223,766.10	920,905.00	608,307.46
Frijol.....	84,601.00	57,697.00	458,944.00	403,280.82
Fruitas frescas.....	21,254.00	14,650.00	190,722.43	210,688.90
Garbanzo.....	90,303.00	74,136.75	2,693,884.00	1,784,200.75
Gnayule.....	15,200.00	5,787.00	23,799.00	31,341.00
Haba.....		250.00	2,550.00	110,540.00
Henequén en rama.....	3,892,582.00	2,735,012.00	20,990,011.77	18,202,448.00
Ixtle en rama.....	233,444.00	220,254.00	2,378,505.00	2,176,163.88
Maderas.....	125,266.00	240,056.00	1,154,659.50	1,278,093.86
Maíz.....	65.00	7,706.00	3,103.80	33,986.00
Palo de moral.....	7,622.00	7,620.00	46,822.00	36,980.00
Palo de tinte.....	38,072.00	40,582.25	246,510.12	230,083.70
Raíz de zacatón.....	129,371.00	121,686.00	983,488.00	1,134,443.00
Tabaco en rama.....	105,061.00	56,334.00	922,186.75	543,590.74
Vainilla.....	37,360.00	188,365.00	947,400.00	2,505,820.90
Demás productos vegetales.....	239,223.00	100,876.30	1,219,547.20	845,788.48
	6,789,833.24	4,950,406.70	28,505,057.51	34,319,984.10
<b>Productos animales:</b>				
Ganados.....	81,275.00	134,683.60	878,654.00	1,987,948.50
Pieles sin curtir.....	1,153,499.00	891,979.08	5,385,927.03	4,398,106.25
Demás productos animales.....	55,560.00	44,395.34	358,591.99	292,860.93
	1,290,334.00	1,071,017.42	6,583,173.02	6,678,915.08
<b>Productos manufacturados:</b>				
Azúcar.....	212,119.00	240.00	367,168.00	260,632.00
Henequén en jarcas.....			697.00	
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harina.....	48,589.00	26,385.00	407,118.00	276,362.00
Pieles curtidas.....	203.00	16,703.00	31,604.00	126,705.00
Sombreros de palma.....	81,179.00	34,732.00	365,663.80	298,050.29
Tabaco.....	41,891.00	26,232.00	294,299.00	198,829.55
Demás productos manufacturados.....	54,591.50	79,948.17	308,988.32	348,838.29
	438,572.50	194,240.17	1,805,538.72	1,509,426.23
<b>Diversos.....</b>	68,527.00	90,026.50	431,798.65	440,761.70

Los países de procedencia fueron como sigue:

Países.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europa.....	6,775,396.78	6,172,042.00	43,841,036.90	41,043,260.25
Asia.....	645,480.89	136,459.09	1,400,754.80	838,780.99
África.....	19,108.11	2,131.00	147,782.59	15,723.88
América del Norte.....	13,250,807.05	19,417,445.72	80,642,037.22	70,987,562.29
América Centr.l.....	5,759.38	922.30	17,774.14	18,974.22
América del Sur.....	19,053.60	10,746.60	117,117.50	164,625.69
Antillas.....	16,915.54	21,619.35	107,540.91	140,232.67
Oceania.....	10,577.36	.....	58,569.80	47,505.62
Total.....	20,743,137.91	25,761,364.26	129,341,643.95	113,256,925.11

Los países de destino de las mercancías exportadas fueron como sigue:

Países.	Enero—		Siete primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europa.....	5,652,684.54	8,332,540.03	38,540,572.28	46,478,876.85
Asia.....	.....	.....	796.60	.....
América del Norte.....	16,398,829.68	16,430,850.80	99,575,056.61	107,212,826.94
América Centr.l.....	43,210.80	75,632.25	543,448.31	724,107.25
América del Sur.....	16,230.60	5,234.00	78,779.00	42,717.00
Antillas.....	189,961.69	234,734.00	1,446,231.00	2,514,391.60
Total.....	22,300,943.02	25,109,411.08	140,184,883.20	156,972,919.04

#### BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, MAYO DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno Mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de mayo de 1907 será \$42.S4, con arreglo á los cálculos preseritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1906. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

#### REEMBARCACION DE BULTOS DESEMBARCADOS ERRÓNEAMENTE.

El "Diario Oficial" de México del 27 de abril de 1907, publica el texto de un contrato, fechado el 6 del mismo mes, y aprobado por el Presidente DÍAZ el 18, entre el Gobierno y la New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, adicionando el celebrado en 31 de marzo de 1900 para el establecimiento de un servicio de navegación en los puertos del Golfo de México.

La parte dispositiva de este contrato es como sigue:

"ARTÍCULO 1. Se adiciona el artículo 10 del expresado contrato de 31 de marzo de 1900, en los siguientes términos:

"Si uno ó más bultos para puerto ó puertos mexicanos fueren embarcados por error en puerto extranjero, ó desembarcados por

error en otro puerto de la República, la Aduana permitirá á la Compañía que los reembarque para el puerto en que faltaron, siempre que la Empresa justifique con un certificado de la Aduana de este último puerto la falta en ella observada.

“Arr. 2. Quedan en todo su vigor y fuerza todas las demás estipulaciones que no hayan sido modificadas por el presente.”

**INGRESOS POSTALES DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE  
1906-7.**

Según el informe presentado por el Director General de Correos de la República Mexicana al Secretario de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas de la misma, los ingresos que ha tenido el Servicio durante el primer semestre del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron como se detalla á continuación, dándose también las cifras correspondientes al mismo período de 1905-6 por vía de comparación:

	Primer semestre del año fiscal—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Venta de timbres postales.....	1,712,236.25	1,549,169.08
Alquiler de cajas de apartado.....	52,410.00	49,473.00
Multas y aprovechamientos.....	17,892.43	20,467.18
Premios por giros postales:		
Internos.....	147,461.36	141,649.19
Internacionales.....	5,797.99	4,382.60
De editores.....	19,770.11	18,822.85
Total.....	1,955,478.15	1,775,263.90

Aumento en 1906-7, 180,879.25 pesos, ó sea un aumento proporcional del 10.15 por ciento.

**FÁBRICA DE CIANUROS ALCALINOS.**

El “Periódico Oficial” del Estado de Tabasco, del 2 de marzo de 1907, publica el texto del contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno Mexicano y la Roessler and Hasslachher Chemical Company, en 24 de noviembre de 1906, para el establecimiento en la República de una fábrica de cianuros alcalinos de sodio, potasio ó cualesquiera otros que se usan en las diversas industrias, especialmente en la minera. La empresa deberá invertir en el establecimiento de esta fábrica y sus dependencias la cantidad de \$200,000 por lo menos, durante el tiempo del contrato; la construcción deberá comenzarse dentro de doce meses y terminará á los treinta y seis meses.

Con la aprobación previa de la Secretaría de Fomento, la Compañía podrá establecer otra ú otras fábricas como la de que se trata, entendiéndose que invertirá en cada una de ellas una cantidad no menor de \$100,000.

La concesionaria podrá importar, libres de derechos, las máquinas, aparatos, útiles y materiales de construcción necesarios para el

establecimiento de la industria y erección de los edificios. Igualmente podrá introducir, por una sola vez, el material necesario para el alumbrado eléctrico de la fábrica y dependencias, y para la extinción de incendios.

#### CONCESIÓN PARA ESTABLECER UNA FÁBRICA DE LIMAS DE ACERO.

Con fecha 12 de diciembre de 1906 el Gobierno Mexicano ortogó una concesión al Señor ALEJANDRO RUEFF, ó la compañía que organice, para establecer en el Distrito Federal la industria de la fabricación de limas de acero, ó invertir en la fábrica y sus anexos cien mil pesos. Dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la fecha en que se promulgue este contrato, el concesionario someterá á la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento, los proyectos de las instalaciones, edificios y dependencias de la fábrica, acompañados de memorias descriptivas. La construcción de los edificios terminará dentro de seis meses después de la fecha en que se aprueben los proyectos respectivos. El concesionario podrá establecer otras fábricas en los lugares de la República que conviniere á sus intereses, pero siempre recabará previamente la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento.

#### INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Consul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, anuncia que la exportación de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, México, por el puerto de Nogales é introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Arizona, en el mes de enero de 1907, fué la siguiente:

	Oro americano.		Oro americano.
Azúcar de caña.....	\$46	Naranjas.....	\$622
Aguardiente mezcal.....	27	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	1,842
Cueños de res al pelo.....	10,225	Pescado fresco.....	22
Cemento Portland.....	297	Papas.....	13
Carne fresca.....	33	Queso.....	8
Especies no especificadas.....	7	Ropa hecha de tela de algodón..	17
Frutas encurtidas.....	1,193	Sal común.....	5
Ganado vacuno.....	1,960	Tabaco sin labrar.....	494
Loza de porcelana.....	17	Oro en pasta y en polvo.....	78,239
Limonas.....	5	Plata pasta.....	41,582
Legumbres en conserva.....	138		
Mafz.....	140	Total.....	136,932

La importación de mercancías extranjeras por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en marzo de 1907, importaba \$275,195.52, y procedió de los siguientes países:

	Oro americano.		Oro americano.
Estados Unidos.....	\$227,536.43	España.....	\$353.76
Inglaterra.....	16,514.16	China.....	80.40
Francia.....	16,303.10		
Alemania.....	12,721.28	Total.....	275,195.52
Japón.....	1,686.39		



Las mercancías importadas fueron las siguientes:

	Oro americano.		Oro americano.
Materias animales.....	\$37,276.97	Máquinas y aparatos.....	\$31,788.15
Materias vegetales.....	38,748.23	Vehículos.....	10,222.86
Materias minerales.....	52,557.67	Armas y explosivas.....	22,268.79
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	42,686.86	Diversos.....	22,901.95
Productos químicos.....	6,244.00		
Bebidas e-pirituosas.....	4,993.65	Total.....	275,195.52
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	5,506.39		

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York, anuncia que durante el mes de febrero de 1907, 13 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 150,424 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 14, que conducían 178,113 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de febrero de 1907 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Honequén.....tercios..	13,407	Pelo.....pacas..	61
Café.....sacos..	3,949	Barras de plomo.....número..	35,871
Cueros.....tercios..	7,028	Metales.....cajas..	453
Cueros.....sultos..	1,625	Zarzaparrilla.....tercios..	143
Ixtle.....pacas..	4,812	Vanilla.....cajas..	44
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	2,158	Pieles de cocodrilo.....número..	15
Pieles de venado.....id..	114	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	426
Hule.....id..	8,682	Cedro.....trozos..	329
Tabaco en rama.....id..	149	Caoba.....id..	2,050
Puros.....cajas..	30	Cobre.....barras..	3,089
Azúcar.....sacos..	60,536	Asfalto.....barriles..	2,413
Zacatón.....tercios..	170	Pesos mexicanos.....cajas..	233
Chicle.....id..	2,065		

El Cónsul mexicano en Filadelfia anuncia que los embarques de mercancías de dicho puerto con destino á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico, Veracruz y Progreso durante el mes de febrero de 1907 se valoraron en \$121,129.75, y consistieron de los siguientes productos y valores en oro: Petróleo \$73,248.33; carbón de piedra \$47,826.80; madera \$54.62; total, \$121,129.75.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, anuncia que la exportación de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, México, por el puerto de Nogales é introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Arizona, en el mes de febrero de 1907, fué la siguiente:

Azúcar de caña.....	\$7	Plumas de ave naturales.....	\$79
Aguardiente mezcal.....	14	Pescado fresco.....	25
Bandas de cuero.....	56	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	553
Cemento Portland.....	13	Papas.....	16
Carne fresca.....	\$63	Sal común.....	4
Cueros de res al pelo.....	17,324	Tabaco sin labrar.....	511
Artículos no especificadas.....	5	Oro en pasta y en polvo.....	133,136
Frijol.....	38	Plata pasta.....	157,566
Frutas encurtidas.....	195		
Mafz.....	27	Total en oro.....	310,647
Naranjas.....	200		

La importación de mercancías extranjeras por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en febrero de 1907, fué como sigue:

Materias animales.....	\$52,209.97	Máquinas y aparatos.....	\$35,888.01
Materias vegetales.....	55,771.79	Vehículos.....	13,571.52
Materias minerales.....	445,995.35	Armas y explosivos.....	11,877.09
Tejidos y sus manufacturas..	58,778.25	Diversos.....	21,592.93
Productos químicos.....	33,872.04		
Bebidas espirituosas.....	5,657.15	Suma (pesos mexicanos).	743,245.92
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	8,032.02		

Países de donde proceden las mercancías:

Estados Unidos de América.....	\$683,105.42
Francia.....	23,366.25
Inglaterra.....	23,919.00
España.....	78.28
Japón.....	402.00
Canadá.....	3,015.00
Alemania.....	9,359.87
Total (pesos mexicanos).....	743,245.92
Derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes.....	112,723.23

## PANAMÁ.

### PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907-8.

El presupuesto nacional de rentas y gastos, para el período comprendido del 1 de enero de 1907 al 31 de diciembre de 1908, conforme fué aprobado por el Gobierno, es el siguiente:

#### INGRESOS.

	<i>Balboas.</i>
Artículos gravados con el 10 por ciento.....	935,355.00
Introducción de licores.....	409,000.00
Tabaco.....	100,000.00
Cigarillos.....	100,000.00
Sal.....	10,000.00
Fósforos.....	20,000.00
Café.....	10,000.00
Opio.....	12,000.00
Compañías de vapores.....	16,000.00
Total.....	1,612,355.00
Destilación.....	45,000.00
Venta de licores al por menor.....	89,906.00
Degüello de ganado mayor.....	154,080.00
Degüello de ganado menor.....	57,550.00
Derecho sobre minas.....	1,000.00
Patentes de privilegio y marcas de fábrica.....	1,140.00
Papel sellado y timbre nacional.....	56,150.00

	<i>Balboas.</i>
Derecho de registro.....	9,000.00
Derechos de exportación.....	20,000.00
Inmuebles y semovientes.....	40,000.00
Loterías.....	100,000.00
Pesca de concha madre perla.....	1,500.00
Bienes nacionales.....	35,000.00
Derechos consulares.....	126,700.00
Faros.....	4,000.00
Correos y telégrafos.....	100,000.00
Ingresos varios.....	25,000.00
Intereses provenientes de \$6,000,000 al 4.5 por ciento por 100 anual..	540,000.00
Intereses de \$300,000 al 3 por ciento por 100 del depósito para paridad de la moneda.....	18,000.00
Intereses de \$1,400,000 restantes del Convenio del Canal.....	35,000.00
Resto de los \$3,000,000 presupuesto anterior del Canal.....	1,400,000.00
Total.....	<u>4,461,381.00</u>

## EGRESOS.

De Gobierno.....	1,808,170.00
De Hacienda.....	542,537.27
De Instrucción Pública y Justicia.....	1,039,430.00
De Fomento.....	1,587,655.00
Total.....	<u>4,977,792.27</u>

## PERÚ.

## LA PRODUCCIÓN DE GOMA EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Según estadísticas publicadas recientemente, la producción de goma en el Perú durante el primer semestre de 1906 fué de 1,062,497 kilogramos, valorados en £390,554, que pagaron la cantidad de £4,386 por derechos de aduana. En el mismo semestre de 1905 la producción fué de 1,033,924 kilogramos por valor de £350,400, por los cuales se pagó por derechos de aduana la suma de £13,600.

## EXPORTACIONES Á NUEVA YORK.

Durante los once meses de enero á noviembre de 1906, se exportaron del Perú para el Puerto de Nueva York mercancías por valor de \$1,977,710, siendo los siguientes los artículos principales: Algodón, \$476,667; cobre en barras, \$323,658; lana de alpaca, \$255,913; pieles de cabra, \$255,386.

## PATENTES Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICA EXPEDIDAS EN 1906.

Las patentes de invención expedidas en el Perú durante 1906 fueron 65, en comparación con 24 que se concedieron el año anterior, en tanto que el número de marcas de fábrica registradas durante el mismo año fué de 102, de las cuales 75 eran extranjeras y 27 del país. En 1905 se registraron 92 marcas, 65 extranjeras y 27 nacionales.

**ACUÑACIÓN DE MONEDAS DE ORO.**

Durante el año de 1906 se acuñaron en el Perú 221,284 libras peruanas en oro, y las estadísticas demuestran que desde el 16 de abril de 1898—fecha de la primera emisión de libras esterlinas peruanas—hasta diciembre de 1906, se llevan acuñadas £917,111.1.

Las cantidades acuñadas anualmente desde 1900, hasta 1906 fueron las siguientes:

1900.....	£63, 533	1904.....	£86, 272
1901.....	81, 255	1905.....	182, 000
1902.....	92, 356	1906.....	221, 284
1903.....	111, 639		

**CONSTRUCCIÓN FERROVIARIA.**

Según datos recibidos por la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas por medio de la Legación del Perú en Wáshington, el Congreso de la República ha autorizado las siguientes mejoras ferrocarrileras:

Terminación de la línea de Pascamayo á La Viña; extensión de la línea á Huancayo; extensión á Cuzco; extensión á Moquegua; unión de las líneas Mollendo y Arequipa en Ilo, y continuación de la línea de Huancayo hasta Cuzco. La Peruvian Corporation tendrá probablemente á su cargo la obra proyectada. Se ha autorizado el levantamiento de un empréstito para la construcción de una línea de Oroya á Ucayali. Este empréstito estará garantizado con la renta que produce el impuesto sobre tabaco, que ós de £200,000 anuales.

Hay ademús otro proyecto que se refiere á la construcción de una línea entre Payta y el Alto Amazonas, para la cual el Gobierno hará concesiones de tierras.

**SALVADOR.****ALUMBRADO ELÉCTRICO EN NUEVA SAN SALVADOR.**

El "Diario Oficial" del 20 de marzo de 1907 publica el texto de un contrato celebrado el 31 de enero del mismo año entre la municipalidad de la Ciudad de Nueva San Salvador y la Compañía de Alumbrado Eléctrico de San Salvador para establecer el alumbrado eléctrico en las calles de la primera. La compañía instalará 37 lámparas de arco, de 1,200 bujías, y 93 luces incandescentes de 16 bujías. La duración del contrato es de diez años.

## URUGUAY.

## PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907-8.

El Presupuesto Uruguayo para el ejercicio de 1907-8 ha sido aprobado por el Senado de la República y publicado recientemente. Los gastos se fijan en \$19,179,936, y los ingresos están presupuestos en la cantidad de \$19,185,827, la cual acusa un pequeño superávit de \$5,891

Las rentas aduaneras se presuponen en \$10,900,000, por más que con toda probabilidad serán mayores; las contribuciones territoriales en \$2,781,000; las licencias industriales en \$1,065,000; las utilidades de los bancos de la República, en \$370,000; los impuestos industriales (principalmente por alcohol y tabaco) \$1,266,000, y los ingresos de correos y télegrafos en \$460,000.

Entre las principales partidas de gastos se hallan las siguientes: Servicio administrativo, \$8,433,747; obligaciones nacionales, \$10,746,189, en cuya cantidad se halla incluida la de \$7,669,664 para el servicio de la deuda pública y las garantías ferroviarias.

## LAS MINAS DE ORO DE CUÑAPIRÚ EN 1906.

El Jefe del Departamento Nacional de Ingenieros de la República Oriental del Uruguay ha pasado al Ministerio de Fomento una nota por la cual le comunica que según el estado del mineral beneficiado en los establecimientos franceses de minas de oro de Cuñapirú, durante el año de 1906, la producción fué la siguiente: Mineral beneficiado, 13,962 toneladas y 140 kilos; oro producido, á \$0.44 el gramo, \$1,510 gramos. Derechos al Fisco de  $\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento, \$172.32.

## VENEZUELA.

## ARRENDAMIENTO DE MINAS DE ASFALTO.

La "Gaceta Oficial del Estado de Zulia," del 9 de marzo de 1907, contiene el texto del contrato de arrendamiento del 28 de febrero celebrado entre el Gobierno Venezolano y el Señor Don ANTONIO ARANGUREN, de la ciudad de Caracas, por el cual se arriendan á éste por el término de cincuenta años, contados desde la fecha del contrato, las minas de asfalto existentes en los Distritos de Maracaibo y Bolívar, del Estado de Zulia, excepción hecha de las que pertenezcan

á otras personas, pero que en el caso de ser declaradas caducas por el Gobierno quedarán desde luego incorporadas en el contrato. Durante el tiempo que dure el arrendamiento, el Gobierno no hará cesión alguna á ninguna otra persona ó compañía para la explotación de yacimientos de asfalto en los distritos mencionados.

El arrendatario pagará al Gobierno Nacional el impuesto superficial de 2 bolívares anuales por cada hectárea que midan las minas que ponga en explotación, y 4 bolívares por cada tonelada de los productos que explote.

El Gobierno promete al arrendatario las facilidades que sean compatibles con las leyes fiscales de la República, para el despacho de los buques destinados á la exportación de los productos de la empresa; quedan exonerados de derechos de importación, por una sóla vez, las máquinas, herramientas, aparatos y enseres destinados á la empresa, y, por todo el tiempo del contrato, los envases desarmados que ésta necesite para la exportación de sus productos.

El arrendatario no podrá traspasar el contrato á ninguna otra persona ó compañía, nacional ó extranjera, sin el permiso previo del Ejecutivo Federal, y en ningún caso á Gobierno extranjero.

#### **SERVICIO DE VAPORES Á CUBA Y PANAMÁ PARA EL TRASPORTE DE GANADO.**

La "Gaceta Oficial" del 8 de marzo de 1907 contiene el texto de un contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno de Venezuela y el Señor J. O. MAUCO para el establecimiento de un servicio de vapores entre los puertos venezolanos de Puerto Cabello y Guanta y puertos cubanos y panameños, para el transporte de ganado. Se han destinado á este servicio cinco vapores, cada uno de los cuales podrá transportar 1,000 cabezas de ganado.

Según el contrato, el servicio debe haber comenzado el 15 de abril de 1907; el concesionario tendrá el monopolio de la línea por espacio de un año, que podrá ser prorrogado en otro. La cantidad máxima que podrá cobrarse por el transporte es de 26 bolívares por cabeza de ganado, y 80 bolívares por cada pasajero.

## COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en marzo de 1907, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el primer trimestre de 1907. Todos estos datos están comparados con los de 1905 y de 1906.

### IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
Estados Unidos.....	£2,024,735	£1,955,505	£1,710,326
Ganado lanar:			
Estados Unidos.....	114,739	32,185	(3,461)
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	1,487,774	1,124,173	1,237,918
Chile.....	45,006	283	96
Estados Unidos.....	561,800	1,885,472	2,052,272
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	549,799	7,523,456	1,010,260
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	280,252	466,157	427,028
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	3,066	468,835	8,984
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	504,968	295,110	882,982
Estados Unidos.....	1,960,255	3,034,645	1,638,442
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	709,286	1,078,795	1,048,961
Estados Unidos.....	1,223,974	1,319,438	1,271,616
Uruguay.....		6,785	7,800
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	571,208	538,177	491,418
Uruguay.....		24,303	12,337
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	109,538	132,279	79,786
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,773,918	2,679,817	2,066,065
Mantea:			
Estados Unidos.....	810,835	1,049,865	1,270,282
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	42,470	54,220	38,303
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos.....	582,681	671,892	637,910
Queso:			
Estados Unidos.....	154,580	148,355	170,947
Café:			
Brasil.....	42,368	33,393	287,466
Centro América.....	218,273	164,131	172,634
Azúcar sin refinar:			
Brasil.....	15,607	214,066	74,439
Perú.....	333,171	99,520	42,726
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....	423,654	504,306	505,840
Tabaco elaborado:			
Estados Unidos.....	331,915	394,692	261,419
<i>Metalos y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	115,847	75,568	85,169
Estados Unidos.....	1,202		7
Réguilo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	60,409	27,475	50,430
Perú.....	48,588	44,475	55,150
Estados Unidos.....	31,795	41,513	2,655
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	286,148	239,590	377,485
Estados Unidos.....	636,422	401,065	799,771
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	3,466	9,543	2,940
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	62,640	67,719	63,840

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## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Metales y artículos de metal—Continúa.</i>			
Mineral de estaño:			
Sur América.....	£242,180	£202,516	£307,352
Aparatos científicos:			
Estados Unidos.....	98,753	106,069	80,553
Relojes de pared:			
Estados Unidos.....	16,573	14,416	19,023
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	55,080	618,950	689,109
Estados Unidos.....	9,485,198	12,539,210	20,071,172
Lana de carnero:			
República Argentina.....	500,635	558,489	1,013,069
Sud América.....	239,928	276,691	213,439
Uruguay.....	55,319	67,641	86,113
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Chile.....	24,209	23,479	3,304
Perú.....	20,080	86,339	65,111
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....	23,384	52,031	88,709
Brasil.....			21
Cueros lanarinos:			
República Argentina.....	59,950	35,196	44,825
Sobo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	68,781	70,914	104,883
Estados Unidos.....	108,481	81,601	197,197
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	71,939	704,252	160,278
Cuero:			
Estados Unidos.....	708,244	817,930	786,772
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	19,466	7,696	8,988
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	300,176	212,606	577,295
Estados Unidos.....		9,825	13,646
<i>Barras y numerario.</i>			
Oro y plata:			
Brasil.....	101,571	72,223	93,803
México, Centro y Sud América.....	310,539	212,472	212,953
Estados Unidos.....	2,453,653	5,244,196	3,240,258

## EXPORTACIONES.

<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Agua gaseosa:			
Estados Unidos.....	£69,979	£74,004	£78,554
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	12,585	18,469	12,947
Espiritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	94,471	101,847	119,838
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coque, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	270,575	397,067	437,602
Brasil.....	159,840	159,180	245,896
Chile.....	86,962	49,071	130,206
Estados Unidos.....	14,907	8,986	7,759
Uruguay.....	57,519	10,233	174,155
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos.....	217,572	251,606	260,826
Cueros y pieles, crudos:			
Estados Unidos.....	214,220	297,089	.....



EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Sacos para em paçar:			
República Argentina.....	£20,616	£39,108	£29,483
Estados Unidos.....	2,434	2,068	5,304
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	397,316	562,836	515,316
Brasil.....	385,583	290,775	446,186
Centro América.....	110,708	115,426	114,396
Chile.....	196,786	276,084	341,985
Colombia y Panamá.....	88,537	129,585	157,411
Haití y Santo Domingo.....	43,920	46,878	27,230
México.....	72,829	97,533	110,399
Perú.....	108,180	101,788	92,270
Estados Unidos.....	474,598	608,528	770,752
Uruguay.....	110,091	146,350	86,295
Venezuela.....	52,637	89,011	104,775
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	66,807	88,548	211,126
Estados Unidos.....	5,440	4,034	28,647
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	21,582	15,673	42,806
Brasil.....	1,240	1,071	3,377
Estados Unidos.....	239,445	370,545	330,064
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos.....	14,475	17,202	27,262
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	20,065	31,913	21,720
Brasil.....	17,368	19,915	29,578
Colombia.....	7,462	7,216	9,726
México.....	6,745	7,602	10,584
Estados Unidos.....	691,830	792,651	858,936
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	115,967	150,185	130,213
Brasil.....	41,131	40,065	53,854
Chile.....	59,964	75,697	108,653
México.....	16,525	24,195	35,178
Perú.....	20,537	21,947	24,245
Estados Unidos.....	117,415	132,908	133,154
Uruguay.....	19,467	37,927	28,483
Tejidos de estambres:			
República Argentina.....	93,869	68,667	76,151
Brasil.....	27,936	16,444	23,874
Chile.....	22,623	26,499	55,357
México.....	14,331	17,796	18,958
Perú.....	5,520	6,859	4,876
Estados Unidos.....	413,424	380,215	280,258
Uruguay.....	13,393	16,380	12,088
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	44,252	53,253	51,919
Chile.....	10,931	23,536	24,034
Estados Unidos.....	9,404	38,568	14,295
Talabartería y arnés:			
Centro América.....	14,367	22,010	21,214
Estados Unidos.....	12,628	16,044	15,934
<i>Métales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	7,317	8,528	6,536
Brasil.....	8,937	8,613	13,314
Cuba.....	858	1,752	2,149
Chile.....	2,528	3,567	4,715
Estados Unidos.....	19,814	19,482	22,512
Ferrertería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	20,670	41,201	28,043
Brasil.....	30,063	27,002	33,225
Cuba.....	5,811	6,271	5,511
Chile.....	7,936	10,254	14,123
Estados Unidos.....	6,690	8,453	8,638
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	142,613	284,307	824,038
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	12,180	17,028	16,858
Brasil.....	8,161	9,741	8,874
Chile.....	5,934	7,104	13,686
Estados Unidos.....	14,712	22,681	15,414
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina.....	104,600	306,633	147,321
Chile.....	28,079	31,429	47,009

## EXPORTACIONES—Continda.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Metales y artículos de metal—Continda.</i>			
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina.....	£24,933	£29,026	£52,220
Brasil.....	9,515	8,996	12,003
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina.....	24,425	51,903	31,941
Brasil.....	4,312	3,081	11,402
Estados Unidos.....	19,709	21,063	54,201
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	162,824	302,603	176,108
Centro América.....	9,078	9,855	9,958
Cuba.....	8,109	7,108	10,482
Chile.....	28,287	48,744	66,062
México.....	24,845	16,961	16,843
Uruguay.....	22,728	26,916	24,341
Tubería:			
República Argentina.....	7,373	37,508	70,141
Varias manufacturas de acero y hierro:			
Estados Unidos.....	22,682	23,442	26,538
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos.....	238,086	137,916	219,955
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América.....	53,985	260,603	638,453
Estados Unidos.....	205	401	768
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América.....	16,130	38,506	25,765
Estados Unidos.....		2,788	15
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América.....	77,406	97,879	116,202
Estados Unidos.....	4,319	1,309	2,283
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América.....	27,548	48,543	43,468
Estados Unidos.....	158	633	561
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América.....	13,510	18,818	16,432
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América.....	6,325	8,988	21,945
Estados Unidos.....	672	77	770
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América.....	39,127	52,442	88,908
Estados Unidos.....	93,234	136,346	178,716
Aparatos varios:			
Sud América.....	162,445	262,451	342,336
Estados Unidos.....	149,109	-30,998	30,630
<i>Artículos varios.</i>			
Cemento:			
República Argentina.....	6,625	12,517	36,040
Brasil.....	3,958	8,730	19,773
Estados Unidos.....	609	3,611	33,522
Loza:			
República Argentina.....	35,703	49,077	50,169
Brasil.....	23,798	27,288	35,995
Estados Unidos.....	145,439	139,367	144,627
Arroz:			
Cuba.....	113,369	121,699	88,794
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil.....	10,344	14,968	17,621
<i>Barros y numcrario.</i>			
Oro y plata:			
Brasil.....	602,650	468,200	3,227,673
México, Centro y Sud América.....	1,369,444	2,104,864	3,203,525
Estados Unidos.....	69,000	296,500	155,407

## EL MOVIMIENTO MUNDIAL DE CAFÉ DURANTE LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906-7.

En el 1 de abril de 1907, la existencia visible de café en el mundo era de 15,397,742 sacos, registrándose en Rio Janeiro y Santos durante los primeros nueve meses del año 1906-7 un total de 16,289,061 sacos.

Según la memoria de la Bolsa de Café, las entregas totales recibidas en los Estados Unidos desde el 1° de julio de 1906 hasta el 31 de marzo de 1907 fueron 5,395,412 sacos, en tanto que Europa recibió 7,731,897 sacos.

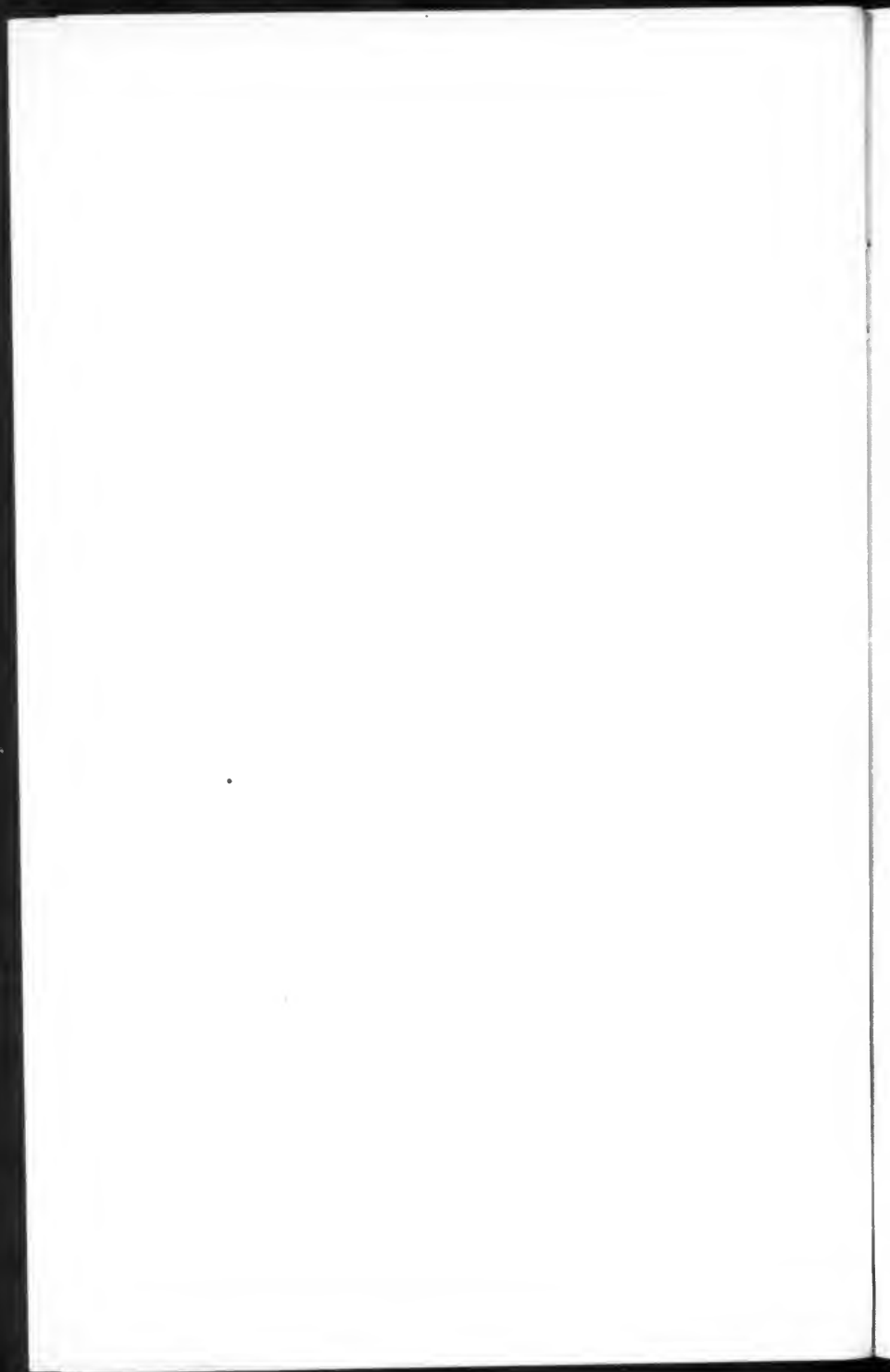
Durante el período de que se trata, un 81 por ciento de las entregas fueron de café brasileño, y 19 por ciento de otras clases.

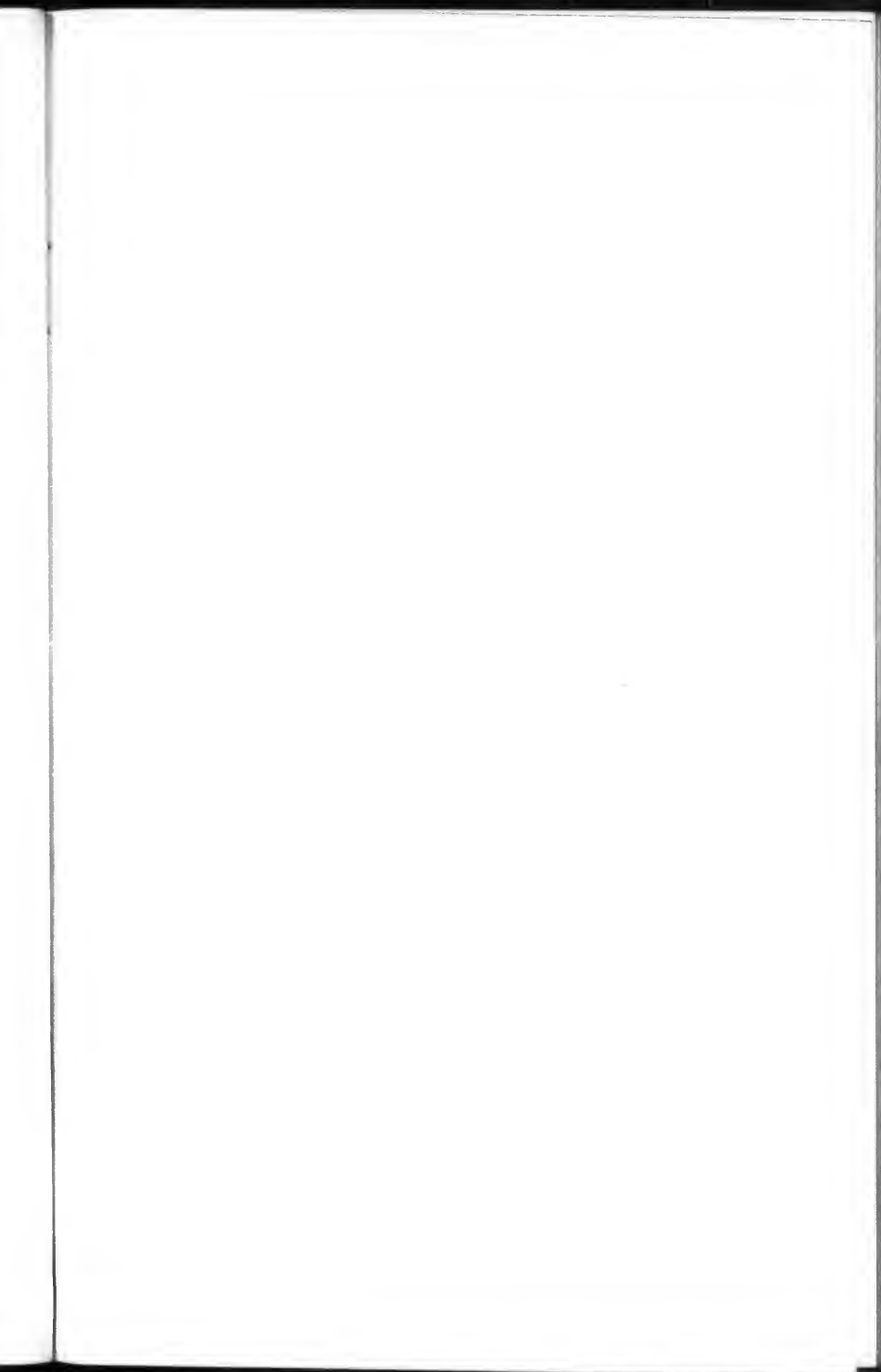
Según las cifras publicadas en la *Brazilian Review*, la existencia mundial de café durante los primeros nueve meses de 1906-7, en comparación con el mismo período de 1905-6, fué como sigue:

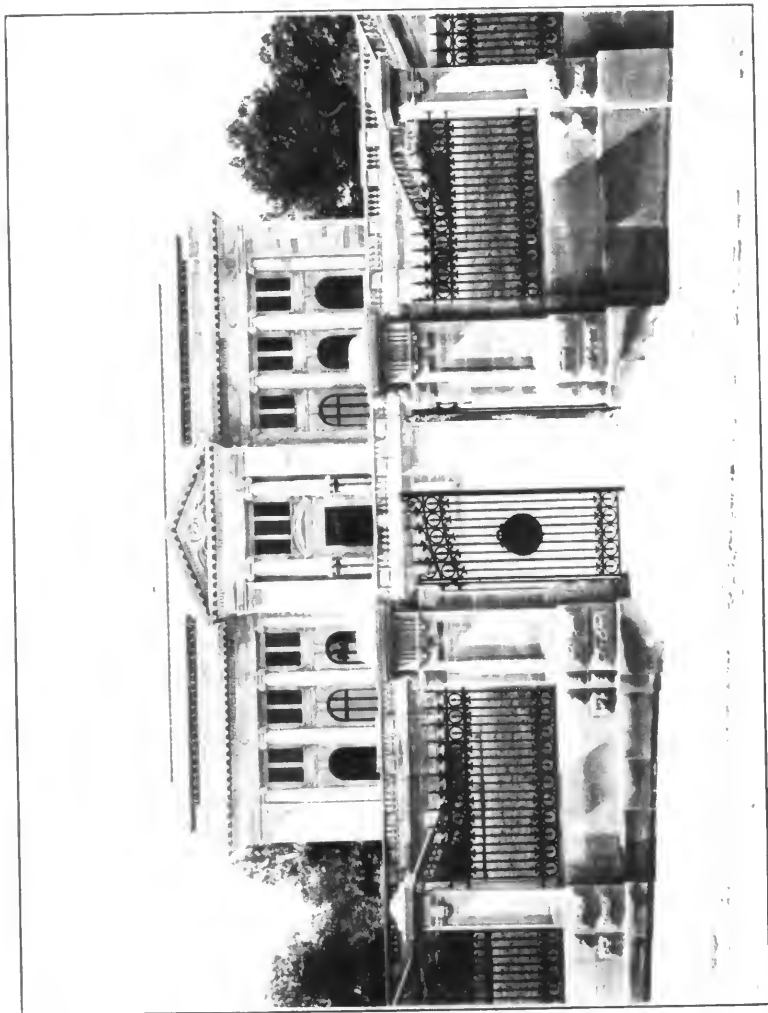
	1906-7.		1905-6.	
	Sacos.	Sacos.	Sacos.	Sacos.
Julio.....	9,636,563	11,265,510		
Agosto.....	9,948,053	11,465,641		
Septiembre.....	10,758,633	12,102,496		
Octubre.....	12,154,084	12,624,633		
Noviembre.....	13,165,786	13,006,841		
			Diciembre.....	
			Enero.....	
			Febrero.....	
			Marzo.....	

## VENTA DE QUININA EN PÚBLICA SUBASTA EN BATAVIA.

El Consul de los Estados Unidos en Batavia informa que la primera venta de quinina en pública subasta, para el año 1907, se celebró en Batavia el 23 de enero. Se pusieron en venta 3,742.20 kilogramos á cuenta del Gobierno, 1,950.48 á cuenta particular, y 240 kilogramos á cuenta particular y empacados, á opción del comprador. De la cantidad total ofrecida en venta solamente se vendieron 793.80 kilogramos á cuenta del Gobierno, y 48 kilogramos de la quinina opcional, á razón de 15 florines, ó \$6.03, por kilogramo.







BUILDING OF THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Edificio da Sociedade Hispânica de America

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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No. 5.

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Na quarta-feira, 1 de Maio, o Director da Secretaria submetteu ao Conselho Director a relação das quotas e o orçamento da Secretaria para o exercicio de 1907-8, fazendo ao mesmo tempo as seguintes observações relativas ao augmento do serviço da Secretaria: "Ainda que esta exposição não é um relatorio dos trabalhos da Secretaria, o Director aproveita a occasião para salientar o augmento havido na correspondencia e trabalhos praticos da Secretaria. O numero dos pedidos de informação recebidos e respondidos durante os primeiros tres mezes da actual administração, ou desde 11 de Janeiro a 11 de Abril, foi quasi tres vezes maior que em egual periodo do anno anterior, emquanto que os pedidos de publicações da Secretaria recebidos durante o mesmo periodo quadruplicaram. Durante os ultimos tres mezes foram recebidas e contestadas tres mil cartas, mais ou menos, vindas de todas as partes do hemispherio occidental e certas secções da Europa e a Asia.

Ainda que a maior parte destas cartas vem dos Estados Unidos, é tambem notavel o crescente interesse que se manifesta pela Secretaria em toda a parte da America Latina.

Convem assignalar que como resultado do interesse pela America Latina que a Secretaria tem despertado, vinte cinco dos principaes exportadores e casas commerciaes dos Estados Unidos têm resolvido enviar representantes para aquella parte do mundo com o fim de não só vender productos norte-americanos, mas tambem para comprar os productos desses paizes. É digno de nota o augmento havido no numero dos que se dirigem á Secretaria pedindo informações sobre a America Latina com o fim de fazer viagens de recreio por alli em vez de ir para a Europa ou a Asia. O numero de cartas que se têm recebido de bibliothecas publicas e de collegios em todas as partes dos Estados Unidos pedindo listas de livros sobre a America Latina, é tal que, afim de attendel-as, o Director viu-se na necessidade de mandar publicar uma circular bibliographica.

Têm-se effectuado algumas mudanças no BOLETIM com o objecto de fazel-o mais attrahente e de maior valor pratico, com o resultado de que vae tendo crescente procura tanto nos Estados Unidos como na America Latina. Dentro de alguns mezes espera que a lista das pessoas a quem se envia o BOLETIM contenha sómente os nomes daquelles que saibam apreciar o valor da dita publicação, e com este objecto tem-se eliminado grande numero de nomes.

Como prova do interesse que se está manifestando nas relações commerciaes dos Estados Unidos com a America Latina, convem assignallar o grande numero de cartas que se recebem constantemente na Secretaria convidando o Director da Secretaria ou outra pessoa competente dessa instituição para fazer conferencias sobre este assumpto perante Camaras de Commercio e outras organizações desse genero. O Director aceita esses convites sempre que pode fazer assim sem prejuizo dos interesses da Secretaria.

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A OPINIÃO DO PRESIDENTE ALCORTA SOBRE A VISITA DO SECRETARIO ROOT.

Os jornaes dos Estados Unidos publicaram quinta-feira, o 9 de Maio de 1907, um interessante telegramma recévido de Buenos Aires. Este despacho reproduz uma parte da mensagem apresentada pelo Presidente ALCORTA ao Congresso Argentino, em que faz referencia ao Senhor Root, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos e Presidente do Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, nos seguintes termos:

“O acontecimento diplomatico mais notavel do anno passado foi a visita que o Senhor Root, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, fez á nossa e outras Republicas da America Latina. Este eminente estadista foi portador de uma mensagem de cordialidade e de amizade do povo americano e do seu illustre Presidente, o Senhor ROOSEVELT, e em todas as occasiões possiveis fez declarações que não podiam ter outro resultado que o de promover o progresso das Republicas e fazer mais estreitas as relações entre ellas e os Estados Unidos.

“A visita do Senhor Root já começou a dar fructo com a genuína amizade, boa intelligencia e francas relações que existem entre a Argentina e os Estados Unidos, e o sincero desejo de ambas das Republicas de desenvolver seu commercio mutuo.”

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A SOCIEDADE HISPANICA DA AMERICA.

O Director tem prazer em publicar neste numero alguns dados sobre a Sociedade Hispanica da America, juntamente com o retrato do Presidente da mesma, o Sr. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, e duas



vistas do novo edificio da sociedade. Ainda que o mundo em geral não conhece talvez o trabalho que o Senhor HUNTINGTON tem estado realizando, com o tempo, indubitavelmente lhe fará justiça por haver feito mais que nenhum outro norte-americano para despertar interesse pelos idiomas, litteratura, arte e historia ibericos. Tem consagrado quasi toda sua vida e energias e grande parte de sua fortuna, na consecução desses fins, e tornou-se credor da gratidão de todos os que desejam fomentar o estudo dessas materias nos Estados Unidos, organizando esta sociedade e dando-lhe um magnifico e util edificio. Este está situado no Parque Audubon de Nova York, onde occupa uma posição importante dominando o Rio Hudson. A primeira Junta Consultora contava entre seus membros pessoas tão distinctas como Porfirio Díaz, John Hay, Arthur Twining Hadley, Bartolomé Mitre, Morris K. Jesup, Marcelino Menéndez e Pelayo, James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulche-Delbosc e Hugo A. Rennert. Os membros da Junta de Curadores são: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse e Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. Em outra seccão deste numero se publicam mais dados sobre a Sociedade Hispanica da America. O Director aproveita a occasião para dar as graças ao Presidente HUNTINGTON por offerecer á Secretaria Internacional a cooperação da Sociedade para fomentar nos Estados Unidos o interesse pelas Republicas Latino-Americanas, e pelas importantes publicações que tem enviado á Bibliotheca de Colombo.

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#### A NOVA REPARTIÇÃO DE TRABALHO DA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

É motivo de satisfação á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, ter tido a oportunidade de cooperar com o Governo da Republica Argentina na organização de sua nova repartição de trabalho. Attendendo a um requerimento que lhe fez S. Ex. Sr. M. A. MONTES DE OCA, Ministro do Interior da Republica Argentina, esta Secretaria poz-se em comunicação não só com a Repartição de Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, mas tambem com as dos Estados de Nova York, Massachusetts e Illinois, e tem obtido de todas ellas suas publicações mais importantes, as quaes já foram remettidas a Buenos Aires. O Director deseja exprimir o seu reconhecimento aos Srs. Governadores CHARLES S. HUGHES, de Nova York, CURTIS GUILD, jr., de Massachusetts, e CHARLES S. DENEEN, de Illinois, e ao Honrado CHARLES F. NEILL, Commissionado de Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, por sua cortezia em responder promptamente ás cartas que lhes dirigiu, pedindo-lhes que dessem as necessarias instrucções ás suas respectivas agencias de trabalho para que fossem enviadas suas publicações ao Governo Argentino.

Esta Secretaria tem recebido tambem pedidos de informação de distinctos funcionarios da Republica Argentina relativa ao estabe-

licimento naquelle paiz de um collegio de agricultura, e, attendendo ao requerimento do Director, o Secretario de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos e os presidentes de varios collegios agricolas norte-americanos têm subministrado á Secretaria dados sobre o assumpto, os quaes serão opportunamente remettidos aos interessados.

O Director aproveita esta occasião para manifestar que a Secretaria terá sempre muito prazer em cooperar com qualquer dos Departamentos dos paizes latino-americanos para obter as informações ou dados respeito dos Estados Unidos de que necessitarem, ou prestalhes o auxilio que desejarem para a execução de seus respectivos planos.

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#### A VIAGEM DO PROFESSOR SHEPHERD PELA AMERICA DO SUL.

O Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, da Universidade de Columbia, sahiu de Nova York a 11 de Maio em viagem para a America do Sul. Os paizes que visitará serão os seguintes, na ordem em que se mencionam: Panamá, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, a Republica Argentina, Uruguay e Brazil. Estará ausente do paiz por espaço de quatro ou cinco mezes durante os quaes tratará de visitar as principaes cidades das referidas Republicas. Seu objecto é estudar detidamente, não só o estado e progresso intellectual e litterario dessas nações, mas tambem seu desenvolvimento material, commercial e economico. Quando regresso ao seu paiz dará uma serie de conferencias na Universidade de Columbia e em outras instituições dos Estados Unidos que desejarem ter melhor conhecimento dos paizes e assumptos sul-americanos. Ainda que o Professor SHEPHERD faz esta viagem sob os auspícios de sua Universidade, vai commissionedo ao mesmo tempo pela Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas para recolher os dados especiaes que esta necessita para a execução dos seus trabalhos. É falsa a noticia dada pelos periodicos de Nova York de que representaria a Comissão de Conciliação para diffundir naquelles paizes sua propaganda de paz. A mencionada organização tratou de encommendar-lhe uma missão, mas não a accitou por julgar que lhe faltaria tempo para attender a ella ao mesmo tempo que desempenha a missão da Universidade de Columbia e a da Secretaria Internacional.

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#### VISITA DO PROFESSOR ROWE Á AMERICA DO SUL.

O Prof. L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania, que foi um dos delegados dos Estados Unidos á Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana do Rio de Janeiro, está actualmente no Chile e em breve seguirá para La Paz, onde auxiliará o Governo Boliviano, em resposta a seu convite, na reorganização da instrucção publica. Durante o tempo que permanecia na Republica Argentina recebeu numerosas

manifestações de sympathia por parte dos principaes educadores deste paiz. O Professor ROWE foi membro da Commissão nomeada pela Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana para estudar o plano da reorganização da Secretaria Internacional, e tem feito muito durante essa viagem para despertar interesse nos diferentes paizes sul-americanos na utilidade pratica dessa Instituição.

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PROVAVEL VISITA AOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE ESTADISTAS SUL-AMERICANOS.

Tenho prazer em annunciar que se estão tomando os passos precisos para conseguir que façam uma visita aos Estados Unidos dois distinctos estadistas e homens de letras sul-americanos, RUY BARBOSA, do Brazil, e LUIS M. DRAGO, da Republica Argentina. A Secretaria Internacional está em communicação com varias universidades e instituições importantes dos Estados Unidos com o fim de que sejam dirigidos convites a estes eminentes *leaders* da opinião na America do Sul para que realizem conferencias sobre assumptos de interesse, tanto para os Estados Unidos como para a America Latina.

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O NOVO CLUB HESPAÑHOL DA UNIVERSIDADE DE YALE.

A Universidade de Yale merece louvores por ter dado grande impulso ao estudo do idioma hespanhol e da historia e o desenvolvimento dos paizes latino-americanos. Uma sociedade hespanhola, composta dos estudantes de Yale que fazem um curso destas materias, foi organizada por Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, e o numero de seus membros já eleva-se a 100, approximadamente. Diz o Professor SCHEVILL que se nota um interesse crescente em tudo que se relaciona com as Republicas Latino-Americanas, e é de opinião que no anno vindouro será maior que no presente. Foi sob os auspicios deste Club que o Director realizou ultimamente uma conferencia sobre a America do Sul perante os alumnos da Universidade de Yale.

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AMERICA LATINA CONTRA ASIA.

O Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, que foi um dos delegados dos Estados Unidos á Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana do Mexico, e cujo livro intitulado *From Panama to Patagonia*, é tão bem conhecido e apreciado, regressou ultimamente da sua excursão á India, onde foi em commissão do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho para estudar as possibilidades commerciaes deste paiz, e já submetteu o seu relatorio. Diz o Sr. PEPPER que achou muito interessante essa excursão, mas como resultado della está mais convencido que nunca de que é antes na America Latina que na Asia que existem as grandes oportunidades para a expansão commercial dos Estados Unidos.

## O CONCURSO DE ARCHITECTOS PARA O NOVO EDIFICIO.

Terminou a 30 de Abril o prazo para o registro no concurso aberto para a apresentação de projectos para o novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Além dos oito architectos e firmas que foram convidados especialmente, mais 128 se inscreveram em resposta ao convite geral. Si todos estes 536 architectos apresentem projectos, este concurso será o maior que se tenha celebrado em Washington, com o resultado de que a Secretaria terá um edificio magnifico e adequado aos seus fins. A lista dos concorrentes comprehende os nomes de architectos residentes em diversas partes do paiz, e por conseguinte o Jury terá uma grande variedade de desenhos para fazer a adjudicação. O concurso se encerrará o 15 de Junho, e a Comissão do Jury deverá fazer sua decisão antes do dia 30 do mesmo mez. O contracto para a construção será feito até meados do verão, enquanto que as primeiras excavações do terreno se farão em fins do verão ou principios do outono.

## OS REPRESENTANTES DE COLOMBIA E O SALVADOR NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Neste numero se publicam o retrato do Sr. ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministro de Colombia e o do Sr. FEDERICO MEJÍA, Ministro de Salvador. O Senhor CORTÉS representa a classe mais culta do seu paiz e tem-se distinguido como eminente financeiro não sómente em Bogotá, mas tambem em Londres. Occupou o posto de Ministro das Relações Exteriores do seu paiz e o Presidente REYES o escolheu como seu enviado junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos com o objecto especial de dirigir as negociações para um novo tratado. O Senhor MEJÍA tem occupado o alto cargo de Ministro da Fazenda e Credito Publico do Salvador e tem estado intimamente relacionado com o desenvolvimento do seu paiz.

## FALLECIMENTO DE UMA AUTORIDADE COMMERCIAL.

Foi com profundo pesar que os interessados na expansão do commercio dos Estados Unidos tiveram conhecimento do fallecimento, ha pouco occorrido, do Sr. W. J. JOHNSTON, proprietario do *American Exporter*, de Nova York. Poucos homens nos Estados Unidos têm mostrado um interesse tão sincero pelo desenvolvimento dos mercados estrangeiros para productos americanos, ou têm trabalhado tão arduamente para dar a conhecer aos fabricantes e exportadores norte-americanos as opportunidades existentes no estrangeiro para

seus productos. Em varias conferencias que o Director da Secretaria teve com o Senhor JOHNSTON, teve aquelle occasião de apreciar o profundo estudo que este fez dos problemas do commercio de exportação e seu perfeito conhecimento dos seus mais importantes detalhes. A influencia que na actualidade tem o *American Exporter*, e sua prosperidade e valor, são devidos principalmente a seus esforços pessoais. Era um homem de inextinguivel energia, grande perspicacia mercantil, e consagrado ao ramo de actividade a que se dedicou.

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O DIRECTOR AGRADECE CORTEZIAS RECEBIDAS.

O Director da Secretaria Internacional aproveita esta oportunidade para exprimir seu sincero reconhecimento pelas gentilezas que lhe foram dispensadas nas diversas localidades em que esteve durante o mez passado com o fim de realizar conferencias sobre as relações entre os Estados Unidos e a America Latina. Tem prazer especial em exprimir aqui sua gratidão ao Sr. Reitor ARTHUR T. HADLEY, ao Prof. HERBERT E. GREGORY, e ao Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, da Universidade de Yale; ao Honrado CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, do *People's Institute* de Nova York; aos Srs. ANDREW CARNEGIE, ROBERT ERSKINE ELY e HAYNE DAVIS, da Conferencia de Paz de Nova York; ao Presidente WM. A. LITTLE e aos Srs. IRVING E. COMINS e GEORGE F. BOOTH, da Junta Commercial de Worcester; ao Sr. Dr. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, Director da Academia de Worcester, Massachusetts; ao Reitor CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, ao Decano W. R. VANCE, e ao Prof. E. G. LORENZEN, da Universidade de George Washington, Washington, D. C.; ao Sr. B. IRVING, Secretario da *Society of the Oregon Country*, Washington, D. C., e a Sra. HELEN NORRIS CUMINGS, do *Cameron Club*, de Alexandria, Virginia.

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FAVORES QUE A BOLIVIA CONCEDE A IMMIGRANTES.

A Bolivia merece ser congratulada por ter adoptado meios praticos para fomentar a introdução de immigrants. Poucos paizes do mundo offerecem maiores vantagens que as que este paiz concede a immigrants. O Ministerio de Colonização e Agricultura faculta aos immigrants seu transporte gratuito, com suas bagagens, nas vias ferreas e estradas do paiz, desde o porto de desembarque até o ponto do seu destino. Todos os chefes de familias receberão 50 hectares de terras, ao preço minimo; os filhos maiores de 18 annos receberão 50 hectares e os maiores de 14 annos, 14 hectares. O relatorio do Ministerio diz que a população da Bolivia em 1906 era de 2,226,935, ou mais que no anno anterior.

## MENSAGEM APRESENTADA PELO PRESIDENTE DIAZ AO CONGRESSO MEXICANO.

A mensagem que o Presidente DÍAZ apresentou ao 23º Congresso da Republica do Mexico em 1º de Abril, é de grande interesse e evidencia o assombroso progresso e grande prosperidade daquella Republica. O resumo da mensagem que se publica no presente numero do BOLETIM deve ser lido attentamente por todos os que se interessam no desenvolvimento do Mexico. Referindo-se á situação da circulação monetaria, o Presidente chama a attenção para o facto de que a cunhagem actual do ouro importa em \$60,000,000, contra \$43,000,000, que era em Setembro de 1906, ao passo que a cunhagem de moedas subsidiarias de prata attinge a \$22,000,000.

## DESENVOLVIMENTO PROGRESSIVO DO CHILE.

As noticias que nos chegam da Europa e do Chile demonstram a confiança que têm os capitalistas estrangeiros nos recursos e possibilidades desta Republica. Tanto em Santiago como em varias cidades europeas, se estão organizando companhias para explorar suas minas, industrias e terras agricolas, e para construir estradas de ferro em diferentes partes do paiz. A 14 de Fevereiro de 1907, o Governo Chileno autorizou uma companhia mineira anglo-chilena a funcionar no paiz, a qual tem um capital de \$1,000,000, com séde em Santiago. Não obstante que o Chile soffreu grandes prejuizos por causa do terremoto, nem o Governo, nem o povo parecem desanimados pelas difficuldades que apresenta a reconstrução. Todos mostram o mesmo espirito de actividade e energia que manifestou o povo da California e de San Francisco nos Estados Unidos.

## O NOVO ORÇAMENTO DO URUGUAY.

O estado prospero do Uruguay está demonstrado no orçamento para 1907-8, que foi approved recentemente pelo Senado e publicado. A despeza é fixada em \$20,000,000, e a receita é orçada em uma somma um pouco maior, o que deixa um pequeno saldo. Como prova de que o Governo está firmemente resolvido a conservar as finanças do paiz em base solida, convem notar que entre as verbas principaes da despeza figura a de \$10,746,189 para cobrir os compromissos nacionaes, taes como o serviço da divida publica, garantias de estradas de ferro, etc.

## CONSTRUCÇÃO DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO NO PERU.

O Peru está manifestando grande actividade na construção de estradas de ferro. O Congresso da Republica autorizou recentemente o prolongamento de oito linhas e tem em estudo o projecto da estrada de ferro de Payta ao Alto Amazonas. Com o fim de attrahir capitães para esta região, o Governo fará extensas concessões de terrenos situados ao longo da linha.

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## OPPORTUNIDADES PARA O EMPREGO DE CAPITAES NO BRAZIL.

O Brazil offerece na actualidade oportunidades excepcionaes para o emprego de capital estrangeiro. Recebem-se constantemente noticias de projectos de construção de vias ferreas, exploração de plantações de borracha, operações mineiras, melhoramento de rios e portos, e para o aproveitamento de aguas como força motriz, os quaes deverão attrahir a attenção do capital norte-americano. Tudo parece indicar que dentro de poucos annos será realizado notavel desenvolvimento commercial e industrial no Brazil.

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## O CRESCENTE INTERESSE POR COLOMBIA.

Os pedidos de informação que a Secretaria recebe relativa aos recursos mineiros, agricolas e florestaes da Republica de Colombia, e ás suas possibilidades para a construção de vias-ferreas, são prova evidente do interesse que se está despertando nos Estados Unidos por aquelle paiz, que o Presidente REYES se esforça activamente em estabelecer em uma solida base de paz e prosperidade. Devido a sua grande riqueza mineral, sua incomparavel situação no Atlantico e o Pacifico, sua proximidade tanto aos Estados Unidos como á Europa, merecem ser detidamente estudados seus recursos e possibilidades.

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## NOVA LEI BRAZILEIRA DE IMMIGRAÇÃO.

Neste numero se publica o texto de uma nova lei sobre immigração e colonização no importante Estado de São Paulo, Brazil. Em vista da crescente prosperidade da America do Sul, e da tendencia dos emigrantes europeos de aproveitarem-se das oportunidades que offerecem as Republicas do Sul, é de interesse notar o que cada uma faz para fomentar o creseimento de sua população. As disposições da lei em questão são muito liberaes e seu resultado será provavelmente attrahir maior numero de immigrants para o Estado de São Paulo. Que as autoridades brazileiras esforçam-se por obter sómente a melhor classe de immigrants, fica provado com a disposição da lei que diz: "A idade, moralidade e aptidões do immigrante serão

comprovadas por meio de certificados das autoridades do ultimo domicilio do immigrante ou por outros documentos dignos de fé. Serão considerados immigrantes os estrangeiros de menos de 60 annos de idade, constituidos em familias ou solteiros, que, como agricultores, jornalheiros, operarios ou artistas, vierem estabelecer-se no territorio do Estado." Concede-se-lhes transporte gratuito e despezas de viagem desde o porto de desembarque até o ponto do seu destino. Tambem dispõe a lei que se lhes proporcione emprego e auxilio pecuniario ou de outro genero, emquanto não se tenham estabelecido completamente.

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#### DESENVOLVIMENTO DAS MINAS DE FERRO DE HAITI.

Ainda que o territorio de Haiti é limitado, possui grandes recursos naturaes que podem ser desenvolvidos extensamente. Entre estas riquezas figuram os grandes depositos de ferro que estão hoje attra-hindo tanta attenção. O Governo da Republica acaba de outorgar uma valiosa concessão com privilegio exclusivo para a exploração das minas situadas no Districto de Limonade, e é provavel que prompto se façam mais concessões para desenvolver outros depositos valiosos.

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#### SITUAÇÃO ANIMADORA DA INDUSTRIA MINEIRA EM NICARAGUA.

Noticias recebidas de Nicaragua dizem que a perspectiva da industria mineira do paiz é muito lisongeira. Considera-se favoravel aos interesses da industria mineira o novo Codigo de mineração, pois, em virtude de suas disposições, os mineiros têm o privilegio de importar quasi livre de direitos todo o material que necessitam para a industria. Varias companhias organizadas nos Estados Unidos estão construindo as installações necessarias, ou fazendo os trabalhos preparatorios para explorar em grande escala os districtos mineiros.

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#### FUNDAÇÃO DE CAIXAS ECONOMICAS NO CHILE.

Na America do Sul se estão ensaiando constantemente systemas para estimular a economia popular, antecipando-se neste respeito aos Estados Unidos. Por exemplo, o Governo Chileno tem celebrado um contracto com uma importante instituição bancaria da Republica para o estabelecimento de uma caixa economica para estimular a economia por parte das classes operarias do paiz. A principio, o Governo tomou por sua conta a execução deste plano, e estabeleceu varias succursaes, mas como resultava muito custosa, fez o arranjo mencionado, prestando ao mesmo tempo seu apoio e cooperação. Tambem se propõe fazer uso das agencias de Correio, collectorias, etc., para recolher as economias e estimular o habito economico entre o povo.



## O QUE UM DEPUTADO DIZ SOBRE COSTA RICA.

Neste numero se reproduzem trechos de uma interessante e instructiva carta sobre Costa Rica escripta pelo Honrado ERNEST F. ACHESON, Deputado do Congresso dos Estados Unidos por Pennsylvania. Nella se exprimem as opiniões de um observador imparcial que ficou muito impressionado com o que viu. Costa Rica está passando por um notavel periodo de progresso, e, tendo em conta seu tamanho e população, poucos paizes ha no mundo que sejam tão ricos e prosperos. Tão admiravel progresso é devido principalmente ao desenvolvimento do commercio de bananas. Grande parte do paiz está situada a tal altitude que seu clima é delicioso. Poucas capitales latino-americanas são tão apraziveis como San José, que tem uma população de 25,000.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

## RELATORIO SOBRE A COLHEITA DO MILHO.

O relatorio do Governo sobre a colheita do milho argentino para o anno de 1906-7 diz que, como consequencia da prolongada secca e a invasão dos gafanhotos, a produção deste producto ficou reduzida de 5,500,000 toneladas—quantidade em que foi preliminarmente calculada—a 1,823,000 toneladas. Esta quantidade é distribuida assim: Provincia de Buenos Aires, 1,050,000 toneladas; Santa Fé, 555,000 toneladas; Cordoba, 18,000 toneladas; as demais provincias, 200,000 toneladas.

A colheita de milho do anno anterior foi oficialmente calculada em 4,950,000 toneladas, ao passo que a verificada não excedeu de 3,950,000 toneladas. A quantidade destinada á exportação é calculada em 300,000 toneladas, das quaes 100,000 toneladas já têm sido despachadas.

Como o valor da colheita de milho para este anno foi calculado em \$247,000,000, em vez de \$82,035,000, que representa o seu verdadeiro valor, vê-se que este ramo da agricultura soffreu um prejuizo de \$14,965,000.

## EXPORTAÇÃO DE GADO RENOVADA.

Por um acto de 14 de Março de 1907, foi oficialmente declarado sem effeito o embargo opposto á exportação de gado de Buenos Aires por ter sido exterminada a molestia que deu logar ao referido embargo.

Essa medida abre de novo o mercado britannico ao gado argentino, e diz-se que a Argentina se esforçará para satisfazer as necessidades do mercado britannico no que se refere a productos animaes em geral.

## BRAZIL.

## TIPOS OFFICIAES DE CAFÉ.

A Comissão nomeada pela Associação Commercial de Santos para organizar os tipos nacionaes de café, já apresentou o seu parecer em que recommenda o uso dos tipos ns. 1 a 9 da Bolsa de Nova York, por serem os que são actualmente usados nas principaes praças europeas, os quaes têm sido officialmente adoptados pelas associações de café do Brazil. A seguinte tabella mostra as regras mais communs para a classificação de café pelos tipos da Bolsa de Nova York:

Typo.	Quantidade de defeitos (grãos pretos) em latas de 450 grammas.	Admitte mais.
1	0	
2	6	
3	13	Cereia de 6 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
4	29-30	Cereia de 25 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
5	57-58	Cereia de 40 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
6	115-118	Cereia de 50 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
7	200	Cereia de 70 grãos imperfeitos (verdes, quebrados, etc.).
8	450	
9	850	Nestas qualidades baixas o aspecto do café influe na classificação.

## Equivalencia approximada dos grãos imperfeitos.

- 3 conchas = 1 defeito (grão preto).
- 5 verdes = 1 defeito.
- 5 quebrados = 1 defeito.
- 2 ardidos = 1 defeito.
- 5 chôchos ou mal granados = 1 defeito.
- 1 pedra grande = 2-3 defeitos.
- 1 pedra regular = 1 defeito.
- 2-3 pedras pequenas = 1 defeito.
- 1 pau grande = 2-3 defeitos.
- 1 pau regular = 1 defeito.
- 2-3 pans pequenos = 1 defeito.
- 1 casca grande = 1 defeito.
- 2-3 cascas pequenas = 1 defeito.
- 1 eôco = 1 defeito.
- 2 marinheiros = 1 defeito.

## CHILE.

## IMPOSTO DE IMPORTAÇÃO SOBRE PHOSPHOROS.

No dia 13 de Janeiro de 1907, foi promulgada a seguinte lei, estabelecendo um imposto de importação movel sobre os phosphoros:

ARTIGO UNICO. Os phosphoros de madeira, durante o prazo de tres annos contados desta data, pagarão um imposto de importação de 20 centavos por kilogramma do peso bruto.

Findo o prazo especificado, este imposto será diminuido á razão de 2 centavos por anno, por kilogramma de peso bruto, até ficar reduzido a 14 centavos por kilogramma, peso bruto.

**RENDA ADUANEIRA, FEVEREIRO, 1907.**

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica do Chile durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1907, attingiram a \$8,092,231.18, moeda nacional, comparadas com \$9,900,585.55 no mez anterior. Desta somma, \$3,673,179.16 correspondem aos impostos de importação, e \$4,211,341, aos impostos de exportação, sendo \$207,707.04, provenientes dos outros ramos do serviço.

As rendas das alfandegas em igual mez de 1906, attingiram a \$6,269,394.28, o que accusa sensivel augmento em Fevereiro de 1907.

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**ESTADOS UNIDOS.****COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.****RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.**

O quadro dado na pagina 1160 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Março de 1907, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Março de 1907, comparados com igual periodo de 1906. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mes, não se recebem no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Março, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Maio.

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**HAITI.****CONVENIO COMMERCIAL COM A FRANÇA.**

O *Moniteur* de 20 de Fevereiro de 1907, publica o texto do novo convenio commercial concluido entre a França e Haiti, o qual foi firmado em Port-au-Prince em 30 de Janeiro proximo passado.

Pelas clausulas deste convenio, os principaes productos de Haiti gozarão na França das taxas minimas da tarifa, e, em compensação, o Governo de Haiti concede uma redução de 33½ por cento nos direitos da tarifa minima a certos productos naturaes e manufacturados provenientes da França e da Algeria. Os direitos cobrados em Haiti sobre certos artigos francezes, incluindo vinhos, não poderão ser augmentados durante a duração do convenio. Os navios de nacionali-

dade franceza não estão isentos do pagamento dos direitos de tonelagem, e por consequente, os navios de todas as nacionalidades receberão agora identico tratamento.

O convenio entrou provisoriamente em vigor no dia 1º de Fevereiro de 1907. Durará por um periodo de tres annos, e, si não fôr denunciado seis mezes antes da expiração deste periodo, continuará em vigor, devendo terminar seis mezes depois de sua denuncia por qual-quer das partes contractantes.

O texto do convenio encontra-se na secção franceza do BOLETIM á pagina 1280.

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## MEXICO.

### MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

Ao abrir-se o segundo periodo das sessões do 23º Congresso da Republica do Mexico, que teve logar no dia 1º de Abril de 1907, o Presidente Díaz leu sua mensagem costumada, dando conta dos negocios do paiz durante o semestre findo.

A mensagem começa dizendo que as relações com governos estrangeiros continuam a ser caracterizadas pela maior intelligencia e cordialidade. A convenção celebrada com o Governo dos Estados Unidos sobre a distribuição equitativa das aguas do Rio Bravo e a construcção de uma grande represa internacional na cidade de Engle, Estados Unidos, foi approvada e promulgada em 26 de Janeiro do corrente anno.

As difficuldades resultantes das questões por largo tempo suscitadas entre os ribeirinhos de uma e outra margem do mencionado rio, faziam quasi impossivel a applicação dos artigos 1º e 2º da convenção de Novembro de 1884 entre o Mexico e os Estados Unidos. A Commissão Internacional de Limites propoz aos dous Governos que a linha divisoria ficasse determinada pelo rio, apesar de certas mudanças que se observaram no seu curso, não tomando em consideração as pequenas fracções de terreno chamadas bancos, segregadas tanto de uma como de outra margem. Depois de maduro exame e prolongados estudos, foram adoptados os artigos que deverão substituir o primeiro e segundo da citada convenção de 1884. O tratado foi firmado em Washington em 20 de Março de 1905, e tendo sido já approvado pelo Congresso das duas nações, será em breve promulgado, precedendo a troca de suas ratificações.

A autoridade federal deu feliz solução aos conflictos que se suscitaram entre a classe operaria e os industrialistas ao terminar o anno proximo passado, e foram adoptadas medidas efficazes para combater a propagação da febre amarella, o typho e a tuberculose. As obras de saneamento executadas na Capital durante o semestre findo

comprehendem a collocação de cerea de 40 kilometros de encanamentos para o serviço de aguas potaveis; a reconstrução de cerca de  $4\frac{1}{2}$  kilometros de aqueducto; a construeção de mais de 2,500 metros de collectores para o serviço de esgotos, e 1,000 metros quadrados de pavimento de asphalto. No Districto Federal foram construidos 50,000 metros quadrados de calçadas de macadam.

A importancia das operações de que tomou conhecimento o Registro Publico da Capital ascendeu no primeiro semestre de 1906 á somma de \$224,648,731, e durante o segundo semestre, a \$191,974,331, fazendo um total para o anno de \$416,623,062.

No periodo de Julho a Dezembro de 1906, o Departamento de Fomento expediu 536 titulos para reduzir á propriedade particular 247,777 hectares de terras publicas. Com exclusão das areas adjudicadas por compensação de gastos de estudos de reconhecimento, por subvenções e direitos de via a empresas de vias-ferreas, essas terras produziram para o Thesouro Nacional a somma de \$175,692. Durante o mesmo periodo foram celebrados tres contractos de colonização para os Estados de Chihuahua, Durango, Chiapas, Tabasco e Campeche.

O Governo do Mexico esteve representado no Congresso Internacional Geodesico de Budapest e no Congresso Astronomico de Jena, e cooperou com outras nações na fundação de observatorios especiaes para a proseeução de estudos scientificos. As sessões do Decimo Congresso Geologico Internacional que se realizaram durante os mezes de Agosto, Setembro e Outubro de 1906, revestiram grande importancia sob os pontos de vista scientifico, social e politico.

No periodo em referencia foram celebrados contractos para o aproveitamento industrial de 123,780 litros de agua por segundo para força motriz, e de 32,267 litros por segundo para irrigação, e foram expedidos 30 novos titulos de propriedade de aguas para o aproveitamento de mais de 40,000,000 litros. Celebraram-se diversos contractos para pesca, tanto no Golfo do Mexico como no mar Pacifico, e se estabeleceram estações agricolas de experimentação em diversas secções do paiz.

Concederam-se no primeiro semestre do anno fiscal 585 patentes de invenção, e 10 patentes por modelos industriaes e registraram-se 475 marcas de fabrica e 44 nomes e avisos de commercio.

A estrada de ferro de Tehuantepec foi inaugurada com grande solemnidade em Janeiro ultimo. Estão adiantados os trabalhos da via fluvial entre Tuxpam e Tampico e ficam terminadas as obras de melhoramento do porto e de saneamento em Coatzacoalcos e Salina Cruz, ao passo que o plano geral para o melhoramento do porto de Mazatlán fica terminado e os trabalhos já estão em via de execução.

Foram construidos durante o semestre em revista mais de 200 kilometros de vias-ferreas de jurisdicção federal, alcançando actual-

mente a rede um desenvolvimento de 17,647 kilometros, os quaes, unidos ás vias-ferreas construidas por concessão dos Estados, dão um total de 21,906 kilometros.

De Julho a Dezembro de 1906, foram creadas 14 repartições de correio, 57 agencias e 6 officinas ambulantes, sendo hoje 2,715 o numero de agencias postaes existentes. As correspondencias de todas as classes ascenderam a \$6,000,000, contra \$4,000,000 no periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Os vales postaes expedidos foram na inportanea de \$22,209,000, ou seja mais \$609,000 que no periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Houve um augmento na permuta de vales postaes com varios paizes, sendo de 65 por cento com os Estados Unidos, de 106½ por cento com a Inglaterra, e de 119 por cento com a Allemanha. Este serviço foi recentemente estabelecido com a França e Salvador. Foi celebrado um convenio com a Repartição dos Correios e Telegraphos da França para a permuta directa de correspondencias entre as agencias postaes de Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, e as francezas em Beyrouth e Tripoli, Syria; com a Administração dos Correios da Allemanha e com a Inglaterra, um arranjo para que o maximum de cada vale postal se eleve de 100 a 200 pesos mexicanos, ou seu equivalente em moeda allemã e ingleza.

A rede telegraphica soffreu um augmento de 2,893 kilometros, e foram estabelecidas seis novas estações telegraphicas e tres estações telephonicas. O Governo Mexicano foi convidado para concorrer á Conferencia Internacional de Telegraphia sem Fios que se reuniu em Berlim em Outubro ultimo, e como consequencia dessa participação foi firmada uma convenção que em breve será submittida á consideração do Senado.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica durante o primeiro semestre do anno fiseal excederam ás do primeiro semestre de 1905-6 em mais de \$3,000,000, e as rendas nos mezes de Janeiro e Fevereiro de 1907 mostram um augmento de \$1,000,000 sobre as de igual periodo de 1906.

A nova Lei do Sello entrou em vigor o 1º de Novembro de 1906, e não obstante a diminuição de impostos, a arrecadação do primeiro semestre do exercicio em curso tem excedido em \$400,000 á correspondente do anno fiseal anterior. O Exeutivo propõe-se fazer outras reformas neste ramo do serviço.

A circulação monetaria tem melhorada notavelmente. O valor dos pesos ouro cunhados, que era de \$43,000,000 em Setembro de 1906 actualmente attinge a \$60,000,000. A cunhagem das novas moedas fraccionarias de prata attinge a \$22,000,000.

Outras medidas que serão submittidas á consideração do Congresso são: Redução dos impostos; o augmento dos vencimentos dos funcionarios e empregados federaes, e a consolidação das vias-ferreas sob jurisdicção federal.

## PERU.

## OBRAS PUBLICAS.

*El Peruano* de 7 de Dezembro de 1906, publica o texto de leis autorizando o Ministerio do Fomento do Peru a despende a somma de 1,035 libras com a construcção de uma ponte de aço sobre o Rio Santa, e a somma de 1,542 libras, com a construcção de uma ponte sobre o Rio Chalhuanca. O mesmo jornal, em sua edição de 11 de Dezembro, diz que o Ministerio do Fomento foi autorizado a despende a quantia de 15,000 libras em canalizações na cidade de Iquitos. Para a construcção de um hospital militar, foi aberto um credito de 40,000 libras.

## PRIVILEGIOS DE INVENÇÃO E MARCAS DE FABRICA EM 1906.

O numero de privilegios de invenção emittidos no Peru no anno de 1906, foi de 65, comparado com 24 no anno anterior, ao passo que foram registradas 102 marcas de fabrica e de commercio, sendo 75 estrangeiras, e 27 nacionaes. Em 1905, foram registradas 92 marcas de fabrica, sendo 65 estrangeiras, e 27 nacionaes.

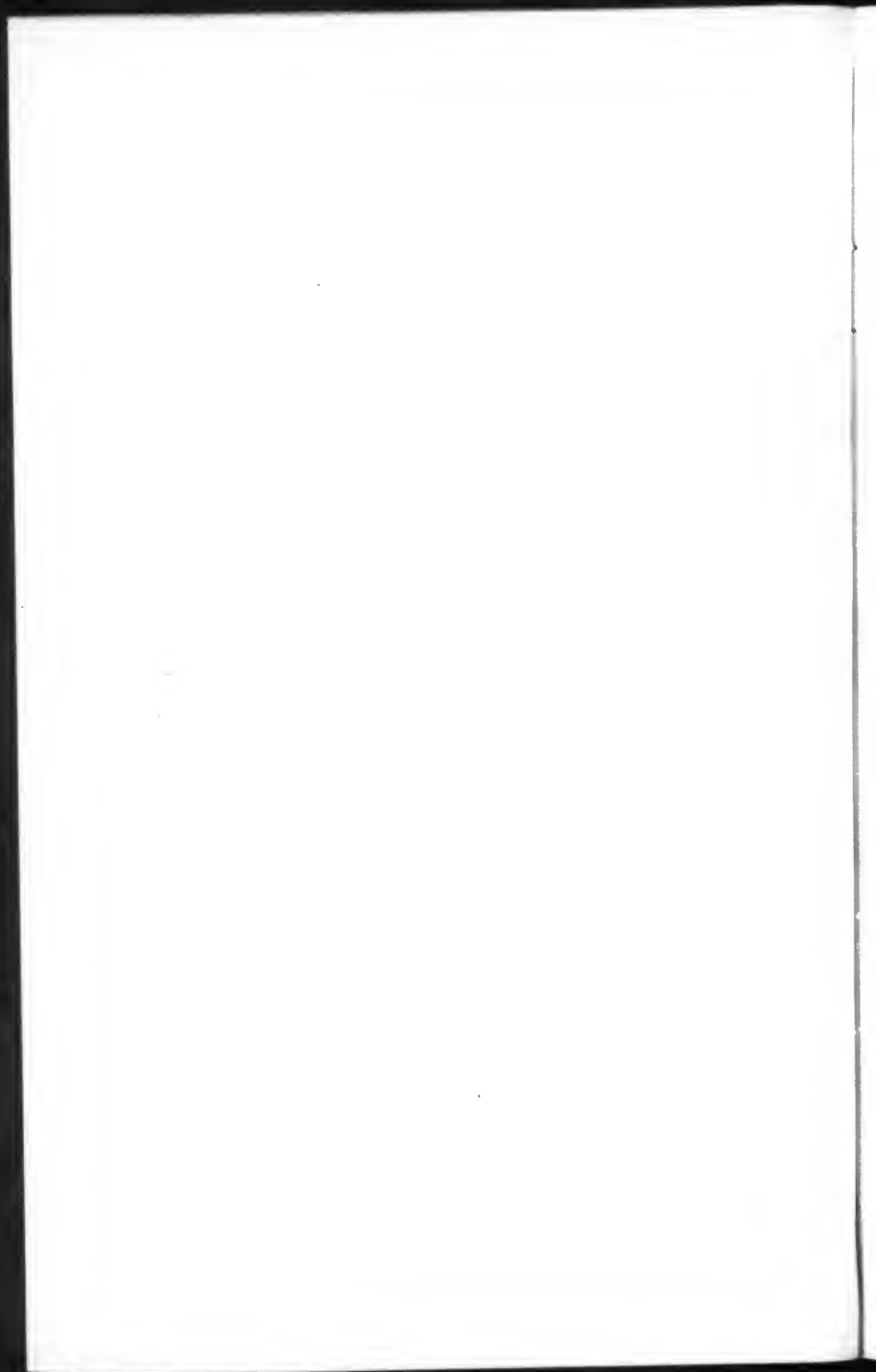
## URUGUAY.

## ORÇAMENTO PARA 1907-8.

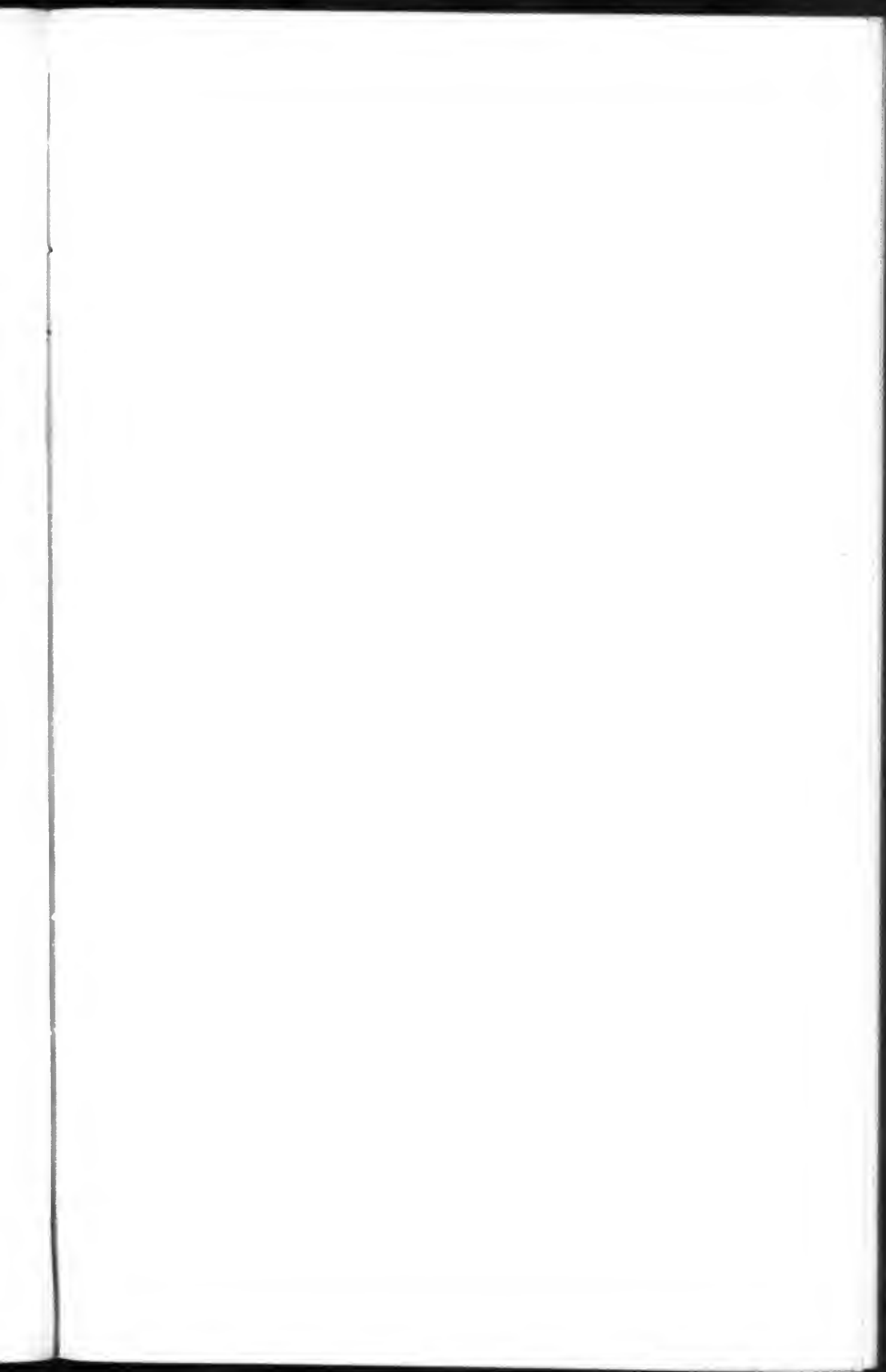
O orçamento do Uruguay para o exercicio de 1907-8, como foi aprovado pelo Senado, orça a receita em \$19,185,827, e fixa a despeza em \$19,179,936, o que mostra um pequeno saldo de \$5,891.

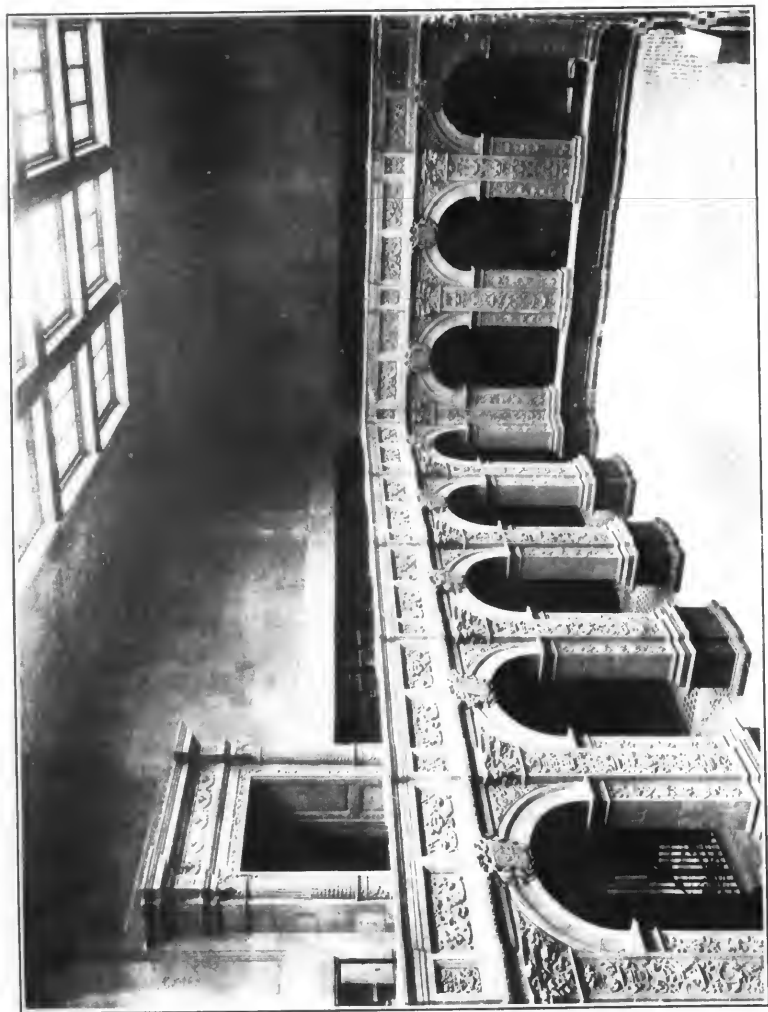
A receita é discriminada assim: Renda proveniente do imposto de importação, \$10,900,000; imposto sobre bens de raiz, urbanos e ruraes, \$2,781,000; imposto de licenças, \$1,065,000; renda proveniente dos bancos da Republica, \$370,000; imposto de industria (fabricas de alcool e fumo), \$1,266,000; renda dos Correios e Telegraphos, \$460,000.

Entre as principaes verbas da despeza figuram as seguintes: Poder administrativo, \$8,433,747; obrigações nacionaes, \$10,746,189, incluindo-se a quantia de \$7,669,664 para o serviço da divida publica e garantia de vias-ferreas.









INTERIOR VIEW OF BUILDING OF HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Vue intérieure de l'édifice de la Société Hispanique d'Amérique.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

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Le mercredi 1<sup>er</sup> mai, le Directeur du Bureau International, dans un rapport au Conseil de direction sur les prévisions du budget pour l'année 1907-8, a attiré l'attention sur l'agrandissement de la sphère d'action du Bureau, et il s'est exprimé dans les termes suivants:

“Bien que ce rapport ne soit en aucune façon affecté au travail du Bureau, le Directeur profite de cette occasion pour faire remarquer l'augmentation considérable qui existe dans la correspondance et le travail du Bureau au sujet des questions ordinaires auxquelles il lui faut répondre. On voit, d'après des calculs soignés, que les demandes de renseignements reçues et auxquelles on a répondu pendant les trois premiers mois de l'administration actuelle, c'est-à-dire, depuis le 11 janvier jusqu'au 11 avril, ont dépassé de presque trois fois celles de la même période de l'année dernière, et que pendant la même période la demande d'imprimés du Bureau a quadruplé. On a reçu pendant les trois derniers mois environ 3,000 lettres auxquelles on a répondu. Celles-ci provenaient de toutes les parties de l'Hémisphère occidental et de certaines sections de l'Europe et de l'Asie.

“Bien que naturellement cette augmentation de correspondance ait eu lieu principalement aux Etats-Unis, où les plus grands besoins se font sentir, il est très facile de constater l'intérêt croissant qui s'est manifesté au sujet du Bureau dans l'Amérique Latine.

“Il convient de remarquer qu'au moins vingt-cinq des grandes maisons d'exportation des Etats-Unis ont décidé, à cause de l'intérêt éveillé par le Bureau dans l'Amérique Latine, à envoyer dans cette partie du monde des représentants, non seulement, afin d'y vendre les produits des Etats-Unis, mais aussi d'y acheter ceux de l'Amérique Latine.

“On constate aussi que le nombre des personnes désirant des renseignements sur l'Amérique Latine en vue d'y voyager au lieu d'aller

en Europe ou en Asie a augmenté d'une manière sensible. Les demandes provenant de bibliothèques de collèges et aussi de bibliothèques publiques dans toutes les parties des Etats-Unis pour obtenir des listes de livres ayant trait à l'Amérique Latine deviennent si nombreuses que le Directeur s'est vu obligé de faire imprimer une circulaire bibliographique pour envoyer en réponse à ces demandes.

"On a fait un certain nombre de changements au BULLETIN qui l'ont rendu plus attrayant et plus pratique, de sorte que les demandes d'envoi ont considérablement augmenté, non seulement aux Etats-Unis mais aussi dans l'Amérique Latine. Le Directeur a aussi d'autres projets en vue pour l'amélioration du BULLETIN, et il les mettra sous peu à exécution. Il espère, d'ici quelques mois, pouvoir diminuer la liste des personnes auxquelles on envoie le BULLETIN et ne conserver que les noms de celles qui s'en servent réellement et qui savent l'apprécier à sa juste valeur. Afin de pouvoir le faire il a rayé beaucoup de noms de personnes qui ont reçu le BULLETIN pendant les dix dernières années sans jamais demander que l'envoi leur en soit continué.

"Une des meilleures preuves de l'intérêt pratique montré dans les relations commerciales des Etats-Unis avec l'Amérique Latine se fait voir dans le grand nombre d'invitations qui arrivent constamment au Bureau, priant le Directeur, ou quelqu'autre personne compétente, de vouloir bien prononcer des discours sur l'Amérique Latine devant les Chambres de Commerce et autres organisations de même genre. Le Directeur accepte généralement ces invitations quand il peut le faire sans négliger la direction générale des affaires du Bureau."

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OPINION DU PRÉSIDENT ALCORTA AU SUJET DE LA VISITE DE  
M. ROOT, SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Les journaux des Etats-Unis ont publié le jeudi 9 mai 1907, une dépêche intéressante de Buenos-Ayres, donnant un passage du discours que le Président ALCORTA a prononcé à l'ouverture du Congrès Argentin. Il a profité de cette occasion pour parler en termes élogieux de M. Root, Secrétaire d'Etat et Président du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. "L'événement diplomatique le plus important de l'année écoulée," a-t-il dit, "est la visite que M. Root, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, a faite à notre pays et à d'autres Républiques Latines-Américaines. Cet homme d'Etat éminent nous a exprimé de vive voix les témoignages de sympathie et d'amitié du peuple américain et de son illustre Président, M. ROOSEVELT, et il n'a jamais manqué l'occasion de parler en des termes qui ne pouvaient avoir pour effet

que d'aider au progrès des différentes Républiques et de rendre encore plus étroites leurs relations avec les Etats-Unis.

“La visite de M. ROOT a déjà commencé à porter des fruits en établissant une amitié sincère, une meilleure entente des relations franches entre la République Argentine et les Etats-Unis et le ferme désir des deux Républiques d'encourager leur commerce mutuel.”

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#### LA SOCIÉTÉ HISPANIQUE D'AMÉRIQUE.

Le Directeur est très heureux de publier dans ce numéro du BULLETIN quelques données sur la Société hispanique d'Amérique et d'y reproduire la photographie du président, M. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON et celle du nouveau bâtiment de la société. Bien qu'en général on ne connaisse pas beaucoup le travail de M. HUNTINGTON, on reconnaîtra sûrement un jour qu'il a fait plus que tout autre américain du Nord pour réveiller l'intérêt dans les langues, la littérature, l'art et l'histoire hispaniques. Il a pour ainsi dire consacré sa vie et ses forces, ainsi qu'une partie considérable de sa fortune à l'accroissement de l'intérêt dans ces sujets. Par l'organisation de cette société, qu'il a dotée d'un édifice magnifique et commode, il a mérité la reconnaissance de tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'étude de cette question. Le visiteur se rendant à New York n'a pas vu toutes les beautés de cette métropole s'il n'est pas allé voir le bâtiment de la Société hispanique dans le parc d'Audubon, où il occupe un beau site qui donne sur l'Hudson. Le conseil primitif comptait parmi ses membres distingués: Porfirio Díaz, John Hay, Arthur Twining Hadley, Bartolome Mitre, Morris K. Jessup, Marcelino Fitzmaurice-Kelly, R. Foulche-Delbosc et Hugo A. Rennert. Le Conseil de Direction comprend: Charles Harrison Tweed, Isaac Edwin Gates, Francis Lathrop, John Ten Broeck Hillhouse et Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. On trouvera plus loin dans ce BULLETIN d'autres détails sur la Société hispanique. Le Directeur profite de cette occasion pour remercier le Président HUNTINGTON d'avoir assuré le Bureau International de la coopération de la Société hispanique pour faire croître aux Etats-Unis l'intérêt dans les Républiques de l'Amérique Latine. Il le remercie encore d'avoir envoyé à la bibliothèque les publications importantes de cette société.

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#### ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UN NOUVEAU BUREAU DU TRAVAIL DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines est heureux d'avoir pu coopérer avec le Gouvernement de la République Argentine à l'organisation de son nouveau Bureau du Travail. En réponse à une demande faite par son Excellence M. A. MONTES DE OCA,

Ministre de l'Intérieur de la République Argentine, le Bureau s'est mis en rapport non seulement avec le Bureau du Travail des Etats-Unis, mais aussi avec ceux des Etats de New-York, de Massachusetts et d'Illinois, et il a pu se procurer toutes leurs publications importantes qui ont été expédiées à Buenos-Ayres. L'importance de cette capitale sud-américaine augmente si rapidement et les conditions du travail y réclament tant d'attention que ce nouveau bureau de la République Argentine aura un champ d'action très vaste et très intéressant. Le Directeur adresse ses remerciements les plus sincères à MM. les Gouverneurs CHARLES B. HUGHES de New York, CURTIS GUILD, Jr., de Massachusetts, et CHARLES S. DENEEN d'Illinois, ainsi qu'à l'Hon. CHARLES P. NEILL, Commissaire du Travail à Washington, pour avoir répondu avec tant de promptitude à ses lettres, les priant de charger leurs bureaux respectifs de faire parvenir au Gouvernement de la République Argentine tous les documents et toutes les données dont ils pouvaient disposer. Le Bureau a également reçu d'hommes éminents et de fonctionnaires de la République Argentine des demandes de renseignements au sujet de l'établissement d'une école d'agriculture dans ce pays, et en réponse à la requête personnelle du Directeur du Bureau International, le Ministre de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis ainsi que les présidents de plusieurs écoles d'agriculture américaines, ont envoyé au Bureau des données sur ce sujet pour être transmises en temps et lieu aux intéressés.

Le directeur profite de cette occasion pour faire savoir que le Bureau sera toujours heureux de prêter son concours aux gouvernements de l'Amérique Latine désirant se procurer aux Etats-Unis des renseignements ou données dont ils pourraient avoir besoin; il se fera aussi un plaisir de les aider de tout son pouvoir à la mise à exécution de leurs programmes respectifs.

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#### VOYAGE DU PROFESSEUR SHEPHERD DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

M. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie de New York, est parti de cette ville le 11 mai pour faire un voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud. Son itinéraire comprend, dans l'ordre cité, les pays suivants: la République de Panama, l'Equateur, le Pérou, la Bolivie, le Chili, la République Argentine, l'Uruguay et le Brésil. Son absence durera quatre ou cinq mois, pendant lesquels il tâchera de visiter les principales villes de chacune des Républiques formant son itinéraire. Il a l'intention d'étudier à fond la situation et le progrès de ces républiques, non seulement au point de vue instructif, intellectuel et littéraire, mais aussi au point de vue de leur développement matériel, commercial et économique. A son retour il se

servira des renseignements qu'il aura recueillis pour donner une série de conférences à l'Université de Colombie et dans d'autres institutions des Etats-Unis désirant se mettre plus au courant des pays et des affaires de l'Amérique du Sud. Bien que le Professeur SHEPHERD fasse ce voyage sous les auspices de l'Université de Colombie il représentera à l'occasion le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines afin d'obtenir des données spéciales nécessaires pour continuer le travail de cette institution. La nouvelle publiée dans les journaux de New York disant qu'il représenterait le Comité International de Conciliation dans sa propagande de la paix est dénuée de tout fondement. A un moment, il avait été question de le charger d'une mission pour ce comité; mais plus tard on a décidé qu'il n'aurait pas le temps de s'en occuper et de faire exécuter en même temps le programme de l'Université de Colombie et celui du Bureau International.

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#### TOURNÉE DU PROFESSEUR ROWE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

M. L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pennsylvanie et l'un des délégués des Etats-Unis à la Troisième Conférence Pan-Américaine qui a eu lieu à Rio de Janeiro, est actuellement au Chili, et il se rendra prochainement à La Paz où, en réponse à une invitation spéciale qui lui a été faite, il donnera son avis au Gouvernement Brésilien au sujet de la réorganisation du système d'enseignement. Pendant son séjour dans la République Argentine, M. ROWE a été l'objet d'attentions très marquées de la part des principaux membres du corps enseignant de ce pays. Il a été membre du comité de la Conférence Pan-Américaine qui s'est occupé de l'agrandissement de la sphère d'action du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines et son voyage a beaucoup contribué à faire apprécier l'utilité pratique de cette institution dans les différents pays sud-américains où il est passé.

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#### HOMMES D'ÉTAT DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD QUI VISITERONT TRÈS PROBABLEMENT LES ÉTATS-UNIS.

C'est avec plaisir que nous constatons les progrès sensibles dans les efforts tentés pour faire venir aux Etats-Unis deux sud-américains, dont l'un homme d'état et l'autre savant, aussi distingués que RUY BARBOSA du Brésil et LUIS M. DRAGO de la République Argentine. Le Bureau International est en correspondance avec différentes universités et institutions aux Etats-Unis pour inviter ces hommes éminents à donner des conférences sur des sujets pouvant intéresser les Etats-Unis ainsi que l'Amérique Latine.

## NOUVEAU CERCLE ESPAGNOL DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE YALE.

On doit tenir compte des efforts que l'Université de Yale a faits pour accroître l'intérêt dans l'étude de la langue espagnole et de l'histoire et du développement de l'Amérique Latine. Le Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL a organisé une société espagnole dont les membres qui la composent poursuivent des études sur ces sujets. Cette société a augmenté si rapidement qu'elle compte déjà près de cent membres. Le Professeur SCHEVILL constate un accroissement d'intérêt remarquable en tout ce qui concerne les Républiques Latines-Américaines, et il pense que l'année prochaine l'intérêt sera encore plus marqué. C'était sous les auspices de ce cercle que le Directeur a fait dernièrement aux étudiants de l'Université de Yale une conférence sur l'Amérique du Sud.

## L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE VERSUS L'ASIE.

M. CHARLES PEPPER, l'un des délégués des Etats-Unis à la Seconde Conférence Pan-Américaine qui a eu lieu à Mexico et dont le livre "De Panama en Patagonie" a beaucoup attiré d'attention, est récemment rentré d'une tournée de recherches commerciales dans l'Inde pour le Département du Commerce et du Travail, et il vient de transmettre le rapport contenant ses observations. Le voyage de M. PEPPER a été des plus intéressants; mais il a fait savoir au Bureau des Républiques Américaines qu'il est plus convaincu que jamais que le plus vaste champ offert à l'activité commerciale des Etats-Unis se trouve dans l'Amérique du Sud plutôt que dans l'Asie.

## CONCOURS D'ARCHITECTES POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DU NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT.

Le 30 avril le registre servant à l'inscription des architectes pour le nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International a été fermé. En plus des huit architectes et compagnies qui ont été spécialement désignés, 128 autres architectes sont entrés dans ce concours. Si chacun de ces 136 architectes soumet un dessin, ce sera le plus grand concours que Washington ait jamais eu, et il aura pour résultat de donner au Bureau un bâtiment magnifique et commode. Sur la liste des architectes on voit les noms d'hommes résidant dans toutes les parties du pays, par conséquent le jury aura une grande variété de dessins à examiner avant de fixer son choix. Le concours sera fermé le 15 juin, et c'est le 30 juin au plus tard que le comité devra faire connaître sa décision au sujet du meilleur plan. On mettra en adjudication les travaux de construction vers le milieu de l'été et on fera les premières excavations à la fin de l'été ou au commencement de l'automne.



## NOUVEAUX REPRÉSENTANTS DE LA COLOMBIE ET DU SALVADOR AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

On reproduit dans ce BULLETIN les photographies des nouveaux membres du Conseil d'Administration qui sont M. ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministre de Colombie, et M. FEDERICO MEJÍA, Ministre du Salvador. Monsieur CORTÉS représente l'élément le plus distingué de son pays au point de vue de l'éducation et des affaires, et il s'est fait remarquer non seulement à Bogotá mais aussi à Londres par ses succès dans le monde financier. Il a occupé le poste de Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de son pays, et il a été nommé Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Colombie aux États-Unis par le Président REYES, tout spécialement pour conduire les négociations d'un nouveau traité. Monsieur MEJÍA a aussi occupé le poste de Ministre des Finances et du Crédit Public à San Salvador, et il a grandement contribué au développement de ce pays qui jouit présentement d'une grande prospérité.

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MORT D'UNE AUTORITÉ EN MATIÈRE D'EXPORTATION.

C'est avec le plus grand regret que tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'extension du commerce extérieur des États-Unis ont appris la nouvelle de la mort récente de M. W. J. JOHNSTON, propriétaire de l'*American Exporter* de New York. Il y a très peu de personnes aux États-Unis qui aient montré un plus grand intérêt dans la création de nouveaux débouchés sur les marchés étrangers pour les produits américains, ou encore qui aient travaillé avec plus de ténacité pour faire apprécier aux manufacturiers et exportateurs américains tous les avantages qui leur sont offerts à l'étranger. Dans les entrevues fréquentes qu'il a eues avec M. JOHNSTON, le Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a eu l'occasion d'apprécier ses connaissances approfondies sur les problèmes du commerce d'exportation et sa familiarité avec leurs détails importants. L'influence que l'*American Exporter* exerce, la prospérité dont il jouit, et l'importance qu'il a acquise sont dues, en grande partie, à ses efforts personnels. Il possédait une énergie infatigable, il avait le génie du commerce et il s'était consacré entièrement à l'œuvre qu'il avait entreprise.

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APPRÉCIATION DU BON ACCUEIL FAIT AU DIRECTEUR.

Le Directeur du Bureau International profite de cette occasion pour exprimer ses sincères remerciements au sujet du bon accueil qu'il a reçu dans les différents endroits où il a été invité à faire, pendant le mois dernier, des conférences sur les relations des États-Unis avec l'Amérique Latine.

Il remercie d'une manière toute spéciale M. ARTHUR T. HADLEY, Président de l'Université de Yale, MM. H. E. GREGORY et RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, professeurs dans la même Université; l'Hon. M. CHARLES SPRAGUE, de *People's Institute* à New York; M. ANDREW CARNEGIE, M. ROBERT ERSKINE ELY et M. HAYNE DAVIS, délégués du Congrès de la Paix de New York; M. WILLIAM A. LITTLE, Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Worcester, MM. IRVING E. COMINS et GEORGE F. BOOTH, membres de cette institution; M. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, principal du Lycée de Worcester, à Worcester, Massachusetts; M. CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, président de l'Université de George Washington, à Washington, District de Colombie; M. le doyen W. R. VANCE, et M. E. G. LORENZEN, professeur dans la même université; M. B. IRVING, secrétaire de la Société d'Orégon à Washington, District de Colombie, et Mlle. HELEN NORRIS CUMMINGS, du Cercle Cameron à Alexandrie, Virginie.

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#### AVANTAGES QU'OFFRE LA BOLIVIE AUX IMMIGRANTS.

On doit féliciter la Bolivie sur les mesures pratiques qu'elle vient de prendre pour encourager le développement de l'immigration. Il y a peu de pays dans le monde entier qui aient fait aux colons des offres aussi séduisantes pour leur venir en aide. Le Ministère de Colonisation et d'Agriculture leur offre le transport gratuit sur les chemins de fer et les grandes routes du pays, ainsi que celui de leurs bagages du port d'embarquement au lieu de leur destination. Tous les chefs de famille recevront, au prix minimum, 50 hectares, soit environ 125 acres de terre. On donne à chacun des fils âgé de plus de 18 ans le même nombre d'hectares et à chacun des fils âgé de plus de 14 ans, 14 hectares, soit 35 acres environ. Le rapport du Ministère dit en outre que la population de Bolivie en 1906 était de 2,226,935 habitants.

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#### MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT DÍAZ AU CONGRÈS MEXICAIN.

Le message que le Président DÍAZ a transmis le 1<sup>er</sup> avril au 23<sup>e</sup> Congrès du Gouvernement Mexicain est des plus intéressants et montre les remarquables progrès et la grande prospérité de cette République. Tous ceux qui s'intéressent au développement du Mexique devront lire avec le plus grand soin le résumé du message qui se trouve publié dans le BULLETIN. En parlant de la situation monétaire, il attire l'attention sur le fait que la monnaie d'or actuellement en circulation s'élève à la somme de \$60,000,000, contre \$43,000,000 en septembre 1906, et la monnaie divisionnaire à \$22,000,000.

## MARCHE EN AVANT AU CHILI.

Les rapports reçus de l'Europe et du Chili prouvent la confiance des capitalistes étrangers dans les ressources de cette République et les occasions qui s'y présentent. A Santiago, ainsi que dans des villes européennes, on organise de nouvelles compagnies pour développer les mines, les industries et l'agriculture de ce pays et aussi pour construire des chemins de fer sur différents points. Par exemple, le Gouvernement Chilien a autorisé, en date du 14 février 1907, l'établissement d'une grande compagnie minière anglo-chilienne au capital de \$1,000,000 dont le siège social sera établi à Santiago. Quoique le Chili ait eu à souffrir terriblement du tremblement de terre, ni le Gouvernement ni les habitants ne paraissent en aucune façon découragés par les difficultés de la reconstruction. Tout le monde fait preuve d'un courage et d'une activité pouvant se comparer avantageusement à l'attitude prise aux Etats-Unis par les californiens et les habitants de San Francisco.

## NOUVEAU BUDGET DE L'URUGUAY.

Le budget pour l'année 1907-1908, qui vient d'être approuvé par le Sénat et porté à la connaissance du public, montre les conditions prospères qui existent dans ce pays. Les recettes et dépenses de ce budget sont fixées à environ \$20,000,000, montrant un léger surplus en faveur des recettes. Pour prouver combien l'Uruguay est déterminé à conserver sa haute position financière, on peut constater que parmi les principaux articles des dépenses, il y figure une somme de \$10,746,189 pour les dépenses nationales, comprenant la dette publique, les garanties de chemins de fer, etc.

## NOUVEAUX CHEMINS DE FER PROJETÉS AU PÉROU.

Le Pérou poursuit très activement la construction de chemins de fer. Le Congrès a autorisé dernièrement la construction de huit nouvelles lignes ou prolongements assez importants, et on discute la construction d'un chemin de fer de Payta à la partie supérieure de l'Amazone. Dans cette entreprise le Gouvernement accordera de grandes concessions de terrain, ce qui sera un encouragement pour les placements de capitaux.

## OCCASIONS POUR LE PLACEMENT DE CAPITAUX AU BRÉSIL.

En ce moment le Brésil offre des occasions tout à fait exceptionnelles pour le placement de capitaux étrangers. On signale constamment de nouveaux projets pour la construction de chemins de fer, le

développement des plantations de caoutchouc, les entreprises minières, les travaux d'amélioration de rivières et de ports et l'utilisation des chutes d'eau comme force motrice. Ces projets devraient attirer l'attention des capitalistes de l'Amérique du Nord. Tout porte à croire que le Brésil entre dans une ère de grand progrès industriel et commercial.

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#### INTÉRÊT TOUJOURS CROISSANT DANS LA COLOMBIE.

Les demandes de renseignements qui parviennent au Bureau au sujet de mines, de l'agriculture, des forêts et de la construction de chemins de fer dans la République de Colombie montrent l'accroissement de l'intérêt dans un pays que son Président, M. REYES, cherche par tous les moyens possibles à mettre sur des bases durables de paix et de prospérité. Ses grandes richesses matérielles en même temps que sa situation incomparable sur les deux océans, sa proximité des marchés des Etats-Unis et de l'Europe sont des titres suffisants pour justifier une étude approfondie de tout ce qu'on pourrait entreprendre dans un champ d'action aussi avantageux.

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#### NOUVELLES LOIS SUR L'IMMIGRATION BRÉSILIENNE.

On publie dans ce numéro une nouvelle loi sur l'immigration et la colonisation dans l'Etat important de Saint-Paul, Brésil. Par suite de la prospérité toujours croissante de l'Amérique du Sud et de la tendance de plus en plus grande que montrent les Européens à quitter leur pays pour profiter des avantages que leur offrent les républiques méridionales, il est intéressant de constater ce qu'on fait pour augmenter leur population. Les lois du Brésil offrent de très grandes facilités aux immigrants, ce qui contribuera probablement à en faire venir un plus grand nombre dans l'Etat de Saint-Paul. On voit que les autorités brésiliennes ne désirent attirer dans le pays que la meilleure classe d'immigrants, en exigeant qu'à leur entrée ils soient en mesure de justifier de leur âge, de leur profession et de leur bonne moralité, au moyen de certificats délivrés par les autorités de leur dernier domicile, ou encore au moyen d'autres documents dignes de foi. Seront considérés comme immigrants et traités comme tels toutes personnes étrangères au-dessous de 60 ans, venant en familles ou seules pour s'établir dans l'Etat, soit comme travailleurs agricoles, journaliers, ou artisans. Ils jouiront du transport gratuit du port de débarquement au district où ils comptent s'établir, et on leur paiera les dépenses qu'ils auront à faire pendant ce voyage. On leur facilitera les moyens de trouver du travail, on leur procurera des fonds et on leur aidera par tous les moyens possibles jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient complètement installés.

## DÉVELOPPEMENT DANS L'EXPLOITATION DES GISEMENTS DE MINÉRAI DE FER À HAÏTI.

On sait depuis longtemps qu'Haïti, bien qu'ayant une superficie un peu restreinte, possède des ressources importantes susceptibles d'un grand développement. Parmi ses richesses il y a des gisements de minéral de fer qui attirent en ce moment beaucoup d'attention. Le Gouvernement d'Haïti vient d'accorder une concession pour le droit exclusif et le privilège d'exploiter ces gisements dans la Commune de Limonade, et il est probable que d'autres concessions seront prochainement accordées pour l'exploitation de semblables gisements.

## BRILLANTE PERSPECTIVE MINIÈRE AU NICARAGUA.

Les rapports reçus du Nicaragua font voir que l'avenir de l'exploitation minière de ce pays s'annonce sous de bons auspices. Le nouveau code minier du Nicaragua, publié dans le BULLETIN du mois de novembre 1906, se montre favorable aux intérêts miniers, car d'après certains articles, ceux qui ont l'intention d'exploiter des mines peuvent importer en franchise de droits tout le matériel nécessaire à cette exploitation. Plusieurs compagnies organisées aux États-Unis construisent des usines ou font des préparatifs pour exploiter sur une grande échelle les districts miniers du pays.

## OBSERVATIONS D'UN DÉPUTÉ SUR COSTA RICA.

On reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN des extraits d'une lettre intéressante et instructive écrite sur Costa Rica par l'Hon. M. ERNEST F. ACHESON, Député de Pennsylvanie au Congrès des États-Unis. On trouve dans cette lettre les vues d'un observateur impartial qui a été et ne peut plus favorablement impressionné par ce qu'il a vu. Costa Rica jouit d'une ère remarquable de progrès, et en tenant compte de son étendue et de sa population il y a dans le monde entier peu de pays plus riches ou plus prospères. C'est au développement du commerce des bananes qu'est due en grande partie la prospérité qui règne à Costa Rica. Une partie considérable du pays se trouve à une élévation suffisante pour lui assurer la jouissance d'un bon climat. Il y a peu de capitales latino-américaines qui soient plus jolies que San José, dont la population s'élève à 25,000 habitants. Cette ville est solidement bâtie.

## BOLIVIE.

## AVANTAGES OFFERTS AUX IMMIGRANTS.

Le Ministère de Colonisation et d'Agriculture de Bolivie vient de préparer des lois réglant l'immigration dans le pays. Voici les avantages qu'on offre aux immigrants :

Le transport des voyageurs et de leurs bagages sera gratuit sur les chemins de fer ainsi que sur les grandes routes du pays. Les immigrants mâles ne seront pas les seuls à jouir de ce privilège, les femmes et les enfants au-dessus de 18 ans pourront aussi en profiter. On distribuera au plus bas prix possible des lots de terre de 50 hectares au chef de la famille ainsi qu'aux fils âgés de 18 an ou plus et des lots de 14 hectares au fils âgés de plus de 14 ans.

Les consuls boliviens à l'étranger seront chargés de donner la plus grande publicité aux renseignements pouvant faire connaître les droits des immigrants; en outre, les consuls devront aider les immigrants par tous les moyens possibles. Un bureau spécial sera aussi établi pour recevoir les immigrants aussitôt arrivés et les diriger vers les districts choisis pour y établir leur domicile.

En 1906, on a estimé la population de la Bolivie à 2,267,935 habitants, dont 861,055 blancs, 486,018 métis et 920,862 indigènes.

## BRÉSIL.

## MODIFICATIONS AU TARIF DES DOUANES.

La loi de finances brésilienne du 30 décembre 1906 a apporté diverses modifications au tarif des douanes. De cette loi sont extraites les dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les droits d'importation pour la consommation seront perçus conformément au tarif du 19 mars 1900, modifié par les lois du 30 décembre 1903, 30 décembre 1904, et 30 décembre 1905, sauf en ce qui concerne les Nos. 704, 705, 707 et 740 (seulement pour le fil métallique à crochets et à crampons pour clôtures) de ce tarif, dont les taxes continueront à demeurer en vigueur. Il y est apporté en outre les modifications ci-après :

La taxe sur le jus de raisins, établie par la loi du 30 décembre 1904, sera perçue au kilogramme brut :

	<i>Rcis.</i>
Race asine, mulassière et chevaline, à l'exception des animaux reproducteurs et d'élevage qui sont exempts.....tête.....	60,000
Viande de mouton conservée par un procédé frigorifique.....kilogramme..	200
Paille de seigle, de blé, d'avoine et d'autres pour caisses et conditionnements divers.....do....	200
Charqui.....do.....	200
Papier sur bobines pour protéger les journaux imprimés sur machines rotatives.....do....	10
Fil végétal (sisal) pour moissonneuses-lieuses.....do....	40

	<i>Reis.</i>
Automobiles (voitures ou canots) pour services industriels et le transport de matériaux et de marchandises.....	5 p. et.
Chinosol (groupe du lysol), si d'après l'analyse officielle il ne peut être employé que comme désinfectant (taux 25 pour cent).....	kilogramme... 600
Bille de peuplier, asp, tremble, et autres bois blancs pour la fabrication des brins d'allumettes, mètre cube.....	20.000
Rubans métalliques et enveloppes vitrifiables, blancs ou de couleurs pour écranique ou fer (taux 30 pour cent).....	kilogramme... 60
Ruberoid, assimilé aux plaques galvanisées pour toitures.....	do... 100
Machines à écrire, linotypes et totalisateurs.....	assimilation

ART. 2. Le mode de perception du droit à l'importation est régi par le paragraphe 111 de l'article 2 de la loi du 30 décembre 1905, sauf les modifications ci-après:

1°. En ce qui concerne les produits du No. 124 (bières) du tarif on appliquera les dispositions de la loi du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1906.

2°. La cote de 50 pour cent or sera perçue tant que le change se maintiendra au-dessus de 14 *pence* par 1,000 *reis* pendant trente jours consécutifs; elle cessera d'être perçue lorsque, dans la même période, le change sera au-dessous de 14 *pence*. A cet effet on prendra la moyenne du change pendant trente jours; il sera perçu 35 pour cent or lorsque le change sera à 14 *pence* ou au-dessous.

## COSTA RICA.

### VISA GRATUIT DES FACTURES CONSULAIRES.

D'après l'article 8 de la nouvelle loi consulaire approuvée par la Chambre des Députés et parue au journal officiel de Costa Rica du 30 janvier 1907, les factures consulaires seront visées gratuitement à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> mars prochain. La valeur du visa des factures a été substituée par un impôt que les commerçants destinataires doivent acquitter dans les douanes de la République.

## CUBA.

### ARRIVAGES À NEW YORK DE BOIS DE CÈDRE ET D'ACAJOU EN 1906.

Voici, d'après les chiffres donnés à la *Cuba Review and Bulletin* pour le mois d'avril 1907, les quantités de billes d'acajou et de pièces de bois de cèdre venant de Cuba à destination du port de New York pendant les années 1905 et 1906.

Année.	Acajou.	Cèdre.
1905.....	14,628	88,350
1906.....	31,063	136,449

Les prix de l'acajou ont varié de 8 à 12 cents, ceux du bois de Santiago ont atteint le prix le plus élevé. Les prix du cèdre ont varié de 11 à 14 cents, le bois de Santa Cruz, de Santiago et de Manzanillo rapportant le prix le plus élevé.

#### SITUATION DE L'ILE DES PINS AU POINT DE VUE NATIONAL.

Voici la décision rendue par la Cour Suprême des Etats-Unis le 8 avril 1907:

"L'Ile des Pins fait partie de Cuba et, par conséquent, est un pays étranger d'après le sens mentionné dans la clause du décret douanier de 1897. Les importations qui en proviennent sont sujettes aux lois douanières des Etats-Unis."

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## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1160 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de mars 1907 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de mars 1907, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mars ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mai.

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## HAÏTI.

### CONVENTION COMMERCIALE AVEC LA FRANCE.

"Le Moniteur," journal officiel de la République d'Haïti, publie dans son numéro du 20 février 1907 la nouvelle convention commerciale conclue entre la France et la République d'Haïti le 30 janvier 1907, à Port-au-Prince, qui est ainsi conçue.

ARTICLE I. Les denrées et produits énumérés dans le tableau A annexé à la présente convention, originaires de la République d'Haïti, bénéficieront, à leur importation en France et en Algérie, des taxes de douane les plus réduites, applicables aux denrées et produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.



ART. II. Les produits naturels et fabriqués, énumérés dans le tableau B annexé à la présente convention, originaires de France et d'Algérie, bénéficieront, à leur importation dans la République d'Haïti, d'une réduction de  $33\frac{1}{3}$  pour cent (soit le tiers) sur l'ensemble des droits principaux; de ceux de wharfage, de pesage, de visa, et des surtaxes de 50 pour cent et de  $33\frac{1}{3}$  pour cent qui sont inscrits au tarif minimum haïtien, tel que ledit tarif minimum est fixé par la loi du 6 septembre 1906.

ART. III. Les vins français importés en barriques paieront un cinquième du droit actuel.

Les vins de champagne et ceux dits mousseux paieront le tiers du droit actuel.

ART. IV. Pour être admis aux régimes de faveur stipulés par les articles 1, 2 et 3, les denrées, produits et marchandises des deux pays devront être accompagnés de certificats d'origine.

Les certificats d'origine sont délivrés soit sur le vu de la déclaration présentée par le producteur ou le fabricant des produits ou par son mandataire, mentionnant que les marchandises sont bien des produits de sa fabrique ou de son industrie, soit sur la déclaration d'un négociant patenté présentant des factures authentiques relatives à la marchandise.

Les certificats d'origine mentionneront outre le nombre, les marques, numéros, poids brut et contenu des colis, le nom, la résidence et le domicile du producteur ou fabricant lorsque celui-ci en aura fait directement la demande. Si les certificats d'origine sont délivrés sur la demande d'un mandataire, on y ajoutera les mêmes références relatives à celui-ci; s'ils sont délivrés sur la demande d'un négociant patenté, on indiquera son nom, sa résidence et son domicile.

Les certificats d'origine délivrés en France comporteront en outre la mention par la douane du port d'embarquement que les marchandises ne proviennent ni de transit ni d'entrepôts.

ART. V. Les droits principaux du tarif douanier haïtien pour les articles énumérés au tableau B, ceux applicables aux vins français de toute origine et le droit de tonnage, ne seront pas augmentés pendant toute la durée de la présente convention. Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à se faire bénéficier de tout avantage, de toute réduction de droit de douane que l'une d'elles pourra consentir en faveur d'une tierce puissance sur les denrées, produits et marchandises énumérés aux tableaux A et B annexés à la présente convention.

ART. VI. La présente convention sera ratifiée par les deux Gouvernements aussitôt que faire se pourra, les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris. Elle entrera en vigueur un mois après la date de l'échange des ratifications et demeurera en application pendant une période de trois années à dater de sa mise à exécution.

Six mois avant l'expiration de ladite période de trois années, celle des deux Parties contractantes qui aura l'intention de ne pas prolonger au-delà les effets de la présente convention devra notifier expressément l'autre Partie contractante. Dans le cas où cette notification n'aurait été faite à l'époque précitée ni par l'une ou l'autre des deux Parties contractantes, la présente convention restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de six mois après la dénonciation qui en serait faite ultérieurement.

ART. ADDITIONNEL. En raison de l'impossibilité de procéder avant le 31 janvier 1907 à l'échange des ratifications de la convention de commerce signée à la date de ce jour, le Gouvernement haïtien prend l'engagement de mettre provisoirement en vigueur les dispositions de ladite convention à partir de la date susindiquée. De son côté, le Gouvernement de la République Française, conformément aux stipulations de la loi du 20 février 1903, appliquera à titre provisoire aux denrées et produits d'Haïti les taxes inscrites à son tarif minimum pour ces denrées et produits.

Afin d'éviter dans l'avenir toute fausse interprétation de l'Article II de la convention commerciale signée à Port-au-Prince le 30 janvier 1907, il est bien entendu qu'en cas de modifications apportées au tarif actuel des droits, les marchandises françaises énumérées au tableau B annexé à ladite convention seront toujours dégrevées, par rapport aux marchandises similaires étrangères, dans la même proportion de 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  pour cent (un tiers sur le montant global du bordereau).

Marchandises originaires de la République d'Haïti qui bénéficieront, à leur importation en France, des taxes les plus réduites.

TABLEAU A.

Articles du tarif français.	Marchandises.
138.....	Bois d'ébénisterie.
140.....	Bois de teinture.
96.....	Café.
97.....	Cacao.
119.....	Caoutchouc ou gutta-percha brut ou refondu en masse.
33.....	Cire (animale) brute, y compris la crasse de cire, déchets de cire.
141.....	Coton en laine, coton non égrené.
148.....	Coques de cocos et eslebasacs vides.
99.....	Chocolat.
Ex. 67.....	Cornes de bétail, brut.
150.....	Dividivis.
63.....	Ecailles de tortues.
Ex. 59.....	Éponges, brut.
126 ter.....	Ecorces d'orange, de citron et autres de la même famille.
Ex. 88.....	Graines de coton, de pommes d'acajou, amandes et pulpes de coco.
Ex. 114.....	Gomme de gaiac.
Ex. 110.....	Huile de palmes, de coco, de touloucouma, d'ilipé, de palmiste.
Ex. 170.....	Latamier.
38.....	Miel.
64.....	Os et sabots de bétail, brut.
21.....	Peaux brutes, fraîches ou sèches, grandes ou petites.
100.....	Piments.
Ex. 26.....	Plumes de parures brutes.
Ex. 144.....	Pite.
Ex. 85.....	Pistaches.
Ex. 86.....	Ananas en conserve.
Ex. 84.....	Citrons, oranges, cédrats, mandarines, noix de coco fraîches, avocats, ananas bananes, mangues.
174.....	Rhum et tafia.

## TABLEAU B.

Marchandises françaises qui bénéficieront, à leur importation dans la République d'Haïti, d'une détaxe de 33½ pour cent prévue par la Convention Franco-Haïtienne du 30 janvier 1907:

Ameublement et objets d'art, articles de cave, articles militaires, articles religieux, balances, bâtiments, bijouterie fausse et fine, biscuits, boissons, boîtes vides et sacs en carton ou en papier, bougies, broserie, binteloterie, caractères d'imprimerie, châles de toutes sortes, chapellerie, chaudronnerie, chemiserie, bonneterie, ganterie, cirages, confectons, confiserie, conserves alimentaires, cordonnerie, corsets, coutellerie, cuirs et peaux préparées, eaux minérales, essences pour la fabrication des savons, parfums et liqueurs, éventails, faiences et porcelaines, fromages, huiles, images assorties, instruments, jouets, lampisterie, légumes et fruits, librairie, papeterie, lingerie, mercerie, miroiterie, modes, monuments funéraires, optique, papiers peints, parapluies, parfumerie, pâtes alimentaires, peignes, peintures, pipes, presse d'imprimerie, produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques, prunes et pruneaux, quincaillerie, sacs, savons, sellerie, tabac, tissus, vinaigre, verrerie.

**MOUVEMENT COMMERCIAL DE L'ANNÉE FISCALE 1904-5.**

D'après un exposé général de la situation de la République d'Haïti, publié dans "Le Moniteur" du 16 mars 1907, le mouvement commercial de ce pays, d'octobre 1904 à septembre 1905, fait ressortir les résultats suivants:

Les marchandises de toutes provenances débarquées dans les onze ports ouverts sont évaluées à 3,871,061.39 piastres or, suivant le détail ci-après:

	Piastres.
Etats-Unis.....	2,746,851.00
France.....	406,076.96
Angleterre.....	509,793.01
Allemagne.....	88,116.58
Autres pays.....	120,223.84
Total.....	3,871,061.39

En comparant ce montant avec celui de l'exercice 1903-4, qui était de 3,753,934.35 piastres, il est constaté, en faveur de l'exercice 1904-5, une plus-value de 117,126.84 piastres or.

La statistique fait ressortir que, dans le cours de l'exercice 1904-5, le mouvement commercial s'est augmenté avec les pays suivants:

	Piastres.
Etats-Unis.....	282,351.98
France.....	12,827.65
Autres pays.....	151,167.06
Total.....	446,346.69

Mais avec les suivants il y a en diminution:

Allemagne.....	215,420.36
Autres pays.....	113,799.49
Total.....	329,219.85

D'où il résulte une différence de 117,126.84 piastres, lesquelles représentent par conséquent une augmentation de la consommation pendant les douze mois de 1904-5.

Les espèces monnayées expédiées de New York aux onze ports ouverts dans le cours des six mois de l'exercice 1904-5 se montent à la somme de 223,123.65 piastres or.

Les denrées et produits expédiés à l'étranger par les onze douanes sont évalués à 8,967,862 piastres (monnaie nationale), tandis que ceux exportés dans le cours de l'exercice 1903-4 étaient estimés à 17,871,925.97 piastres, d'où une différence de 8,904,063.97 piastres, soit 50 pour cent près en faveur de l'exercice 1903-4.

Ce sont les produits suivants qui accusent une diminution dans les quantités exportées: Café, campêche, racines de campêche, bois jaune, bois de cèdre, cacao, acajou, cuir de bœuf, peaux de chèvre, cire, vieux cuivre, miel, animaux, gomme de gambia.

Par contre les denrées et produits suivants ont été exportés en plus grandes quantités: Bois de gambia, pite, cornes, écorces d'oranges, coton.

On signale l'accroissement continu de l'exportation des graines de coton. En 1904-5 il a été expédié la quantité de 48,876 sacs de ce produit, quand en 1903-4 il avait été embarqué 31,312 sacs, soit donc une différence de 17,564 sacs. Les plus minutieuses précautions étant prises pour empêcher les fraudes, il faut croire que cet accroissement a sa source principale dans l'augmentation de notre production cotonnière.

#### CONCESSION POUR L'EXPLOITATION DES MINÉRAIS DE FER.

"Le Moniteur," journal officiel de la République d'Haïti, publie dans son numéro du 6 mars 1907 les conditions de la concession accordée dernièrement par le Gouvernement à M. le général F. EUGÈNE MAGLOIRE pour le droit exclusif et le privilège d'exploiter, dans les conditions prévues par la loi, le gisement de minerais de fer de la Commune de Limonade dans le périmètre, concédé antérieurement à M. TURENNE LECONTE et déchu pour inexécution des engagements contractés envers l'Etat.

Pour d'autres métaux qui pourraient se trouver dans le même périmètre concédé, le concessionnaire aura nécessairement la préférence de concession.

Avant d'ouvrir l'exploitation et dans les six mois après la publication du présent marché dans le journal officiel, le concessionnaire

ou ses ayants-droit déposeront à la Trésorerie Nationale un cautionnement de \$1,000 (or américain) en espèces; ce cautionnement sera remboursé sans intérêt au bout de trois ans si l'exploitation est commencée. Si pour une cause quelconque le concessionnaire renonçait à donner suite à l'exploitation de la concession, le cautionnement restera la propriété de l'Etat.

Le concessionnaire ou ses ayants-droit, de même que le personnel employé par eux, seront exempts de tout impôt de patente. Seront exonérés des droits d'entrée tout le matériel et tous les ustensiles indispensables que le concessionnaire ou ses ayants-droit introduiront dans le pays pour l'exploitation de la mine qui leur est concédée. Le concessionnaire pourra constituer une société anonyme par actions dans les formes et selon les règles édictées par le Code de Commerce sur la matière.

Le concessionnaire ou ses ayants-droit paieront à l'Etat une redevance fixe et une redevance proportionnelle, ainsi que la loi le prescrit. La redevance fixe est établie à \$2 or américain par kilomètre carré et par an. La période de paiement commence à courir à partir du commencement de l'exploitation. La redevance proportionnelle est de 5 pour cent du produit net et elle sera payée au Gouvernement à son choix, soit en nature soit en espèces (monnaie d'or), mais après réception des comptes de vente qui lui seront communiqués. Ces comptes de ventes devront porter le visa du représentant de l'Etat haïtien dans les centres industriels où se seront effectués la vente et le traitement des minerais.

#### CONCESSION POUR L'EXPLOITATION DES MINES DE MANGANÈSE.

"Le Moniteur" haïtien du 2 mars 1907, publie les termes de la concession accordée à M. ALEXANDRE POUJOL pour l'exploitation du gisement de minerais de manganèse dans l'arrondissement des Coteaux. Les conditions de cette concession sont les mêmes que celles de la concession des minerais de fer dont il est fait mention dans ce BULLETIN.

## PANAMA.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

D'après la *Gaceta Oficial* on a apporté les modifications douanières suivantes à la loi fiscale panaméenne No. 88 du 5 juillet:

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les marchandises suivantes importées dans le pays et grevées d'impôts spéciaux paieront:

1<sup>o</sup>. L'opium, huit *balboas* <sup>a</sup> le kilogramme. Cet impôt pourra être mis en adjudication pendant quatre ans.

<sup>a</sup> Le *balbou* vaut 5 francs or.

2°. Le tabac brut ou pressé en tablettes pour être travaillé, fumé ou mâché, cinquante centimes de *balboa* le kilogramme:

3°. Le tabac travaillé en cigares, en feuilles ou haché, un *balboa* cinquante le kilogramme.

4°. Les cigarettes, un *balboa* le kilogramme.

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ART. 2. La bijouterie de toute classe: Les perles et pierres précieuses, les articles manufacturés d'or, d'argent, platine et cristal; les ornements de bronze et articles argentés comme les vaisselles, etc.; les soies de toute classe; les porcelaines fines comme celles de Sèvres, Dresde, Chine, Japon; etc., la parfumerie et les savons parfumés paieront 15 pour cent sur la valeur de la facture.

Cet article ne prendra effet qu'après que le Pouvoir exécutif aura pris les mesures nécessaires pour que les intérêts fiscaux de la République n'en souffrent pas.

ART. 3. Autorise le Pouvoir exécutif à grever l'importation du sucre blanc, raffiné et centrifuge d'un droit de deux centimes de *balboa* par kilogramme<sup>b</sup>, tant qu'il ne fonctionnera pas dans le pays des sucreries dont la production sera de 2,500,000 kilogrammes par an au moins.

ART. 4. Le droit d'enregistrement des brevets d'invention sera de cinq *balboas* pour chaque année de licence, qui sera payé par le requérant en une seule fois ou par annuité anticipée.

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## VENEZUELA.

### VAPEURS POUR LE TRANSPORT DES BESTIAUX À CUBA ET À PANAMA.

La *Gaceta Oficial* publie dans son numéro du 8 mars 1907 les conditions d'un arrangement fait entre Señor J. O. NAUCCO et le Gouvernement du Venezuela. D'après cet arrangement les ports de Cuba et de Panama seront en communication constante avec Puerto Cabello et Guanta au Venezuela pour le transport des bestiaux.

On a réservé pour faire le service cinq vapeurs qui peuvent transporter chacun 1,000 têtes de bétail au moins.

On a choisi le 15 avril pour l'inauguration du service qui, d'après cet arrangement, aura pendant un an le monopole qu'on pourra prolonger pour une autre année. On a fixé comme prix de passage entre le Venezuela et les ports de Cuba et de Panama un taux minimum d'environ \$5 par tête pour le bétail et de \$15 pour les voyageurs.

Cet arrangement ne peut être transféré ni à un gouvernement étranger ni à une compagnie ou individu n'étant pas du pays.

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<sup>b</sup> Ce droit est de 8 piastres le quintal.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL  
LIBRARY DURING APRIL, 1907.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE IMPUESTOS INTERNOS: Informe sobre el régimen ó impuesto al alcohol por el administrador de impuestos internos, Rufino Varela. Precedido de las solicitudes pidiendo rebaja del impuesto. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la "Revista de Impuestos Internos," 1905. 78 p. 8°.
- Informe sobre el impuesto al azúcar por el administrador de impuestos internos Rufino Varela. Precedido de la solicitud del centro azucarero. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la "Revista de Impuestos Internos," 1905. 31 p. 8°.
- Informe sobre el régimen establecido para la fabricación, importación y venta de vinos por el administrador de impuestos internos Rufino Varela. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la "Revista de Impuestos Internos," 1905. 67 p. 8°.
- Nuevo régimen para la venta de cigarros. Informe del administrador de impuestos internos, Rufino Varela. Petición al Ministerio de Hacienda. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la "Revista de Impuestos Internos," 1906. 42 p. 8°.
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- Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.  
 El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Official paper.)  
 \*Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.  
 Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras.  
 Monthly.

## ITALY.

- Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

## MEXICO.

- El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.  
 Anales del Museo Nacional de México. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Estadística. Merida. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Boletín Oficial del Distrito sur de la Baja California. La Paz. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Secretaría de Fomento, colonización é industria. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.  
 El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.  
 \*El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Mexican Herald. Mexico. Daily. (Filed for one year.)  
 Mexican Investor. Mexico. Weekly.  
 Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo. Mexico.  
 Weekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, Mexico.  
 Semiweekly.  
 \*Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, Mexico.  
 Semiweekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, Mexico.  
 Semiweekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
 Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

- The American. Bluefields. Weekly.  
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

1298 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

PANAMA.

- Gaceta Oficial. Panama. Daily.  
Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.  
\*La República. Panama. Weekly.  
Registro Judicial, Organó del Poder Judicial de la República. Panama. Irregular.

PARAGUAY.

- \*Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asuncion. Semi-monthly.  
Diario Oficial. Asuncion. Daily.  
Paraguay Rundschau. Asuncion. Weekly.  
\*Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asuncion. Monthly.  
Revue Commerciale. Assumption. Semimonthly.

PERU.

- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.  
Boletín de Minas, Industrias y Construcciones. Lima. Monthly.  
Boletín del Ministerio de Fomento. Dirección de Fomento. Lima. Monthly.  
—— Dirección de Obras Públicas. Lima. Monthly.  
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.  
\*Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Lima. Monthly.  
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Lima. Monthly.  
\*El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
\*El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.  
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.  
\*Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

- Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio Filipina. Manila. Monthly.  
El Mercantil. Manila. Daily.  
Oficial Gazette. Manila. Weekly. (Also issued in Spanish.)

PORTO RICO.

- La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.

EL SALVADOR.

- Anales del Museo Nacional. San Salvador. Monthly.  
Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística. San Salvador. Irregular.  
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.  
\*Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

- American Druggist. New York. Semimonthly.  
American Exporter. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)  
\*American Historical Review. New York. Quarterly.  
American Made Goods. New York. Quarterly.  
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.

- Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia. Bimonthly.
- El Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Monthly.
- Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.
- Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
- Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
- Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
- Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
- Buyer's Index. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)
- Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
- El Comercio. New York. Monthly.
- Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
- Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
- Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
- Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.
- Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
- Engineering News. New York. Weekly.
- Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
- Exporters and Importers Journal. New York. Monthly.
- Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
- Independent (The). New York. Weekly.
- India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
- Journal of Geography. New York. Monthly.
- Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
- Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
- Mines and Minerals. Scranton, Pa. Monthly.
- Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.
- Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
- Monthly Consular and Trade Reports. (Department of Commerce and Labor.) Washington. Monthly.
- National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
- North American Review. New York. Monthly.
- Las Novedades. New York. Weekly.
- Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
- Pan-American Review. New York. Monthly.
- Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.
- Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
- Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
- Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
- Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
- Tea and Coffee Trade Journal. New York. Monthly.
- United States Tobacco Journal. New York. Weekly.
- World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.
- World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

- Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
- \*Montevideo Times. Montevideo. Daily.
- Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay. Montevideo. Monthly.
- Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

Boletín de Estadística. Caracas. Monthly.  
El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.  
El Heraldo Industrial. Caracas. Semimonthly  
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
\*Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

ADDITIONS TO THE PERIODICAL FILES DURING APRIL, 1907.

Bankers' Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
Boletín de las cámaras de comercio, industria y navegación y de las cámaras agrícolas.  
Madrid. Monthly.  
Journal of American History. New Haven, Conn. Quarterly.  
El Progreso Latino. Mexico. Weekly.  
La Razón. Buenos Aires. Daily.  
Revista de la Liga de Defensa Comercial. Buenos Aires. Semimonthly.  
Sarmiento. Buenos Aires. Daily.  
Tribuna. Buenos Aires. Daily.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Countries.	Names.	Residence.
Argentine Republic..	Señor Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos .....	Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia .....	Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivián <sup>a</sup> .....	La Paz.
Brazil .....	Dezembargador Antonio Bezerra .....	Pará.
	Firmino da Silva .....	Florianopolis.
Chile.....	Señor Don Moisés Vargas .....	Santiago.
Colombia.....	Señor Don Rufino Gutiérrez.....	Bogotá.
Costa Rica .....	Señor Don Manuel Aragón .....	San José.
Cuba .....	Señor Don Antonio S. de Bustamante .....	Havana.
	Señor Don Lincoln de Zayas.....	Havana.
Dominican Republic.	Señor Don José Gabriel García <sup>b</sup> .....	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador.....	Señor Don Francisco Andrade Marín.....	Quito.
	Señor Don Luis Alberto Carbo .....	Guayaquil.
Guatemala.....	Señor Don Antonio Batres Jáuregui.....	Guatemala City.
	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar .....	Guatemala City.
Haiti.....	Monsieur Georges Sylvain .....	Port au Prince.
Honduras .....	Señor Don E. Constantino Fiallos .....	Tegueigalpa.
Mexico.....	Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra.....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas .....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Fernando Ferrari Pérez .....	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua .....	Señor Don José D. Gámez.....	Managua.
Paraguay .....	Señor Don José S. Decoud .....	Asunción.
Panama .....	Señor Don Samuel Lewis.....	Panama.
	Señor Don Ramón M. Valdés.....	Panama.
Peru .....	Señor Don Alejandro Garland .....	Lima.
Salvador.....	Señor Dr. Don Salvador Gallegos .....	San Salvador.
Uruguay.....	Señor Don José I. Schiffiano .....	Montevideo.
Venezuela .....	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeta Rosales.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo.....	Caracas.

<sup>a</sup> Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.  
<sup>b</sup> Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

## LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

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### AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil .....	Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, Office of Embassy, 1710 H street, Washington, D. C.
Mexico .....	Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic .....	Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, Office of Legation, 2108 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Bolivia .....	Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Office of Legation, 1633 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Chile .....	Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER-MARTÍNEZ, Absent.
Colombia .....	Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES, Office of Legation, 1312 Twenty-first street NW., Washington, D. C.
Costa Rica .....	Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Office of Legation, 1329 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.
Cuba .....	Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Office of Legation, "The Wyoming," Washington, D. C.
Ecuador .....	Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Absent. Office of Legation, 1222 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
Guatemala .....	Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Haiti .....	Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
Honduras .....	Señor Dr. Don JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Absent.
Nicaragua .....	Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
Panama .....	Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, Absent. Señor Don JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO, Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Peru .....	Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Office of Legation, 2171 Florida avenue, Washington, D. C.
Salvador .....	Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Office of Legation, "The Arlington."
Uruguay .....	Señor Dr. Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Office of Legation, 1416 Twenty-first street, Washington, D. C.

### MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic .....	Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT, "The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.
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### CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Chile .....	Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Office of Legation, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.
Honduras .....	Señor Dr. SALVADOR CÓRDOVA, Office of Legation, care of Consulate-General of Honduras, New York City.
Venezuela .....	Señor Don AGUSTO F. PULIDO, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.

## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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### AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil .....	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro
Mexico .....	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic .....	A. M. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia .....	WILLIAM B. SOBSBY, La Paz.
Chile .....	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia .....	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica .....	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba .....	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador .....	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala .....	JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Guatemala City.
Haiti .....	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras .....	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua .....	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama .....	HERBERT G. SQUIRES, Panama.
Paraguay .....	(See Uruguay.)
Peru .....	LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador .....	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay .....	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela .....	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

### MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic.....	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
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## RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each.....	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	5
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Samples of merchandise.....	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed* packages are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (1 pound 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.



FOREIGN MAILS.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. <sup>a</sup>		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.		Currency of country.		Currency of country.			
	Cen- times.	Cen- times.	Cen- times.	Cen- times.	Cen- times.	Cen- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	4 centavos.....	15	30 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	50 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	30 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	400 reis.....	400 reis.
Colombia.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Cuba <sup>b</sup> .....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7 1/2	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	35	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	40	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	24 pence.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.....	50	3 centimes de gourde.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	10 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.....	30	5 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	22 centavos.....	55	6 centavos.....	20	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	6 centavos.....	20	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico <sup>b</sup> .....	11 centavos.....	35	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	50 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Venezuela.....	5 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	50	7 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents.....	5 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents-Dutch.....	50	4 cents-Dutch.....	15	5 cents-Dutch.....	10	10 cents-Dutch.....	10 cents-Dutch.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

<sup>a</sup>The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

<sup>b</sup>United States domestic rates and conditions.

## PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAI LS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
Bolivia .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Ecuador .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20		
Guatemala .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhulen, and Puerto Barrios.
Guyana, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans .....	Belize.
Mexico .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd.	MEXICO—Continued.
<i>Bahia Blanca.</i>	<i>Santiago.</i>	Monterey.
Buenos Ayres.	<i>Sanchez.</i>	Nogales.
<i>Cordoba.</i>	Santo Domingo.	Nuevo Laredo.
Rosario.	ECUADOR—	<i>Oaxaca.</i>
BRAZIL—	<i>Bahia de Caracas.</i>	<i>Parral.</i>
<i>Aracaju.</i>	<i>Esmeraldas.</i>	Progreso.
Bahia.	<i>Guayaquil.</i>	<i>Puebla.</i>
<i>Ceara.</i>	<i>Manatí.</i>	Saltillo.
<i>Marcia.</i>	GUATEMALA—	<i>San Luis Potosí.</i>
<i>Manaos.</i>	<i>Champico.</i>	<i>Sicra Majada.</i>
<i>Macanhão.</i>	Guatemala.	Tampico.
<i>Natal.</i>	Livington.	<i>Tlacoahpan.</i>
Paris.	<i>Ocos.</i>	<i>Topolobampo.</i>
Pernambuco.	<i>San José de Guatemala.</i>	Torreón.
Río de Janeiro.	HAITI—	Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.
<i>Río Grande do Sul.</i>	<i>Aux Cayes.</i>	Veracruz.
Santos.	Cape Haitien.	<i>Victoria.</i>
<i>Victoria.</i>	Gonaves.	<i>Zaragoza.</i>
CHILE—	<i>Jacmel.</i>	NICARAGUA—
<i>Antofagasta.</i>	<i>Jerenie.</i>	<i>Bluefields.</i>
<i>Arica.</i>	<i>Mirapaine.</i>	Cape Gracias á Dios.
<i>Caldera.</i>	<i>Petit Guire.</i>	<i>Cariato.</i>
<i>Coyinabo.</i>	Port au Prince.	Managua.
<i>Conchal.</i>	<i>Port de Paix.</i>	<i>Matagalpa.</i>
<i>Iquique.</i>	<i>St. Marc.</i>	San Juan del Norte.
<i>Punta Arenas.</i>	HONDURAS—	<i>San Juan del Sur.</i>
<i>Tulohuano.</i>	<i>Amoyuta.</i>	PANAMA—
<i>Valdivia.</i>	<i>Bonteca.</i>	<i>Bocas del Toro.</i>
Valparaiso.	<i>Celba.</i>	Colon.
COLOMBIA—	Puerto Cortes.	<i>David.</i>
Barranquilla.	<i>San Juanito.</i>	Panamá.
Bogotá.	<i>San Pedro Sula.</i>	<i>Santiago.</i>
<i>Bucaramanga.</i>	Tegucigalpa.	PARAGUAY—
<i>Cali.</i>	<i>Tela.</i>	<i>Asunción.</i>
Cartagena.	<i>Trujillo.</i>	PERU—
<i>Cucuta.</i>	<i>Riojan.</i>	Callao.
<i>Honda.</i>	<i>Tulla.</i>	<i>Chimbote.</i>
<i>Santa Marta.</i>	MEXICO—	<i>Eten.</i>
<i>Quibdo.</i>	Acapulco.	<i>Iquitos.</i>
COSTA RICA—	Aguascalientes.	<i>Mollendo.</i>
Puerto Limon.	<i>Alamos.</i>	<i>Paita.</i>
<i>Punta Arenas.</i>	<i>Campeche.</i>	<i>Salaverry.</i>
San José.	<i>Camanca.</i>	SALVADOR—
CUBA—	Chihuahua.	<i>Acajuta.</i>
<i>Bancas.</i>	Ciudad Juarez.	<i>La Libertad.</i>
<i>Baracoa.</i>	Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.	<i>La Unión.</i>
<i>Cibarron.</i>	<i>Cotacacoles.</i>	San Salvador.
<i>Cardenas.</i>	Durango.	FRUGUAY—
Cienfuegos.	Ensenada.	<i>Montevideo.</i>
<i>Habana.</i>	<i>Frontera.</i>	VENEZUELA—
<i>Manzanillo.</i>	<i>Guadaluajara.</i>	<i>Barcelona.</i>
<i>Matanzas.</i>	<i>Guauajuto.</i>	<i>Caracas.</i>
<i>Nuevitas.</i>	<i>Guaymas.</i>	<i>Carapano.</i>
<i>Sagua la Grande.</i>	<i>Hermosillo.</i>	<i>Ciudad Bolívar.</i>
<i>Santa Clara.</i>	<i>Jalapa.</i>	<i>Coro.</i>
Santiago.	<i>Laguna de Terminos.</i>	La Guayra.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—	<i>La Paz.</i>	Maracaibo.
<i>Azuá.</i>	Manzanillo.	Puerto Cabello.
<i>Macaris.</i>	Matamoras.	<i>Tovar.</i>
<i>Monte Christi.</i>	Mazatlan.	<i>Valera.</i>
<i>Puerto Plata.</i>	Mexico.	



## CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

<b>GUATEMALA—Continued.</b>			
Kansas.....	Kansas City.		
Kentucky.....	Louisville.		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Texas.....	Galveston.		
Washington.....	Seattle.		
<b>HAITI.</b>			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
Georgia.....	Savannah.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Maine.....	Bangor.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
New York.....	New York City.		
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.		
Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.		
	San Juan.		
<b>HONDURAS.</b>			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
California.....	Los Angeles.		
	San Diego.		
	San Francisco.		
	Chicago.		
Illinois.....	Kansas City.		
Kansas.....	Louisville.		
Kentucky.....	New Orleans.		
Louisiana.....	Baltimore.		
Maryland.....	Detroit.		
Michigan.....	St. Louis.		
Missouri.....	New York City.		
New York.....	Cincinnati.		
Ohio.....	Philadelphia.		
Pennsylvania.....	Galveston.		
Texas.....	Seattle.		
Washington.....			
<b>MEXICO.</b>			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
Arizona.....	Bisbee.		
	Clifton.		
	Douglas.		
	Naco.		
	Nogales.		
	Phoenix.		
	Solomonsville.		
	Tucson.		
	Yuma.		
California.....	Calexico.		
	Los Angeles.		
	San Diego.		
	San Francisco.		
Canal Zone.....	Ancon.		
Colorado.....	Denver.		
Florida.....	Pensacola.		
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Kentucky.....	Louisville.		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.		
Missouri.....	Kansas City.		
	St. Louis.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.		
Oregon.....	Portland.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		
Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.		
	Ponce.		
	San Juan.		
Texas.....	Brownsville.		
	Engle Pass.		
	El Paso.		
	Galveston.		
	Laredo.		
	Port Arthur.		
	Rio Grande City.		
	Sabine Pass.		
	San Antonio.		
	Solomonsville.		
<b>MEXICO—Continued.</b>			
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
Washington.....	Tocoma.		
<b>HICARAGUA.</b>			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
California.....	Los Angeles.		
	San Diego.		
	San Francisco.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Kansas.....	Kansas City.		
Kentucky.....	Louisville.		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Michigan.....	Detroit.		
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		
Porto Rico.....	Ponce.		
	San Juan.		
Texas.....	Galveston.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
	Newport News.		
Washington.....	Seattle.		
<b>PANAMA.</b>			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
California.....	San Francisco.		
Georgia.....	Atlanta.		
Hawaii.....	Hilo.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Tennessee.....	Chattanooga.		
Texas.....	Galveston.		
	Port Arthur.		
Washington.....	Puget Sound.		
<b>PARAGUAY.</b>			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
Delaware.....	Wilmington.		
District of Columbia.....	Washington.		
Georgia.....	Savannah.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Michigan.....	Detroit.		
Missouri.....	Kansas City.		
	St. Louis.		
New Jersey.....	Newark.		
	Trenton.		
New York.....	Buffalo.		
	New York City.		
	Rochester.		
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
	Richmond.		
<b>PERU.</b>			
California.....	Los Angeles.		
	San Diego.		
	San Francisco.		
Canal Zone.....	Panama.		
Georgia.....	Savannah.		
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Oregon.....	Portland.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
South Carolina.....	Charleston.		
Washington.....	Port Townsend.		

## CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

<b>SALVADOR.</b>		<b>URUGUAY—Continued.</b>	
California .....	Sau Diego. Sau Francisco. New Orleans.	Mississippi .....	Pascagoula. St. Louis.
Louisiana .....	Boston.	New York .....	New York City.
Massachusetts .....	St. Louis.	Ohio .....	Cincinnati.
Missouri .....	New York City.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
New York .....		Philippine Islands .....	Manila.
		South Carolina .....	Charleston.
		Texas .....	Galveston.
<b>URUGUAY.</b>			Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Virginia .....	Norfolk.
California .....	San Francisco.		Richmond.
Florida .....	Apalachicola. Fernandina. Jacksonville. Pensacola.	<b>VENEZUELA.</b>	
	Brunswick. St. Augustine.	California .....	San Francisco.
Georgia .....	Savannah.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
	Chicago.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
Illinois .....	New Orleans.	New York .....	New York City.
Louisiana .....	Bangor.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
Maine .....	Calais.	Philippine Islands .....	Cebu.
	Portland.	Porto Rico .....	Arecibo.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.		Mayaguez.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.		Ponce.
			San Juan.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are .....	Metric .....	0.02471 acre.
Arroba .....	Paraguay .....	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry) .....	Argentine Republic .....	25.3171 pounds.
Do .....	Brazil .....	32.38 pounds.
Do .....	Cuba .....	25.3664 pounds.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid) .....	Cuba and Venezuela .....	4.263 gallons.
Barril .....	Argentine Republic and Mexico .....	20.0787 gallons.
Carga .....	Mexico and Salvador .....	300 pounds.
Centaro .....	Central America .....	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra .....	Argentine Republic .....	4.2 acres.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	78.9 yards.
Do .....	Paraguay (square) .....	8.077 square feet.
Do .....	Uruguay .....	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter .....	Metric .....	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry) .....	Central America .....	1.5745 bushels.
Do .....	Chile .....	2.575 bushels.
Do .....	Cuba .....	1.599 bushels.
Do .....	Mexico .....	1.54728 bushels.
Do .....	Uruguay (double) .....	7.776 bushels.
Do .....	Uruguay (single) .....	3.888 bushels.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	1.599 bushels.
Frasco .....	Argentine Republic .....	2.5096 quarts.
Do .....	Mexico .....	2.5 quarts.
Gram .....	Metric .....	15.432 grains.
Hectare .....	do .....	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry) .....	do .....	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid) .....	do .....	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo) .....	do .....	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer .....	do .....	0.621376 mile.
League (land) .....	Paraguay .....	4.633 acres.
Libra .....	Argentine Republic .....	1.0127 pounds.
Do .....	Central America .....	1.043 pounds.
Do .....	Chile .....	1.014 pounds.
Do .....	Cuba .....	1.0161 pounds.
Do .....	Mexico .....	1.01465 pounds.
Do .....	Peru .....	1.0143 pounds.
Do .....	Uruguay .....	1.0143 pounds.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	1.0161 pounds.
Liter .....	Metric .....	1.0567 quarts.
Livre .....	Gniana .....	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana .....	Costa Rica .....	1.73 acres.
Mare .....	Bolivia .....	0.507 pound.
Meter .....	Metric .....	39.37 inches.
Pie .....	Argentine Republic .....	0.9478 foot.
Quintal .....	do .....	101.42 pounds.
Do .....	Brazil .....	130.06 pounds.
Do .....	Chile, Mexico, and Peru .....	101.61 pounds.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric) .....	Metric .....	220.46 pounds.
Suerte .....	Uruguay .....	2,700 cuadras. (See Cu- adra.)
Vara .....	Argentine Republic .....	34.1208 inches.
Do .....	Central America .....	33.874 inches.
Do .....	Chile and Peru .....	33.367 inches.
Do .....	Cuba .....	33.384 inches.
Do .....	Mexico .....	33 inches.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	34 inches.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	33.384 inches.

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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### METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.  
 Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.  
 Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.  
 Gram equals 15.432 grains.  
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.  
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.  
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.  
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.  
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.  
 Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

### METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.  
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.  
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.  
 Liter equals 0.908 quart.  
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.  
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.  
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

### METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.  
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.  
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.  
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.  
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.  
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.  
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

### METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.  
 Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.  
 Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.  
 Meter equals 39.37 inches.  
 Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.  
 Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.  
 Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).  
 Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

### METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.  
 Arc (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.  
 Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.



## PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

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- Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)
- Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.)
- Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.)
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Haiti. 1892. Revised to September 1, 1893.

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Uruguay. 1892. Revised to September 1, 1893.

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Transactions of the Second International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics. Washington, 1906.

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1907.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.510	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES— Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.500	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso <sup>a</sup>	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar <sup>b</sup> (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

<sup>a</sup> 75 centigrams fine gold.

<sup>b</sup> Value in Mexico, 0.498.

