

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

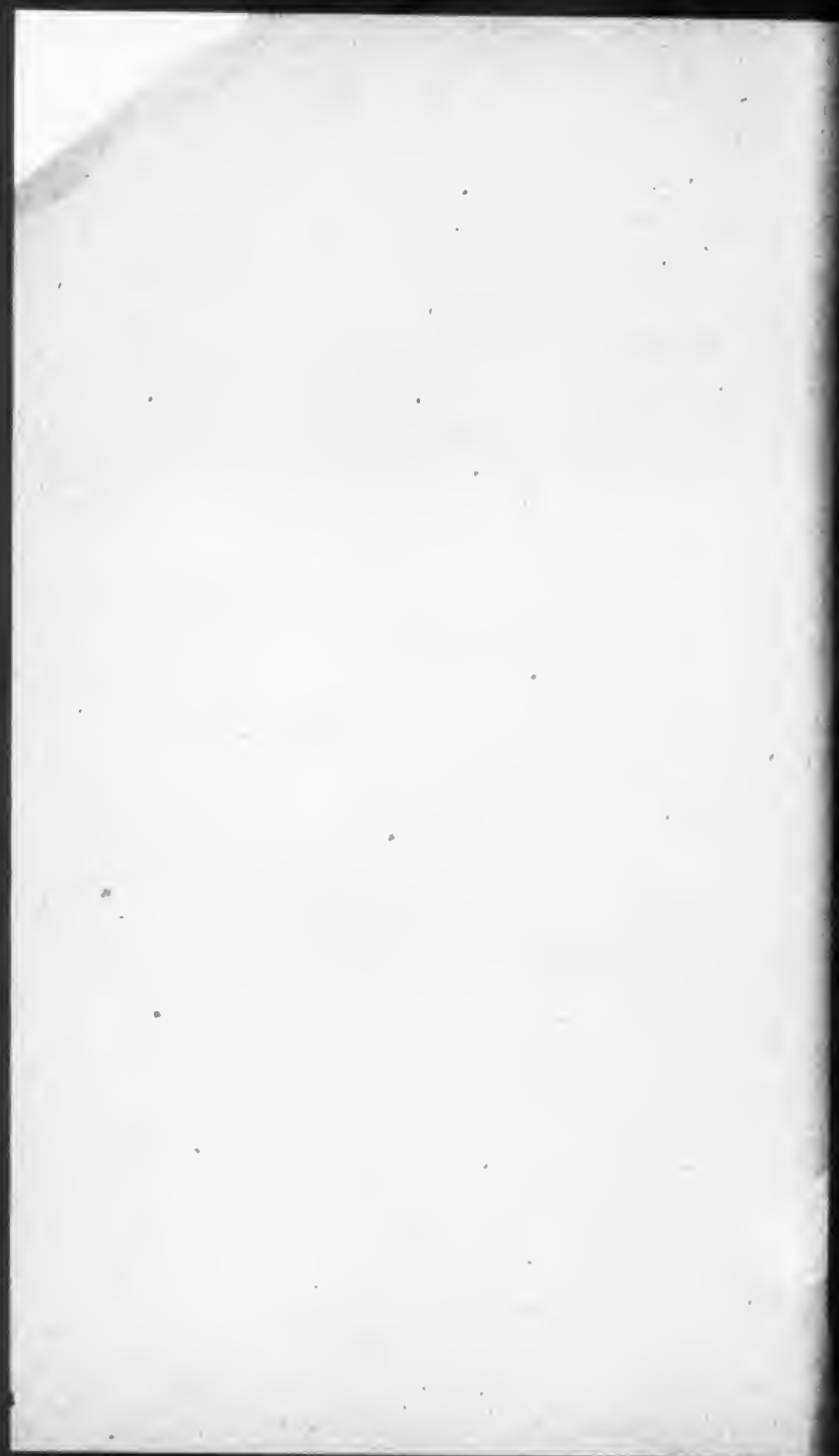
American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DECEMBER, 1905.

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

1905.







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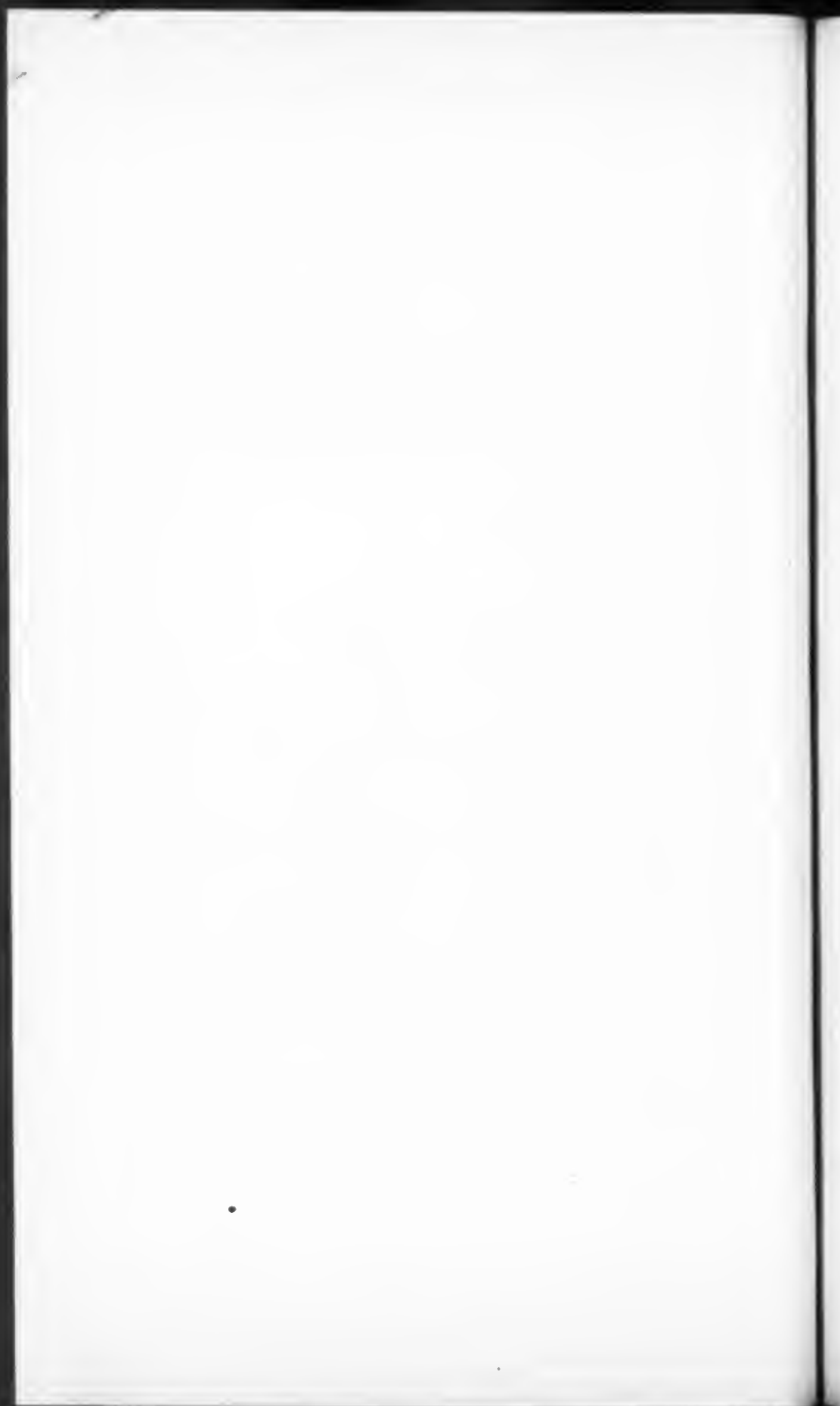
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^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

^b Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

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Paraguay	Mr. CLIFFORD S. WALTON, 1731 P street, Washington, D. C.
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Honduras	Señor Dr. DON SALVADOR CORDOVA, 4 Stone street, New York.
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UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(Corrected to December 12, 1905.)

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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 (1 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.....	1
{Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Samples of merchandise.....	2
{Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2
{Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	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 it would be 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 fruit 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, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhalting 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 (4 pounds 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 us 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.

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. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.	53	6 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	13	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	900 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba ^b	10 centavos.	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.	50	2 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Equador.....	4 pence.	40	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	10 centavos.....	2½ pence.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
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	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos.....	35	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	15 centimos.....	10	10 centimos.....	10	30 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.	25	2 centimos.....	10	1 centimo.....	5	10 centimos.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

^a The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.^b 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.	
									<i>Ft. In.</i>	Ft.	Ft.	Lbs.	Cents.	Cents.
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		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuen, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, 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:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—	HONDURAS—
Buenos Ayres.	Ceiba.
Cordoba.	Puerto Cortes.
Rosario.	Tegucigalpa.
BOLIVIA—	Utiia.
La Paz.	MEXICO—
BRAZIL—	Acapulco.
Bahia.	Chihuahua.
Para.	Ciudad Juarez.
Pernambuco.	Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Rio de Janeiro.	Durango.
Santos.	Ensenada.
CHILE—	La Paz.
Antofagasta.	Matamoros.
Arica.	Mazatlan.
Coquimbo.	Mexico.
Iquique.	Monterey.
Valparaiso.	Nogales.
COLOMBIA—	Nuevo Laredo.
Barranquilla.	Progreso.
Bogotá.	Saltillo.
Cartagena.	Tampico.
Colón (Aspinwall).	Tuxpan.
Medellin.	Vera Cruz.
Panama.	NICARAGUA—
COSTA RICA—	Managua.
Puerto Limon.	San Juan del Norte.
Punta Arenas.	PARAGUAY—
San José.	Asunción.
CUBA—	PERU—
Cienfuegos.	Callao.
Habana.	SALVADOR—
Santiago.	San Salvador.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—	URUGUAY—
Puerto Plata.	Colonia.
Samana.	Montevideo.
Santo Domingo.	Paysandu.
Ecuador—	VENEZUELA—
Guayaquil.	La Guayra.
GUATEMALA—	Maracaibo.
Guatemala.	Puerto Cabello.
HAITI—	
Cape Haitien.	
Port au Prince.	

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Francisco.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Canal Zone.....	Colon.
Georgia.....	Pensacola.		Panama.
	Brunswick.		Denver.
	Savannah.		Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Colorado.....	New Orleans.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Illinois.....	Baltimore.
Maine.....	Bangor.	Louisiana.....	Boston.
	Portland.	Maryland.....	St. Louis.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Massachusetts.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Missouri.....	Cincinnati.
Mississippi.....	Gulf Port and Ship Island.	New York.....	Portland.
	Pascagoula.	Ohio.....	Portland.
	St. Louis.	Oregon.....	Philadelphia.
Missouri.....	Buffalo.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
New York.....	New York City.	Texas.....	Galveston.
	Wilmington.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
North Carolina.....	Philadelphia.		
Pennsylvania.....	Norfolk.	CUBA.	
Virginia.....		Alabama.....	Mobile.
BOLIVIA.		Florida.....	Fernandina.
California.....	San Diego.		Jacksonville.
	San Francisco.		Key West.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		Pensacola.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Georgia.....	Tampa.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.		Brunswick.
New York.....	New York City.		Savannah.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
		Kentucky.....	Louisville.
BRAZIL.		Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Maine.....	Portland.
California.....	San Francisco.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Florida.....	Pensacola.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
	Savannah.	New York.....	New York City.
	New Orleans.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Louisiana.....	Calais.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
Maine.....	Baltimore.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Maryland.....	Boston.		
Massachusetts.....	Pascagoula.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
Mississippi.....	St. Louis.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	New York City.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
New York.....	Philadelphia.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Pennsylvania.....	San Juan.	New York.....	New York City.
Porto Rico.....	Norfolk.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
Virginia.....	Richmond.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
CHILE.		Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
California.....	San Francisco.		Arecibo.
Canal Zone.....	Panama.		Humacao.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		Mayaguez.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		San Juan.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		Galveston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		Newport News.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		Norfolk.
New York.....	New York City.		
Oregon.....	Portland.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	ECUADOR.	
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		San Francisco.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
	Tacoma.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
COLOMBIA.		Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	New York.....	New York City.
California.....	San Francisco.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Connecticut.....	New Haven.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Michigan.....	Detroit.	GUATEMALA.	
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
New York.....	New York City.	California.....	San Diego.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Florida.....	Pensacola.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
		Kansas.....	Kansas City.
		Kentucky.....	Louisville.
		Louisiana.....	New Orleans.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

GUATEMALA—Continued.			
Maryland	Baltimore.	Alabama	Mobile.
Massachusetts	Boston.	California	Los Angeles.
Missouri	St. Louis.	Illinois	San Diego.
New York	New York City.	Kansas	San Francisco.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	Kentucky	Chicago.
Porto Rico	San Juan.	Louisiana	Kansas City.
Texas	Galveston.	Maryland	Louisville.
Washington	Seattle.	Massachusetts	New Orleans.
		Michigan	Baltimore.
HAITI.		Missouri	Boston.
Alabama	Mobile.	New York	St. Louis.
Georgia	Savannah.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Illinois	Chicago.	Philippine Islands	Manila.
Maine	Bangor.	Porto Rico	Ponce.
Massachusetts	Boston.	Texas	San Juan.
New York	New York City.	Virginia	Galveston.
North Carolina	Wilmington.	Washington	Norfolk.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.		Newport News.
	San Juan.		Seattle.
HONDURAS.		PANAMA.	
Alabama	Mobile.	Alabama	Mobile.
California	Los Angeles.	California	San Francisco.
	San Diego.	Georgia	Atlanta.
	San Francisco.	Hawaii	Hilo.
Illinois	Chicago.	Illinois	Chicago.
Kansas	Kansas City.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
Kentucky	Louisville.	Massachusetts	Boston.
Louisiana	New Orleans.	Missouri	St. Louis.
Maryland	Baltimore.	New York	New York City.
Michigan	Detroit.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Missouri	St. Louis.	Porto Rico	San Juan.
New York	New York City.	Tennessee	Chattanooga.
Ohio	Cincinnati.	Texas	Galveston.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	Washington	Port Arthur.
Texas	Galveston.		Puget Sound.
Washington	Seattle.		
MEXICO.		PARAGUAY.	
Alabama	Mobile.	Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Bisbee and Saco.	Delaware	Wilmington.
	Douglas.	Distriet of Columbia	Washington.
	Nogales.	Georgia	Savannah.
	Phoenix.	Illinois	Chicago.
	Solomonville.	Indiana	Indianapolis.
	Tucson.	Maryland	Baltimore.
	Yuma.	Michigan	Detroit.
California	Calexico.	Missouri	Kansas City.
	Los Angeles.	New Jersey	St. Louis.
	San Diego.	New York	Newark.
	San Francisco.	Ohio	Cincinnati.
	Ancon.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
	Denver.	Porto Rico	San Juan.
	Pensacola.	Virginia	Norfolk.
	Honolulu.		Richmond.
	Chicago.		
	New Orleans.	PERU.	
	Baltimore.	California	San Diego.
	Boston.	Canada Zone	San Francisco.
	Pasadena.	Hawaii	Panama.
	Kansas City.	Illinois	Honolulu.
	St. Louis.	Indiana	Chicago.
	New York City.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
	Cincinnati.	Maryland	Baltimore.
	Portland.	Massachusetts	Boston.
	Philadelphia.	New York	New York City.
	Manila.	Oregon	Portland.
	Mayaguez.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
	Ponce.	Porto Rico	San Juan.
	San Juan.	Washington	Port Townsend.
	Brownsville.		
	Engle Pass.	SALVADOR.	
	El Paso.	California	San Diego.
	Galveston.	Louisiana	San Francisco.
	Laredo.		New Orleans.
	Port Arthur.		
	Rio Grande City.		
	Sabine Pass.		
	San Antonio.		
	Solomonville.		
	Norfolk.		
Virginia	Norfolk.		

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

SALVADOR—Continued.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
Massachusetts	Boston.	South Carolina	Charleston.
Missouri	St. Louis.	Texas	Galveston.
New York	New York City.	Virginia	Port Arthur and Sabine Pass, Norfolk, Richmond.
URUGUAY.		VENEZUELA.	
Alabama	Mobile.	California	San Francisco.
California	San Francisco.	Florida	Pensacola.
Florida	Apalachicola.	Illinois	Chicago.
	Fernandina.	Iowa	Des Moines.
	Jacksonville.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
	Pensacola.	Maryland	Baltimore.
Georgia	St. Augustine.	Michigan	Detroit.
	Brunswick.	Minnesota	St. Paul.
	Savannah.	New Jersey	Jersey City.
Illinois	Chicago.	New York	New York City.
Louisiana	New Orleans.	Ohio	Cincinnati.
Maine	Bangor.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
	Calais.	Philippine Islands	Cebu.
	Portland.	Porto Rico	Arecibo.
Maryland	Baltimore.		Mayaguez.
Massachusetts	Boston.		Ponce.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.		San Juan.
Missouri	St. Louis.		Galveston.
New York	New York City.		Norfolk.
Ohio	Cincinnati.	Texas	
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	Virginia	
Philippine Islands	Manila.		

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.
Arabe	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	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pic	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 Cuadra.)
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.

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.
 Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
 Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 4 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics).....	\$2.00
Yearly subscription (other countries).....	2.50
Single copies.....	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.)	
645 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.)	
640 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2.50
NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American unions on which import duties are levied.	

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8°.....	.35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°.	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8°.....	.10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se rennirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164.....	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100.....	.50
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 193.	1.00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haití. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904.....	1.00

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 336...	1.00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°.....	.75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8°.....	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°.....	1.00

	PRICE.
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°	\$1.00
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141 .....	.75
Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 543	1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800-1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8°	1.00
Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800-1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8° .....	.50
Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°	1.00
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904	1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural	1.00
Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas	1.00
Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural	1.00
Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904)	1.00
Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000) .....	.50

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LAW MANUALS.

American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1905. 2 vols., 8°	1.00
Will be ready for distribution about October 1st.	
Leyes Comerciales de América Latina: Código de Comercio de España comparado con los Códigos y Leyes Comerciales de Pan América.	
Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)	

HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.	
Chile.	
Cuba.	
Dominican Republic.	
Haiti.	
Nicaragua.	

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Honduras, and Salvador.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following reports:

	PRICE.
Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set.....	\$3.00
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper.....	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco.....	1.00
Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set.....	25.00
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.) Sent upon proper application.	
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.) Sent upon proper application.	
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.) Sent upon proper application.	
Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.	
Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.	

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.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

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 OCTOBER 1, 1905.

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	.441	
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.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.441	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	Silver	Peso	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.910	Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alphonse (\$4.823). 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 ^a	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar (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	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). 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.

^a75 centigrams fine gold.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

NOTE.

The figures appearing in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for November, 1905, pages 1225, 1293, 1453, 1473, in regard to the trade between Bolivia and the countries of Europe during 1904, are, as indicated, expressed in pounds sterling, and were taken from an official source, but through a typographical error the decimal point separating the last three of the series of figures given for each country was replaced by a comma, so that instead of a fractional part of a pound sterling being indicated, the value in each case is raised to millions of pounds. Thus in the matter of imports from England, for example, £92,463,712 should be £92,462.712.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XXI.

DICIEMBRE DE 1905.

No. 6.

INFORME ANUAL DEL SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS RE- PÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,
Washington, 1º de diciembre de 1905.

*Al Señor Secretario de Estado, Presidente, y á los Señores Vocales del
Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas
Americanas.*

SEÑORES: El honorable Mr. W. W. ROCKHILL, mi predecesor, sometió á vuestra consideración el 1º de diciembre de 1904 su última memoria relativa á la marcha de esta Oficina. El día 5 de abril de 1905 tomé posesión del cargo y hoy tengo el honor de presentaros el informe que sigue de los trabajos ejecutados durante el año que termina.

CONTABILIDAD.

Las cuentas de la Oficina durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1905, arrojan el estudio siguiente:

Ingresos y egresos durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1905.

INGRESOS.

Cantidad anual votada por los Estados Unidos, 1905.....	\$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de ventas, alquileres, etc., julio 1, 1904..	\$10,282.43
Recibido de los países Latino-Americanos por cuenta de cuotas de varios años.....	\$18,376.22
Venta de publicaciones.....	800.00
	<hr/>
	19,176.22
	<hr/>
	29,458.65
Total de ingresos	65,458.65
	1509

EGRESOS.

De la cantidad anual votada por los Estados Unidos en 1905.....	\$35,679.54	
Cantidad afecta al pago de una cuenta por saldar (mapa del Brasil).....	320.46	
		\$36,000.00
De las entradas provenientes de ventas, alquileres, etc.....	16,910.18	
		\$52,910.18
Saldo julio 1, 1905.....		12,548.47

Me es placentero llamar vuestra atención al gran saldo favorable que había al terminar el año económico y que depende, como en 1904, de que han ingresado cuotas vencidas desde hace años.

Cuenta detallada de los gastos efectuados durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1905.

	Del presupuesto anual, 1905.	Entradas por ventas, alquileres, etc.	Total.
Sueldos.....	\$29,100.01	\$2,962.20	\$32,062.21
Alquiler.....	2,116.67	166.66	2,283.33
Gastos de escritorio.....	16.75	651.89	671.64
Biblioteca.....	43.81	761.75	808.56
Porte de correo.....	51.00	356.10	407.10
Muebles.....		214.94	214.94
Impresiones.....	3,787.35	7,810.20	11,597.55
Cantidad afecta al pago de una cuenta por saldar (mapa del Brasil).....	320.46		320.46
Gastos varios.....	563.95	3,950.41	4,514.39
Total.....	\$6,000.00	16,910.18	52,910.18

Cuenta con la Imprenta del Gobierno durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1905.

Importe total de las cuentas presentadas en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio 1905.....	\$10,248.08
Pagado de las entradas provenientes de ventas, alquileres, etc., durante el año económico de 1905.....	\$7,048.08
Pagado del presupuesto anual.....	3,200.00
	10,248.08

En esta cantidad está comprendida la tirada ordinaria del BOLETÍN MENSUAL, las ediciones castellana é inglesa de la obra que contiene las leyes sobre Privilegios de Invención y Marcas de Fábrica de la América Latina, y los Manuales de Honduras, Venezuela, México y Bolivia.

El presupuesto de los ingresos y egresos para el año económico que termina el 30 de junio de 1906, es el siguiente:

Presupuesto de ingresos:

Presupuesto anual de los Estados Unidos.....	\$36,000.00
Cuotas de las Repúblicas latino-americanas.....	15,784.96
Venta de publicaciones.....	1,200.00
Total.....	52,984.96

Presupuesto de gastos en la proporción actual:

Sueldos	\$33,000	
Alquiler	2,200	
Impresiones	12,000	
Gastos de escritorio y muebles	900	
Biblioteca	1,300	
Porte de correo	400	
Gastos varios	2,500	
		\$52,300.00
Saldo.....		684.96

PUBLICACIONES.

Durante el año pasado la Oficina publicó un catálogo de los libros, folletos, periódicos y mapas relativos á Bolivia, que existen en la Biblioteca de Colón. Están ya concluidos idénticos trabajos referentes á Cuba, la República Dominicana y Haití, y el de Cuba está inaprimándose.

El Manual de la República de Cuba, preparado por el Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Ministro de Cuba en Washington, está ya dado á las cajas.

La "Compilación de las Constituciones Políticas de las Naciones Independientes de América, con notas históricas y varios apéndices." á que hizo referencia mi predecesor en su último informe no se ha publicado todavía, por que ha sido necesario añadir algunas emiendas recientemente hechas en las constituciones de varios de aquellos países. El primer volumen de la obra verá la luz en el mes de enero próximo.

Los originales del Estudio Comparativo del Código Español de Comercio y de los Códigos de la América están terminados, y se someterán á la consideración de cada uno de los miembros de la Unión Internacional, para que hagan las observaciones que juzguen convenientes á la obra, en lo que se refiere á su propio país.

Por falta de datos, que hasta el presente la Oficina no ha podido obtener, ha sido imposible terminar varios manuales importantes, en los cuales se ha estado trabajando en la Oficina durante el año pasado.

Se está publicando el tomo vigésimo primero del BOLETÍN MENSUAL, del cual se tiran 10,500 ejemplares, distribuyéndose 10,200 entre los diversos países de la Unión Internacional.

BIBLIOTECA.

La Biblioteca de Colón es una de las más importantes que existen, y es nuestro deseo conservar en ella todas las publicaciones oficiales de los países de la América-latina. De tiempo en tiempo se dará aviso como corresponde, llamando la atención acerca de las colecciones que

no estén completas, esperando que se envíen los números ú obras que falten, según el arreglo establecido en la Conferencia de México de 1901 y 1902.

El aumento que ha tenido la biblioteca desde la fecha del último informe (1 de diciembre de 1904) ha sido como sigue :

Número de volúmenes y folletos en la biblioteca, en la fecha del último informe	11,983
Adiciones posteriores al último informe:	
Por donación y canje, 624 libros y 274 folletos.....	898
Por compra, 137 libros y 41 folletos.....	178
Total	1,076
Número de libros y folletos existentes en la biblioteca	13,059
Número de mapas en la biblioteca en la fecha del último informe.....	430
Número de mapas conseguidos posteriormente.....	35
Número total de mapas existentes	465
Número de atlas, á la fecha del último informe	30
Número de atlas obtenidos posteriormente	4
Número de atlas existentes.....	34
Número de libros empastados desde el último informe	301
Número de tarjetas añadidas al Catálogo General:	
Libros y mapas	2,714
Índice de periódicos	2,073
Total	4,787

Publicaciones oficiales recibidas desde la fecha del últi no informe, según países.

Paises.	Tomos.	Folletos.	Total.
República Argentina.....	16	6	22
Bolivia	19	11	30
Brasil	37	16	53
Chile	103	43	206
Colombia	3	4	7
Costa Rica.....	13	2	15
Cuba	19	20	39
República Dominicana.....	1	3	4
Ecuador.....	15	9	24
Guatemala.....	5		5
Haiti	2		2
Honduras.....	5	5	10
México.....	33	10	43
Nicaragua.....	1	4	5
Panamá		1	1
Paraguay	4	4	8
Perú	59	28	87
Salvador.....	2	5	7
Estados Unidos.....	126	95	225
Uruguay.....	9	2	11
Venezuela.....	25	17	42

De estos libros y folletos, 192 son duplicados.

Ha ingresado á la biblioteca, en calidad de depósito, la colección de obras sobre Cuba de carácter histórico, descriptivo y jurídico perteneciente al Sr. Dr. Don José I. RODRIGUEZ. Esta colección que consta hasta hoy de 128 volúmenes, irá aumentando.

NUEVO MIEMBRO DE LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Desde el 1° de julio de 1905 la República de Panamá entró á formar parte de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que hoy consta de veintidós países.

SEGUNDA CONVENCION SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

Del 9 al 14 de octubre de 1905 se celebró en Washington la Segunda Convención Sanitaria Internacional, bajo los auspicios del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, de acuerdo con las resoluciones adoptadas por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana en la ciudad de México el 29 de enero de 1902. Once de los países que forman la Unión Internacional estuvieron representados en la Convención por diez y nueve delegados, á saber: Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, México, Nicaragua, Perú, Cuba, República Dominicana, Venezuela y los Estados Unidos.

Los resultados más importantes que se alcanzaron fueron la adopción de la Nueva Farmacopea de los Estados Unidos por todas las Repúblicas representadas, y el haberse firmado una Convención *ad referendum*, en la cual se determinan las reglas que deben observar los Poderes signatarios para impedir la aparición ó la propagación de la peste bubónica, el cólera, ó la fiebre amarilla en sus respectivos territorios.

En virtud de un acuerdo, esta Convención fué puesta en manos de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, para ser transmitida al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, que á su vez había de transmitirla á las diversas Potencias signatarias.

La Convención cerró sus trabajos el 14 de octubre de 1905, para volver á reunirse en la Ciudad de México en diciembre de 1907.

EXPOSICIÓN DE LEWIS AND CLARK, EN PORTLAND.

Como en la Exposición Universal de Chicago en 1903, la Exposición Internacional de Omaha en 1898, la Pan-Americana de Buffalo en 1901, la de Sur Carolina y las Antillas, celebrada en Charleston en 1902, la Comemorativa de la Compra de la Luisiana, celebrada en San Luis en 1904, la Oficina estuvo representada en la Exposición de Lewis and Clark, que se efectuó en Portland, Oregon, del 15 de mayo al 15 de octubre de 1905. Los objetos expuestos allí por la Oficina forman parte de lo que se exhibió en San Luis, y llamaron mucho la atención en la costa del Pacífico llevando á aquella porción de los Estados Unidos el conocimiento de los trabajos de esta institución.

Tengo el honor de suscribirme, Señores, obediente servidor,

WILLIAM C. FOX, *Director.*

LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

En la reunión mensual ordinaria del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, celebrada en el salón de recepción diplomática del Departamento de Estado, en Wáshington, Distrito de Columbia, el 6 de diciembre de 1905, el Embajador del Brasil, Su Excelencia Don JOAQUÍN NABUCO, en representación de su Gobierno, hizo una invitación á las Repúblicas de América para celebrar la Tercera Conferencia de las Repúblicas Americanas en Río de Janeiro el 21 de julio de 1906. La invitación fué unánimemente aceptada.

Los representantes de los varios países interesados en esta importante reunión fueron los siguientes: El Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, Presidente; Su Excelencia el Embajador del Brasil: los Ministros de Haití, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Chile, Cuba, Bolivia, Guatemala, la República Argentina y Colombia; los Encargados de Negocios de Venezuela y Uruguay, y el Consejero de la Legación Paraguaya. El Ecuador estuvo representado por el Ministro de Costa Rica.

De acuerdo con las resoluciones aprobadas en la referida reunión, el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos nombró las siguientes comisiones:

(1) La Comisión de programa para la Tercera Conferencia Internacional, compuesta de los representantes diplomáticos de los siguientes países: La República Argentina, el Brasil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile y México.

(2) La Comisión de Reglamento preliminar para dicha Conferencia, compuesta de los representantes diplomáticos de los siguientes países: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Haití, Nicaragua y el Perú.

(3) La Comisión del Reglamento que se ha de presentar á dicha Conferencia, para el gobierno de la reorganización de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas como una institución de carácter permanente, compuesta de los representantes diplomáticos de los siguientes países: Guatemala, Panamá, Uruguay y Venezuela.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

PRESUPUESTO PARA 1906.

Los gastos ordinarios del Gobierno Argentino para el año de 1906 se fijan en dicho presupuesto, en \$24,119,059, oro, y en \$122,589,381 en papel moneda, ó, convirtiendo el oro en papel moneda, en \$177,405,424. Las cantidades dedicadas á los ocho Ministerios son, respectivamente,

las siguientes: Al del Interior, \$19,186,660 en papel; al de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, \$358,221 en oro, y \$1,214,200 en papel; al de Hacienda, \$9,606,960; para el servicio de la Deuda Pública, \$23,748,430 en oro, y \$17,907,098 en papel; para el Ministerio de Justicia y é Instrucción Pública, \$21,306,698 en papel; para el de Marina, \$13,008, oro, y \$12,837,468 en papel; para el Ejército, \$17,364,739 en papel; para el de Agricultura, \$4,033,533 en papel; para el de Obras Públicas, \$12,371,200 en papel, y finalmente, la cantidad dedicada á las pensiones asciende á \$4,261,435 en papel.

El presupuesto presentado al Congreso por el Ministro de Hacienda fija los gastos ordinarios en \$24,085,570 en oro, y \$116,609,026 en papel, de manera que la Comisión de Presupuesto ha aumentado los gastos autorizados en \$33,480, oro, y \$6,970,355 en papel. El aumento principal en los Departamentos de Justicia é Instrucción Pública asciende como á \$3,288,000 en papel, pero se aumentan los gastos de todos los Ministerios, correspondiendo al del Interior un aumento como de \$837,000; al de Agricultura, \$200,000; al de Obras Públicas, \$300,000; al de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, \$340,000, y al de la Deuda Pública, \$400,000. Sin embargo, los cálculos del Ministro fueron hechos hace cinco meses, y el estado próspero de las rentas públicas ha propendido á que haya mayor liberalidad en los gastos, y además la Comisión de Presupuesto en sus cálculos ha incluido todos los gastos que es posible preveer. Los gastos extraordinarios se fijan en \$3,020,000 en oro, y \$20,395,205 en papel, en bonos, y en \$3,740,600 en oro, y \$5,018,037 en papel en efectivo.

EMBARQUES DE GANADO VIVO DURANTE LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1904 Y 1905.

“The Review of the River Plate” en su número correspondiente al 3 de noviembre de 1903, contiene las siguientes cifras que muestran las exportaciones hechas de la República Argentina, así como las importaciones de ganado vivo durante el mes de septiembre, y en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1904 y 1905:

EXPORTACIONES.

	Septiembre—		Los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Ganado vacuno.....	588	591	8,062	3,921
Ganado lanar.....	462	194	46,764	12,267
Ganado caballar.....	812	823	5,592	4,190
Ganado asnal.....	5	250	2,036	2,253
Ganado mular.....	1,230	250	12,543	5,585
Cerdos.....			127	73
Total.....	3,087	1,608	76,324	28,292

IMPORTACIONES.

	Septiembre—		Los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Ganado vacuno:				
Raza Durham.....	138	129	1,091	916
Raza Hereford.....		7	56	18
Raza Jersey.....		2	4	7
Diferentes razas.....	4	10	29	39
Total.....	142	148	1,183	980
Ganado lanar:				
Lincoln.....	587	242	2,430	1,160
Rambouillet.....	19	86	19	92
Thropshire.....	76	125	125	199
Hampshire.....	121	43	151	113
Varias razas.....	61	9	351	185
Total.....	861	505	3,079	1,759
Ganado caballar:				
De carrera.....	41	21	120	48
Clydesdale.....	4	19	64	38
Hackney.....	4	20	40	33
Yorkshire.....	9		24	
De varias razas.....	31	2	79	33
Total.....	95	62	327	152

Los puntos de destino durante los nueve meses de 1905 son los siguientes:

	Ganado vacuno.	Ganado lanar.	Ganado caballar.	Ganado asnal.	Ganado mular.	Cerdos.
Reino Unido.....			176	80	6,270	
Francia.....			15			
Bélgica.....		39,400	193			
Alemania.....			34			
Italia.....			1			
España.....	200		5		2	
Orleans.....	216	99	176		1,684	
África del Sur.....	583	4,732	1,052	2,551	4,011	
Brasil.....	7,108	1,631	680		196	125
Chile.....			16			
Paraguay.....	76	55	37			2
Uruguay.....	429	819	101	5		
Portugal.....	20	35	1			
Total.....	8,662	46,761	5,592	2,636	12,543	127

**COMERCIO POR BUENOS AIRES EN LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS
MESES DE 1905.**

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires, publica las siguientes estadísticas que muestran el movimiento de las exportaciones de dicho puerto durante los primeros meses del año de 1905:

BUENOS AIRES.

Países y artículos.		Cantidad.	Países y artículos.		Cantidad.
Bélgica:			Inglaterra—Continued.		
Trigo.....toneladas..	93,526	Tortas de linaza.....toneladas..	218	Tortas de linaza.....toneladas..	1,715
Maíz.....id.....	37,756	Paño.....id.....	431	Paño.....id.....	431
Afrecho.....id.....	6,512	Casina.....id.....	832	Casina.....id.....	832
Avena.....id.....	831	Harina.....id.....	20,329	Harina.....id.....	1,201
Cebada.....id.....	4	Guano.....id.....	119	Guano.....id.....	119
Acetfe de grano.....id.....	27,160	Minerales.....id.....	3,017	Minerales.....id.....	3,017
Limaza.....id.....	423	Extracto de quebracho.....id.....	18,310	Extracto de quebracho.....id.....	293
Semilla de nabo.....id.....	461	Quebracho en rollizas.....id.....	527	Quebracho en rollizas.....id.....	193
Alpiste.....id.....	3,051	Algodón.....id.....	1,333	Algodón.....id.....	1,333
Cuenhuate.....id.....	110	Melaza.....id.....	41	Melaza.....id.....	41
Pasto.....id.....	125	Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....	6,155	Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....	415
Hez de mufla.....id.....	4,473	Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....	7,049	Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....	7,983
Casina.....id.....	1,169	Cueros diversos.....id.....	395	Cueros diversos.....id.....	2,176
Harina.....id.....	469	Cueros hnares.....id.....	66	Cueros hnares.....id.....	458
Minerales.....id.....	3	Cerda.....id.....	184	Cerda.....id.....	184
Extracto de quebracho.....id.....	642	Huesos.....id.....	154	Huesos.....id.....	562
Cueros vacunos secos.....id.....	5,368	Astas.....id.....	38,065	Astas.....id.....	1,059
Cueros de potros secos.....id.....	3	Lana.....id.....	16,118	Lana.....id.....	16,118
Cueros de potros salados.....id.....	10	Selo.....id.....	444	Selo.....id.....	700
Cueros diversos.....id.....	33	Acetfes y grasas.....id.....	853	Acetfes y grasas.....id.....	77
Cueros hnares.....id.....	586	Sangre seca.....id.....	106	Sangre seca.....id.....	4,360
Cerda.....id.....	570	Manteca.....id.....	46	Manteca.....id.....	46
Huesos.....id.....	1,458	Carne conservada.....id.....	21	Carne conservada.....id.....	63
Astas.....id.....	706	Legums conservadas.....id.....	63	Legums conservadas.....id.....	1
Lana.....id.....	16,158	Extracto de carne.....id.....	11	Extracto de carne.....id.....	300
Selo.....id.....	1,629	Preparaciones de carne.....id.....	87	Preparaciones de carne.....id.....	87
Acetfes y grasas.....id.....	29,665	Vacuinos en pie.....cabezas..	50	Vacuinos en pie.....cabezas..	31,831
Carne conservada.....id.....	46	Yeguarzos en pie.....id.....	80	Yeguarzos en pie.....id.....	4,401
Legums conservadas.....id.....	21	Cerdos en pie.....id.....	28,578	Cerdos en pie.....id.....	2,368
Culdo.....id.....	63	Maíz.....id.....	1,420	Maíz.....id.....	9
Extracto de carne.....id.....	1	Cebada.....id.....	13	Cebada.....id.....	38
Preparaciones de carne.....id.....	11	Limaza.....id.....	478	Limaza.....id.....	2
Vacuinos en pie.....cabezas..	300	Alpiste.....id.....	7,998	Alpiste.....id.....	68,492
Yeguarzos en pie.....id.....	87	Harina.....id.....	110	Harina.....id.....	70
Cerdos en pie.....id.....	50	Extracto de quebracho.....id.....	13	Extracto de quebracho.....id.....	8
Lanaras en pie.....id.....	31,831	Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....	31	Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....	31
Mulas en pie.....id.....	4,401	Cueros hnares.....id.....	119	Cueros hnares.....id.....	119
Plumas.....kilos.....	4,401	Selo.....id.....	626	Selo.....id.....	288
Brazil:			Franca:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	28,578	Trigo.....toneladas..	31,975	Trigo.....toneladas..	61,699
Maíz.....id.....	2,368	Maíz.....id.....	13,450	Maíz.....id.....	751
Afrecho.....id.....	1,420	Afrecho.....id.....	42	Afrecho.....id.....	516
Avena.....id.....	9	Avena.....id.....	38,058	Avena.....id.....	889
Cebada.....id.....	13	Cebada.....id.....	1,566	Cebada.....id.....	62
Limaza.....id.....	38	Acetfes de grano.....id.....	372	Acetfes de grano.....id.....	50
Alpiste.....id.....	478	Limaza.....id.....	643	Limaza.....id.....	11
Semillas.....id.....	2	Semilla de nabo.....id.....	129	Semilla de nabo.....id.....	315
Pasto.....id.....	7,998	Alpiste.....id.....	36	Alpiste.....id.....	36
Harina.....id.....	68,492	Semillas.....id.....	200	Semillas.....id.....	200
Extracto de quebracho.....id.....	110	Pasto.....id.....	686	Pasto.....id.....	2,450
Cueros vacunos salados.....id.....	70	Harina.....id.....	390	Harina.....id.....	12,150
Cueros hnares.....id.....	13	Tortas de linaza.....id.....	61	Tortas de linaza.....id.....	1,492
Cerda.....id.....	8	Guano.....id.....	239	Guano.....id.....	39,036
Huesos.....id.....	31	Guano.....id.....	428	Guano.....id.....	1,272
Lana.....id.....	119	Casina.....id.....	746	Casina.....id.....	8
Selo.....id.....	626	Harina.....id.....	40	Harina.....id.....	3
Acetfes y grasas.....id.....	288	Harina.....id.....	270	Harina.....id.....	280
Tusajo.....id.....	7,494	Harina.....id.....	27,038	Harina.....id.....	46,598
Legums conservadas.....id.....	9	Trigo.....toneladas..	45,166	Trigo.....toneladas..	54,675
Vacuinos en pie.....cabezas..	5,382	Maíz.....id.....	54,675	Maíz.....id.....	
Yeguarzos en pie.....id.....	533	Afrecho.....id.....		Afrecho.....id.....	
Cerdos en pie.....id.....	55				
Lanaras en pie.....id.....	1,231				
Mulas en pie.....id.....	659				
Cabras en pie.....id.....	2				
Inglaterra:			Alemania:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	136,939	Trigo.....toneladas..	46,598	Trigo.....toneladas..	46,598
Maíz.....id.....	55,265	Maíz.....id.....	45,166	Maíz.....id.....	45,166
Afrecho.....id.....	5,193	Afrecho.....id.....	54,675	Afrecho.....id.....	54,675
Avena.....id.....	7,958				
Cebada.....id.....	96				
Limaza.....id.....	47,560				
Semilla de nabo.....id.....	214				
Alpiste.....id.....	3,611				
Semillas.....id.....	412				
Cuenhuate.....id.....	31				
Tortas de cuenhuate.....id.....	21				

BUENOS AIRES—Continúa.

Países y artículos.		Cantidad.	Países y artículos.		Cantidad.
Argentina—Continued.			Países Bajos—Continued.		
Cebada..... toneladas..	23	Casena..... toneladas..	228		
Avena..... id.	356	Guano..... id.	15		
Linaza..... id.	31, 335	Harina..... id.	2, 066		
Semilla de rulo..... id.	1, 019	Quebracho en rolizos..... id.	3, 504		
Semilla de algodón..... id.	65	Astus..... id.	28		
Alpiste..... id.	148	Selo..... id.	1, 028		
Semillas..... id.	426				
Aceite de grano..... id.	390	Stad. Afric:			
Tortas de linaza..... id.	33	Trigo mufz..... toneladas..	11, 298		
Tortas de lino..... id.	6, 614	Maiz..... id.	3, 755		
Pasto..... id.	323	Afrecho..... id.	1, 562		
Casena..... id.	881	Avena..... id.	56		
Guano..... id.	947	Linaza..... id.	56		
Harina..... id.	1, 461	Alpiste..... id.	90		
Tanino..... id.	465	Tortas de linaza..... id.	4		
Extracto de quebracho..... id.	6, 757	Harina..... id.	115		
Miércoles..... id.	73	Mau teoa..... id.	1, 471		
Azúcar..... id.	376	Pasto..... id.	4, 555		
Hez de maiz..... id.	375	Carne conservada..... id.	2		
Cacahuete..... id.	772	Lenguas conservadas..... id.	2		
Cuernos vacunos secos..... id.	755	Carne congelada..... id.	7		
Cuernos vacunos salados..... id.	8, 611	Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas..	5, 729		
Cuernos de potros secos..... id.	626	Membrillos vacunos congelados, toneladas..	115		
Cuernos de potros salados..... id.	376	Membrillos carneros congelados, toneladas..	24		
Cuernos diversos..... id.	3, 541	Tasajo..... id.	8		
Cuernos lanares..... id.	844	Vacuinos en pie..... cabezas..	298		
Cerda..... id.	98	Lanares en pie..... id.	3, 080		
Huesos..... id.	13	Yeguarizos en pie..... id.	3, 447		
Astus..... id.	29	Mulas en pie..... id.	2, 286		
Lana..... id.	31, 558	Astus en pie..... id.	1, 648		
Selo..... id.	2, 183				
Aceites y grasas..... id.		España:			
Tripan..... id.	1, 302	Trigo..... toneladas..	26, 218		
Manteca..... id.	8	Maiz..... id.	8, 309		
Carne conservada..... id.	45	Afrecho..... id.	1		
Lenguas conservadas..... id.	2	Avena..... id.	82		
Yeguarizos en pie..... cabezas..	112	Linaza..... id.	65		
Mulas en pie..... id.	1, 019	Alpiste..... id.	146		
Plumas..... kilos..	1, 553	Pasto..... id.	59		
		Guano..... id.	10		
Italia:		Guano..... id.	5		
Trigo..... toneladas..	27, 852	Harina..... id.	395		
Maiz..... id.	36, 572	Cuernos vacunos secos..... id.	586		
Afrecho..... id.	37	Cuernos vacunos salados..... id.	21		
Avena..... id.	736	Cuernos diversos..... id.	3		
Cebada..... id.	15	Cuernos lanares..... id.	3		
Linaza..... id.	542	Cerda..... id.	69		
Alpiste..... id.	315	Astus..... id.	18		
Semillas..... id.	1	Lana..... id.	213		
Cacahuete..... id.	128	Selo..... id.	1, 441		
Harina..... id.	195	Tripan..... id.	111		
Extracto de quebracho..... id.	419	Tasajo..... id.	152		
Quebracho en rolizos..... id.	6, 059	Plumas..... kilos..	1, 023		
Algodón..... id.	1				
Miércoles..... id.	1, 730	Estados Unidos:			
Cuernos vacunos secos..... id.	1, 321	Linaza..... toneladas..	6		
Cuernos vacunos salados..... id.	73	Alpiste..... id.	833		
Cuernos de potros secos..... id.	24	Casena..... id.	257		
Cuernos lanares..... id.	1, 319	Guano..... id.	146		
Cerda..... id.	290	Azúcar..... id.	2		
Huesos..... id.	256	Extracto de quebracho..... id.	6, 9199		
Astus..... id.	62	Quebracho en rolizos..... id.	13, 019		
Lana..... id.	565	Cuernos vacunos secos..... id.	6, 698		
Selo..... id.	5, 812	Cuernos vacunos salados..... id.	672		
Tripan..... id.	272	Cuernos de potros secos..... id.	49		
Carne conservada..... id.	1	Cuernos de potros salados..... id.	331		
Lenguas conservadas..... id.	1	Cuernos diversos..... id.	737		
Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas..	45	Cuernos lanares..... id.	1, 409		
Cuernos congelados, toneladas..	1	Cerda..... id.	127		
Yeguarizos en pie..... cabezas..	1	Huesos..... id.	3, 917		
Plumas..... kilos..	8, 998	Astus..... id.	93		
		Lana..... id.	9, 859		
Países Bajos:		Tripan..... id.	115		
Trigo..... toneladas..	11, 871	Maiz..... id.	20		
Maiz..... id.	21, 747	Aceites de grano..... id.	70		
Aceites de grano..... id.	70	Linaza..... id.	12, 771		
Linaza..... id.	12, 771	Semilla de rulo..... id.	69		
Semilla de rulo..... id.	69	Alpiste..... id.	271		
Alpiste..... id.	271	Cacahuete..... id.	192		
Cacahuete..... id.	192				
		Casena..... toneladas..	228		
		Guano..... id.	15		
		Harina..... id.	2, 066		
		Quebracho en rolizos..... id.	3, 504		
		Astus..... id.	28		
		Selo..... id.	1, 028		
		Stad. Afric:			
		Trigo mufz..... toneladas..	11, 298		
		Maiz..... id.	3, 755		
		Afrecho..... id.	1, 562		
		Avena..... id.	56		
		Linaza..... id.	56		
		Alpiste..... id.	90		
		Tortas de linaza..... id.	4		
		Harina..... id.	115		
		Mau teoa..... id.	1, 471		
		Pasto..... id.	4, 555		
		Carne conservada..... id.	2		
		Lenguas conservadas..... id.	2		
		Carne congelada..... id.	7		
		Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas..	5, 729		
		Membrillos vacunos congelados, toneladas..	115		
		Membrillos carneros congelados, toneladas..	24		
		Tasajo..... id.	8		
		Vacuinos en pie..... cabezas..	298		
		Lanares en pie..... id.	3, 080		
		Yeguarizos en pie..... id.	3, 447		
		Mulas en pie..... id.	2, 286		
		Astus en pie..... id.	1, 648		
		España:			
		Trigo..... toneladas..	26, 218		
		Maiz..... id.	8, 309		
		Afrecho..... id.	1		
		Avena..... id.	82		
		Linaza..... id.	65		
		Alpiste..... id.	146		
		Pasto..... id.	59		
		Guano..... id.	10		
		Guano..... id.	5		
		Harina..... id.	395		
		Cuernos vacunos secos..... id.	586		
		Cuernos vacunos salados..... id.	21		
		Cuernos diversos..... id.	3		
		Cuernos lanares..... id.	3		
		Cerda..... id.	69		
		Astus..... id.	18		
		Lana..... id.	213		
		Selo..... id.	1, 441		
		Tripan..... id.	111		
		Tasajo..... id.	152		
		Plumas..... kilos..	1, 023		
		Estados Unidos:			
		Linaza..... toneladas..	6		
		Alpiste..... id.	833		
		Casena..... id.	257		
		Guano..... id.	146		
		Azúcar..... id.	2		
		Extracto de quebracho..... id.	6, 9199		
		Quebracho en rolizos..... id.	13, 019		
		Cuernos vacunos secos..... id.	6, 698		
		Cuernos vacunos salados..... id.	672		
		Cuernos de potros secos..... id.	49		
		Cuernos de potros salados..... id.	331		
		Cuernos diversos..... id.	737		
		Cuernos lanares..... id.	1, 409		
		Cerda..... id.	127		
		Huesos..... id.	3, 917		
		Astus..... id.	93		
		Lana..... id.	9, 859		
		Tripan..... id.	115		
		Maiz..... id.	20		
		Aceites de grano..... id.	70		
		Linaza..... id.	12, 771		
		Semilla de rulo..... id.	69		
		Alpiste..... id.	271		
		Cacahuete..... id.	192		

BUENOS AIRES—Continúa.

Países y artículos.		Cantidad.	Países y artículos.		Cantidad.
Estados Unidos—Continued.			Estados Unidos—Continued.		
Mulitas en pie	cabezas.....	900	Manteeca	tonciadas.....	27
Trigo	tonciadas.....	6,006	Tasajo	id.....	3,128
Maíz	id.....	4,685	Vacuinos en pie	cabezas.....	226
Afrecho	id.....	2,637	Lanarcs en pie	id.....	789
Cebada	id.....	14	Yeguarizos en pie	id.....	110
Avena	id.....	10	Mulitas en pie	id.....	2,095
Llaza	id.....	4,314	Asnos en pie	id.....	5
Alpiste	id.....	460	Plumas	kilos.....	6,383
Semillas	id.....	10	Ordenes:		
Tornos de lino	id.....	37	Trigo	tonciadas.....	148,734
Pasto	id.....	1,993	Maíz	id.....	142,894
Harina	id.....	1,841	Afrecho	id.....	1,389
Tabaco	id.....	1,567	Cebada	id.....	84
Azúcar	id.....	1,083	Avena	id.....	750
Melazas	id.....	91	Llaza	id.....	18,717
Extracto de quebracho	id.....	278	Semilla de nabo	id.....	155
Quebracho en rollos	id.....	131	Alpiste	id.....	89
Cueros vacunos salados	id.....	109	Pasto	id.....	964
Cueros vacunos secos	id.....	74	Harina	id.....	320
Cueros de potros secos	id.....	1	Huesos	id.....	30
Cueros diversos	id.....	10	Sangre seca	id.....	1,177
Cueros lanarcs	id.....	227	Tasajo	id.....	5
Cerda	id.....	78	Vacuinos en pie	cabezas.....	185
Astas	id.....	23	Lanarcs en pie	id.....	99
Lana	id.....	351	Yeguarizos en pie	id.....	1
Sebo	id.....	30	Mulitas en pie	id.....	900
Aceites y grasas	id.....	40	Asnos en pie	id.....	77
Tripas	id.....	2			

DATOS DEMIGRÁFICOS CORRESPONDIENTES Á 1903 Y 1904.

[Del "Boletín Demigráfico Argentino" No. 12.]

Divisiones territoriales.	Nacimientos.		Matrimonios.		Defunciones.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Este ó Litoral	118,406	123,099	19,680	21,928	49,515	49,878
Centro	21,163	22,910	4,528	5,121	11,283	10,533
Oeste ó Andina	14,708	14,713	2,309	2,372	9,721	8,266
Norte	17,391	17,589	2,962	2,817	10,191	10,672
Territorios	5,507	5,593	872	802	2,063	1,962
Total	177,175	183,814	30,351	33,040	82,713	81,275

Divisiones territoriales.	Población en 31 de diciembre.		Crecimiento.	
	1903.	1904.	Absoluto.	Por mil.
Este ó Litoral	3,391,788	3,599,428	204,640	56.9
Centro	728,031	749,128	21,097	29.0
Oeste ó Andina	436,434	444,916	8,482	19.1
Norte	416,600	454,588	7,983	17.6
Territorios	155,133	161,968	6,835	42.2
Total	5,160,986	5,410,028	249,042	48.02

Divisiones territoriales.	Población en 31 de diciembre de 1903.	Exceso de nacimientos en 1904.	Inmigración líquida en 1904.	Complemento de inmigración en 1904.	Aumento según censos.	Población el 31 de diciembre de 1904.
Este ó Litoral	3,391,788	73,224	44,544	35,183	51,692	3,599,428
Centro	728,031	12,407	6,210	2,480	749,128	749,128
Oeste ó Andina	436,434	6,447	1,660	575	444,916	444,916
Norte	416,600	6,917	767	304	454,588	454,588
Territorios	155,133	3,577	2,154	651	161,968	161,968
Total	5,160,986	102,569	55,135	39,393	51,945	5,410,028

EXPLORACIÓN DE LOS DEPÓSITOS DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA DE NEUQUÉN.

El periódico "The Standard" de la República Argentina, correspondiente al 22 de octubre de 1905, anuncia la creación de un sindicato que se ha de denominar Compañía Carbonífera de Chos-Malal, cuyo objeto es la exploración y explotación del carbón de piedra de Curileuvú, Tilhué y Chacay-Melchne. La concesión para esta empresa fué otorgada por un decreto del Gobierno nacional que lleva la fecha de 17 de abril de 1905, á favor de los Señores J. M. ESPECHE, SALVADOR C. TROTTA, VALENTÍN FELBERG, ARTURO S. TORINO, MIGUEL ESQUIVEL, JORGE GORISSEN y ALFRED RABOURDIN. El capital de la compañía ha de consistir de \$80,000 en moneda nacional, dividido en 800 acciones de á 100 pesos cada una.

Los terrenos carboníferos, por los cuales se ha hecho la concesión, están situados cerca de Chos-Malal, en el Territorio de Neuquén, dentro de un cuadrilátero formado por la Cordillera del Viento por el oeste, el río Neuquén por el sur, el Arroyo Chacay-Melchne por el norte y el río Curileuvú por el este.

La República Argentina consume anualmente un millón quinientas mil toneladas de carbón de piedra, cantidad que importa á un costo tal, que coloca las industrias nacionales en situación desventajosa para competir con los países productores de carbón de piedra, contribuyendo así considerablemente á aumentar el costo del alumbrado, calefacción y fuerza motora. Hasta ahora, por más que el carbón de piedra se ha encontrado en varios lugares en toda la República, sin embargo, la calidad de dicho producto no ha sido suficiente para producir vapor ó gas, ni para los usos domésticos, ni tampoco han tenido los depósitos que se han encontrado el espesor suficiente para que su explotación resulte lucrativa desde el punto de vista comercial.

El Señor HOSKOLD, ex-director de la sección de minas del Ministerio de Agricultura, en un informe que presentó al Ministerio hace algunos años, dijo que el carbón de piedra existía en 50 leguas cuadradas de la región que se había tomado en consideración, y recomendó que se efectuase una investigación á fin de determinar la calidad de dicho mineral. Posteriormente un ingeniero examinó el distrito por orden del Gobierno, y en su informe, publicado en los Anales del Ministerio de Agricultura en 1902, dijo que como consecuencia de un derrumbe ocurrido en la barranca del río Curileuvú, se había descubierto un filón de carbón fósil ó lignito, de dos metros de espesor. Anteriormente, en 1889, se había obtenido una muestra de carbón de piedra del Distrito de Neuquén, y cuando se sometió á la consideración del químico francés LEÓN RIOULT, éste certificó que era una muestra de buena calidad, que se adaptaba perfectamente á los usos domésticos y que, á juzgar

por la pequeña cantidad de azufre que contenía, servía también para los fines metalúrgicos é industriales.

El ingeniero comisionado por el Sindicato para efectuar el examen del carbón de piedra de Curileuvú, hizo constar, en un informe, que dicho carbón se encuentra en una veta bien definida en capas firmes y paralelas, compuestas de alternaciones de esquisto bituminoso y de ariscas que tienen rasgos carboníferos. Aun no se han encontrado plantas fósiles de capas carboníferas, pero se sabe que en los depósitos carboníferos de Europa hay minas en que escasean mucho estos fósiles. El ingeniero TUIERRY también certifica que el carbón de piedra es superior en calidad á cualquier otro carbón de piedra que se ha descubierto en la República, y que el experimento que con él hizo una compañía de gas el 18 de junio, ha demostrado que produce más gas que el carbón de piedra de Cardiff. Dicho ingeniero calcula, además, que el costo de una tonelada de carbón de piedra en la mina, incluyendo una cantidad destinada á la amortización del capital, sería de \$3.50 por tonelada, y que el costo de transporte á Bahía Blanca sería de \$4.54 por tonelada, resultando así un costo total de \$8.04 en moneda nacional por tonelada, en tanto que el carbón de piedra de Cardiff en el mismo puerto cuesta \$13.64 por tonelada. Dicho ingeniero termina su informe declarando que la formación carbonífera existente y la calidad del carbón de piedra encontrado, justifica ampliamente un trabajo metódico para explorar la zona Curileuvú por medio de una maquinaria que pueda efectuar perforaciones hasta una profundidad de 300 metros.

El Doctor ROBOLEO HAUTHALL, Director de la Sección Geológica del Museo de La Plata, y Catedrático de Geología Mineralogía en la Universidad de dicha ciudad, al terminar su interesante informe de fecha 25 de agosto sobre el origen probable del carbón de piedra de Curileuvú, dice lo siguiente:

“El carbón de piedra, enyas excelentes condiciones como combustible es innecesario ponderar, se encuentra en cantidad más que suficiente para justificar el gasto que implica una seria investigación necesaria para determinar la cantidad como base absoluta para calcular las ventajas de la explotación.”

Basado en los informes que anteceden, se ha comprado la maquinaria necesaria y se intenta explotar dicha concesión junto con la concesión hecha á favor del Señor JOSÉ IGNACIO RIOS para la construcción de un ferrocarril que se ha de extender desde Bahía Blanca al paso de Anteco de la cordillera que pasará por Chos-Malal, y de esta manera proporcionará los medios de transporte necesarios para el carbón de piedra de la Compañía á Bahía Blanca y también para los otros minerales que se tengan en dicha región.

BOLIVIA.

DENUNCIA DEL TRATADO DE AMISTAD, COMERCIO Y NAVEGACIÓN CON BÉLGICA.

El Gobierno boliviano, por medio de una comunicación oficial que lleva la fecha 30 de agosto de 1905, ha denunciado el Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación celebrado entre Bélgica y Bolivia, y el cual fué firmado en Santiago de Chile (?) el 17 de agosto de 1860.

En conformidad con el artículo 32 de dicho tratado, éste quedará sin efecto el día 8 de enero de 1907.

COMERCIO EN 1904.

IMPORTACIONES.

Aduanas.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.	
Antofagasta:				<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Primer semestre.....	279, 419	9, 650, 047	4, 153, 415. 84	
Segundo semestre.....	181, 979	6, 862, 409	4, 401, 088. 84	8, 254, 501. 68
Mollendo:				
Primer semestre.....	208, 795	9, 112, 741	2, 328, 318. 79	
Segundo semestre.....	289, 208	14, 719, 322	3, 176, 434. 17	5, 504, 752. 96
Arica en el año.....				1, 600, 000. 00
Villa bella en el año.....				411, 328. 44
Puerto Suárez en el año.....				415, 200. 00
Tarija en el año.....				440, 300. 00
Tupiza en el año.....				58, 000. 00
Uyuni en el año.....				173, 000. 00
Oruro en el año.....				52, 500. 00
Total.....				16, 909, 586. 08

Sobre el total que arroja, y para fijar el verdadero valor de las internaciones en el momento en que atraviere la mercadería nuestras fronteras, debería agregarse un 25 por ciento de recargo por embalaje, fletes, seguros, comisiones, etc., pues que el total arriba consignado se toma de las facturas consulares, que no incluyen dichos gastos, y sólo indican el precio de costo en fábrica, de manera que tendríamos:

Valor de las internaciones según

Facturas consulares.....	Bolivianos.
Gastos inherentes, un 25 por ciento.....	16, 909, 586. 08
	4, 227, 396. 52
Lo que dá un total de.....	21, 136, 982. 60

EXPORTACIONES.

	Embarcado.	Kilos.	Valor.	
			<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
Estafío	Autofagasta	20,850,848	16,513,871.61	17,064,187.26
Id	Mollendo.....	694,844	530,315.65	
Cobre	Mollendo.....	3,066,538	1,551,489.90	1,608,589.50
Id	Autofagasta	131,330	57,100.00	
Goma elástica	Villa Bella	831,617	4,158,085.00	7,855,640.00
Id	La Paz	385,803	1,929,015.00	
Id	P. Suárez	224,261	1,121,320.00	
Id	Oruro.....	122,452	612,260.00	
Id	Tarja	6,992	34,960.00	
Minerales y pastas de plata				3,857,949.00
Plata sellada				16,860.00
Oro.....		35		41,510.00
Bismuto		200,937		658,200.00
Artículos varios				362,150.00
Total				31,465,025.16

NOTA.—El valor de los artículos está calculado sobre los precios medios que han regido en los mercados de consumo al cambio promedio en el año 1904.

Como el estaño, es el artículo de exportación que acusa la cifra más fuerte, se la descompone, por las aduanas de salida según la siguiente demostración:

Aduanas.	Kilos.	Valor.	Derechos percibidos.
		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
De Oruro	11,968,009	9,478,663.12	266,174.11
De Uyuni	787,839	623,968.48	17,126.95
De Tipiza	1,412,008	1,142,070.33	34,348.98
De La Paz	691,843	550,315.65	15,105.30
Oficina Recaudadora de Colquechaca.....	1,091,851	864,716.30	23,735.90
Oficina Recaudadora de Potosí	5,561,153	4,401,433.17	120,894.65
Total	21,545,703	17,064,197.05	468,385.89

NOTA.—Los 468,385.89 bolivianos representan 468,385.89 libras de estaño de 60 por ciento de estaño. El precio medio del estaño "Strait" en 1904 ha sido de £126 17s. 5d. la tonelada, de 1,000 kilos, que corresponde á la producción de Bolivia 666 la tonelada.
El cambio medio en 1904 ha sido de 20d. por boliviano.

TELÉGRAFOS.

El año de 1893 el producto de los telégrafos de Bolivia apenas llegó á 10,776 y en 1903 subió á 68,750, y en 1904 á 82,435, y en el presente año se calcula que pasará de 100,000.

La extensión de las líneas telegráficas en 1893 era de 2,765 kilómetros, de los cuales 1,465 kilómetros pertenecían al Gobierno. En 1905 hay 4,678 kilómetros de telégrafos, de los cuales 3,380 kilómetros pertenecen al Gobierno.

ESTADÍSTICAS FISCALES.

[De la memoria del Ministro de Hacienda de Bolivia extractamos los datos siguientes, referentes al año 1904.]

Reutas.—Las reutas nacionales han tenido un aumento sobre las del año 1903. Las aduanas produjeron en 1903, 2,720,716.79 bolivianas; 1904, 3,769,597.89 bolivianas.

El impuesto sobre la importación de alcohol se adjudicó por 814,333 bolivianos contra 474,413.38 bolivianos, que era el percibido antes.

El total del presupuesto nacional está calculado 7,231,700 bolivianos.

Buenos. Como una prueba de que el país reacciona en sentido favorable, y que tal movimiento no pasa desapercibido en el extranjero, puede citarse el establecimiento del Banco de Chile y Alemania, que principió sus labores el 8 del pasado mes de junio.

Esta institución, que tiene su asiento principal en Berlín, gira con un capital pagado de 2,500,000 marcos, y otro suscrito de 10,000,000, habiendo fundado sucursales en varias ciudades de Chile con éxito favorable.

Como las operaciones de que se ocupa reposan en el crédito más ó menos grande que pueda inspirar, sin tener la facultad de emitir billetes, su representante se ha limitado á pedir el reconocimiento de la personería jurídica como sociedad anónima, para principiar sus negocios; y ha exigido al Gobierno la constitución de segundo domicilio en Bolivia, mediante un poder expreso.

Otra institución que muy pronto establecerá sus oficinas bajo las mismas condiciones que la anterior es la del Banco Transatlántico, cuyo representante ha prometido iniciar sus gestiones en el próximo mes de octubre, y que seguramente las llevará á cabo sin ningún obstáculo.

Ojalá que la concurrencia del capital de nuevos bancos traiga, como es natural, el mejoramiento del tipo de interés, que ahora es muy subido, así como el de las demás condiciones generales en sus transacciones con el público.

El capital y movimiento de los Bancos de Emisión es como sigue:

Bancos.	Capital.	Billetes en circulación.	Depositos y obligaciones.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Banco Nacional de Bolivia	3,000,000.00	3,838,187.75	3,500,000.71
Banco Argentino	2,500,000.00	3,242,181.00	2,611,670.70
Banco Industrial	1,200,000.00	1,211,411.00	1,716,622.20
Banco Agrícola	600,000.00	627,873.50	277,895.95

Bancos.	Caja.	Cartera.	Fondo de reserva.	Fondo de provisión.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Banco Nacional de Bolivia	2,202,500.18	8,043,370.83	172,688.11	10,202.80
Banco Argentino	2,778,130.35	8,665,818.05	111,177.14	21,708.37
Banco Industrial	1,001,657.20	2,808,732.83	26,101.27	7,280.25
Banco Agrícola	317,777.01	1,063,169.20	275.31	65.00

BANCOS HIPOTECARIOS.

El Crédito Hipotecario, con un capital de Bs. 254,341.52, tiene en circulación Bs. 3,729,600 en letras hipotecarias.

El Banco Hipotecario Garantizador de Valores, con capital de Bs. 100,000, tenía al 31 de diciembre un valor en letras en circulación de

Bs. 836,400 y un derecho de emisión de Bs. 344,005.50, habiendo tenido la utilidad de Bs. 15,420.77.

El Banco Hipotecario Nacional, con Bs. 100,000 de capital y Bs. 2,055,300 en letras en circulación, tuvo una ganancia de Bs. 13,985.56.

El Ahorro del Hogar, que estimula una costumbre poco encarnada en nuestra sociedad, ha seguido desarrollando sus operaciones con sujeción á sus estatutos, y en escaða siempre ascendente. Las productivas y atinadas inversiones de los capitales que maneja, dan solidez á esta institución, y ha inspirado la confianza necesaria para fomentar el ahorro, que es la virtud de las grandes naciones.

Las últimas iniciativas hechas por el Presidente del Consejo del Administración á la Junta de Accionistas, tendentes á mejorar la situación de los tenedores de cédulas, influirá eficazmente en la extensión de sus negocios, mucho más si consultando sus propias conveniencias, determina aumentar el valor de sus sorteos mensuales, en proporción al incremento de las imposiciones.

El estado actual de esta institución es el siguiente: Capital pagado, Bs. 10,000; cédulas emitidas, Bs. 3,606,000; depósitos, Bs. 77,505.62; fondo de reserva, Bs. 14,000; bienes raíces, Bs. 198,777.30.

Las utilidades que han tenido los bancos en el primer semestre del año en curso son como sigue:

	Bolivianos.
Banco Nacional de Bolivia	129,508.50
Banco Francisco Argandoña	154,973.94
Banco Industrial	116,058.59
Banco Agrícola	35,538.74
Crédito Hipotecario de Banco	19,183.85
Banco Garantizador de Valores	15,473.22
Banco Hipotecario Nacional	16,376.09
Ahorro del Hogar	7,558.39

MERCADERÍAS EXPORTADAS DE NUEVA YORK CON DESTINO Á BOLIVIA EN LOS MESES DE SEPTIEMBRE Y OCTUBRE DE 1905.

SEPTIEMBRE.

	Bultos.	Valor.
Via Mollendo.....	613	88,860.00
Via Antofagasta.....	796	17,022.31
Via Rosario.....	40	1,125.00
Via Para.....	7	208.00
Total.....	1,456	107,215.31

OCTUBRE.

Via Mollendo.....	916	\$12,477.92
Via Antofagasta.....	1,725	16,678.56
Via Arica.....	200	3,100.00
Via Para.....	156	1,975.17
Via Rosario.....	38	1,202.00
Total.....	3,034	35,333.65

1526 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Mercaderías exportadas de Nueva York con destino á Bolivia en los meses de Septiembre y Octubre de 1905—Continúa.

SEPTIEMBRE Y OCTUBRE.

	Bultos.	Valor.
Via Mollendo.....	1,528	\$21,311.01
Via Antofagasta.....	2,537	33,600.87
Via Para.....	163	2,183.17
Via Rosario.....	78	2,687.00
Via Arica.....	200	3,100.00
Total.....	4,506	62,915.05

RESUMEN.

	Bultos.	Valor.
Total Consulado de Nueva York.....	1,506	\$62,915.05
Total Consulado de San Francisco.....	68,617	91,319.76
Grand total.....	73,123	151,231.81

MERCADERÍAS EXPORTADAS DE SAN FRANCISCO CON DESTINO A BOLIVIA EN LOS MESES DE SEPTIEMBRE Y OCTUBRE DE 1905.

SEPTIEMBRE.

Ruta.	Productos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
Via Antofagasta.....	Conservas.....	70	2,250	\$217.65
	Harinos de trigo.....	520	23,804	1,047.50
Via Arica.....	Harinos de trigo.....	690	30,120	1,295.00
	Harinos de trigo.....	40	1,820	70.00
Via Mollendo.....	Harinos de trigo.....	13,660	621,000	21,851.71
Total.....		14,130	648,910	26,217.06

OCTUBRE.

Via Mollendo.....	Cebado malta.....	105	4,698	\$107.60
	Conservas.....	14	420	190.64
	Cerveza.....	2	228	18.00
	Harina de trigo.....	11,315	2,098,365	79,942.29
	Manteca de cerdo.....	6	154	30.75
	Trigo.....	152	9,411	393.33
Via Antofagasta..	Trigo.....	417	17,955	1,334.40
	Conservas.....	50	2,200	160.00
	Manteca.....	23,377	661,166	1,031.76
	Manteca de cerdo.....	130	7,328	778.00
	Varios.....	21	2,131	120.00
	Trigo.....	23,578	673,125	6,012.76
Via Arica.....	Trigo.....	1,000	93,000	3,381.00
	RESUMEN.			
Via Mollendo.....		45,639	2,131,364	81,923.00
Via Antofagasta..		23,578	673,125	6,012.76
Via Arica.....		1,000	93,000	3,381.00
Total.....		68,617	2,897,489	91,319.76

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BRASIL.

COMERCIO DE SANTOS DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1905.

La Compañía "Docas," de Santos, publica las siguientes cifras que muestran las exportaciones é importaciones hechas por el puerto de Santos durante el primer semestre de 1905.

EXPORTACIONES.

Artículos.	Kilos.	Artículos.	Kilos.
Animales	21,310	Minerales	25,817
Arpillera	241,000	Molduras	26,324
Algodón	653	Maderas	33,270
Goma elástica	55,923	Tortas	5,500
Café	143,961,577	Muebles	25,897
Cerveza	603,291	Huesos	16,600
Cueros	289,519	Algodón de Pina	1,053
Botijos y zapatos	8,738	Plantas	8,885
Cueruos	29,560	Piedras	89,000
Sombretos	22,183	Sueños	105,557
Pelo	3,102	Sal	20,200
Cerendes	190,080	Sebo	15,138
Cenizas	1,040	Plpns de barro	617,952
Esteras	31,410	Textiles	345,829
Salvado	4,513,170	Moneda acuñada	218
Frutos	693,951	Artículos diversos	1,338,285
Hielo	104,750		
Lana	1,160	Total	183,376,945

COMERCIO DE IMPORTACIÓN DE 1904.

La "Revista Brasileña," correspondiente al 17 de octubre de 1905, publica los siguientes detalles acerca del comercio de importación del Brasil durante el año de 1904, citándose también las cifras correspondientes á 1903, para los fines de la comparación.

IMPORTADOS.

Artículos.	1903.	1904.
Algodón en rama, liliaza, textiles, etc	63,794,941	63,851,820
Acero, hierro de labrar y sus manufacturas	1,699,614	1,928,855
Maquinaria, aparatos, enseres y herramientas	1,244,931	1,399,662
Papel de todas clases	688,428	618,145
Productos químicos, drogas, etc	643,802	577,061
Cueros y pieles, curtidos y manufacturados	396,315	438,317
Liñaza de jute	375,002	386,180
Carbón de piedra	1,215,352	1,270,354
Petróleo	697,861	602,723
Goma elástica manufacturada	118,279	115,251
Lino	245,640	288,039
Lana de barro, porcelana, vidrio cristid	354,487	371,919
Acete para fines industriales	98,118	79,660
Brea	78,641	87,453
Aceites lubricantes (animal, vegetal y mineral)	82,095	101,620
Lana cruda, en kilos y manufacturada	648,947	661,752
Seda	461,133	506,665
Arroz	725,589	613,161
Bacalao	610,110	586,710
Papas	178,089	185,562
Trigo	1,106,811	1,260,245
Harina de trigo	1,244,562	1,571,468
Mantequilla	397,393	393,851
Queso	110,043	115,475
Vino	1,453,357	1,579,392
Tea	1,158,270	1,368,189
Artículos diversos	4,886,714	5,207,719
Total	21,229,950	25,896,125

PAÍSES DE PROCEDENCIA.

Países.	1903.	1904.
Reino Unido.....	46,865,490	47,187,150
Poseedores y Protectorados Británicos.....	1,140,181	1,639,250
Alemania.....	2,485,497	3,232,671
Estados Unidos de América.....	2,785,829	2,885,435
República Argentina.....	2,168,343	2,692,772
Francia.....	2,133,248	2,311,492
Portugal.....	1,746,057	1,900,000
Prusia.....	1,312,055	1,268,082
Italia.....	903,670	911,721
Otros países.....	2,239,577	2,411,410
Total.....	21,229,950	25,806,125

IMPORTACIONES.

[Valor en milreis.]

Artículos.	Valor de los artículos que pagan derechos.	Valor de los artículos que no pagan derechos.
Animales vivos y deseados.....	29,946	1,598
Pelo, plumas, etc.....	227,622	
Cuernos y pieles.....	621,012	
Carne, pescado, sustancias oleaginosas y otros productos animales.....	2,088,890	
Marfil, nácar, carey, etc.....	88,526	
Frutas.....	208,368	
Cereales y legumbres.....	10,895,856	
Plantas, hojas, flores, semillas, raíces, cortezas y especíes.....	1,254,171	428
Zumos vegetales, bebidas alcohólicas, etc.....	5,506,016	4,565
Perúmería, dintes, etc.....	1,350,227	
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos.....	1,041,705	7,114
Madera.....	335,511	
Café de la India, bambú, mimbré, bejuco, sarga y otros materiales análogos.....	13,610	
Paja, pita, piñaza y otras fibras.....	139,319	
Algodón.....	3,986,322	
Lana.....	1,716,404	
Lino.....	1,486,244	
Seda.....	367,367	
Papel y sus manufacturas.....	897,250	
Piedras, tierras y otros minerales.....	768,926	1,400,568
Porcelana y vidrio.....	618,787	465
Oro, plata y platino.....	42,835	40
Cobre y sus aleaciones.....	391,243	57,708
Plomo, estaño, zinc y sus aleaciones.....	328,651	6,207
Hierro y acero.....	3,167,088	545,509
Metaloides y otros metales.....	26,112	
Munición y pertrechos de guerra.....	114,217	
Armería.....	107,530	
Joyería.....	53,591	
Carros y otros vehículos.....	255,940	31,597
Instrumentos matemáticos químicos y ópticos.....	321,822	131,478
Instrumentos quirúrgicos y de cirugía dental.....	79,761	8,235
Máquinas y aparatos eléctricos.....	106,298	
Maquinaria, herramientas, etc.....	2,255,822	190,869
Otros artículos.....	718,083	
Muestras.....	201,318	32,325
Total.....	42,808,682	2,366,093

ESTADO DE LA INDUSTRIA DE ALGODÓN.

El "Jornal del Commercio" cita algunos datos estadísticos notables que muestran el presente estado de la industria del algodón en el Brasil, que asevera ser resultado de los aranceles proteccionistas contra la competencia británica. Parece que en 1875 sólo había en el Brasil 30 fábricas de algodón; en 1879 se le impuso un derecho de 50 reis por cada kilo al algodón importado sin elaborar, y un derecho que variaba

desde 100 hasta 600, reis al hilo de algodón. Dícese que el resultado de esto fué que en 1882 el número de fábricas de algodón ascendió á 50, y en 1895 á 155. En la actualidad hay 108 fábricas de algodón, provistas de 715,000 husos, que tratan sobre 30,000,000 kilos de algodón nativo, emplean más de 37,000 braceros y dan un producto anual como de 235,000,000 metros cuadrados de géneros de algodón, siendo así que el capital total invertido en dicha industria es como de 191,208 contos de reis.

COSTA RICA.

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

Decreto N.º 4, de 13 de julio de 1905, fijando el aforo aplicable á las telas de algodón estampadas ó con listas de colores denominadas "franela de algodón."

[De "La Gaceta" de 11 y 15 de julio de 1905, N.º 12 y 13.]

En virtud del presente decreto, las telas de algodón estampadas ó con listas de colores, á las cuales el comercio aplica la denominación "franela de algodón," se aforarán de acuerdo con la partida 43 del arancel y el 50 por ciento de recargo.

Decreto N.º 5, de 13 de julio de 1905, fijando el aforo aplicable á las fajas de cáñamo, para hacer cinchas y sostener resortes de muebles.

[De "La Gaceta" de 11 de julio de 1905, N.º 12.]

En virtud del presente decreto, las fajas de cáñamo de tejido ordinario que se emplean comúnmente en hacer cinchas y sostener los resortes de los muebles, pagarán el aforo establecido en la partida 77 del arancel, más el 50 por ciento.

Decreto N.º 51, de 27 de julio de 1905, relativo á la importación del sarnol, de la carbolina y de la creolina.

[De "La Gaceta" de 3 de agosto de 1905, N.º 28.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Declárase libre de derechos de aduana, teatro y muellaje, la introducción del sarnol, la carbolina y la creolina ordinaria.

Decreto de 29 de agosto de 1905, fijando el aforo aplicable á las tarjetas postales ilustradas ó de fantasía.

[De "La Gaceta" de 30 de agosto de 1905, N.º 51.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Las tarjetas postales ilustradas ó de fantasía se aforarán á cincuenta céntimos (50) el kilogramo, si fueren de papel ó cartón; si fueren de aluminio ó de cualquier otro artículo, se aforarán

á setenta y cinco céntimos (75) el kilogramo. Tales aforos no tendrán el recargo del cincuenta por ciento, y empezarán á regir del primero de octubre próximo en adelante.

ABONO CHILENO PARA USARSE EN COSTA RICA.

Con expresión de aprecio por los servicios del Cónsul General de Costa Rica en Santiago de Chile, el Ministro de aquella República, Señor CALVO, ha enviado al Bureau para su publicación en el BOLETÍN la siguiente comunicación, interesante desde todos los puntos de vista que ella comprende.

“CONSULADO GENERAL DE COSTA RICA,
SANTIAGO, octubre 17 de 1905.

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: En documentos oficiales que se han dado á la publicidad se ha manifestado por el Gobierno de esta República el deseo de procurar la realizaci3n de ciertas medidas que faciliten el intercaubio comercial entre Chile y las Repúblicas de Centro-América, acortando las grandes distancias que las separan y promoviendo el establecimiento de trasportes marítimos por vías rápidas y económicas, por medio de un servicio de vapores directos que puedan aprovecharse de las ventajas ofrecidas por la política internacional de los Estados Unidos.

“El Gobierno y la opini3n de este país se han preocupado también de la idea de incrementar la producci3n de sus principales fuentes de riqueza, fomentando de un modo preferente el desarrollo de una de sus industrias nativas destinadas casi exclusivamente á la exportaci3n y que, desde hace veinticinco años, constituye no sólo la existenci3n de las Provincias del norte, sino también la base más segura y abundante de entradas para el fisco chileno, cual es la exportaci3n del nitrato de sosa.

“En vista de los prop3sitos indicados, me ha parecido oportuno presentur alguno de los factores que sirvan para el estudio de este asunto, ya que su resoluci3n convendría también á los intereses recíprocos de otros países, por lejanos y pequeños que sean, mediante el conocimiento de la situaci3n actual del que tengo el honor de representur, á fin de que, teniendo á la mano las informaciones correspondientes, puedan utilizarse para la soluci3n de las medidas que sean del caso adoptar.

“Una la atenci3n, Señor Ministro, y es cosa digna de notarse, el desarrollo creciente que alcanza en casi todos los órdenes de actividad la República de Costa Rica. Sus recursos actuales, como su perspectiva económica, le aseguran una situaci3n de sólida prosperidad relativamente á su escasa poblaci3n y á su extensi3n territorial. Este bienestar es debido á la influencia de leyes sabias y á la acci3n de gobiernos sóbrios y progresistas cuyo carácter se distingue por su espíritu práctico y por un patriotismo excepcional.

“Ultimamente los esfuerzos de la Administración Costarricense tienden al mejoramiento de los cultivos peculiares del suelo y del clima de aquel país y al aumento de sus principales productos de exportación.

“Este Consulado piensa que la República de Costa Rica podría ofrecer un campo de ensayo para la introducción de abucos naturales que su agricultura necesita, y como por mi parte no podría rehuir la ocasión de dar á conocer el grado general en que ella y otros ramos se encuentran, me permito suministrar al Departamento de Vuestra Excelencia algunas cifras tomadas de una estadística reciente, entre las cuales se encuentran varias que se refieren á la importancia que tiene la producción agrícola.

“Hé aquí, Señor Ministro, los datos generales á que me he referido:

“Superficie: 54,000 kilómetros cuadrados.

“Moneda: Colón de 24 peniques.

“La equivalencia legal de las principales monedas extranjeras con el colón de oro, que es base del sistema monetario nacional, es la siguiente:

	Colones.
1 dollar.....	2. 15. 00
1 libra esterlina.....	10. 45. 60
1 franco.....	41. 35
1 marco.....	51. 00

Población, 1904: 331,340 habitantes.

Circulante, 1904.

	Colones.
Oro.....	5, 342, 000. 00
Plata.....	825, 000. 00
Níquel.....	12, 000. 00
Billetes.....	3, 083, 000. 00
Total.....	9, 262, 000. 00

Entradas, 1904.

	Colones.
Ordinarias.....	5, 306, 132. 97
Extraordinarias.....	641, 249. 98
Total.....	5, 947, 382. 95

Salidas, 1904.

	Colones.
Ordinarias.....	4, 113, 655. 22
Extraordinarias.....	1, 833, 697. 73
Total.....	5, 947, 352. 95
Exportación.....	10, 602, 625. 00
Importación.....	12, 800, 541. 00
Saldo á favor.....	3, 700, 084. 00

Exportaciones, 1904.

	Colones.
Various productos.....	3, 456, 635. 00
Almidos.....	6, 520, 305. 00
Café.....	6, 625, 685. 00
Total.....	16, 602, 625. 00

Importaciones, 1904.

	Colonos.
Mercaderías generales	11, 253, 603. 00
Moneda acuñada	1, 150, 403. 00
Animales vivos	492, 555. 00
Total	12, 896, 541. 00

Principales cultivos, 1904.

	Hectáreas.
Café	30, 054
Caña dulce	9, 335
Frejoles	7, 848
Maíz	25, 901
Plátanos	13, 919
Bananos	18, 499
Arroz	1, 980
Cacao	1, 362
Tabaco	417
Caucho	1, 225
Total	110, 540

Ferrocarriles en explotación, 1904.

	Kilómetros.
Ferrocarril al Pacífico	86
Ferrocarril al Atlántico	166
Ferrocarril del Norte	145
Total	397

“Tratándose ahora del punto concreto relativo á la mayor aplicación del salitre como abono y al desarrollo de su consumo en otros países que, aunque pequeños como los de Centro-América, no por eso dejarían de ofrecer un buen merecido para Chile una vez que se realizaran las medidas de protección ó un servicio de trasportes, convendría que la Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda, cuya obra benéfica está ligada al interés fiscal, tomará conocimiento de la presente comunicación, si Vuestra Excelencia tuviera á bien disponerlo, con el fin de que sus agentes vieran si podría aconsejarse el envío de cierta cantidad de salitre al Ministerio de Fomento de Costa Rica para ser ensayado en la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura del mismo país, institución que tiene el apoyo decidido del Gobierno, en donde si produjera su aplicación buenos resultados, ellos servirían para extender su consumo y abrir mercado en las demás Repúblicas Centro-Americanas.

“En conclusión, Señor Ministro, no estaría fuera de lugar consignar aquí y tomar en cuenta las ideas que, con respecto al mejoramiento de los medios de cultivo más avanzados y aun desconocidos por los plantadores de aquel país, ha expuesto el Ministro de Hacienda de aquella República en su última memoria del ramo, idem que, en confirmación de lo dicho, transcribo a continuación en su parte substancial:

“Si á la obra de la naturaleza que nos da calidad fina, se uniera la sabia y prudente reposición á las tierras del elemento vital que las continuas cosechas y el cultivo intenso le arrebatan año por año, Costa

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Rica podría exportar 1,000,000 de quintales de café sin aumentar en una sola hectárea sus cultivos, si siguiendo las reglas que la ciencia y la previsión marcan, devolviera á la tierra, con abonos, la riqueza que cada cosecha le arrebató.

“Con este motivo tengo el honor de presentar á Vuestra Excelencia los sentimientos de mi consideración más distinguida con que soi, Señor Ministro, de Vuestra Excelencia su atento servidor.

“ARTURO MEDINA M.

“Á S. E. el Señor Ministro de Hacienda de Chile.”

CUBA.

ESTADO DE LA INDUSTRIA PECUARIA.

En un informe que hizo el Secretario de la Legación de los Estados Unidos en la Habana, Cuba, y que se publicó en el “Daily Trade y Consular Reports,” del primero de diciembre de 1905, se expresa que durante varios años Cuba ha importado mucho ganado vacuno de Centro y Sur América y de los Estados Unidos.

El Señor JAMES proporciona una tabla que muestra detalladamente las importaciones que se han hecho á dicha isla durante los doce meses que terminaron el 30 de junio de 1905. El valor total de dichas importaciones asciende á más de \$6,000,000, en las cuales los Estados Unidos representaban un valor de \$1,927,676 ó sea como una tercera parte del total. Las importaciones de Venezuela se valoraron en \$1,667,000, las de Colombia en \$1,104,000, y las de México ascendieron á \$909,000. También se hicieron importaciones de varios otros países americanos, tales como Honduras, Nicaragua, Haití, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, y las Antillas Inglesas. La siguiente tabla muestra el número y valor de las varias clases de ganado vacuno importado:

Animales.	Número.	Valor.
Vacas de cría	77,774	\$1,327,595
Terminos de cría	19,828	231,928
Vacas con su cría	26,271	518,130
Toros de las razas—Jersey, Hereford, Guernsey, etc	611	29,146
Añojos	21,888	233,742
Ganado de Florida	31	287
Ganado mexicano	547	12,238
Ganado venezolano-colombiano	5,232	141,138
Ganado para cebar	197,660	3,561,135
Vacas horras	940	18,030
Total	350,382	6,073,509

En relación con la tabla que antecede, y al explicar sus varias divisiones, la enumeración de los derechos impuestos al ganado importado resulta interesante. En la lista de los que entran libres de derechos se han incluido los toros para los fines de la cría, de las mejores razas,

á saber: de Jersey, Guernsey, Derwin, Durham, Hereford, y los toros de Puerto Rico y de la República Argentina, de razas conocidas.

El siguiente es el derecho que se impone por cabeza:

Toros de Florida que pesen más de 500 libras.....	\$1. 00
Toros de Honduras que pesen más de 600 libras.....	5. 00
Toros y ganado gordo de México que pesen más de 700 libras.....	6. 00
Ganado gordo de Venezuela y de Colombia y de otros países no mencionados que excedan de 800 libras de peso.....	8. 00
Ganado para cebar que no llegue á los pesos mencionados.....	2. 00

Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Colombia, los distritos de la costa de México, Tejas y Florida son los que suministran la mayor parte de ganado importado á Cuba. Hasta ahora no se advierte la esmerada selección de la raza en las compras que se hacen en el extranjero, por más que se empieza á notar cierto interés entre los criadores de ganado en cuanto á las mejores razas de éste, y ya se ha desarrollado cierta demanda, que es seguro que ha de aumentarse grandemente dentro de poco tiempo, del ganado de Hereford, debido probablemente, en gran parte, al hecho de que este ganado se conoce con facilidad por tener la cara blanca. Varios importadores han traído, por vía de experimento, un número considerable de ganado de Hereford and Shorthorn, los cuales en la actualidad encuentran un mercado que antes era prácticamente desconocido. Cuba ha empezado ya á exigir un ganado de raza superior.

Tanto los españoles como los cubanos, muestran interés en obtener mejores razas y en emplear los métodos científicos de crianza, lo cual significa que los importadores han de tener más cuidado en lo sucesivo en la elección de los cargamentos de ganado que llevan á la Isla.

En la actualidad el mejor ganado vacuno americano viene de Tejas. No es prudente importar ganado de las regiones de este Estado que quedan muy distantes de la costa, por la proximidad á la línea de cuarentena. Es conveniente importar únicamente ganado que ha tenido ya la fiebre de Tejas. El ganado que tiene el parásito denominado "garrapata" se considera inmune por haber sido inoculado por conducto de este parásito con la fiebre del ganado. El ganado que ha vivido cerca de la costa del Golfo mexicano se desarrolla bien en Cuba. De todo el ganado que se importa es probable que el de Florida sea el que engorda más pronto. En cinco meses este ganado está ya listo para el mercado. Pero de todas las clases de ganado el que da mejor carne en los pastos de Cuba es el de Tejas que, según experimentos hechos bajo la dirección del Gobierno, rinde más libras de carne limpia que cualquier otro ganado bien beneficiado. La proximidad de Florida á la Isla de Cuba, ha hecho que el precio del ganado de este Estado haya aumentado en más de un ciento por ciento.

Este informe dice, además, que tal vez ningún país del mundo posee más ventajas naturales que Cuba para atraer al criador de ganado.

Una gran extensión de pasto perenne, libre de plantas venenosas y del peligro de reptiles dañinos, un clima excepcionalmente benigno y uniforme, donde no se conocen los grandes extremos de temperatura, sin escarchas ni vientos excesivamente fríos, donde no hay días sofocantes, y donde no abundan los ciclones y se desconocen los temblores de tierra, constituyen todos los elementos de un medio ambiente casi ideal para efectuar la crianza de ganado económicamente y con éxito.

Los grandes estragos de la última guerra destruyeron casi toda la existencia de ganado vacuno. Las restricciones artificiales propendieron á mantener la gran merma en la existencia de ganado y á aumentarla todavía más. Los subidos derechos de aduana que prohibían virtualmente la importación del ganado, así como la enorme contribución que se le imponía á cada cabeza de ganado, aplazaron la introducción de ganado de cría en la Isla hasta después de la última guerra. Se calcula que en 1894 había 2,485,766 cabezas de ganado vacuno en los terrenos de pasto de la Isla de Cuba, que representaban un valor de \$74,572,980. El último informe del Gobierno muestra un registro de ganado que asciende á 1,903,069 cabezas, que pueden valuarse moderadamente en \$51,000,000. Á juzgar por el censo de 1899, sólo un 3 por ciento de las fincas rústicas de la República estaban cultivadas. En la actualidad los cálculos seguros fijan el área cultivada como en un 16 por ciento.

La Provincia de Camagüey constituye una vasta extensión de terreno de pasto magnífico. Los buenos terrenos en esta provincia se venden á precios sumamente moderados y en condiciones que debieran atraer mucho al americano criador de ganado. También pueden tomarse en arrendamiento grandes porciones de terreno á precios que varían desde \$15 hasta \$30 por caballería, es decir, $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Diez pesos es un precio bastante común por terrenos de buena agnada y del mejor pasto, y el precio de los terrenos no cultivados algunas veces baja hasta un peso por acre. Pueden obtenerse pastos de pajilla ó cañamazo mucho más baratos que los terrenos sembrados de guinea ó paraná. Los mejores terrenos para crianza de ganado se obtienen sembrando de algunas de las hierbas importadas zonas limpias de terreno montañoso. Los terrenos pueden tomarse en arrendamiento por acre ó caballería, ó por cada cabeza de ganado, por un término de meses ó de años. Muchos importadores han encontrado que es muy lucrativo entregar su ganado al propietario de los terrenos para cebarlo, participando el propietario de una parte determinada. Del precio de venta del ganado se rebaja después el costo del pasto, si alguno tuviere, y el resto, por lo general, se divide en partes iguales, según el acuerdo especial celebrado entre el dueño del terreno y el importador. Puede obtenerse buen terreno de pasto cerca de la Habana por 50 centavos por cabeza. Á medida que se aumenta la distancia del mercado de la Habana, disminuye el costo del pasto.

Las hierbas de paran y guinea dan los mejores resultados en Cuba. Se ha obtenido un buen resultado tambin con la hierba de Beruuda que crece rpidamente en los terrenos ms duros y secos, pero las hierbas antes mencionadas son las favoritas. La guinea tiene ms de sorgo que de hierba, siendo as que junto con su gran elemento de sucrosa contiene cualidades muy engordadoras. Esta hierba africana crece algunas veces hasta una altura de 15 pies, y con frecuencia cubre por completo  los rebaos  ganado que se apacentan en un matorral de ella. La hierba de guinea no requiere mucha humedad y resiste la sequa mejor que su rival principal, la hierba de paran.

Las hierbas indgenas no son bastante nutritivas para engordar bien el ganado. En las sabanas vrgenes en las cuales crece la pajilla  caanazo, so se apasta el ganado de cra. En algunas localidades cuando las hierbas nativas estn tiernas constituyen un pasto bastante bueno, pero siempre se tiene mayor confianza en las clases de hierbas sembradas.

La hierba de paran, de aguada abundante, que es oriunda de la Amrica del Sur, crece mejor en los terrenos hmedos y se desarrolla bien en los terrenos bajos de los valles. Dicha hierba es sumamente tenaz y resiste todos los ataques una vez que se arraiga en el terreno. Sus condiciones de existencia se diferencian mucho de las de la hierba de guinea, siendo as que la de paran crece muy junto al suelo y esparrsa nuevos retoos de la espiga principal donde quiera que se pone en contacto con el suelo. De todas las hierbas que se sieubran  cultivan, esta es la ms prolfica y la que mayor nmero de ganado mantiene por acre.

En cuanto  las cualidades engordadoras de los pastos de Cuba, las opiniones varan mucho, como es natural, segn el terreno, el desage, etc., de las localidades. Dcese que algunas veces un acre de hierba de paran puede conservar gordo un novillo durante todo el ao. La experiencia que han tenido los eriadores de ms confianza no confirma este aserto. Puede calcularse con seguridad que no pueden engordarse ms de 20 cabezas de ganado en una caballera; de 10  12 cabezas de ganado encontrarn pasto bueno y suficiente en una caballera y mantenerse gordas todo el ao, siendo este el cculo que generalmente se aprueba.

Echando una ojeada  la Isla en conjunto, las varias provincias contribuyen al total de 1,793,069 cabezas de ganado que aparecan en los libros de registros el 31 de diciembre de 1904, en el orden siguiente: La Habana, 289,924; Pinar del Ro, 151,765; Matanzas, 257,429; Santa Clara, 551,300; Camagey, 235,101 y Santiago de Cuba, 217,550. La provincia de La Habana importa el mayor nmero de ganado vacuno, es decir, 178,474 cabezas de ganado, y le sigue Santa Clara con 74,478 y Santiago de Cuba con 53,519.

La siguiente tabla que muestra las fuentes de aumento y las causas de la disminución de la existencia de ganado durante el último año, indica, además, de una manera muy clara, que el importador de ganado es un gran factor en la rápida reconstrucción de esta industria en la Isla. Como un 64.4 por ciento del aumento total se debe á las importaciones.

Ganado registrado el 31 de diciembre de 1904	1,315,826	
Aumento:		
Aumento natural.....	226,501	
Importado.....	375,287	
		601,788
		1,917,614
Disminución:		
Matado para el consumo	194,913	
Muerto de enfermedades y matado por los inspectores como medidas sanitarias.....	5,825	
		200,738
Total neto.....		1,716,876

Los americanos han empezado á importar ganado vacuno de los Estados Unidos, de México y de Venezuela, y anuncian que obtienen buenas utilidades.

CHILE.

ESTADÍSTICA COMERCIAL CORRESPONDIENTE Á 1904.

Los datos estadísticos comerciales de la República de Chile correspondientes al año de 1904, tales como se han publicado recientemente, muestran que el valor de las importaciones durante dicho año ascendió á \$157,152,080, comparado con \$142,470,569 en el año anterior. El valor de las exportaciones se ha calculado en \$215,997,784, contra \$194,279,672 en 1903. Tanto en las importaciones como en las exportaciones, la Gran Bretaña va á la cabeza de la lista, siguiéndole Alemania, y á esta última siguen los Estados Unidos, que ocupan el tercer puesto.

Las cifras correspondientes á los varios países que contribuyeron á este comercio en 1904 fueron las siguientes:

Procedencia.	Importaciones.	Punto de destino.	Exportaciones.
Gran Bretaña	\$57,345,488	Gran Bretaña	\$70,546,667
Alemania	42,456,638	Alemania	62,632,942
Estados Unidos	13,997,927	Estados Unidos.....	30,715,150
Francia	10,929,907	Francia	28,823,135
Perú	6,608,129	Holanda	6,975,133
República Argentina	5,969,965	Italia	4,295,957
Italia	4,736,265	Perú	3,896,724
Bélgica	3,343,000	Bélgica	3,294,700
Brasil	1,503,171	Bolivia	1,115,555
España.....	1,127,419		

Respecto del movimiento de buques, dícese que en 1904 el tonelaje de entradas por vapores ascendió á 16,012,879, contra 14,392,874 en 1903, al paso que los cargamentos de salida ascendieron á 15,641,453 toneladas en 1904, contra 14,313,260 toneladas en 1903. El total de tonelaje de entrada por buques de vela ascendió á 1,710,259 en 1904, contra 1,625,564 en 1903, en tanto que los buques de vela que salieron condujeron 1,729,310 toneladas en 1904, comparadas con 1,607,253 toneladas en 1903. La bandera inglesa predominó en los buques mercantes del comercio que se acaba de mencionar.

COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE 1894 Á 1903.

El comercio llevado á cabo entre los Estados Unidos y Chile en la década comprendida de 1894 á 1903, muestra las siguientes cifras, habiéndose calculado el valor en moneda nacional de la República de Chile:

Año.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Año.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
1894.....	\$7,989,407	\$3,520,795	1899.....	\$8,197,569	\$8,197,569
1895.....	9,668,074	4,659,444	1900.....	12,098,808	12,098,808
1896.....	14,370,681	4,872,610	1901.....	16,526,333	14,637,000
1897.....	9,390,861	7,033,258	1902.....	14,494,395	26,980,202
1898.....	9,399,227	7,613,007	1903.....	12,219,661	32,775,672

RENTA DE ADUANA DURANTE EL MES DE SEPTIEMBRE Y LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1904 Y 1905.

Según el "Chilian Times," correspondiente al 11 de octubre de 1905, la renta de aduanas de Chile en septiembre de 1905 ascendió á \$7,976,834, de la cual suma \$5,443,039 se derivan de las exportaciones y \$2,533,785 de los derechos de importación. Las cifras correspondientes al mismo mes en 1904 fueron las siguientes: exportaciones, \$4,157,382, y las importaciones, \$2,048,395, que hacen un total de \$6,205,777, que muestran un aumento de \$1,771,057, correspondiente al mes de septiembre del presente año.

Durante los nueve primeros meses de 1905, los ingresos fueron \$61,384,576, ó sea un aumento de \$5,091,275 respecto del mismo período en 1904.

La siguiente relación muestra la cantidad cobrada en cada puerto de la República en septiembre de 1904 y 1905:

	Septiembre—	
	1904.	1905.
DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.		
Pisagua.....	\$897,953	\$797,263
Iquique.....	1,853,828	2,977,511
Toosopilla.....	918,725	969,011
Antofagasta.....	210,851	276,596
Taltal.....	276,025	422,698
Total.....	4,157,382	5,443,039

	septiembre—	
	1904.	1905.
DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.		
Arica	5,238	35,942
Pisagua	19,954	15,290
Iquique	156,893	282,168
Tocopilla	9,436	15,866
Antofagasta	83,222	135,019
Taital	31,107	13,892
Caldera	9,841	12,189
Carrizal Bajo		20
Coquimbo	64,147	61,060
Valparaiso	1,287,099	1,569,313
Talcahuano	302,462	304,961
Coronel	13,822	11,731
Valdivia	36,794	51,452
Puerto Montt	1,528	1,954
Ancud		
Aduanas fronterizas	26,852	22,998
Total	2,048,395	2,533,795

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1726 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 octubre de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los diez meses que terminaron en octubre de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. 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 Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de octubre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta diciembre.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT.

El 5 de diciembre de 1905 el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América envió su mensaje anual al Congreso, el cual mensaje trata de los siguientes asuntos que interesan á la América Latina:

“RENTAS PÚBLICAS.”

“Hay más necesidad de la estabilidad que de una mera tentativa para obtener la perfección ideal en los métodos de levantar rentas públicas, y la conmoción y tensión que el mundo comercial experimenta, y que de seguro ha de sobrevenir á cualquier cambio de consideración en estos

métodos, hace que dicho cambio resulte inconveniente, á no ser que exista una razón poderosa para ello. No es posible establecer ninguna regla general por la cual pueda determinarse el momento en que las razones que haya para efectuar dicho cambio sobrepujan á las que haya para no efectuarlo. Mucho tiene que depender, no sólo de las necesidades existentes, sino de los deseos del pueblo considerado en conjunto, puesto que las necesidades y los deseos no son necesariamente idénticos. Por supuesto que no puede efectuarse ningún cambio en un sentido que resulte beneficioso á una parte ó á un Estado solamente, ó que sólo desee esta parte ó Estado. Tiene que haber algo así como un convenio general entre los ciudadanos de los varios Estados, tales como estén representados en el Congreso, de que el cambio se necesita y se desea en beneficio de todo el pueblo; y entonces debe hacerse un esfuerzo sincero, inteligente y desinteresado para efectuarlo de tal manera, que comprenda, hasta donde sea posible, el máximo de beneficio para el pueblo en general y el mínimo de desatención inevitable de los intereses especiales de determinadas localidades ó clases. Pero en tiempo de paz los ingresos, por término medio, y tomando en conjunto una serie de años, deben ser equivalentes á los egresos, ó de lo contrario es necesario aumentar dichas rentas. El año pasado hubo un déficit. Á menos que nuestros gastos puedan mantenerse dentro de los límites de las rentas públicas, será necesario modificar las leyes relativas á dichas rentas. Todavía es demasiado temprano para determinar en qué forma se ha de efectuar dicha enmienda, porque aun es demasiado temprano para decir si se necesita ó no. Debe tenerse en cuenta si no es conveniente que las leyes arancelarias prescriban la aplicación en contra ó á favor de cualquiera otra nación, de un máximo ó un mínimo de derechos arancelarios establecidos por el Congreso, á fin de obtener así cierta reciprocidad entre otras naciones y nosotros. Teniendo en la mente consideraciones políticas aun más importantes que las de un carácter puramente económico, á mi juicio sería conveniente esforzarnos por desarrollar relaciones comerciales más íntimas con los otros pueblos de este continente. Me es grato poder anunciaros que Rusia en la actualidad nos trata sobre la base de nación más favorecida.

“ECONOMÍA EN LOS GASTOS.”

“Recomiendo encarecidamente al Congreso la necesidad de la economía, y con este fin que se efectúe un escrutinio rígido en las asignaciones. Por vía de ejemplo, meramente, os llamo la atención hacia uno ó dos asuntos especiales. Deben abolirse todos los empleos innecesarios. El Comisionado de la Oficina General de Terrenos Públicos recomienda la abolición del empleo de depositario de fondos públicos en las oficinas de terrenos públicos de los Estados Unidos. Esta abolición proporciona un ahorro como de un cuarto de millón de pesos al año. Á medida que los negocios de la nación aumentan, es inevitable

que de tiempo en tiempo haya un aumento legítimo en el número de empleados, y este hecho hace que resulte muy importante que cuando los empleos sean innecesarios se supriman. En los impresos del gobierno también puede efectuarse una gran economía de fondos públicos. Existe una tendencia constantemente creciente á publicar una gran cantidad de informes que no responden á ninguna necesidad. Acaso no sea injusto decir que se publican muchos millares de volúmenes los cuales nadie ojea jamás y que no responden á una necesidad verdadera.

“Sin embargo, al hablar de economía, de ninguna manera debe entenderse que abogo por la falsa economía, que al fin y á la postre es la peor de las extravagancias. Por ejemplo, reducir el presupuesto de la Armada sería cometer un crimen de lesa-nación, y dejar de activar enérgicamente todos los trabajos del Canal de Panamá sería igualmente una insigne necesidad.

“LA MONEDA CORRIENTE.

“En mi mensaje de 2 de diciembre de 1902 al Congreso, dije:

“Los tipos de interés constituyen un factor poderoso en la actividad mercantil, y á fin de que estos tipos de interés puedan igualarse de manera que satisfagan las varias necesidades de las estaciones del año, de comunidades muy apartadas entre sí, y para impedir la repetición de escaseces financieras que dañan los negocios legítimos, es necesario que haya un elemento de elasticidad en nuestro sistema monetario. Los bancos son los servidores naturales del comercio, y sobre ellos debe echarse, hasta donde sea posible, la carga de proporcionar y mantener una circulación de dinero adecuada para abastecer las necesidades de nuestras diversas industrias y de nuestro comercio doméstico y extranjero, y la emisión de esta moneda circulante debe regularse de tal modo, que siempre haya una reserva disponible para atender á las necesidades comerciales del país.

“Toda consideración de prudencia exige la adición de dicho elemento de elasticidad á nuestro sistema monetario. El mal no consiste en un volumen inadecuado de dinero, sino en la rigidez de este volumen, que no responde como debiera á las necesidades variables de las comunidades y de las estaciones del año. Debe evitarse la emisión excesiva de papel moneda; pero debe proveerse cierta prescripción que dé por resultado un volumen mayor de dinero durante el otoño y el invierno y en otras estaciones menos activas del año, de manera que el papel moneda se limite para impedir la especulación, y á la vez se aumente para atender á las necesidades de los negocios lícitos. En la actualidad el Departamento del Tesoro se ve obligado, á intervalos que se repiten con irregularidad, en bien del mundo comercial, es decir, en bien del público americano, á evitar las crisis financieras proporcionando un remedio que debe ser suministrado por la acción del Congreso.

"LA CONFERENCIA DE LA HAYA.

"No habiendo podido la primera conferencia de las naciones celebrada en La Haya en 1899, tramitar todos los asuntos sometidos á su consideración, recomendó que se tomasen en consideración y resolviesen un número de cuestiones importantes mediante otra Conferencia á que había de convocarse posteriormente en fecha no lejana. Estas cuestiones eran las siguientes: (1) Los derechos y los deberes de las naciones neutrales; (2) la limitación de las fuerzas armadas de tierra y mar, y los presupuestos militares; (3) el empleo de nuevos modelos y calibres de cañones para el ejército y la armada; (4) la inviolabilidad de la propiedad particular en los mares en tiempos de guerra; (5) el bombardeo de los puertos, ciudades y aldeas por fuerzas navales. En el mes de octubre de 1904, á petición de la Unión Interparlamentaria que, en una conferencia celebrada en los Estados Unidos, á la cual concurren legisladores de quince naciones diferentes, había reiterado su demanda de que se celebrase una segunda conferencia de las naciones, expedí invitaciones á todas las potencias signatarias de la Convención de La Haya, para que enviasen delegados á dicha Conferencia, é indiqué que se celebrase otra vez en La Haya. En su nota de 16 de diciembre de 1904, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos comunicó á los representantes de Gobiernos extranjeros su creencia de que dicha Conferencia podía arreglarse mejor de acuerdo con las prescripciones del actual Tratado de La Haya.

"Se recibieron aceptaciones de todas las potencias, y en algunos casos se recibieron junto con la condición de que esperásemos hasta que terminase la guerra que á la sazón existía entre Rusia y el Japón. Inmediatamente después del Tratado de Paz, que terminó felizmente esta guerra, el Emperador de Rusia, en una nota que fué entregada al Presidente el 13 de septiembre por conducto del Embajador ROSEN, se tomó la iniciativa en recomendar que se convocase ahora á dicha Conferencia. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en respuesta expresó su cordial aquiescencia y dijo que, por de contado, tomaría parte en la nueva Conferencia y se esforzaría por estimular los fines de ella. Suponemos que todos los gobiernos civilizados han de apoyar este movimiento y que la Conferencia es, en la actualidad, un hecho seguro. Este Gobierno hará todo lo que esté en su poder por obtener el éxito de dicha Conferencia, con el fin de que se efectúe un progreso verdadero en la causa de la paz, la justicia y la buena voluntad internacionales. Esto hace que en la presente ocasión considere oportuno hacer algunas observaciones en cuanto á la actitud general de este Gobierno hacia la paz. Cada día se considera la guerra como un suceso lamentable y maléfico de suyo. Una guerra injustificable é inútil, ó una guerra de pura agresión, en una palabra, cualquiera guerra que se empiece ó continúe desalmadamente, debe ser condenada

como un crimen especialmente atroz contra toda la humanidad. Sin embargo, nada podemos hacer que asuma un valor permanente en pro de la paz, á menos que siempre tengamos claramente presente el elemento ético que yace en el fondo del problema.

“Lo que nos proponemos obtener son los fines de la justicia. La paz es normalmente la compañera inseparable de la justicia; pero cuando la paz y la justicia se ponen en conflicto, entonces un pueblo grande y justiciero jamás puede, ni un solo instante, vacilar en seguir la senda de la paz que conduce á la justicia, aun cuando dicha senda nos conduzca á la guerra. Hay algunos que abogan por la paz á cualquier precio; hay otros que, siguiendo una analogía falsa, creen que por no ser ya necesario en los países civilizados que los individuos defiendan sus derechos con mano fuerte, es por tanto innecesario que las naciones estén listas para defender sus derechos. Estas personas causarían un daño irreparable á cualquiera nación que adoptase sus teorías, y aun con la mera enunciación de semejante teoría entorpecen gravemente la causa por la cual abogan, tratando de que aparezca absurdo á los ojos de los hombres sensatos y patrióticos. No puede haber un peor amigo de la humanidad en general, así como de su propio país en particular, que el demagogo de la guerra, el hombre que por mera necedad ó para sus propios fines ataca y ofende continuamente á otras naciones, que solicita incitar á sus conciudadanos contra los extranjeros con pretextos injustos, que incita y estimula una vanidad nacional perversa y agresiva, y que á las veces provoca injustificadamente un conflicto entre su país y otra nación.

“Pero también hay demagogos de la paz precisamente lo mismo que los hay de la guerra, y en un movimiento como este en pro de la Conferencia de La Haya, importa no dejarse engañar por el uno ni por el otro grupo de extremistas. Siempre que sea posible á una nación ó á un individuo trabajar en pro de la verdadera paz, sería sin duda una falta del cumplimiento de un deber no efectuarlo así; pero si la guerra es necesaria y justa, entonces el hombre ó la nación que la rehuye pierde todo derecho á respetarse á sí mismo. Poca simpatía nos inspira el sentimentalista que teme menos á la opresión que á los sufrimientos físicos, que prefiere una paz vergonzosa á las penalidades y el trabajo que á las veces son desgraciadamente necesarios á fin de obtener una paz justa. Hasta ahora sólo existe una analogía parcial é imperfecta entre el derecho internacional y el derecho especial de cada nación, porque no hay ninguna sanción de fuerza para ejecutar el primer caso, en tanto que la hay en el segundo caso. La ley protege los derechos del ciudadano particular porque la ley descansa, en último recurso, sobre la fuerza que se ejerce por medio de las formas legales. Ningún hombre tiene que defender sus derechos con su propia mano, porque puede apelar á la policía, á la fuerza civil que está á las órdenes

del *sheriff*, á la milicia del Estado, y en ciertos casos extremos al ejército, para que le defiendan.

“Pero no hay tal sanción de fuerza en el derecho internacional. En la actualidad no podría sobrevenirles mayor calamidad á los pueblos libres, cultos, independientes y amantes de la paz, que desarmarse y dejar la puerta abierta, sin embargo, á cualquiera barbarie ó despotismo para que pueda permanecer armado. Mientras el mundo permanezca desorganizado como lo está en la actualidad, los ejércitos y las armadas de los pueblos que, en general, abogan por la justicia, ofrecen no sólo la mejor, sino la única garantía posible de una paz justa. Por ejemplo, si los Estados Unidos solos ó en compañía únicamente de las otras naciones que, en general, propenden á proceder con justicia, se desarmasen, podríamos algunas veces evitar el derramamiento de sangre, pero dejaríamos de ejercer influencia eficaz para obtener la paz de la justicia—la verdadera paz por la cual los hombres que acatan la ley y muestran elevados móviles tienen á veces que pelear gustosos. En el estado actual del mundo, la única nación que está preparada para la paz es la que sabe pelear, la que no rehuye el combate si alguna vez las circunstancias llegan á ser tales que la guerra sea necesaria en nombre de la más elevada moralidad.

“Todo esto es necesario decir terminantemente, tanto para que no se forme un concepto erróneo de la posición de los Estados Unidos, como para que la necesidad no estorbe un legítimo esfuerzo para hacer que se aproxime más el día de la paz que reconoce por base la justicia entre las naciones—necesidad que al esforzarse por realizar lo imposible haría que no quedase esperanza alguna de intentar llevar á cabo lo práctico. Pero por más que se reconozca y entienda claramente todo lo que queda dicho, sigue siendo nuestro deber evidente luchar por todos los medios posibles, á fin de que se aproxime el día en que la espada deje de ser el árbitro entre las naciones. En la actualidad lo práctico es tratar de disminuir hasta lo sumo el número de casos en que la espada sea el árbitro y ofrecer, por lo menos, á todas las potencias civilizadas, un sustituto de la guerra que pueda utilizarse á lo menos en un número considerable de casos. Mucho puede hacerse en este sentido por medio de otra Conferencia del Tribunal de La Haya, y ruego encarecidamente que esta nación haga todo lo que esté á su alcance para estimular dicho propósito, y hacer que el resultado de las decisiones de la Conferencia de La Haya sea eficaz. Espero sinceramente que la Conferencia pueda idear algún modo para hacer que el arbitraje entre las naciones venga á ser la manera acostumbrada de arreglar las disputas internacionales en todos los casos, excepto en algunos de índoles especiales, que se hallen de por sí tan claramente definidos y tan estrictamente limitados como lo permite el actual desarrollo gubernamental y social del mundo. Si fuere posible, debiera haber un tratado de arbitraje general celebrado entre todas las naciones representadas en la Conferencia. Los derechos y la propiedad

neutral deben ser respetados en los mares como lo son en tierra. También debiera haber un convenio internacional con este fin, y otro acuerdo semejante que definiese el contrabando de guerra.

“Durante el último siglo hubo una evidente disminución en el número de guerras entre las naciones más civilizadas. Las relaciones internacionales se han hecho cada vez más íntimas, y el desarrollo del Tribunal de La Haya no sólo constituye un síntoma de esta intimidad creciente de relaciones, sino también un medio por el cual puede estimularse el aumento de ellas. Nuestro propósito debe ser tomar las medidas que podamos de tiempo en tiempo para crear algo así como una organización de las naciones civilizadas, porque, mientras más avance la civilización del mundo, menor ha de ser la necesidad de armadas y ejércitos. No es posible obtener nada que equivalga á un desarme inmediato, porque sería primeramente necesario determinar cuáles son los pueblos que, en general, constituyen una amenaza al resto de la humanidad, y proveer lo conducente á fin de impedir que el desarme del resto de la humanidad se convierta en una medida que en realidad vendría á ser mayormente beneficiosa á estos pueblos inconvenientes; pero puede ser posible ejercer cierto freno sobre la propensión á aumentar indefinidamente los presupuestos para gastos militares. Por supuesto que dicho esfuerzo sólo podría tener éxito si no se pretendía hacer demasiado, y si se emprendiese con un espíritu de cordura que diste todo lo posible de una mera é histérica pseudo-filantropía. Vale la pena indicar de pasada, que desde el fin de la insurrección de las Filipinas esta nación ha mostrado prácticamente su fe en la política del desarme reduciendo en una tercera parte su pequeño ejército. Pero el desarme jamás puede ser de primera importancia: importa mucho más hacer desaparecer las causas de la guerra que los instrumentos de guerra.

“He tratado ya largamente sobre los peligros que han de evitarse procediendo de la manera más opuesta posible á un mero y necio sentimentalismo, porque mi deseo por la paz es genuino y sincero; porque abrigo un deseo verdadero y grande de que esta segunda Conferencia de La Haya resulte un gran paso hacia la obtención de la paz que reconoce por base la justicia en toda la extensión del mundo. No hay ningún asunto más digno de la atención de un estadista culto que el establecimiento de un método más seguro que el que en la actualidad existe de obtener que se haga justicia entre las naciones, así para proteger las naciones pequeñas como para impedir la guerra entre las poderosas. Con este fin debemos esforzarnos no sólo por evitar el derramamiento de sangre, sino sobre todo por reforzar eficazmente las fuerzas del derecho. La regla áurea debiera ser, y á medida que la moralidad del mundo se aumente ha de ser, la norma de conducta, así entre las naciones como entre los individuos, por más que al interpretar de una manera caprichosa dicha regla áurea, no debe entenderse que prohíbe el ejercicio de la fuerza de policía. Esta poderosa y libre República

siempre debe tratar con otros Estados, ya sean éstos grandes ó pequeños, sobre la base de un alto honor, respetando sus derechos con tanto celo como protege los suyos propios.

“LA DOCTRINA DE MONROE.

“La Doctrina de Monroe, tal como la ha desarrollado y la está desarrollando gradualmente esta nación, y como la han aceptado otras naciones, es uno de los medios más eficaces para conservar la paz. Ninguna política podía haber sido tan eficaz para estimular la paz en el Hemisferio Occidental y para proporcionarle á cada nación de dicho hemisferio la oportunidad de desarrollarse de la manera más adecuada á sus circunstancias. Si hubiésemos rehusado aplicar la Doctrina de Munroe á las diferentes condiciones en cada caso, en la actualidad estaría enteramente extinguida; no podría satisfacer ninguna de las necesidades del momento, y en verdad ya á estas horas es probable que se hubiese hundido por completo en el abismo del olvido. Dicha Doctrina es útil dentro de los límites de nuestro país, y está haciéndose reconocer en el extranjero, porque hemos adaptado su aplicación de manera que responda á las crecientes y variables necesidades de este hemisferio. Cuando anunciamos una política, como la Doctrina de Munroe, por ejemplo, al verificarlo así aceptamos las consecuencias de dicha política, y estas consecuencias cambian de tiempo en tiempo. Es contrario á la lógica reclamar un derecho y, no obstante, pretender evadirse de la responsabilidad consiguiente á su ejercicio. No solamente nosotros, sino todas las Repúblicas americanas que reciben beneficios por virtud de la existencia de dicha Doctrina, tienen que reconocer no sólo las obligaciones que cada nación ha contraído respecto de los pueblos extranjeros, sino también su deber de insistir en el ejercicio de sus propios derechos.

“Es tan evidente que nuestros derechos é intereses están profundamente comprometidos en el mantenimiento de la Doctrina de Monroe, que apenas necesita de argumentos para demostrarlo. Esto resulta especialmente verídico en vista de la construcción del Canal de Panamá. Como una mera cuestión de defensa propia, tenemos que ejercer una estricta vigilancia sobre las entradas á este canal, lo cual significa que debemos estar enteramente apercibidos de nuestros intereses en el Mar Caribe.

“Hay ciertos puntos esenciales acerca de la Doctrina de Monroe que jamás deben olvidarse. En primer lugar, nosotros, como nación, debemos probar, hasta la más absoluta evidencia, que no pretendemos considerarla por ningún concepto y de ninguna manera como un pretexto, por nuestra parte, para aumentar nuestro territorio á costa de las Repúblicas situadas al sur de nosotros. Hay que reconocer el hecho de que en algunos países sur americanos se han abrigado muchas sospechas porque temían que nosotros pudiésemos interpretar la Doctrina de

Monroe de una manera que resultase perjudicial á sus intereses, y debemos tratar de convencer á todas las demás naciones de este continente, de una vez para siempre, de que ningún Gobierno justo y de orden tiene nada que temer de nosotros. Hay ciertas repúblicas situadas al sur de nosotros que ya han alcanzado tal grado de estabilidad, orden y prosperidad, que aunque ellas mismas apenas se den cuenta de ello, figuran en el número de los garantes de esta doctrina.

En la actualidad estas Repúblicas se tratan no sólo sobre una base de completa igualdad, sino con un espíritu de franca y respetuosa amistad que esperamos sea mutuo. Si todas las Repúblicas situadas al sur de nosotros crecen como han crecido ya aquellas á las cuales acabamos de aludir, desaparecerá toda necesidad de que nosotros seamos los campeones especiales de la expresada Doctrina, por cuanto ninguna República americana estable y creciente deseará ver á una gran potencia militar no americana adquirir territorio en su vecindad. Todo lo que este país desea es que las demás Repúblicas de este continente sean felices y prósperas, y no pueden ser felices y prósperas á menos que mantengan el orden dentro de sus respectivos límites territoriales y se comporten con una justa consideración respecto de sus obligaciones hacia los extranjeros. Debe entenderse que los Estados Unidos bajo ningún concepto han de hacer uso de la Doctrina de Monroe como un pretexto para efectuar una agresión territorial. Deseamos estar en paz con todo el mundo, pero acaso deseamos estarlo sobre todo con los demás pueblos del continente americano. No hay para qué decir que existen límites á los agravios que cualquiera nación que se respete á sí misma puede soportar. Siempre es posible que los actos injustos hacia esta nación ó hacia los ciudadanos de esta nación, en cualquier país que sea incapaz de mantener el orden entre su propio pueblo, que no pueda conseguir que los extranjeros le hagan justicia y que no esté dispuesto á hacer justicia á los extranjeros que lo traten bien, puedan dar por resultado que tengamos que tomar una resolución para proteger nuestros derechos; pero tal resolución no se ha de tomar con el fin de efectuar una agresión territorial, y sólo se tomará—si es que se toma—únicamente con suma renuencia y cuando resulte evidente que que se han agotado todos los demás recursos.

“Además, tenemos que evidenciar que no intentamos permitir que ninguna nación de este continente use la Doctrina de Monroe como un escudo para protegerse de las consecuencias de sus propias fechorías contra naciones extranjeras. Si una República situada al sur de nosotros comete un agravio contra una nación extranjera, tal como un atropello contra un ciudadano de dicha nación, por ejemplo, entonces la Doctrina de Monroe no nos fuerza á intervenir para impedir el con digno castigo del agravio, excepto para cuidar de que el castigo de ninguna manera asuma la forma de una ocupación territorial. El caso resulta más difícil cuando se refiere á una obligación contraída por virtud de

un contrato. Nuestro Gobierno siempre ha rehusado hacer cumplir dichas obligaciones á favor de sus ciudadanos por medio de la fuerza armada. Es muy de desear que todos los Gobiernos extranjeros opinasen lo mismo acerca de este punto. Pero no opinan así, y, por consecuencia, estamos expuestos en cualquier tiempo á encontrarnos frente á frente con alternativas desagradables. Por otra parte, este país se negaría ciertamente á emprender la guerra para impedir que un Gobierno extranjero cobre una deuda justa, y, por otra parte, es muy inconveniente permitir que cualquiera potencia extranjera tome posesión—si quiera sea temporalmente—de las aduanas de una República americana para exigir por la fuerza el pago de las obligaciones de tal República, por cuanto semejante ocupación temporal podría convertirse en una ocupación permanente. El único escape de estas alternativas puede ser, llegado el momento, que nosotros mismos tendremos que esforzarnos por llegar á algún arreglo por virtud del cual se pague tanto como sea posible de una obligación justa. Es mucho mejor que este país lleve á cabo tal arreglo, que permitir que cualquier país extranjero se tome la iniciativa en el asunto. El hacerlo así salva á la República deliniente de tener que pagar deudas de índole impropia bajo compulsión, al paso que también salva á los acreedores honrados de la República de ser pasados por alto en beneficio de acreedores pícaros ó codiciosos. Además, el hecho de asumir los Estados Unidos semejante actitud proporciona la única manera posible de salvarnos de un choque con cualquiera potencia extranjera. Por consiguiente, dicha actitud resulta tanto en beneficio de la paz como en beneficio de la justicia. Es beneficiosa á nuestro pueblo; es beneficiosa á los pueblos extranjeros, y es sobretodo realmente beneficiosa á los habitantes del país interesado.

* Esto me conduce lógicamente á lo que debe ser uno de los fines fundamentales de la Doctrina de Monroe. Nosotros mismos debemos procurar de buena fe ayudar hacia la obtención de la paz y el orden á nuestras Repúblicas hermanas que necesitan dicha ayuda. Así como el elemento moral se ha desarrollado gradualmente en las relaciones de los individuos entre sí, así nosotros, aunque lentamente, estamos llegando á reconocer, cada vez más, el deber de sobrellevar nuestras cargas entre sí, no sólo como sucede entre individuos, sino también como sucede entre las naciones.

SANTO DOMINGO.

“Santo Domingo, á su vez, ahora ha apelado á nosotros para que la ayudemos, y no sólo todo principio de cordura, sino también todo instinto generoso nos impulsa á responder á su apelación. No importa absolutamente que le proporcionemos la ayuda que Santo Domingo necesita como un incidente del sabio desarrollo de la Doctrina de Mon-

rec ó porque consideramos el caso de Santo Domingo como enteramente aislado y que como tal debe tratarse, y no por razones generales ó con referencía alguna á la Doctrina de Monroe. El punto importante es prestar la ayuda que se necesita, y el caso es sin duda bastante especial para que merezca ser juzgado puramente por la importancia que en sí tiene. Las condiciones en Santo Domingo durante un número de años han ido de mal en peor, hasta que hace un año, todo el pueblo de dicha República estuvo al borde de la disolución. Por fortuna justamente en ese momento surgió un gobernante en Santo Domingo que, junto con sus colegas, vió los peligros que amenazaban á su país, y apelaron á la amistad del único grande y poderoso vecino que tenía el poder y—según ellos creían—también el deseo de ayudarlos. “Había á la sazón inminente peligro de intervención extranjera. Los anteriores gobernantes de Santo Domingo habían contraído insensatamente deudas, y debido á sus propios desórdenes civiles ya no podían suministrar medios para pagar dichas deudas. La paciencia de sus acreedores extranjeros se había agotada, y por lo menos dos naciones extranjeras estaban á punto de intervenir, y sólo se impidió que interviniesen mediante la promesa no oficial de este Gobierno de que se esforzaría por ayudar á Santo Domingo en su hora de necesidad. En el caso de una de estas naciones, únicamente la verdadera iniciación de negociaciones con este fin por parte de nuestro Gobierno, impidió que una potencia Europea se apoderase de territorio en Santo Domingo. Algunos de las deudas contraídas eran justas, en tanto que la índole de otras no hacía obligatorio ni justo que Santo Domingo las pagase en su totalidad. Pero Santo Domingo no podía pagar ninguna de ellas á menos que á su Gobierno y pueblo se les asegurase alguna estabilidad.

“En conformidad con ello, el Departamento Ejecutivo de nuestro Gobierno celebró un tratado con arreglo al cual nosotros hemos de procurar ayudar al pueblo dominicano á poner en orden su hacienda pública. Este tratado está pendiente de aprobación por el Senado. En el interin se ha hecho un arreglo temporal que ha de durar hasta que el Senado haya tenido tiempo para decidir acerca de dicho tratado. En conformidad con este arreglo, el Gobierno dominicano ha nombrado á americanos para que ocupen todos los puestos importantes en el servicio de aduana, y dichos empleados están cuidando de que se cobren honradamente las rentas de aduana, entregándole un 45 por ciento al Gobierno para cubrir los gastos, y poniendo el 55 por ciento en poder de un depositario seguro para distribuirlo equitativamente, en caso de que el tratado sea aprobado, entre los varios acreedores, ya sean éstos europeos ó americanos.

“Las aduanas casi constituyen las únicas fuentes de renta pública en Santo Domingo, y por lo general el verdadero fin de las diferentes revoluciones ha sido apoderarse de estas aduanas. El mero hecho de que los administradores de aduanas son americanos, que están desempeñando

sus deberes con eficacia y honradez, y de que el tratado está pendiente de la aprobación del Senado, da al Gobierno de Santo Domingo cierto poder moral que antes no había tenido. Esto ha frustrado por completo todo movimiento revolucionario, al paso que también ha producido un aumento tal en las rentas de aduana, que el Gobierno está realmente recibiendo más con el 45 por ciento que los administradores americanos le entregan, que lo que anteriormente recibía de toda la renta de aduana. Esto no es otra cosa que hacer que el pobre y acosado pueblo de Santo Domingo pueda consagrar una vez más su atención á la industria, y á que esté libre de la maldición de los interminables disturbios revolucionarios. Este tratado proporciona á todos los acreedores de buena fe, así americanos como europeos, la única verdaderamente buena oportunidad para obtener lo que justamente les corresponde, y en cambio le proporciona á Santo Domingo la única oportunidad de defensa contra reclamaciones que no debe pagar, pues ahora, si dicho tratado merece la aprobación del Senado, nosotros mismos examinaremos minuciosamente todas estas reclamaciones, ya sean americanas ó extranjeras, y cuidaremos de que las injustas no sean pagadas. No hay para qué decir que los acreedores pícaros, así extranjeros como americanos, se oponen al tratado, y también se oponen á él los revolucionarios profesionales de la misma Isla. Ya tenemos razón para creer que algunos acreedores que no se atreven á someter sus reclamaciones á un honrado escrutinio, están empeñándose por promover la sedición en la Isla y la oposición á dicho tratado. En el interin yo he ejercido la autoridad que me concede la resolución conjunta del Congreso para impedir que en la Isla se introduzcan armas para fines revolucionarios.

Bajo el sistema que se ha adoptado, Santo Domingo está disfrutando al fin de la estabilidad, el orden y de todos los demás beneficios de la paz. El peligro de la intervención extranjera ha desaparecido por ahora, y al fin hay probabilidades de que á todos los acreedores se les haga justicia, ni más ni menos. Si el arreglo da por resultado el fracaso del tratado, sucederá el caos, y si éste sucede, este Gobierno más tarde ó más temprano puede hallarse comprometido en graves dificultades con Gobiernos extranjeros acerca de la Isla, ó de lo contrario puede encontrarse obligado por sí mismo á intervenir en la Isla de una manera desagradable. Con arreglo al tratado propuesto, la independencia de la Isla ha de ser respetada escrupulosamente; desaparece el peligro de que se viole la doctrina de Monroe por virtud de la intervención de potencias extranjeras, y la intervención de nuestro Gobierno resulta mínima, por cuanto nosotros sólo procederemos en conjunción con las autoridades de Santo Domingo para obtener la debida administración de las aduanas, y, por consiguiente, hacer que se efectúe el pago de las deudas justas, y proteger al Gobierno Dominicano contra las demandas de deudas injustas. El método propuesto proporcionará al pueblo de

Santo Domingo la misma oportunidad para avanzar y elevarse que ya le hemos proporcionado al pueblo de Cuba. Sería una doble mengua para nosotros como nación, si dejamos de aprovechar esta oportunidad, por cuanto nos perjudicaríamos á nosotros mismos y causaría un daño incalculable á Santo Domingo. Toda consideración de sabia política, y, sobre todo, toda consideración de amplia generosidad, nos ordena que respondamos al llamamiento de Santo Domingo tal como en la actualidad estamos tratando de hacerlo.

“ LA MARINA MERCANTE.

“ Tanto para la extensión de nuestro comercio en tiempo de paz como para la defensa de nuestra bandera en tiempo de guerra, es indispensable una gran y próspera marina mercante. Debíamos tener buques propios y marineros ciudadanos americanos para conducir nuestras mercaderías á mercados neutrales y para reforzar nuestra línea de combate. No puede menos de ser un motivo de pena é intranquilidad para nosotros el hecho de que las líneas de comunicación con nuestras Repúblicas hermanas de la América del Sur son principalmente extranjeras. No es conveniente que los comerciantes y fabricantes americanos tengan que enviar sus mercancías y su correspondencia á la América del Sur por la vía de Europa, si desean obtener seguridad y prontitud en su envío. Aun en el Pacífico, donde nuestros buques han tenido mayor éxito que en el Atlántico, nuestra bandera mercante está en la actualidad amenazada á virtud de la generosa ayuda prodigada por otros Gobiernos á sus propias líneas de vapores. Os pido que toméis sinceramente en consideración el informe que la Comisión de Marina Mercante ha presentado después de haber hecho prolongadas y minuciosas investigaciones.

“ LAS LEYES DE PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL.

“ Nuestras leyes de propiedad intelectual necesitan con urgencia que se revisen. Su definición es imperfecta y su texto es confuso y contradictorio. Dichas leyes dejan de hacer las debidas prescripciones acerca de muchos artículos que, con arreglo á los procedimientos de reproducción modernos, merecen protección; imponen penalidades al dueño de la propiedad intelectual que no son eficaces para la justa protección del público. Son difíciles de interpretar en los tribunales, y al negociando de propiedad literaria se le hace imposible aplicarlas de una manera que resulte satisfactoria al público. Se han hecho frecuentes tentativas para mejorar dichas leyes por medio de enmiendas, habiéndose aprobado por lo menos doce proyectos de leyes con este fin desde que existen los Estatutos Revisados. Parece imposible perfeccionarlas mediante una nueva enmienda, y se hace indispensable revisarlas completamente. En Alemania, Austria y Suecia, así como en otros países extranjeros, se ha encontrado necesario efectuar dicha revisión á fin de

que las leyes respondían á los adelantos modernos, y así en Inglaterra como en las Colonias Austrálicas, se han presentado proyectos de leyes de propiedad intelectual que comprenden dicha revisión.

“Dicha revisión se ha recomendado enrequecidamente en este país, y de tiempo en tiempo se han hecho proposiciones al Congreso para que nombre una Comisión á fin de que procure efectuarla. Como los inconvenientes que ocasionan las leyes actuales son tan grandes, el negociado de propiedad intelectual ha tratado de redactar una ley adecuada, habiendo dicho negociado concurrido á conferencias á las varias entidades interesadas especial y prácticamente en el funcionamiento de la ley de propiedad intelectual. Dicho negociado ha obtenido de las expresadas entidades algunas sugerencias respecto de los cambios necesarios, ha agregado á ellas algunas que son resultado de su propia experiencia é investigaciones, y ha redactado un proyecto de ley que encarna los cambios y adiciones que después de la debida y completa discusión y la crítica pericial, parecían ser razonables y seguras. En cuanto á la forma, este proyecto de ley reemplazaría las leyes deficientes é incompletas vigentes con una ley de propiedad intelectual general. Dicho proyecto de ley será presentado á la consideración del Congreso en esta próxima sesión, y merece que se le consagre pronta atención.

“LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS.

“En el pasado año las Islas Filipinas estuvieron recuperando lentamente su prosperidad después de la serie de desastres que, desde la ocupación americana, han disminuído grandemente la cantidad de productos agrícolas comparada con la que producían durante el régimen español. La guerra, la morriña ganadera, la langosta, la sequía y el cólera han constituído una reunión de causas para impedir que vuelva la prosperidad de que tanto han menester dichas Islas. La más grave de estas calamidades es la destrucción, á causa de la morriña ganadera, de más de un 75 por ciento del ganado de tiro, á tal extremo, que se han de necesitar varios años de crianza para reponer el número necesario de esta ayuda indispensable de la agricultura. La Comisión intentó suministrar el ganado que se necesitaba comprándolo en los países adyacentes, pero los experimentos que se hicieron no dieron buenos resultados. La mayor parte del ganado importado no podía resistir el cambio de clima y los rigores de la navegación, y murió de otras enfermedades que no eran la morriña.

“La renta del Gobierno Filipino se ha disminuído necesariamente por virtud del abatimiento en los negocios y en la agricultura que ha predominado en las Islas, y el Gobierno se ha visto obligado á ejercer una gran economía para reducir sus gastos, así como los sueldos, y ha empleado todos los medios que estaban á su alcance para evitar que hubiera un déficit. Ha adoptado una ley de renta interna por virtud de la cual se imponen contribuciones á los cigarros ó puros, los ciga-

trillos y los libros destilados, aboliéndose las antiguas contribuciones industriales españolas. La aplicación de esta ley no ha encontrado la aceptación que se esperaba, y por más que no cabe duda de que el principio en que está basada es justo, puede acaso necesitar de emendas con el fin de que el pueblo se avenga á una prescripción. La renta derivada de dicha ley ha compensado, en parte, la disminución ocurrida en la renta de aduanas.

Se ha aumentado notablemente el número de filipinos empleados en el servicio civil, y ha disminuído de una manera correspondiente el número de americanos empleados en dicho servicio. La acción del Gobierno se ha hecho más eficaz en todos sus departamentos mediante la eliminación de todo empleado inconveniente y el ascenso de los servidores públicos que lo merecen.

Continúan introduciéndose mejoras en los puertos, los caminos y puentes, por más que la reducción de la renta pública prohíbe que de la renta regular se tomen fondos para hacer gastos de consideración con estos fines. Se están dando los pasos debidos, solicitando por medio de anuncios propuestas competidoras para obtener que corporaciones particulares construyan 1,000 millas de ferrocarril con arreglo á la reciente ley del Congreso que lo autoriza. Se ha efectuado ya completamente el traspaso de los terrenos de los frailes, con arreglo al contrato que se hizo hace dos años, y se ha pagado el precio estipulado de la compra. Se acaba de prescribir por la ley el pronto arreglo, en un proceso especial ante el Tribunal Supremo, de las controversias que han surgido con motivo de la posesión y título de los edificios de la iglesia y rectorías entre la Iglesia Católica Romana y los cismáticos que reclaman con arreglo á las antiguas municipalidades. Se están tramitando negociaciones y vistas para la cantidad que se debe á la Iglesia Católica Romana por concepto de alquileres y por la ocupación de las iglesias y rectorías por el ejército de los Estados Unidos, y se espera que antes del fin de la presente sesión se someta á la consideración del Congreso una decisión satisfactoria.

En todo el archipiélago reinó la tranquilidad el año pasado, excepto en la provincia de Cavite, en la de Batangas y en la de Samar, y también en la Isla de Joló, entre los moros. Á los disturbios de Joló se puso término mediante varios encuentros muy reñidos, y en la actualidad la paz reina en la provincia del Moro. Cavite, que fué la madre de los ladrones en los tiempos del régimen español, está tan saturada de la simpatía tradicional del pueblo por el ladronismo, que resulta difícil desarraigar por completo tal enfermedad. La perturbación de Batangas fué causada solamente por los ladrones fugitivos de Cavite. Los disturbios los introdujeron en Samar los pueblos analfabetos y semi-salvajes que viven en las montañas, que habiéndoles el Código Municipal concedido más poder del que ellos podían ejercer discretamente, eligieron funcionarios municipales que abusaron de sus cargos,

obligaron al pueblo á cultivar el alacá para venderlo á un precio mucho menor de su verdadero valor, y que, á causa de sus abusos, obligaron al pueblo á presentar resistencia á la autoridad constituida. Cavite y Samar constituyen dos ejemplos del hecho de depositar demasiada confianza en la idoneidad del pueblo para el gobierno propio. Ya á estas horas se han sofoado todos los disturbios, y se espera que con estas lecciones prácticas puedan organizarse gobiernos locales que garanticen la tranquilidad y la paz á los habitantes que son acreedores á ello. Este incidente constituye otra prueba del hecho de que si algún error ha habido en cuanto á conceder el Gobierno propio á los filipinos, ha consistido en la circunstancia de haberles concedido dicho gobierno demasiado pronto y no demasiado tarde. En un año, á contar desde el próximo abril, se celebrará la primera asamblea legislativa de dichas Islas. Mucho ha de depender del sano juicio y del imperio que sobre sí mismo tenga este cuerpo en cuanto atañe al futuro gobierno propio de las Islas.

** El detalle más alentador de toda esta cuestión ha sido el grandísimo interés que el pueblo común se ha tomado en la educación y el gran aumento en el número de estudiantes matriculados en las escuelas públicas. El número de alumnos, que antes era 300,000, ahora ha ascendido á 500,000. El promedio de concurrencia á las escuelas es como de 70 por ciento. El único límite del número de alumnos parece ser el poder que el Gobierno tiene para proporcionar maestros y casas de escuela.

** Las condiciones agrícolas de las Islas imponen con más fuerza que nunca el argumento en favor de que se rebajen los derechos arancelarios sobre los productos de las Islas Filipinas que se introducen en los Estados Unidos. Recomendando encarecidamente que se revoquen enteramente los derechos arancelarios que en conformidad con la ley Dingley se imponen en la actualidad á los productos de las Islas Filipinas, con excepción de los derechos arancelarios que se imponen al azúcar y al tabaco, y que dichos derechos arancelarios queden reducidos á un 25 por ciento de los derechos actuales con arreglo á la ley Dingley; que á contar del 1° de julio de 1909 se revoquen enteramente los derechos arancelarios que se imponen al tabaco y al azúcar producidos en las Islas Filipinas, y que entonces se prescriba por la ley el comercio libre entre las Islas y los Estados Unidos, de los productos de cada uno de estos países.

** Una ley vigente que fué decretada el 15 de abril 1905, suspende la aplicación de las leyes de embotaje de los Estados Unidos al comercio entre las Islas Filipinas y los Estados Unidos, hasta el 1° de julio de 1906. Recomendando encarecidamente que esta suspensión se prorrogue hasta el 1° de julio de 1909. Concepción dudosa la utilidad de la aplicación de las leyes de embotaje al comercio entre los Estados Unidos y las Filipinas, sean cuales fueren las circunstancias, por que

estoy convencido de que dicha aplicación no redundaría en beneficio de los buques mercantes americanos, y sólo ha de interrumpir el comercio entre las Filipinas y los Estados Unidos, y ha de constituir un obstáculo para dicho comercio, pero si la ley relativa al comercio de cabotaje ha de aplicarse de esta manera, no debe ciertamente tener efecto hasta que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos y el de las Islas Filipinas entre sí gocen del comercio libre en cuanto á sus respectivos productos.

“No espero que el comercio libre entre dichas Islas y los Estados Unidos produzca una revolución en la producción de azúcar y tabaco de las Islas Filipinas. Son tan primitivos los métodos que se emplean en la agricultura en las Islas Filipinas, acude tan lentamente el capital á dichas Islas, son tantas las dificultades con que tropiezan las grandes empresas agrícolas en aquellas Islas, que han de pasar muchos—muchísimos años—antes de que los productos de dichas Islas afecten en lo más mínimo los mercados de los Estados Unidos. La cuestión de brazos también es formidable para los productores de azúcar y tabaco de las Filipinas. Los mejores amigos del pueblo filipino, y el mismo pueblo, se oponen completamente á la entrada de braceros chinos. Por consecuencia, la única solución de este problema la constituye la enseñanza de los braceros filipinos, y esta tarea ha de requerir un largo tiempo para llevarla a cabo. Sin embargo, la sanción de una ley por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos que prescriba el comercio libre entre las Islas Filipinas y los Estados Unidos, revestiría gran importancia desde el punto de vista político y sentimental; y por más que no cabe duda de que su verdadero beneficio ha sido exagerado por el pueblo de dichas Islas, sin embargo, aceptarían esta medida de justicia como una señal inequívoca de que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos está deseoso de ayudar por todos los medios, al pueblo de las Islas Filipinas y sobre todo en el desarrollo agrícola de su archipiélago. Esta ley redundaría en beneficio de los filipinos sin perjudicar los intereses americanos.

“HAWAII.

“Á mi juicio deben tomarse inmediatamente medidas para efectuar la fortificación de Hawaii. Este es el punto que más importa fortificar en el Pacífico, á fin de proteger los intereses de este país. Apenas podría ponderarse bastante la importancia de esta necesidad. Sobre Hawaii pesan excesivas contribuciones. Deben dictarse leyes que prescriban la fijación de un período de veinte años, por ejemplo, reservándose un 75 por ciento de la renta interna y las rentas de aduanas de Hawaii, como un fondo especial que se ha de gastar en las islas en establecimientos de educación y en otros edificios públicos, y también en mejoras que deben introducirse en los puertos y en los fuertes militares y navales. Nunca se repetirá bastante el hecho de que nuestro propósito debe ser desarrollar el territorio de Hawaii en el sentido de la política tradicional americana. Este territorio nos ofrece

graves problemas comerciales ó industriales que resolver, pero no debe adoptarse ninguna medida de alivio que tenga por objeto la sanción de una ley que permita la entrada de chinos y que limite á éstos á las faenas agrícolas y al servicio doméstico. El estado de servilismo jamás puede volverse á tolerar en el suelo americano. No podemos admitir que la debida solución de los problemas de dichas Islas sea una ley especial que permita entrar en ellas una clase de braceros que no puede entrar en los otros Estados y Territorios. Existen obstáculos—grandes obstáculos—para crear una comunidad americana característica en estas Islas, pero el americano genuino no acostumbra ceder en presencia de los obstáculos. Háanse organizado muchos Estados americanos á des pecho de inconvenientes iguales á los que en la actualidad existen en Hawái.

“No deben aceptarse como finales los meros esfuerzos que á medias se hayan hecho para resolver sus problemas, como han resuelto los suyos otros Estados americanos. Hawái jamás se convertirá en un territorio en el cual exista una clase dominante de ricos hacendados por obra y gracia de los braceros chinos. Aun cuando el progreso del desarrollo de dicho territorio se retarde mediante esta prohibición, dicho desarrollo sólo debe verificarse dejando entrar inmigrantes que al fin y á la postre resulten capaces de asumir los deberes así como las cargas consiguientes á una completa ciudadanía americana. Nuestro propósito debe ser desarrollar dicho territorio sobre la misma base de ciudadanía estable que existe en este Continente.

“ PUERTO RICO.

“Recomiendo encarecidamente la adopción de una ley que conceda explícitamente la ciudadanía americana á todos los ciudadanos de Puerto Rico. Á mi juicio, no hay ninguna excusa para dejar de hacer ésto. El puerto de San Juan debe dragarse y mejorarse. Los gastos del Tribunal Federal de Puerto Rico deben cubrirse con fondos del Tesoro Federal y no del tesoro de Puerto Rico. Las elecciones en Puerto Rico deben efectuarse cada cuatro años, y la legislatura debe celebrar sesiones cada dos años. La actual forma de gobierno en Puerto Rico, que prescribe el nombramiento por el Presidente de los miembros del Consejo Ejecutivo ó Alta Cámara de la Legislatura, ha dado resultados satisfactorios y le ha inspirado confianza á los propietarios y capitalistas. No creo conveniente por ahora cambiar esta forma de Gobierno en ninguno de sus detalles importantes. Los problemas y las necesidades de dicha isla son más bien de índole industrial y comercial que política.

“ EL CANAL DE PANAMÁ.

“El tratado celebrado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Panamá, con arreglo al cual se hizo posible la construcción del Canal de Panamá, empezó á regir al ser ratificado por el Senado de los Estados

Unidos el 23 de febrero de 1904. Las propiedades del canal de la Compañía del Canal Francesa fueron traspasados á los Estados Unidos el día 23 de abril de 1904, al pagársele \$40,000,000 á dicha compañía. La Comisión se reorganizó el día 1° de abril de 1905, y en la actualidad se compone de TEODORO P. SWONTS, presidente; CHARLES E. MAGOON, BENJAMIN MARROD, Contralmirante MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Brigadier-General PETER C. HAINS y Coronel OSWALD H. ERNST. JOHN F. STEVENS fué nombrado Jefe de Ingenieros el 1° de julio último. Hace menos de año y medio que se están llevando á cabo las obras, mayormente preliminares, de la construcción del canal. Durante dicho período se han resuelto dos puntos acerca del canal. Primero, la cuestión de ruta, habiéndose resuelto construir el canal en el Istmo de Panamá. Segundo, la cuestión de posibilidad de construcción. No existen obstáculos físicos en esta ruta que la habilidad del ingeniero americano no pueda vencer sin graves dificultades ó que impida la terminación del canal dentro de un período razonable y á un costo razonable. Esta es la opinión virtualmente unánime de los ingenieros que han investigado el asunto por orden del Gobierno.

“El punto que queda por resolver es la cuestión de modelo, es decir, sobre si el canal ha de tener varias compuertas sobre el nivel del mar ó se ha de construir al nivel del mar con una sola compuerta de marea. Sobre este punto espero someter á la consideración del Congreso, antes de mucho tiempo, el dictamen de la Junta Consultiva de Ingenieros americanos y europeos, que ha estado estudiando el asunto por indicación mía, junto con el informe que sobre dicho asunto ha hecho la Comisión, y los comentarios ó recomendaciones relativos á dicho punto que se juzguen necesarios.

“El pueblo americano está comprometido á construir con la mayor rapidez posible, un canal adecuado que satisfaga las necesidades del comercio del mundo, y pido encarecidamente al Congreso que ayude á que se cumpla lo prometido. Ya se ha efectuado un progreso satisfactorio durante el año pasado, y especialmente durante los cuatro últimos meses. Se han hecho ya la mayor parte de los trabajos preliminares necesarios. Los trabajos de excavación verdadera no pudieron emprenderse más que en una escala limitada hasta que se hizo que la zona del canal resultase un lugar salubre para vivir y trabajar. Primero fué necesario poner al Istmo en buenas condiciones sanitarias. Esta tarea se ha hecho de una manera tan completa, que se ha extirpado virtualmente la fiebre amarilla del Istmo, y se han mejorado grandemente las condiciones higiénicas generales. Los mismos métodos que convirtieron á la Isla de Cuba, de un foco de pestilencia que amenazaba la salud del mundo, cual era antes, en un lugar de morada saludable, se han aplicado en el Istmo y han dado resultados satisfactorios. No hay ninguna razón para dudar de que cuando se hayan

llevado á cabo por completo los planes para el abastecimiento de agua, el pavimento de las calles y el sistema de cloacas ó alcantarillado de Panamá y Colón, así como el de las grandes viviendas de braceros, dicho Istmo será—teniendo en cuenta que está situado en los Trópicos—un lugar de residencia extraordinariamente saludable. En la actualidad los trabajos están tan adelantados, que la salud de todos los que están ocupados en la obra del canal se halla tan bien resguardada como puede estarlo en una obra semejante en esta país ó en cualquiera otra parte.

“Además de proporcionarse condiciones higiénicas en el Istmo, se están proporcionando también viviendas adecuadas para los empleados, y se ha creado un sistema adecuado para suministrarles alimentos sanos á precios módicos. Se han establecido y equipado hospitales que no tienen rival en su clase en ninguna parte. De este manera se ha hecho que dicho Istmo esté en condiciones propicias para trabajar en él, y se ha provisto lo conducente para contribuir al bienestar y comodidad de los que han de hacer la obra. El año pasado se dió orden para obtener una gran parte de la maquinaria con la cual se ha de hacer el trabajo. Se cree confiadamente que para mediados del próximo año ya se habrá instalado la parte suficiente de esta maquinaria, á fin de que podamos reanudar la obra de excavación en mayor escala.

“Lo que actualmente se necesita sin demora es una asignación de fondos por el Congreso para hacer frente á los gastos corrientes y venideros de la Comisión. Hace tres años que se hizo la primera asignación de \$10,000,000 tomados de los \$135,000,000 que se autorizaron por la ley Spooner, y ya se ha agotado ó gastado casi toda. Apenas queda lo suficiente de ella para sostener la Comisión hasta fines de año. Á menos que el Congreso antes de esa fecha asigne una suma, será necesario suspender todos los trabajos. Sería deplorable demorar el progreso durante cualquier tiempo, ahora que dichos trabajos están adelantando de una manera tan satisfactoria. No habrá dinero para pagar las nóminas de empleados ni para hacer frente á las cuentas de materiales y provisiones en general, y si se demora la asignación de fondos que tan urgentemente se necesita, surgirá la desmoralización entre los diversos empleados, tanto aquí como en el Istmo, que en la actualidad están trabajando armoniosa y eficazmente. En los adjuntos informes del Secretario de la Guerra y de la Comisión se encontrarán los cálculos de la cantidad que se necesita.

“DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO.

“Recomiendo que se haga una asignación más adecuada que la que hasta ahora se ha hecho para los trabajos del Departamento de Estado. En estos últimos años hubo un gran aumento en la cantidad é importancia del trabajo hecho por dicho Departamento, tanto en Wáshington como en el extranjero. Débese esto al gran aumento en el comercio

extranjero, al aumento de la riqueza en nuestro pueblo, que hace que nuestros ciudadanos puedan viajar generalmente más de lo que antes podían hacerlo; al aumento del capital americano que solicita inversión en países extranjeros, y al aumento de nuestro poder é influencia en los consejos del mundo civilizado. Al Departamento que tiene á su cargo nuestras relaciones extranjeras, no se le ha proporcionado un aumento correspondiente de medios para hacer este trabajo.

“Ni aquí en nuestro país, ni en el extranjero, tenemos personal suficiente para hacer dicho trabajo en debida forma. Por muchos conceptos el sistema que era adecuado al trabajo que había que hacer ahora veinticinco ó acaso diez años, es inadecuado en la actualidad y debe cambiarse. Nuestro personal consular debe clasificarse debidamente y los nombramientos deben hacerse por escalafón, concediendo al Ejecutivo la autorización para destinar los miembros de cada clase á prestar servicios en los puestos que los intereses del servicio consular exijan, en vez de hacer los nombramientos para puestos especificados, tal como en la actualidad se hace. Debiera haber un servicio de inspección adecuado, á fin de que el Departamento pueda saber cómo se hacen los trabajos de cada consulado, en vez de depender para ello de los informes particulares casuales ó de meros rumores. El sistema de honorarios debe abolirse enteramente, y debe proporcionarse el debido equivalente en un sueldo á los funcionarios que en la actualidad ganan escasamente para su subsistencia mediante el sistema de honorarios. Debe hacerse una asignación suficiente para tener un personal adecuado en cada consulado compuesto enteramente de norteamericanos, en vez de la insuficiente asignación que actualmente se hace, que hace necesario emplear un gran número de ciudadanos de países extranjeros cuyos servicios pueden obtenerse por menos dinero. En una gran parte de nuestros consulados las oficinas y el personal son inadecuados para desempeñar los arduos deberes impuestos por las recientes prescripciones de nuestras leyes de inmigración, así como por nuestro creciente comercio. En muchas partes del mundo la falta de un local adecuado para nuestras embajadas, legaciones y consulados, desdeña del respeto á que son acreedores nuestros funcionarios y menoscaba seriamente su prestigio é influencia.

“Debe hacerse una asignación adecuada para hacer frente á los gastos necesarios, á fin de tener á nuestros funcionarios diplomáticos más al corriente de lo que se hace de día en día en la transacción de nuestros asuntos diplomáticos con otras naciones. La falta de dichos informes, debido á las insuficientes asignaciones de fondos disponibles para gastos de cablegramas y para el servicio de dependientes y mensajeros, con frecuencia colocan á nuestros funcionarios en una posición muy desventajosa, y hace que no puedan prestar tan buenos servicios. Debe modificarse la lista de sueldos, por cuanto en la actualidad no corres-

ponde ni á la importancia del servicio que se ha de prestar, ni á los grados de habilidad y experiencia que se requieren en los diferentes puestos, ni á las diferencias que existen en el costo de la vida. En muchos casos los sueldos que se pagan son enteramente inadecuados."

EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS DOMÉSTICOS.

El "BOLETÍN MENSUAL" de la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos que trata de las exportaciones de harinas, provisiones, aceite de semilla de algodón y mineral domésticos durante el mes de octubre y durante los diez meses del año común de 1905, muestra una baja durante dicho mes, comparado con los mismos períodos del año anterior. Se advierte un aumento durante los diez meses, pero las cifras no llegan á las de 1903, y son mucho más bajas que las de 1901. El total correspondiente al mes de octubre asciende á \$86,315,816 contra \$93,981,004 el año pasado, y contra \$103,217,428 en 1903. La disminución que resulta en dicho mes se explica sobradamente en la baja ocurrida en el valor del algodón exportado que ascendió á \$47,157,637 este año, á \$62,922,658 el año pasado y á \$60,265,902 en 1903. La disminución que se advierte en la cantidad es casi tan grande como la que se advierte en el valor. El año pasado hubo un aumento notable en las harinas ó cereales en dicho mes de octubre por más que el valor de dichas exportaciones fué menor que el del mes de octubre de 1903. El valor total de dichas exportaciones este año (1905) es de \$15,255,671 contra \$7,458,126 el año pasado y \$18,895,439 el año de 1903. El aumento en 1905, comparado con el año pasado, es casi general, pero es mayor en el trigo y la harina, siendo así que en 1905 el valor del primero de estos productos ascendió á \$3,613,198 contra \$1,046,189 en 1904, y el del segundo asciende á \$6,970,069 contra \$4,052,360 en 1903. El aumento de las exportaciones de maíz que en 1904 fué de \$1,501,156, en 1905 ascendió á \$2,431,054. También se advierte un aumento moderado en las provisiones, incluyendo el ganado vivo, los carneros y los cerdos, á saber: en 1904 en el valor de las exportaciones fue de \$16,326,254 comparado con el aumento de 1905 que fué de \$17,000,087.

El total de toda esta clase de exportaciones durante diez meses fué de \$604,219,199, en 1905, contra \$559,401,640 el año pasado, pero en 1903 el valor ascendió á \$620,359,436, y en 1901 ascendió á \$693,745,237. En 1904 el aumento era de \$75,834,934, comparado con el de \$102,261,736 en 1905, pero puede compararse con el de \$161,386,545 en 1903, con el de \$152,374,557 en 1902 y con el de \$233,665,409 en 1901. Estas grandes diferencias se deben, mayormente, al trigo, por más que el aumento de este año sobre el del año pasado se debió casi por completo al maíz, habiéndose advertido una pérdida en el trigo, la cual no se empezó á recuperar hasta que se efectuó la nueva cosecha en septiembre. El valor del maíz exportado en 1905 fué de \$47,170,961, comparado con

\$20,141,392, el año pasado. El valor del trigo exportado en 1905 fué de \$6,899,983 contra \$8,966,414, y el valor de la harina exportada en 1905 fué de \$35,391,178 contra \$42,472,481 en 1904. En 1904 durante diez meses el valor de las provisiones exportadas ascendió á \$157,632,612, y durante el mismo período en 1905 ascendió á \$170,323,690, resultando así un aumento considerable, y en 1904 el valor de las exportaciones de algodón ascendió á \$259,937,751, al paso que en 1905 ascendió á \$267,437,718, durante el mismo período de tiempo. Este último aumento se debe principalmente á la cosecha del año pasado. El valor de las exportaciones de algodón durante dos meses en este año sólo ascendió á \$79,847,293, contra \$106,664,983 el año pasado, habiendo sido igual el precio de exportación.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL MES DE OCTUBRE DE 1905.

En los diez meses que terminaron el 31 de octubre de 1905, el comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos ascendió á un total de \$2,236,943,822 compuestos de \$1,256,916,471 de exportaciones y \$980,027,351 de importaciones.

El aumento que resultó comparado con un período igual de 1904, fué de \$244,774,739, que consisten de \$108,916,647 de exportaciones y \$135,858,092 de importaciones.

La distribución de las exportaciones en los diez meses fué como sigue:

Países.	Exportaciones.	Aumento.	Disminución.
Europa	\$830,071,956	\$28,419,516	.....
América del Norte	229,426,781	22,741,909	.....
Asia	114,104,917	52,035,176	.....
América del Sur	52,565,352	9,450,100	.....
Oceanía	25,416,438	.....	\$1,009,165
África	11,330,027	.....	2,678,029

Al aumento de \$22,000,000 obtenido en la América del Norte, el comercio con México contribuyó \$4,000,000; Canadá, \$3,000,000; Guatemala, \$1,000,000; Panamá, \$4,000,000 (sin incluir las provisiones para el Canal), y Cuba contribuyó por lo menos \$10,000,000.

Al aumento de \$9,000,000 de la América del Sur, la República Argentina contribuyó \$5,500,000; el Brasil, \$1,000,000, y Chile \$1,700,000.

Las procedencias de importaciones durante los diez meses de 1905 fueron las siguientes:

Países.	Importaciones.	Aumento comparado con 1904.
Europa	\$475,670,191	\$66,221,816
América del Norte	209,573,133	36,394,689
Asia	112,376,076	14,918,221
América del Sur	116,603,517	7,365,603
Oceanía	25,027,567	9,416,718
África	10,776,877	3,310,934

De los \$34,000,000 de aumento de importaciones de la América del Norte, el Canadá contribuyó \$9,000,000, México contribuyó \$6,000,000 y Cuba \$17,000,000.

Del aumento de \$7,000,000 en las importaciones de la América del Sur, la República Argentina obtuvo \$6,000,000, el Brasil tuvo una merma de \$2,000,000, Chile obtuvo \$2,000,000, Colombia tuvo una merma de \$1,000,000, en tanto que el Uruguay obtuvo un aumento de \$2,000,000.

Las importaciones hechas en el mes de octubre de 1905 muestran un aumento de \$14,440,145, comparado con el mismo mes en 1904, en el cual las importaciones ascendieron á \$92,777,920, en tanto que en 1905 ascendieron á \$107,518,065. Las exportaciones que en dicho mes de 1904 ascendieron á \$162,527,943, en el mismo mes de 1905 sólo ascendieron á \$154,398,871, resultando así una disminución de \$8,129,072.

Las exportaciones de productos agrícolas, que ascendieron á \$101,835,830, el año pasado, sólo ascendieron á \$93,529,389 el año de 1905, lo cual muestra una disminución de \$8,306,441. Las exportaciones de artículos manufacturados, que en 1904, ascendieron á \$47,312,494, en 1905 sólo ascendieron á \$46,898,474, mostrando así una disminución de \$414,020. En realidad hubo un aumento de \$7,797,545 en las harinas, y un aumento de \$673,833 en las provisiones, ó sea un aumento de \$8,471,378 en estas dos partidas: pero la pérdida en el algodón ascendió á \$15,765,621, siendo así que su valor el año de 1904 fué de \$62,922,658, comparado con \$47,157,637 en el año de 1905. Por consiguiente, las cifras relativamente desfavorables de las exportaciones del mes de octubre se debieron á la disminución en la producción de algodón que en parte fué resultado de la iniciativa individual.

En las importaciones en el mes de octubre encontramos un aumento de \$2,506,627, comparado con el año de 1904, en comestibles y animales, \$2,971,357, en materia prima para los fines de la manufactura, \$2,458,486, en artículos que se usan para los fines de la manufactura que ya se han sometido á algún procedimiento de fabricación, \$4,235,223, en artículos manufacturados ya listos para el consumo, y \$2,606,983 en los que se denominan "artículos que no son de primera necesidad, de lujo, etc."

Por más que la importación de materiales y artículos que se usan en la manufactura ha aumentado \$5,429,843 en un sólo mes, comparado con el año anterior, las exportaciones de artículos manufacturados sufrieron una disminución, y al mismo tiempo la importación de mercancías manufacturadas y de artículos de lujo ha obtenido un aumento de \$6,842,206, algunos de los cuales artículos, por lo menos, también eran artículos manufacturados, por más que nunca se han expresado detalladamente los que se denominan artículos que no son de primera necesidad, artículos de lujo, etc. Durante algún tiempo existió la tendencia á aumentar la importación de materiales para las manufacturas y la

exportación de artículos manufacturados, y la propensión á disminuir las importaciones de artículos manufacturados ya listos para el consumo.

RUTAS COMERCIALES Á LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El "New York Commercial" correspondiente al 10 de noviembre de 1905, en un artículo sobre las varias rutas comerciales que atraviesan los océanos del mundo, dice lo siguiente respecto de las relaciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina:

"La cuarta gran ruta marítima comercial es la que conduce á la América del Sur, siendo así que las líneas que van á dicho continente desde los Estados Unidos y Europa, pasan ambas alrededor del Cabo de San Roque. Unos cuantos vapores, tanto de los Estados Unidos como de Europa, siguen su curso alrededor del Cabo de Hornos y hacia la costa Occidental, y también hay vapores que corren hacia el Sur desde los puertos de la costa del Pacífico. Todo este servicio de vapores, tanto los que van á las grandes naciones del este, Venezuela, Brasil y las Repúblicas del Río de La Plata, como los que van á la costa occidental, y el servicio que se hace entre los Estados Unidos y dichos países, considerado en conjunto es deficiente. Los dueños de las compañías existentes han de replicar, naturalmente, que ellos ofrecen suficientes viajes para el comercio, y que á medida que este último se aumente se aumentarán también los medios de comunicación. Sin embargo, parece haber aquí una buena oportunidad para organizar nuevas líneas, que estén bien auxiliadas por subvenciones del Gobierno ó una prima (términos que aquí se usan indistintamente), y esta ruta merece que se tome seriamente en consideración.

"Hay dos rutas comerciales al Golfo de México, al Mar Caribe y á los países é islas adyacentes, es decir, una á Cuba, México y otros puertos del Golfo, y otra á lo largo de lo que se denomina el circuito caribe. Las líneas americanas están ya operando considerablemente en estas dos rutas, pero muy pocos de estos buques llevan la bandera americana, y, con excepción de este detalle, parece que estas dos rutas están gradualmente poniéndose bajo el dominio americano sin ningún estímulo por parte del Gobierno."

PRODUCCIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE ARROZ.

Las cifras que el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos ha compilado, por conducto de su Oficina de Estadística, muestran que las exportaciones de arroz que se han hecho á Cuba sólo durante el año económico de 1905 ascendieron á 31,976,414 libras, contra 698,983 libras durante el año anterior, siendo así que en 1905 el valor del arroz exportado á Cuba asciende á \$293,819, contra \$19,985 en 1904. El valor total de la producción doméstica de arroz exportado del país en el año económico de 1905, incluyendo el que

se ha exportado á territorios contiguos á los Estados Unidos, fué de \$5,261,641, contra \$667,387 en 1900, y \$16,454 en 1895. En el interin las importaciones de arroz que en 1899 ascendieren prácticamente á \$4,000,000, en 1905 han bajado á \$2,000,000, y por vez primera en la historia de nuestro comercio el valor de las exportaciones de arroz excede al de las importaciones.

Este cambio notable en las exportaciones é importaciones respecto de los Estados Unidos se debe, en parte, al gran aumento en la producción que se ha desarrollado recientemente en los Estados de Luisiana y Texas, y en parte también á las relaciones que los Estados Unidos tienen con ciertos países consumidores de arroz, especialmente con Puerto Rico, las Islas Hawai y Cuba, existiendo dichas relaciones con los dos primeros países por virtud de la anexión, y con el último por virtud de un tratado de reciprocidad. Anteriormente el arroz sólo se cosechaba en los campos de las costas de ambas Carolinas y en las deltas de los ríos en el Estado de Georgia y el Misisipí, pero hace algunos años se descubrió por medio de experimentos hechos por el Departamento de Agricultura, que algunas praderas situadas al snr de la Luisiana y de Texas, que anteriormente se consideraban sólo propicias para apastar ganado, se adaptaban especialmente al cultivo del arroz.

En la actualidad los Estados Unidos, á lo que parece, ocupan el cuarto lugar en la lista de los países productores de arroz del mundo, siendo así que las cifras de las exportaciones que han podido obtenerse en estos últimos años son las siguientes: La India, 5,533,000,000 de libras; Siam, 1,893,000,000 de libras; la China Indo-Francesa, 1,514,000,000 de libras; los Estados Unidos, 204,854,679 de libras, incluyendo embarques á su territorio no contiguo; el Japón, 103,000,000 de libras; las Indias Orientales Holandesas, 85,000,000 de libras; Italia, 82,000,000 de libras; Corea, 42,000,000 de libras y España 30,000,000 de libras.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor del arroz introducido en los Estados Unidos y del arroz doméstico exportado de los Estados Unidos anualmente desde 1895 á 1905, y dicha tabla representa, hasta cierto grado, el crecimiento en la producción y su resultado, tanto acerca de las importaciones como de las exportaciones:

Año.	Importaciones á los Estados Unidos.	Exportaciones de los Estados Unidos. ^a	Año.	Importaciones á los Estados Unidos.	Exportaciones de los Estados Unidos. ^a
1895.....	\$3,145,512	\$16,454	1901.....	\$2,324,898	\$1,560,867
1896.....	2,185,579	93,751	1902.....	2,926,921	2,060,782
1897.....	3,517,169	54,790	1903.....	3,064,473	2,536,710
1898.....	3,746,883	65,929	1904.....	3,075,430	2,790,292
1899.....	3,950,149	118,869	1905.....	2,010,365	5,361,641
1900.....	2,279,696	667,387			

^aIncluye los embarques hechos á su territorio no contiguo.

CANTIDAD Y VALOR.

La siguiente tabla muestra la cantidad y el valor del arroz exportado de los principales países exportadores de arroz del mundo, durante los últimos años de los cuales se han podido conseguir datos estadísticos:

País.	Año.	Libras.	Valor.
Estados Unidos ^a	1905	204,854,679	\$5,361,641
Italia	1903	82,293,309	2,563,862
España	1904	30,533,560	1,122,675
Siam	1901	1,892,988,160	21,998,867
India	^b 1905	5,533,197,376	63,581,572
Corea	1904	41,785,067	647,793
Japón	1904	102,812,933	2,352,980
Antillas Orientales Holandesas	1903	85,390,800	1,514,723
La China Indo-Francesa	1903	1,514,211,335	14,876,707
Total		9,463,191,491	113,682,070

^aIncluyendo los embarques hechos á Puerto Rico, Hawaii y Alaska, que ascienden á 91,571,917 libras, valuadas en \$2,840,304.

^bAño que terminó el 31 de marzo.

La siguiente tabla muestra la cantidad y el valor del arroz importado á los principales países importadores de arroz del mundo, durante los últimos años acerca de los cuales ha sido posible obtener datos estadísticos:

País.	Año.	Libras.	Valor.
Estados Unidos	1905	106,484,515	\$2,010,966
Canadá	1905	32,230,539	563,874
Cuba	1904	181,978,176	3,675,806
Austria Hungría	1904	189,402,036	3,779,048
Bélgica	1904	166,708,001	3,150,644
Francia	1904	466,212,493	7,901,000
Alemania	1904	602,827,587	9,687,000
Rusia	1903	162,264,216	3,036,372
Suiza	1904	28,122,098	628,419
Reino Unido	1904	646,020,368	11,043,703
China	1904	447,577,333	5,848,911
Japón	1904	1,964,238,000	29,776,372
Islas Filipinas	1904	585,880,567	7,710,754
Antillas Orientales Holandesas	1903	440,095,308	6,413,394
Colonia Inglesa de la Indo-China	1902	1,022,371,900	14,716,896
República Argentina	1904	62,208,303	1,955,019
Brasil	1903	162,234,197	3,632,487
Austria	1903	57,078,600	1,254,063
Cabo de Buena Esperanza	1903	28,292,992	532,424

CÁLCULO DE LA COSECHA DE 1905.

La Sección de la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos que hace el cálculo de la cosecha, ha publicado su último cálculo preliminar del maíz, y fija la producción total en 2,707,993,540 fanegas. El promedio general, en cuanto á la calidad, es de un 90.6 por ciento, comparado con un 86.2 por ciento el año pasado, 83.1 en 1903 y 80.7 en 1902.

El cálculo del Gobierno confirma oficialmente el aserto de que la cosecha de maíz de 1905 es la más grande que hasta ahora se ha conocido. La que más se aproximó á ella fué la cosecha expresada en el informe del censo de 1899, que ascendió á 2,666,440,000 de bushels.

Las cosechas de 1905, que á continuación se expresan, comparadas con la de 1904, muestran las siguientes cifras :

	1905.		1904.	
	Fanegas.	Acres.	Fanegas.	Acres.
Trigo mocho.....	421,400,000	29,723,000	332,035,346	26,865,830
Trigo de primavera.....	258,911,000	17,613,000	219,464,171	17,209,020
Total de trigo.....	683,311,000	47,336,000	552,399,517	44,074,850
Total de avena.....	989,332,000	27,688,000	894,595,552	27,842,600
Total de centeno.....	30,312,000	1,826,000	27,234,565	1,792,673
Total de cebada.....	132,896,000	4,974,000	139,748,958	5,145,878
Total de papas.....	260,739,000	2,997,000	332,830,360	3,015,676
Total de trigo sarraceno.....	14,609,000	761,000	15,008,336	793,625
Total de lino.....	26,779,200	2,391,000	23,228,000	2,263,565
Total de heno.....	61,158,360	39,934,000	60,696,028	39,998,602

« Toneladas.

EL ESTADO DEL COMERCIO EN LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS.

El último informe mensual del comercio de las Islas Filipinas comprende el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1905. El valor de las exportaciones asciende á \$32,362,615, lo cual muestra un aumento de \$30,250,627, comparado con el año anterior, pero no llega á la cantidad de 1903, que fué \$33,119,899. Más de dos terceras partes del total, ó sean \$22,146,241, consiste de abacá. Estas cifras representan un aumento de \$351,281, comparado con el año anterior, por más que la cantidad fué levemente menor. El próximo producto es el azúcar, cuyo valor en 1904 fué \$2,668,507, que en 1905 ascendió á \$4,977,026, resultando así un aumento de \$2,308,519 en este último año. El aumento en cuanto á la cantidad no guardaba proporción, puesto que fué de 165,709,433 libras á 250,542,682 libras, lo cual indica el alza en el precio, que ha sido universal. Tanto en el abacá como en el azúcar hubo un aumento, comparado con 1903, pero ha habido una disminución en el copra, que es el próximo artículo de exportación. Durante el último año su valor fué de \$2,095,355; en 1904 fué de \$2,527,019 y en 1903 fué de \$4,473,029. Atribúyese esto al mayor consumo doméstico del coco y sus productos, y al hecho de no haberse podido mantener la producción en la debida proporción. El valor del tabaco exportado fué de \$1,999,193, que es un poco menor que el del año anterior, pero mayor que el de 1903, por más que en 1902 ascendió á \$2,501,367. Todos los demás artículos de exportación que se han englobado ascendieron sólo á \$1,134,800 y muestran una disminución.

En este comercio de exportación de las Filipinas, los Estados Unidos representaban \$15,668,026, ó cerca de la mitad; pero se debió principalmente al abacá, que se valuó en \$12,954,515. La rebaja del derecho de exportación sobre el abacá exportado á este país, ha ocasionado un aumento en el comercio directo desde 1902. Más de la mitad de las exportaciones de azúcar, ó sea un valor de \$2,618,487, fué á los Estados Unidos, que, comparado con el valor de las exportaciones en 1904, que fué de \$354,144, arroja un aumento de \$2,264,343 en 1905. Una parte

casi infinitesimal del tabaco filipino—es decir, nada más que \$6,280 durante el año fiscal—se exporta á los Estados Unidos, y puede prescindirse de él por completo como producto de competencia. La mayor parte del copra, que se usa en la fabricación de aceite de coco, se exporta á otros países. Las exportaciones que se han hecho á los Estados Unidos el año pasado ascendieron á \$11,102,775, y en 1905 han ascendido á \$15,668,026; en 1902 ascendieron á \$7,691,743, y en 1903 ascendieron á \$13,863,059.

Las importaciones en 1905 sólo ascendieron á \$30,876,350; en 1904 ascendieron á \$33,220,761 y en 1903 ascendieron á \$32,961,882, resultando así una disminución considerable en el año económico de 1905 comparado con los precedidos años. Como quiera que sólo en el arroz hubo una disminución de más de \$4,000,000, este hecho debe considerarse como un síntoma favorable, puesto que indica un aumento en la producción doméstica. En las importaciones los Estados Unidos representan un aumento, pero todavía es menos de la quinta parte del total, puesto que sólo asciende á \$5,761,498, contra \$4,633,216 el año pasado, y \$3,944,098 en 1903. El producto más importante de las importaciones filipinas después del arroz es el algodón y sus manufacturas, que en 1905 ascendió á \$6,429,873, comparado con \$4,962,354 en 1904, y así, de \$361,226 ha ascendido á \$846,654; pero dicha parte todavía es mucho menor de lo que podría ser si las mercancías que tienen demanda no se obtuviesen más baratas en otros países. En 1905 se importaron hierro y acero y sus manufacturas por valor de \$2,919,604, comparados con \$2,541,491 en 1904 y con \$2,023,784 en 1903. En este caso los Estados Unidos están mejor representados, puesto que han suministrado \$1,326,495 en el año de 1905, ó sea un aumento de casi la mitad del total de las importaciones de 1904, que ascendieron á \$885,617 y que en 1903 ascendieron á \$513,261. Este comercio ha de aumentar notablemente en lo porvenir si se toman las medidas debidas para estimular el desarrollo industrial de las Islas. Nuestro comercio en productos animales y alimenticios no es tan satisfactorio como debiera serlo, pudiendo decirse otro tanto de la mayor parte de las manufacturas, con excepción del papel y las maderas, que no representan productos de gran valor.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE JULIO DE 1905.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de julio de 1905, comparado con el correspondiente mes en el igual período de 1904-5:

Mercancías extranjeras con un valor de \$12,183,749.56 oro fueron importadas, comparadas con \$11,803,821.76 en oro importadas durante

igual período del año fiscal precedente, un aumento de \$379,927.80 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante el primer mes del año fiscal de 1905-6 fueron \$21,067,220.68 plata, un aumento en favor en 1905-6 de \$7,636,879.25.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en oro.]

	Julio—	
	1905.	1904.
Materias animales	\$1,139,408.51	\$1,007,108.09
Materias vegetales	1,695,257.56	1,552,693.40
Materias minerales	3,735,984.91	3,600,173.90
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	1,431,960.91	1,501,785.32
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	535,415.76	488,671.34
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	574,631.01	417,338.97
Papel y sus aplicaciones	367,925.82	417,630.64
Máquinas y aparatos	1,511,914.32	1,635,410.29
Vehículos	266,444.25	278,674.64
Armas y explosivos	561,475.07	502,577.30
Diversos	342,317.38	371,123.70
Total	12,183,749.56	11,803,821.70

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plat.]

Metas preciosas	\$10,747,410.18	\$5,310,397.30
Demás artículos	10,319,810.50	8,119,943.30
Total	21,067,220.68	13,430,340.60

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

	Julio—	
	1905.	1904.
Oro acuñado mexicano		\$42,438.00
Oro acuñado extranjero	\$1,999.95	1,348.33
Oro en pasta	2,966,956.42	1,685,556.00
Oro en otros especíes	207,184.86	117,410.30
Total oro	3,176,141.23	1,846,755.33
Plata acuñada mexicana	4,778.00	53,205.00
Plata acuñada extranjera	16,712.05	2,285.75
Plata en pasta	6,921,702.04	2,550,096.74
Plata en otros especíes	628,069.86	858,055.28
Total plata	7,571,268.95	3,463,642.77
Antimonio	153,152.00	
Cobre	2,313,860.00	2,339,628.70
Mármol en bruto	31,198.00	8,404.00
Piromargina	1,000.00	4,860.00
Plomo	744,906.00	301,173.00
Zinc	12,504.50	
Demás productos minerales	82,537.70	2,317.70
Café	657,401.50	309,790.40
Cascote, cortezas y raíces para curtir	11,006.40	1,800.00
Cañeño	75,074.00	32,537.00
Chile	39,399.85	4,535.00
Frijol	43,396.00	56,020.00
Frutas frescas	5,851.00	8,190.50
Garbanzo	458,645.00	322,685.00
Guayule	4,504.00	
Haba	62,690.00	
Henequén en rama	2,928,161.00	2,630,702.00

	Julio—	
	1905.	1904.
Ytze en rama.....	\$163,420.88	\$201,913.25
Maderas.....	99,081.30	139,593.54
Maíz.....	8,717.00	550.00
Palo de moral.....	5,015.00	8,219.00
Palo de tinte.....	43,479.73	149,553.50
Maíz de zacatón.....	209,802.00	145,275.00
Tabaco en rama.....	109,972.00	287,029.00
Vanilla.....	676,115.00	217,610.00
Demás productos vegetales.....	47,064.65	43,892.80
Garudos.....	409,591.50	355,384.00
Pieles sin curtir.....	534,110.68	352,822.60
Demás productos animales.....	31,623.66	76,809.50
Azúcar.....	175,916.00	73,716.00
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón y harinolina.....	32,600.00	8,700.00
Pieles curtidas.....	13,701.00	25,080.00
Sombreros de palma.....	31,449.00	8,942.00
Tabaco labrado.....	30,948.75	45,362.00
Demás productos manufacturados.....	27,011.80	25,929.92
Diversos.....	57,881.00	29,828.00

Las procedencias fueron las siguientes:

	Julio—	
	1905.	1904.
Europa.....	\$9,760,729.77	\$5,010,065.00
Asia.....	99,104.49	98,661.02
África.....	2,541.00	21,751.03
América del Norte.....	6,266,089.20	6,585,882.09
América Central.....	5,002.67	4,357.15
América del Sur.....	30,211.67	57,030.79
Antillas.....	18,041.76	9,737.91
Oceania.....	2,881.00	12,840.64
Total.....	12,181,719.56	11,861,821.76

Los países de destino fueron los siguientes:

	Julio—	
	1905.	1904.
Europa.....	\$5,575,432.64	\$2,573,324.28
América del Norte.....	14,852,788.29	10,368,681.99
América Central.....	116,203.75	26,788.16
América del Sur.....	10,939.00	1,828.00
Antillas.....	511,857.00	459,719.00
Total.....	21,067,220.68	13,430,341.43

MOVIMIENTO DE BUQUES DURANTE EL ÚLTIMO SEMESTRE DE 1904-5.

Según el "Mexican Investor," correspondiente al 18 de noviembre de 1905, durante el semestre comprendido de enero á junio del año de 1905, el número de buques que entraron en puertos mexicanos por medio de los cuales se hace el comercio extranjero ascendió á 689, los cuales condujeron 715,694 toneladas de mercancías. Durante el mismo período salieron 707 buques de puertos mexicanos para puertos extranjeros, transportando 171,401 toneladas de mercancías producidas en México.

Las entradas de buques que hacen el comercio de cabotaje ascendieron á 3,511, que representaban 132,070 toneladas de carga, y las salidas de buques ascendieron á 3,574, que representaban 113,700 toneladas de cargamento.

En las varias aguas que bañan las costas de México, en el comercio de cabotaje y en el que se hace entre los puertos mexicanos y extranjeros, hay 332 buques de diferentes clases. Éstos incluyen los buques de guerra de la República, los de la Línea Austro-Mexicana, la Compañía de Navegación Mexicana, la del Atlántico y Golfo de México, la Línea de Harrison, la Línea de Vapores Correos Imperial Alemana, The New York and Cuban Mail Line, La Compañía de Vapores México-Americana, la Línea de L. Leyland y Compañía, la de E. Escalante é Hijos, la Compañía Transatlántica Francesa, la Línea México Canadense, la Línea Transatlántica Española, la de Correos del Pacífico, la Compañía de Vapores del Pacífico, la de Cosmos, la Línea de la Costa del Pacífico, la Línea de Desarrollo del Golfo de California, la de J. B. Abaroa, la Compañía de Navegación de Vapores, la del Comercio Chino y la de Mason. Éstas hacen un total de 21 líneas, todas las cuales hacen un comercio de transporte considerable. Además hay varias líneas pequeñas que funcionan en la costa que no tienen itinerarios fijos.

Las empresas navieras de México se dividen naturalmente en dos clases, á saber: Las del Golfo y las del Océano Pacífico. En cuanto á las primeras, los puntos principales de escala de buques son: Ascención, Campeche, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, Morelos, Nantla, Progreso, Tampico, Tecolnha, Tuxpan, Veracruz y Xcalak. En el Pacífico los principales puertos que visitan los buques son: Acapulco, Agiabampo, Altata, Bahía de Magdalena, Ensenada de Todos Santos, Eureka, Guaymas, La Paz (Baja California), Loreto, Manzanillo, Mazatlán, Medano Blanco, Mulego, Perihnete, Puerto Ángel, Salina Cruz, San Benito, San Blas, San José del Cabo, San Quintín, Santa Rosalía, Tonala y Topolobampo.

Los más importantes de estos puertos en el Golfo de México son: Campeche, Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Tampico y Veracruz. Durante el mes de octubre entraron 27 buques en Progreso, 31 en Tampico y 37 en Veracruz. En la costa del Pacífico en Acapulco entraron 15, en Guaymas 8, en La Paz 13, en Manzanillo 14, en Mazatlán 16, en San Blas 13 y en Santa Rosalía 8.

NUEVOS BUQUES DE PASAJEROS DE LA LÍNEA DE VAPORES MEXICANOS.

El "Mexican Herald," correspondiente al 20 de noviembre de 1905, anuncia la concesión hecha á la Línea de Vapores de Munson, autorizando el establecimiento de un servicio de pasajeros en conexión con sus vapores de carga que hacen la travesía entre los puertos mexicanos

y uno ó más puntos de los Estados Unidos en el Océano Atlántico ó en el Golfo de México. Este servicio de pasajeros se inaugurará á principios de 1906.

Con arreglo á las condiciones de la concesión, la compañía tiene que fijar el itinerario de cada uno de sus vapores, á fin de que se haga un viaje redondo cada dos semanas. Los vapores harán escala en Nueva York y probablemente en uno ó dos puertos de la costa, en la Habana, Nueva Orleans y Galveston, al paso que Tampico y Veracruz serán los puertos de parada en México.

A cambio de esta concesión, la compañía se compromete á recibir y llevar libre de todo costo toda la correspondencia del Gobierno, los impresos y paquetes que se empuen por el correo, y á entregarlos á los agentes de la línea en los puntos del Golfo en los cuales los buques hagan escala en sus viajes regulares. En cada viaje se llevarán también diez toneladas de carga del Gobierno libre de todo costo.

Otros privilegios que se le conceden á la compañía en relación con su servicio marítimo son: el derecho de hacer un comercio de cabotaje y situar y operar depósitos de carbón en varios puertos en la costa del Golfo.

El contrato permanecerá vigente tres años, y la compañía da una garantía para el cumplimiento de dicho contrato, depositando al efecto 3,000 pesos en bonos de la Deuda Pública Consolidada en el Tesoro Nacional.

PRODUCCION DE CARBON DE PIEDRA Y COKE DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1904.

Según "The Mexican Journal of Commerce" correspondiente al 1º de noviembre de 1905, el consumo de carbón de piedra y de coque se ha aumentado con el rápido desarrollo de las manufacturas y el consiguiente establecimiento de talleres de todas clases en México. La siguiente relación muestra la cantidad de carbón de piedra y coque, así como el valor en oro, importada durante los años económicos de 1900-1901, desde julio á diciembre de 1904, inclusive, suprimiéndose las fracciones en los pesos y los centavos en los valores:

	Carbón de piedra.	Libre de derechos, valor de factura, oro americano.	Coke.	Libre de derechos, valor de factura, oro americano.
	Toneladas.		Toneladas.	
1900-1901	595,546	\$1,419,965	238,313	\$1,026,728
1901-1902	832,221	2,122,869	286,199	2,088,670
1902-1903	976,885	2,752,999	347,528	1,971,469
1903-1904	1,161,598	2,806,873	320,358	1,288,620
Julio á diciembre de 1904	129,213	1,022,963	135,257	493,700

En 1881, interesado el Gobierno con motivo de los rumores de la existencia del carbón de piedra en varias partes del país, nombró una comisión científica de la cual era jefe el Señor SANTIAGO RAMÍREZ,

prominente ingeniero de minas, para investigar los hechos en cuanto al carbón de piedra en México. El informe presentado por esta Comisión fué más favorable de lo que se había esperado, por cuanto la Comisión encontró carbón de piedra de varias calidades, principalmente en los Estados de Sonora, Veracruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, Michoacán y Guerrero, así como huellas de dicho mineral en otros Estados. Los depósitos de Sonora se consideraron que consistían de una antracita de clase superior que contenía un 92 por ciento de carbono. El informe de la Comisión dió por resultado que se diese un impulso á la explotación del carbón de piedra, pero el subido costo del transporte, así como el limitado número de depósitos y la irregularidad de la formación de los que hasta entonces se habían abierto, desanimó á los mineros y la explotación de minas de carbón de piedra se abandonó casi por completo.

Algunos años después á los capitalistas se les llamó la atención hacia los depósitos de la Esperanza, en el Estado de Coahuila, los cuales se encontró que eran de tal importancia, que indujo á la creación de una compañía mexicana de carbón de piedra y coke en Nueva York, que en la actualidad los posee y explota, y que en 1904 produjo 42,000 toneladas de carbón de piedra y 6,000 toneladas de coke, valnadas en las minas en \$300,000 plata mexicana, cantidad que se vende, casi toda, á los consumidores industriales y á las fundiciones en la parte norte del país. El producto de estos depósitos aumenta constantemente cada año. El carbón es bituminoso y se presta á producir hulla, y una planta grande de fabricación de coke establecida en las minas suministra hulla á las fundiciones de los varios centros metalúrgicos de dicha parte del país.

Las principales minas de carbón de piedra que en la actualidad se explotan, se encuentran á lo largo de la línea del Ferrocarril Internacional, y en el Estado de Coahuila, en Sabinas, Baroterán, Hondo y Fuente, además de Las Esperanzas, que antes se ha mencionado, que son las minas más importantes y productivas.

A lo largo del Río Grande, hacia el occidente, desde Ciudad Portirio Díaz, hay una extensa zona de lignito, y el carbón de piedra que ella produce es de buena calidad, pero en la actualidad no puede utilizarse prácticamente, por el hecho de encontrarse dicha zona sumamente distante, así como por el estado silvestre de dicha zona.

Los depósitos de antracita en el Estado de Sonora han llamado mucha la atención, y se han organizado varias compañías con grandes capitales para explotarlos, pero hasta ahora no se ha hecho ninguna explotación práctica por falta de medios de transporte por ferrocarril.

En el Distrito de Matamoros de Izucán de Puebla, también se ha encontrado buen carbón de piedra, pero todavía no se ha extruído sistemáticamente por carecerse de la debida organización y del capital necesario para ello.

Se dice que las zonas de carbón de México se limitan á las edades eretáceas y más recientes, desde el punto de vista geológico, siendo así

que dentro de los límites del país sólo se encuentra un área pequeña y estéril de la era carbonífera. El área que contiene carbón de piedra más importante que en la actualidad se está explotando, se halla situada cerca de la línea limítrofe de Tejas en el Estado de Coahuila. Esta formación se extiende através de dicha línea limítrofe hasta dentro de Tejas, y comprende muchas millas cuadradas. El depósito se ha clasificado como cretáceo y el carbón de piedra se encuentra en el horizonte Laramine, según lo han designado los geólogos de los Estados Unidos.

Las dos ó tres áreas limitadas de intracita y de semiantracita con grafito, que se han encontrado en el Estado de Sonora, se han clasificado como pertenecientes al período triásico, y geológicamente se les considera como el producto metamórfico de lechos ó depósitos más extensos de las últimas formaciones que se han perturbado mediante el gran sollevamiento de la Cordillera de Sierra Madre.

NOTAS EXPLICATIVAS PARA LA APLICACIÓN DE LA TARIFA.

- Frac. 5.—Sólo se comprenden en esta fracción las carnes ahumadas ó saladas que se importan en tercios, barriles, cajas ó forros de tela, y los pescados y mariscos secos, ahumados, salados ó salpessos que se presentan en cajas, barriles ó atabales. Cuando las carnes, pescadas ó mariscos vengan acondicionados en tarros, frascos ó latas, se comprenderán en la fracción 34, como conservas alimenticias animales. Suelen importarse cuñetes con pescados en una preparación llamada "Salmorejo," que es una salmuera adicionada con cierta cantidad de aceite y vinagre y rebanadas de cebolla ó de limón, y algunas veces con pimienta en grano. A pesar de ello, en vista del envase de madera, se les impondrá la cuota de la fracción 5.
- Frac. 8.—La barba de ballena en bruto se presenta en gruesas capas encorvadas que tienen el aspecto de una masa córnea fibrosa. Cuando se importe cortada, aunque sea en simples varillas para vestidos, se reputará artefacto. Los cañones de pluma de ave, solamente desbarbados y sin ninguna otra preparación, se gravarán como la barba de ballena en bruto.
- Frac. 9.—La borra de lana procede de los desechos que resultan del cardado ó peinado de la lana; de los restos ó extremidades de ovillos y de todos los desperdicios de telares y de afeites de telas.
- Frac. 10.—Por carey en bruto se entiende el capacho de la tortuga carey, ya se presente en su estado natural, ya extendido en lámina sin otra mano de obra, ya fundido en trozos para ser trabajado, ya en desechos, rebabas ó raspaduras.
- Frac. 11.—Comprende esta fracción las crines, cerdas de jabalí ó de cerdo, y el pelo de vaca en estado natural, apropiado para fabricar cepillos ó para usos análogos. Se gravan del mismo modo las cerdas que tienen bifurcada una de sus extremidades, y que emplean algunos artesanos en sustitución de las agujas de acero.
- Frac. 12.—Se entiende por cuerno en bruto la capa que constituye la envoltura exterior de la cornamenta y de las pezuñas de algunos cuadrúpedos, cuando se presenta en su estado natural ó extendido en lámina, sin otra mano de obra, ó fundido en trozos para ser trabajado. Se consideran como cuerno en bruto sus desechos, rebabas ó raspaduras.

Frac. 13.—Se refiere á la esperma de ballena, que más ó menos purificada se presenta prensada en marquetas. En este estado es blanca, seca, de estructura cristalina, brillante y nacarada.

La esperma ó blanco de ballena en bruto, de consistencia blanda, aceitosa, granujenta al tacto y de color amarillento, se clasifica entre las grasas animales.

Frac. 14.—Comprende esta fracción todas las grasas animales que no estén especificadas en la Tarifa.

El sebo fundido ó en greña, los untos y tejidos adiposos en estado natural, las médulas y los desechos animales, propios sólo como materias grasas saponificables ó exclusivamente lubricantes, se consideran en esta fracción.

El sebo de carnero y el de buey, que son los más comunes, son de color blanco amarillento, duros, de olor fuerte característico. Se disuelve en 40 por ciento de alcohol hirviendo. El de carnero, formado por 80 partes de estearina y margarina, y sólo 20 de oleína, funde á los 46° con olor desagradable. El de buey, un poco más blando, formado por 70 partes de estearina y margarina y sólo 30 de oleína, funde á los 38° con olor desagradable. Sólo la grasa de ánade y de pato, que es amarilla, excesivamente untuosa, formada casi por doble cantidad de oleína que de grasas sólidas, funde de los 25° á los 28°.

El aceite de manteca se comprende en esta fracción.

Frac. 15.—Se refiere al hueso que no ha sido trabajado en forma de artefacto, aun cuando haya sufrido ya algunas operaciones para su blanqueo y limpieza, ó sólo esté aserrado.

Frac. 16 y 17.—La lana en vellón sucia se presenta entremezclada y en desorden, en bruto, con su grasa propia, el polvo y todas las demás impurezas, tal como se obtiene de las ovejas sin haberlas bañado previamente. La lana regenerada procede de los vestidos viejos de tela de lana destrozada en máquinas apropiadas y cardada después. La fibra es corta y sólo puede hilarse mezclada con buena lana. Viene siempre coloreada, generalmente con un tinte moreno, más ó menos obscuro, observándose á veces fibras teñidas de diversos colores.

La lana en vellón lavada ó desengrasada es la que se ha lavado en el lomo del animal ó lavado y desengrasado después de la trasquiladura. Si en un mismo bulto se mezclan lana sucia y lana lavada ó desengrasada, se considerará como de esta última clase todo el contenido del bulto.

Frac. 18.—Por lana cardada se entiende la que, habiendo sido sometida á la acción de las cardas, se presenta pelada, de manera que las hebras se hallan todas extendidas y en la misma dirección, dispuestas para ser hiladas.

Frac. 19.—Esta fracción comprende sólo el marfil que no ha sido trabajado en forma de artefacto y que, por consiguiente, se presenta en la forma natural del colmillo del elefante, aserrado en trozos toscos sin pulimento, en pedacitos de desecho y en desperdicios. La misma clasificación se hace del marfil fósil de mammoth, de los colmillos de hipopótamo y de mona, y del cuerno del rinoceronte.

Frac. 20.—Se entiende por nácar en bruto la concha de la madre perla y sus semejantes, que no esté trabajada en artefactos, sino que conserve aún su forma primitiva ó esté sólo limpia y limada para ser después recortada y convertida en artefacto. Los caracoles finos coloreados ó macerados, de todas clases y tamaños, entran en esta clasificación.

- Frac. 21.—Se refiere al cabello que se presenta suelto para ser manufacturado, sea que conserve su color natural ó que esté teñido ó decolorado.
- Frac. 22.—Esta fracción se refiere á los pelos de poca finura que pueden, sin embargo, emplearse en hilados y tejidos, en substitución de las lanas, tales como los de cabra, camello, gato, perro, foca, alpaca y angora.
- Frac. 24.—Esta fracción comprende todos aquellos pelos finos que tienen empleo especial en la fabricación de fieltros para sombreros, exceptuando el de castor, expresamente especificado en la Tarifa.
- Frac. 26, 27 y 28.—En estas fracciones están comprendidas las pieles saladas ó preparadas para su conservación y que no han sido sometidas á la acción de los curtientes. El pelo de las pieles, á que se refiere la fracción 27, debera reunir las condiciones señaladas en la nota 16.
- Frac. 29.—Esta fracción comprende las plumas finas de avestruz y semejantes, preparadas convenientemente para adornos de sombreros y vestidos; pero no las plumas comunes de barba gruesa, aun cuando estén teñidas.
- Frac. 31.—Se refiere á materia odorífera que en una bolsa tiene bajo el vientre un cabrito originario de las montañas del Thibet. Fresco, es de consistencia blanda, color rojo moreno y de olor penetrante y muy expansivo. Seco, obsenrece mucho. Se presenta en sus bolsas, de 4 á 5 centímetros de largo, ovaladas y cubiertas generalmente de pelogris. Otras veces, ya disecado, se presenta en pedazos menudos irregulares, separados completamente de sus bolsas. Es fulsible por el calor; soluble en agua hirviente. Mezclado con la potasa produce un olor amoniacal. Mezclado con almendras amargas pierde su olor. Aunque se conocen varias clases bajo la denominación de almizcle Tonkino, de Nankin, de Siberia ó Cabardino, todas ellas entran en la clasificación que la Tarifa hace del almizcle en general, considerándolo sólo bajo el aspecto de despojo animal. No debe confundirse con el almizcle artificial, que se presenta bajo la forma de líquido oleaginoso ó de polvo blanco, productos que sólo poseen el olor del almizcle y que se consideran como artículos de perfumería.
- Frac. 33.—El castóreo es una secreción del castor, de aspecto resinoso, color obscuro, olor penetrante árido y sabor acre. Comúnmente se presenta en bolsas parecidas de color obscuro, rugosas y aplastadas. Es insoluble en el agua y muy soluble en el alcohol y el éter.
- Frac. 34.—Comprende esta fracción las butifarras, chorizos ó salchichones, veugam ó no en latas, frascos ó tarros; las carnes, pescados ó mariscos endurezados con salzas, grasas ó aceite, ó que, aun careciendo de estos condimentos, están preparados en vasijas, tarros ó latas y, en general, todas las conservas alimenticias de origen animal no especificadas, como huevo, leche condensada ó líquida, etc.
- Frac. 37.—La manteca de cerdo es blanca, untuosa al tacto, granulosa y de olor suave. Es mucho más soluble en el éter que en el alcohol. Estando formada por 38 partes de estearina y margarina y 62 de oleína, es de mayor suavidad que los sebos, y funde de los 20° á los 31°.
- Frac. 41, 42 y 43.—Los aceites á que esta fracción se refiere son los extraídos de los animales de tierra ó mar. Se emplean en la industria como lubricantes para alumbrado ó para fabricar algunos productos. Los aceites de patas de vaca, caballo ó ganado vacuno, son lubricantes. Los aceites de pescado que se encuentran en el comercio son de varias clases y para diversos objetos.

Frac. 41, 42 y 43—Continúa.

El aceite de arenque (americano) se usa para adobar las pieles después de curtidas y para adulterar el aceite de linaza.

Acéite de Sardina (japonés). Sirve como materia prima para preparar el sebo de pescado que se emplea en la curtiduría.

Acéite de foca. Lubricante y para curtir cueros. Hay cuatro clases diversas de este aceite, que se encuentra á menudo mezclado con otros de pescado.

Acéite de ballena. Se emplea para quemar, curtir cueros y hacer jabón.

Acéite de delfín. Es un lubricante fino.

Acéite de puerco marino. Se emplea en la curtiduría, y mezclado con otro aceite, como lubricante.

Acéite de hígado de bacalao. Se usa en medicina y está gravado por las fracciones 56 y 57. Se emplea también como lubricante y para dar á los cueros curtidos variedad de colores oscuros.

Acéite de esperma. Aunque no es un verdadero aceite, se comprende en esta fracción. Se emplea para lámparas y como lubricante.

Acéite de tiburón. Se emplea en la curtiduría de cueros.

Frac. 44.—La albúmina se presenta commmente disecada, en laminillas un poco transparentes. Es soluble en el agua, de la que precipita por la acción de los ácidos minerales. Calentada con ácido clorhídrico da un color azul violácea. Las esencias de bergamota, limón y menta coagulan la albúmina. Agitada con cloroformo, la albúmina de huevo forma una jalea.

Frac. 47.—Se refiere á la cola ordinaria que se emplea en las obras de carpintería y en otros usos industriales. Se fabrica con los desechos y recortes de pieles de todas clases. En el comercio se presenta en láminas de color obscuro y olor animal desagradable.

Frac. 48.—Se refiere al coral en trozo, de ramazón entera ó pedacería, que no haya sido pulimentado, tallado ni perforado para hacer sartas.

Frac. 49.—Se reputa como esponja fina la que es propia para usos de tocador y que más ó menos blanqueada y limpia de drenas y partículas, calcáreas, ó no, está formada por celdillas que nunca son mayores de medio centímetro de diámetro.

Frac. 50.—La esponja ordinaria se distingue de la anterior en que su cuerpo es más rígido, su color moreno, sus celdillas tienen un diámetro que excede de medio centímetro y su volumen es mayor que de las esponjas finas.

Frac. 51.—Se refiere á las marquetas de ácido esteárico, materia sólida, grasienta, de un color blanco algo translúcido y más ligera que el agua. Insoluble en ésta, se disuelve en las lejías hirvientes de sosa ó potasa y en el alcohol.

Ni la forma ni el tamaño de las marquetas son de tenerse en consideración, así como tampoco si el producto ha sido bastante purificado ó retiene aún otros ácidos grasos peculiares á su impureza. La estearina fundida en masa ó en pedacería se halla comprendida en esta fracción.

Frac. 52.—La glicerina, que se obtiene en las operaciones de saponificación de los cuerpos grasos, es un líquido neutro, incoloro, inodoro, de sabor azucarado. Es soluble en el agua y en el alcohol; pero casi insoluble en el éter.

Disuelve las gomas, los jabones, la creosota, la albúmina; pero no disuelve el calomel, el sulfuro de carbono, los aceites esenciales ni el alcanfor. Precipita el cloruro de oro

Frac. 52.—Continúa.

Esta fracción sólo comprende la glicerina que no ha sido adicionada de substancias extrañas que la hayan convertido en un medicamento ó en un producto de tocador.

Frac. 53.—La gretineta ó gelatina, que es el producto extraído por el agua hirviendo, de los huesos, cartílagos y partes tendinosas, se presenta en láminas delgadas, transparentes, inodoras, insípidas, incoloras y algunas veces teñidas de rojo. En el agua fría se hincha en virtud de la que absorbe; en la caliente se disuelve, dando por enfriamiento una masa transparente y temblosa. El alcohol coagula sus soluciones y la muez de agalla ó el tanino la precipitan en color obscuro.

La ictiocola es la vejiga de los peces, desecada. Se presenta en pedazos irregulares rugosos, blancos, poco transparentes, de brillo nacarado. Se disuelve en el agua caliente y se la emplea para clarificar vinos y otros caldos.

Frac. 54.—El guano tiene por origen el excremento de diversas aves acuáticas acumulado durante mucho tiempo. Por lo general es pulverulento y de un color variable desde el gris hasta el amarillo ó rojo moreno. Está mezclado con piedras y arena gruesa, y al contacto del agua desprende espontáneamente ácido carbónico. Una pequeña cantidad de guano mezclado con cal apagada, si se rocía con suficiente agua y se agita fuertemente, debe esparcir un olor de amoniaco tanto más fuerte cuanto mejor sea la calidad del guano ensayado. Algunas veces está mezclado con gruesos cristales de sal amoniacal, á los que se da el nombre de cristales de guano.

Los abonos naturales ó artificiales se comprenden en esta fracción y pueden dividirse en dos categorías: 1ª, abonos de compuestos químicos más ó menos impuros, tales como sulfato de amoniaco crudo (de las fábricas de gas), sulfato de magnesio, sulfato de sosa, cloruro de sosa, nitrato de sosa, etc.; 2ª, abonos hechos con mezclas de diversas substancias:

A.—Mezclas de compuestos químicos; ejemplo: sulfato de amoniaco con superfosfato de cal.

B.—Mezclas de substancias naturales con substancias químicas; ejemplo: guano con fosfato de cal.

C.—Mezclas de materias que no pueden reputarse compuestos químicos y que la mayor parte de las veces son desechos ó residuos de algunas industrias; ejemplos: cenizas de hueso, semillas de colza, escorias de fundición, desechos de lana, etc.

Las substancias químicas que se emplean como abono deben ser impuras absolutamente, pues aquellas que estén refinadas deberán gravarse conforme á la fracción de la Tarifa que corresponda.

Frac. 55.—Esta fracción se refiere á la seda que aun no ha sido trabajada y que sólo desenrollada del capullo y blanqueada, se presenta al comercio en grandes madejas. Aunque la seda se divide en diversas clases, la Tarifa no hace distinción entre ellas, gravándolas de igual manera.

Frac. 45.—Se refiere al carbón de huesos lavado ó sin lavar, que se emplea en la industria para la decoloración y purificación de algunos productos.

El negro de marfil, llamado también de Colonia ó de Cassel, aun cuando se emplea como color, entra en esta clasificación, ya esté en polvo ó granulado, así como toda clase de carbón animal puro, cualquiera que sea su empleo.

Frac. 56 y 57.—Estas fracciones comprenden solamente el aceite de hígado de bacalao blanco ó negro, que no esté preparado para uso exclusivamente medicinal.

- Frac. 59.—En esta fracción se comprenden los albardones y sillas de montar, las guarniciones de cuero para tiros de carros y carrinjes, las tiras de cuero para sombreros, los gornites, petos y plerinas para esgrima, las cartenas de cuero, aun cuando tengan almas de cartón ó de otra materia y, en general, todos los artefactos de cuero no especificados. Los artefactos de cuero que no tengan más aplicación que en la maquinaria, se considerarán como partes de máquinas y no como artefactos. En este caso se encuentran los tubos de piel para rodillos, las tiras de cuero impregnadas de aceite, llamadas "chicotes para telares," las zapatas para bomba, etc.
- Frac. 60.—Las bandas de cuero para maquinaria son las tiras de ancho uniforme propio para la superficie de las poleas á que deben aplicarse, siempre que su longitud indique también su empleo, pues no deben considerarse como bandas los trozos de cuero aislados que no estén empalmados formando una correa de transmisión. En esta fracción se comprenden también los cables de cuero crudo ó curtido para transmisión de movimiento. La cuota se causa vengan ó no las bandas con la maquinaria correspondiente.
- Frac. 62.—Especifica esta fracción las pieles comunes curtidas, aun cuando estén coloreadas, pulimentadas, estampadas ó charoladas. Cuando estén curtidas con su pelo entran en esta clasificación si se trata de pieles comunes; pero las pieles raras como las de tigre y semejantes, se clasifican como pieles de pelo fino. Es indiferente que las pieles sean de una sola pieza ó de varios pedazos unidos ó montados sobre tela.
- La vaqueta que se emplea únicamente, dado su grueso, para suelas de zapato, está comprendida en la fracción 68.
- Frac. 65.—Los guantes de piel amplios y burdos que usan los artesanos, y que tienen los puños armados con alambre ó reforzados con cuero y con alma de cualquiera materia, son los gravados burdos por esta fracción. Á ellos se asimilan los guantes burdos de hule con tela ó tejido de punto de media que usan únicamente los artesanos.
- Frac. 66 y 67.—Las pieles curtidas de pelo fino especificadas en la fracción 67, son las apropiadas para abrigos, como las de armíño, marta cebellina, zorra, nutria, castor y semejantas. Estas fracciones comprenden también las pieles de aves, de rata, gato, conejo, lobo, tigre, león, oso, bisonte, zebra y demás pieles raras, siempre que estén curtidas con la pluma ó el pelo.
- Estas pieles se presentan al despacho sueltas, en tiras cosidas ó montadas sobre telas, ó formando tapetes. Los tapetes de pieles de cabra ú otras de pelo común que imiten las pieles reputadas como raras, se comprenderán en la fracción 67.
- Las manufacturas á que se refiere la fracción 66, son las hechas con las pieles de pelo fino, tales como manguitos, boas, pelerinas, capas ú otros abrigos, aun cuando tengan forros de seday y adornos ó pasamanería con algodón, lana ó lino.
- Frac. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 y 75.—Las babnehas, chinelas y pantuflas que especifican las fracciones 69, 70 y 71, son bien conocidas. Constituyen un calzado bajo que sólo se usa en la casa por comodidad, pues el corte no es esmerado ni elegante. Comnmente no tienen tacón ó es muy bajo, de dos ó tres tapas á lo sumo.
- Las botas de cuero para varones se caracterizan porque cubren una parte ó toda la pantorrilla, y se comprenderán en la fracción 72. Todo calzado para hombre, que mida más de 16 centímetros de la orilla de la suela, en el enfraque, al extremo superior, se reputará bota. Es

Frac. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 y 75—Continúa.

Indiferente que la caña de la bota sea cerrada ó abierta, con ojillos para sujetarse con correas.

En las fracciones 73, 74 y 75 está comprendido todo el calzado para hombre y para señora. Botas, botines, zapatos bajos ó choclos para señora; botines con resorte, borceguines con fielle ó sin él, zapatos bajos, etc., para hombre; en una palabra, todo el calzado que no sea pantufla ó bota para varón.

Las babuchas, chinelas ó pantuflas de tela de seda ó que contenga seda, se gravarán como zapatos de estas clases, según las fracciones 73, 74 y 75.

Frac. 80.—Se entiende por artefacto de coral el que ha sido recortado ó pulimentado, ya sea que esté tallado, en cuentas, ó sólo en pedacera perforada para formar ó formando sartas.

Frac. 85.—Se refiere al algodón que sólo ha sufrido la acción de las máquinas despepitadoras, y que, careciendo por lo tanto de semillas, sólo consta de la fibra entremezclada en desorden.

Frac. 86.—Se refiere al algodón que habiendo sufrido la acción de la carda, tiene todas sus fibras en el mismo sentido y forma por consiguiente capas ó láninas de la materia textil finamente peinada.

En esta fracción se agrupan el algodón cardado que la medicina emplea bajo la denominación de algodón absorbente, siempre que no esté impregnado de substancias medicinales, y el algodón cardado y engomado ó sobre papal de China, denominado generalmente "ouate" y que se emplea para acolechar.

Frac. 87.—Se gravan por esta fracción los desperdicios de algodón que quedan en las cardas después de la operación del cardado, como los pequeños ovillos, residuos de los telares, y todo desecho análogo de algodón.

Frac. 91.—Especifica esta fracción el anís verde, pequeño grano alargado como de tres milímetros de largo, de color verde y sabor dulce, que no debe confundirse con el anís de China, estrellado ó Badiana. Este último está formado por seis ó más celdillas ovaladas, de color rojizo moreno, reunidas por una extremidad en forma de estrella. Cada celdilla contiene una semilla muy lustrosa, de fuerte olor de anís y que se emplea en la preparación de algunos licores.

Frac. 98.—Comprende esta fracción, bajo la denominación de "Frutas secas," todas aquellas que en su estado natural no contienen jugo acuoso, tales como las nueces, avellanas, etc., y las que han sido desecadas en la estufa, al sol ó por cualquier otro procedimiento, como las pasas, higos, dátiles, castañas pilongas, etc.

Frac. 101.—Comprende esta fracción las hortalizas, legumbres, tubérculos y frutas frescas que no estén especialmente especificadas en otra fracción de la Tarifa. Se consideran frutas frescas aquellas que por su naturaleza jugosa son susceptibles de sufrir una pronta alteración, tales como las uvas, manzanas, naranjas, piñas, peras, etc., que no hayan sufrido ninguna preparación que altere sus condiciones de frescura.

Frac. 102.—Se refiere á los vegetales alimenticios en conserva, no especificados, que con salsas ó sin ellas se presentan en envases de hoja de lata, vidrio ó barro, como los chícharos ó guisantes, los espárragos, las coles, los encurtidos, las salsas de mostaza ó de pimienta y demás conservas preparadas para la alimentación, no debiendo considerarse como conservas las frutas preparadas en almíbar, en su jugo ó en aguardiente.

Frac. 105.—Esta fracción sólo comprende las semillas y bayas para usos medicinales, frescas ó secas; pero que no hayan sido reducidas á polvo ó raspaduras, ni prensadas formando pastas ó tortas.

Frac. 111 y 112.—El corcho en bruto es la corteza del alcornoque, provista aún de la superficie áspera y dura que forma el exterior de los troncos. Cuando ha sido recortada en planchas, ya no presenta la superficie rugosa.

Se emplea para la fabricación de tapones, y algunas veces en lugar de importarse las planchas de grandes dimensiones, se importan ya cortadas en cubos de 3 á 5 centímetros por lado. Como estas fracciones sólo especifican la materia prima para la industria, no comprenden sino las planchas más ó menos gruesas y los cubos, pero no las hojas delgadas para plantillas de zapatos ú otros usos.

Frac. 114.—La especificación de crin vegetal se refiere al filamento parásito denominado comunmente barba española, y que se emplea para el relleno de los cojines de muebles.

Frac. 115.—Bajo la denominación de leña, sólo comprende esta fracción la madera común en bruto, que proveniente del derribo de árboles, sólo es propia para usarse como combustible; pero no la madera fina en trozos útiles para la ebanistería.

Frac. 117.—Comprende esta fracción las raíces, tallos, tubérculos, cortezas, flores, frutos, yerbas y hojas que tienen aplicación en la medicina y que no estén expresamente especificadas en otra fracción de la Tarifa.

También comprende los esporulos conocidos bajo el nombre de Licopolio.

Frac. 120 y 121.—Éstas fracciones especifican el tabaco que no sea de Virginia, comprendiendo la fracción 120 la tripa y la fracción 121 la capa. La tripa se presenta en hojas más ó menos destrozadas, en pedazos de distintos tamaños, enrollados sobre sí mismos, algunas veces; siendo su superficie irregular y rugosa. Las capas son las hojas más regulares y perfectas de la planta, que se importan extendidas, cuidadosamente empacadas, con la superficie plana, regular y vellosa. Sirven en la fabricación de puros para cubrir la tripa, dando así mejor aspecto al producto.

Cuando en el mismo bulto haya á la vez capa y tripa en cualquiera proporción, se aplicará á todo el contenido la cuota de la fracción 121.

Frac. 127.—En esta fracción se comprenden las confituras, jarabes de frutas, dulces, frutas almibaradas ó confitadas y pastas de repostería. Las confituras que sólo sirven de vehículo á algunas substancias medicinales, se considerarán como drogas medicinales de la fracción 547.

Frac. 130 y 132.—La fracción 130 comprende las harinas de cereales y todas las féculas no especificadas. Es indiferente que las féculas sean puras ó estén preparadas con leche, azúcar, cebada ú otras substancias nutritivas, destinadas á la alimentación de niños y convalecientes. No se tomarán tampoco en consideración las substancias medicamentosas que se agreguen á las féculas, si éstas conservan su carácter alimenticio ó nutritivo y, por tanto, se clasificarán conforme á esta fracción, en la cual se comprenden la tapioca, el arrowroot, las sémolas y las harinas lacteadas ó preparadas bajo cualquiera fórmula.

La fracción 132 se refiere á las pastas de harina para sopas, denominadas comercialmente, "Pastas italianas," como fideos, tallarines, macarrones, etc.

Frac. 129.—Esta fracción se refiere á las galletas de todas clases, aun las propias para postres. Se admiten como tales hasta las que tengan adornos de azúcar, chocolate, semillas ó frutas; pero se exceptúan las que formadas por un núcleo de pasta de harina, están completamente cubiertas

Frac. 129—Continúa.

por una pasta de azúcar y que son semejantes á los confites. Se clasifican conforme á esta fracción los "plum pudding," "mince-meat," pan de especias y semejantes.

Frac. 131.—Se refiere á las mieles de caña, de arce ó de fécula, gruesas y viscosas que se emplean en la industria como materia prima. Los jarabes que se encuentran en el comercio listos para consumirse, y que á menudo están teñidos ó adiccionados con jugos de frutas ó sustancias aromáticas, se comprenden en la fracción 127.

Frac. 133 y 136 á 138.—Se refieren á los aceites de origen vegetal, no volátiles, obtenidos generalmente por expresión, ya sea de granos, frutos ó de otras partes de las plantas. Á la temperatura normal son líquidos; pero algunos en las mismas condiciones son sólidos ó untuosos, como el de cacao, el de nuez moscada y otros, denominándose entonces aceites concretos. Una gota de aceite fijo, puesta sobre un papel, produce una mancha grasosa, que no desaparece por evaporación espontánea. Los aceites fijos saponifican con los álcalis; los esenciales ó volátiles no.

Los aceites fijos vegetales, que usualmente se encuentran en el comercio, se dividen en aceites secos, aceites semisecos y aceites no secos. Entre los primeros figuran:

Acéite de linaza.—Se usa para hacer jabón, pero su empleo principal es como materia prima para fabricar aceite cocido para pinturas y barnices. Para los efectos arancelarios se grava del mismo modo el aceite de linaza crudo que el cocido.

Acéite japonés de madera.—Tiene los mismos empleos que el aceite de linaza.

Acéite de Lallemantia (ruso).—Se usa para lámparas y para hacer barnices.

Acéite de nogal.—Lo usan los pintores para mezclarlo con la pintura blanca.

Acéite de semilla de adormidera.—Se emplea como el aceite de nogal y algunas veces para usos culinarios.

Acéite de semilla de niger inglés.—Es un sustituto del aceite de linaza.

Acéite de girasol (ruso).—Sirve para adulterar el aceite de olivo y para hacer jabón, pinturas y barnices.

Acéite de nuez.—Se emplea en la manufactura de jabones.

Los principales aceites semisecos son:

Acéite de Camelina (aceite alemán de ajonjolí), que se usa para hacer jabón.

Acéite de maíz.—Se usa para alumbrar, como lubricante y para hacer jabón; es un sustituto del aceite de algodón.

Acéite de Kapok.—Se usa para hacer jabón.

Acéite de semilla de algodón.—Se emplea para falsificar la mantequilla, para adulterar el aceite de olivo y para hacer jabón.

Acéite de ajonjolí.—Tiene los mismos usos que el de semilla de algodón y sirve también para lámparas.

Acéite de coza (semilla de rabo).—Se usa para lámparas, como lubricante y en algunas industrias.

Acéite de castor, ricino ó higuacilla.—Se emplea en medicina, en la manufactura de jabones y como materia prima en la fabricación del aceite para rojo turco.

Acéite de croto.—Se emplea en medicina.

Fraes. 133 y 136 á 138.—Continúa.

Accite de Curcua.—Se emplea en medicina.

Accites no secos:

Accite de almendra de albaricogue.—Empleado en perfumería y en la falsificación del aceite de almendras.

Accite de almendra de melocotón.—Es el aceite de almendras dulces del comercio.

Accite de almendras.—Se emplea en farmacia y en usos culinarios.

Accite de cacahuete.—Para lámpara, para usos culinarios y para adulterar ó substituir el aceite de olivo.

Fraes. 134 y 144.—Comprenden estas fracciones las gomas, resinas y bálsamos obtenidos por incisión, exudación ó cualquier otro medio, de las plantas gomo-resinosas, siempre que tales productos no estén expresamente gravados en otra fracción de la Tarifa.

Las principales gomas y resinas industriales empleadas para preparar barnices y para aderezar telas, son la goma arábiga, copal, damar, grasilla, laca, tragacanto, de abeto, sangre de drago, etc.; y las empleadas en medicina, las de árnica, gnyacón, jalapa, etc.

La goma damar ó resina kauri, incolora cuando ha sido recientemente extraída, toma después un color amarillo, á veces bastante obscuro con partes opacas ó lechosas. Es fácilmente fusible. Al pulverizarla despidе un olor aromático de trementina más veces, de de corteza de naranja otras. Es muy friable, desmenuzándose fácilmente. Á veces se presenta en lágrimas voluminosas, otras en masas irregulares angulosas, de superficie opaca, gris ó negruzca.

La goma ó resina copal tiene gran semejanza con la damar. Una vez tiene la forma de láminas, otras la de fragmentos irregulares esféricos ó aglomerados, cubiertos de un polvo blanquecino. Su color es desde el amarillo claro hasta el amarillo naranja. Es insoluble en los aceites fijos, y al arder despidе un fuerte olor resinoso.

La goma arábiga es blanca, de apariencia vítrea y friable. Soluble en el agua, forma un mucílago adherente. Comúnmente se la mezcla y aun se la substituye por completo con la goma senegal, de Galam ó salabreda, que se presenta en lágrimas irregulares agrietadas, de color blanco, rubio ó rojizo. Es soluble en el agua á semejanza de la arábiga. La goma salabreda es más transparente y comúnmente afecta la forma de pequeñas cintas retorcidas. La solución de goma arábiga da un precipitado mucoso con el nitrato de protóxido de mercurio. La de goma senegal sólo se enturbia ligeramente con el mismo reactivo.

La goma laca se presenta una vez en forma de varillas de color obscuro, llenas de impurezas, otras en pedazos pequeños irregulares, y más comúnmente en escamas ó placas delgadas, pequeñas y quebradizas. Su color varía desde el rubio al rojo moreno. Es insoluble en agua, éter, sulfuro de carbono, bencina, aguarrás, ácido acético y amoníaco, soluble en el alcohol y en la sosa cáustica. Se presenta también en el comercio una goma laca blanca, en curras torcidas en espiral, de brillo sedoso y que proviene del blanqueo artificial de la laca amarilla.

La goma grasilla, sandáraca ó resina de enebro se presenta en láminas pequeñas, alargadas, de color amarillo limón, cubiertas generalmente de un polvo muy fino y claro. Su olor es débilmente resinoso. Es soluble en el alcohol, con el que forma un barniz muy brillante; soluble en el éter é insoluble en el ácido acético y la sosa cáustica.

Frac. 134 y 144.—Continúa.

La goma tragacanto se presenta en placas, citas ó filamentos planos de color blanco, aspecto córneo, sin olor ni sabor. En contacto con el agua la absorbe hinchándose considerablemente, hasta formar un mucilago muy espeso que da reacción azul por el yodo.

Frac. 135.—El ópio es un jugo gomo-resinoso, extraído por incisión de la adormidera, fruto de una papaverícea. Es de consistencia pastosa, color moreno obscuro, olor fuerte y sabor amargo y acre.

Se presenta al comercio en panes irregulares envueltos en hojas de adormidera. Es soluble en el agua y en el alcohol. El extracto de ópio es de consistencia blanda, color obscuro, olor fuerte y sabor amargo y acre.

Frac. 139.—Los aceites esenciales constituyen la materia odorífera contenida en los utrículos de algunos vegetales. Son muy volátiles, por lo que su olor se esperece fácilmente; inflamables, de sabor acre, son solubles en el alcohol, el éter y los aceites fijos, é insolubles en el agua á la que pueden, sin embargo, aromatizar por contacto. Disuelven el fósforo, el yodo, el azufre y las grasas. No se saponifican por los álcalis. Algunos aceites esenciales son concretos como el mentol y otros.

Frac. 140.—El aguarrás es la esencia de trementina obtenida por destilación de la del pino resinoso. Disuelve el fósforo, el yodo, el caucho, las resinas y las grasas. Es volátil é inflamable.

Las trementinas son resinosas, fluidas, de olor fuerte, sabor acre y color más ó menos amarillento. En el comercio se dividen en varias clases, denominadas: Trementina de Burdeos, del Canadá, de Chio, de la Meca, de Venecia, de Trieste y de Strasburgo. La Tarifa grava todas por igual, comprendiendo también, en esta fracción, la terbenena, la terpina y el terpinol.

Frac. 142.—Se refiere esta fracción al carbón vegetal propio para emplearse como combustible, y al reducido á polvo, cualquiera que sea su empleo. Para distinguir el carbón vegetal de la plumbagina, deben tenerse presentes los siguientes caracteres de la plumbagina; es un polvo plumizo con reflejos metálicos, graso al tacto y adherente á la piel, en la que deja una mancha plumiza. Calentando fuertemente la substancia que se ensaye sobre una lámina de platino, el carbón vegetal desaparece rápidamente, dejando una pequeña cantidad de ceniza blanca; la plumbagina se enrojece, pero al enfriarse vuelve á su color primitivo, sin haber perdido casi nada de su peso.

Frac. 143.—En esta fracción se comprende, bajo la denominación de "cera vegetal," los productos cerosos de diversos vegetales que se emplean en la industria para la fabricación de velas principalmente y para hacer jabón. Las ceras vegetales más importantes, son la cera de Carnauba, usada para fabricar velas y barnices; la de Balafoura, cera de higo y cera Omba, con las cuales se fabrican velas.

Frac. 145.—Se refiere esta fracción al ácido tánico, polvo ligero, esponjoso, brillante, de color amarillento, sin olor, de sabor astringente. Es soluble en el agua, el alcohol, la glicerina, é insoluble en el éter puro. Precipita de sus soluciones en negro con las persales de hierro. Su solución precipita las de gelatina y las de albúmina.

Frac. 146.—Se considera madera ordinaria de construcción, toda aquella que por su clase no sea propia para obras de ebanistería, y su empleo se limita á la construcción de casas de madera, vignería común, pisos ordinarios ú otros artefactos comunes y toscos. Como tipo de estas maderas

Frac. 146.—Continúa.

pueden citarse el pino, roble, encino, álamo, olmo, acacia y Fresno. Esta clase de madera puede importarse en trozos, vigas, tablas y tablones, aserrada y aun acepillada; pero se exceptúa de la franquicia la que esté machihembrada á ranura y lengüeta, la que esté aserrada en hojas delgadas para obras de chapeado y toda la que esté cortada, perforada ó trabajada en forma tal que sea aplicable á determinado objeto.

Frac. 147.—Se refiere á la madera de pino blanco ó de pino resinoso labrada en tablas acepilladas por una cara y cuyos cantos están labrados uno á ranura y otro á lengüeta, para que puedan unirse una con otra por inserción.

Frac. 148.—Se entiende por madera fina toda aquella á cuya dureza y finura de grano, susceptible de un hermoso pulimento, se une la belleza de tintes y dibujos más ó menos caprichosos, la elasticidad y aun su rareza ó mucha estimación, por lo que sólo se emplea en obras de marquetería fina.

Entre las diversas maderas finas pueden citarse como más comunes: La caoba, madera dura, roja, que oscurece por la acción del aire, fibra compacta y fina, susceptible de fino pulimento, con vetas alargadas siempre en el mismo sentido, y más oscuras que el fondo; sabor amargo, olor aromático análogo al de la pimienta, á cuya circunstancia debe acaso la propiedad de no ser atacada por los insectos; el ébano, madera dura, pesada, de grano muy fino y compacto, color rojo oscuro vetado de negro ó completamente negro; algunas veces tiene venas violáceas y manchas blancas, otras tiene un tinte verdoso ó amarillento; el granadillo, madera dura, pesada, de grano apretado, negruzca, vetada de rojo; el jazmín, madera dura, compacta, de color amarillo con venas ó manchas más oscuras, resinosa, aromática; el nogal, madera de poro alargado, no muy dura, de color avellanado, vetada en muy variadas y caprichosas figuras, y susceptible de hermoso pulimento; el palisandro, llamado también palo santo, madera dura, de grano muy fino, á veces de muy mareada fibra, color avellanado ó pardo violáceo con vetas de rojo negruzco oscureciendo por la acción del aire; es resinosa y despidе un olor semejante al lirio de Florencia; la madera de rosa, palo de Rodas, gateado y tuya.

Frac. 150.—Se refiere esta fracción á las planchas formadas por la superposición de varias hojas de madera de álamo y cuyo empleo es especial en la construcción de cajas para carnajes. Generalmente las hojas se superponen de manera que las fibras de una se hallen en sentido contrario á las de otra.

Frac. 152 á 156.—Los artefactos toscamente labrados de la Frac. 152 son todos los no especificados, de madera ordinaria, burdos, que no requieren un trabajo esmerado de carpintería sino que, dados sus usos, se sujetan simplemente á cortes determinados hechos en general por máquinas adecuadas. Entre estos artefactos toscos se comprenden los palitos para fósforos, los mangos y cabos para herramienta, los palos para escobas, las mazas para ruedas de carros ó carruajes, los aros de madera para barril, las duelas para tanques, las canastas para envases de frutas, los cestos para conducir carbón, etc. Estos artefactos burdos han de presentarse sin pintar ni barnizar y sin tener labores, molduras, tableros encuadrados ni adornos de ninguna clase.

Los artefactos de madera dorada á que se refiere la Frac. 155, son los de madera revestida y preparada ó ornamentada con yeso y después dorada ó plateada.

Frac. 152 á 156--Continúa.

Los artefactos dorados ó plateados sobre madera, sin preparación, no se gravan por la Frac. 155, sino por la que les corresponda como simples artefactos.

Las estatuas de madera se comprenden en esta Frac. 155.

Ne deben reputarse como embutidos, incrustaciones ú ornamentos de metal que especifica la misma Frac. 155, las placas de metal incrustadas en los artefactos, ya estén grabadas ó dispuestas para serlo, ni las bocallaves, chapetas, placas ó rosetas de los tiradores, agarraderas, etc., ni las simples perillas de remate ó descanso.

Los embutidos en madera de que habla la Frac. 155, son aquellos que constituyen trabajos de marquetería. Los embutidos ó incrustaciones pueden ser de madera, concha, marfil, ébano, celuloide ó metal ordinario. Los ornamentos de estos artefactos pueden ser de bronce ó de otro metal que no sea fino, entendiéndose por ornamentos las labores caladas en láminas, los adornos ó figuras esculpidas sobrepuentes ó incrustadas con objeto de embellecerlos, y no para servir como simples accesorios ó parte necesaria para la formación del artefacto.

Frac. 159 á 163.—Los muebles se dividen en cinco especificaciones bien caracterizadas:

Muebles de *madera ordinaria*, sin acojinados, embutidos, ornamentos de metal, ni tela con seda. (Frac. 159.)

Muebles de *madera ordinaria con acojinados*, pero sin embutidos, ornamentos de metal ni tela con seda. (Frac. 160.)

Muebles de *madera fina ó ordinaria enchapada con fina*, sin acojinados, embutidos, ornamentos de metal ni tela con seda. (Frac. 161.)

Muebles de *madera fina ó ordinaria enchapada con fina, con acojinados*, pero sin embutidos, ornamentos ni tela de seda. (Frac. 162.)

Muebles de todas maderas, dorados ó con embutidos, ornamentos de metal común ó tela con seda. (Frac. 163.)

Los caracteres distintivos son: Clase de la madera y tener ó no acojinados, embutidos, ornamentos de metal ordinario ó tela que contenga seda.

Las *maderas* están descritas en la nota núm. 70. Cuando en la construcción de un mueble entren madera fina y ordinaria, en cualquiera proporción, se estimará como de sólo madera fina.

Los muebles con *acojinados* son los que tienen los respaldos, asientos ó brazos rellenos con algodón, lana, viruta, ixtle ó cualquiera otra materia apropiada, y los que, sin estar acojinados, tengan los asientos mullidos con resortes.

Por *ornamentos de metal* se entienden los adornos de metal que no sea fino incrustados ó sobrepuentes, que sólo tengan por objeto embellecer el mueble; pero no los que sirvan como accesorios ó que formen parte integrante del objeto. Por tanto, los ornamentos son las molduras, las labores caladas en lámina, las figuras esculpidas, etc.; no considerándose ornamentos, las bocallaves, chapetas, placas, tiradores, agarraderas, tachuelas con cabezas de latón; los tornillos ó pivotes giratorios, los mecanismos de extensión, las perillas de remate ó de descanso, etc.

Los *embutidos* se forman desprendiendo de la madera del mueble una lamina de poco grueso y de forma regular ó caprichosa, é incrustando en el hueco una figura igual de otra clase de madera, de marfil, nácar, etc.

Frac. 159 á 163—Continúa.

Se reputan *muebles con tela que contenga seda* aquellos en que el tapiz que cubra cualquiera parte de él, sea de tela en cuyo tejido se haya empleado seda en cualquiera proporción; pero la seda que pudiere haber en los adornos, flecos y pasamanerías, no se tendrá en cuenta para la clasificación arancelaria.

Los muebles *dorados* que especifica la Frac. 163 son los que están contruídos con madera preparada con yeso y después doradas ó plateadas. Los dorados hechos directamente sobre la madera, sin preparar, no se tomarán en consideración, por no ser aquellos á que se refiere la Frac. 163.

Los *espejos* que forman parte integrante de un mueble se gravarán conforme á la fracción que corresponda al mueble, sean cuales fueren las dimensiones de las lamas. Cuando los espejos se declaren ó importen por separado, esta circunstancia no será motivo para que se consideren incompletos los muebles á que correspondan esos espejos.

Las losas ó otras piezas de mármol que formen parte de los muebles, ensarán sus derechos por separado, sin que por ello se altere la clasificación de aquéllos. Sólo cuando vengan los mármoles adheridos á incrustados en alguna parte de los muebles, ó cuando no se declaren con la debida separación, ensarán sus derechos conforme á la cuota del mueble á que correspondan.

Los muebles de mimbre, bejuco ó bambú, aun cuando tengan algunas piezas de madera, se gravarán como artefactos de mimbre, bejuco ó caña, no espejillados.

Frac. 173 y 174.—Se relleren estas fracciones al cordel y á la jarcia de cáñamo, yute, lino y demás fibras vegetales, con excepción del algodón y del lino, siempre que el diámetro no llegue á 3 centímetros.

Frac. 181.—En esta fracción se comprenden la limadura, restos de recortes, lingotes, granalla y las láminas de oro, plata ó platino que no estén grabadas, estampadas ó caladas, ni sean tan sutiles que puedan emplearse como plata ó oro batido en hojas para dorar, que vulgarmente se denomina oro volador.

Frac. 182.—La Tarifa comprende en esta fracción, como efectos de tiraduría, el material preparado convenientemente para los trabajos de galonería pasamanería y bordado de metal, como son el empujillo, el bricío, la bojuela, el hilado, la lentejuela, etc.; pero no las manufacturas formadas con esos materiales.

Frac. 189 y 190.—Bajo la denominación de galones, comprende la Tarifa todas las manufacturas del arte del galonero, tejidas ó formadas con los materiales producidos por la tiraduría de metales. De manera que estas fracciones comprenden los galones propiamente dichos, los flecos, espiguillas, pasamanerías, cordones, borlas, bellotas, encajes y bordados de hilo de metal ó de lentejuelas, manufacturados con plata ó con plata dorada.

Frac. 197.—Esta fracción se rellere á las barras cuadradas, octavadas ó cilíndricas apropiadas para fabricar pernos ó otros artefactos, cuyo diámetro exceda de 9 milímetros, ó sea el número 00 del calibre de Birmingham.

El alambre para conductores eléctricos, que se importa en rollos de distintas longitudes, aunque tenga un diámetro de más de 9 milímetros, se reputará alambre de la fracción 201

Frac. 197.—Continúa.

Se entiende por metal blanco las aleaciones de diversos metales con el cobre, que den por resultado un producto de color blanco, exceptuándose las ligas de plata que se estimarán como de plata pura.

Entran en esta clasificación las aleaciones de cobre y zinc denominadas Pinchbeck, Oreida, Touruay, Crysorin, Sinehu japonés; metal de Muntz, de Aich, de Bath, de Mechts, Bristol y aleación Kessler, el latón platina y el de Mallet; las aleaciones de cobre, zinc, estaño y plomo, como el bronce para estatuas, el latón Stolberg, Jackson, Polin, bronce blanco chino, Kara-Kane japonés, y metal para piezas de fricción; las aleaciones de cobre, estaño, zinc, antimonio y níquel, como el Eletrinn, Alfenide, Packfung, Alpaca, Maillehort, Tutania, Achberrinn, Peltre, metal Sheffield, Britania, Pholin y de Argel; la aleación de cobre y aluminio denominado bronce de aluminio, y el bronce fosforado ó fosforoso.

Frac. 198.—Esta fracción sólo comprende las planchas ó láminas para la industria; pero no las hojas delgadas que como el oropel, el esmalte ó el oro volador falso, constituyen por sí un artefacto especificado en la Tarifa.

Las láminas circulares de cobre destinadas comunmente á fondos de pilas ú otras vasijas, se comprenden en esta fracción.

Frac. 199.—Se entiende por alambre el hilo cilíndrico de metal, cuyo grueso máximo no exceda de 9 milímetros, ó sea al núm. 00 del calibrador de Birmingham.

Frac. 208.—Los cables armados son los conductores eléctricos que tienen, además de las capas aisladoras, una ó más capas metálicas al interior ó al exterior de la substancia aisladora, y los conductores que, además del núcleo de cobre, tienen una capa interior ó exterior de alambre de hierro.

Frac. 211 y 212.—Los galones y tejidos á que estas fracciones se refieren, son los que especifica la nota núm. 77, sin más diferencia que la del metal con que hayan sido manufacturados.

Frac. 213 y 214.—Estas fracciones comprenden, bajo la denominación de joyas ó alhujas, los pequeños objetos de uso exclusivamente personal, como son: aretes, millos, prendedores, flecos, botones y mancuernas para camisa, cadenas leontinas, dijes, medallones, brazaletes, etc.; pero no comprende los efectos de orfebrería, bastones, relojes ni demás que estén especificados en la Tarifa.

Los botones y mancuernillas de concha, mártil, carey, etc., que sólo tengan de metal el pie en que estén montados, no se reputarán joyas, sino artefactos de la materia de que estén formados.

Frac. 215.—El oropel es una lámina de latón batido, bastante delgada para que sea excesivamente flexible, aunque no tan tenue como las hojas de oro volador. Al más leve movimiento, las hojas de oropel producen un sonido metálico. El esmalte en hojas está formado por una lámina de cobre rojo batido, semejante al oropel, del que se distingue en que una de las caras de la hoja está blanqueada y cubierta de un barniz transparente, de color. El esmalte picado consiste en pequeñas figuras realzadas y recortadas sobre las hojas ya descritas. En esta fracción se considera también el metal batido en hojas tenues para dorar, y denominado vulgarmente plata ú oro volador falso.

Frac. 216.—Comprende esta fracción los polvos de metal para broncear que se emplean por los impresores, litógrafos y pintores para dar el aspecto de oro mate, plata ó bronce á las figuras que cubren con ellos.

Se comprende en esta fracción el barniz ya preparado con dichos polvos, y los platillos ó conchas con plata ú oro en pasta para pintores.

- Frac. 218.—Para reconocer la liga que especifica esta fracción, puede seguirse este procedimiento: se disuelve un fragmento de la muestra en ácido nítrico y se obtiene un líquido lechoso que se filtrará. La parte que atraviesa el filtro, tratada por el sulfuro de amonio dará un precipitado negro; y si se le somete á la acción del yoduro de potasio lo producirá amarillo, reacciones ambas que prueban la presencia del plomo. La parte soluble, detenida por el filtro, se lava perfectamente con agua destilada y se trata por el sulfuro de amonio que la disuelve. Agregando al líquido producido ácido clorhídrico, se precipita el sulfuro de antimonio, que se caracteriza por su color amarillado, y así queda reconocida la liga de plomo y antimonio.
- Frac. 222.—Una gran parte de los artefactos que en el comercio se denominan "de plomo," como los soldabos para juguete, tiju-lápices, tubos para colores preparados y para pautas dentífricas, etc., son hechos de aleaciones de plomo y estaño ó plomo y zinc. El método más sencillo para distinguir estas aleaciones, consiste en poner sobre el artefacto una gota de ácido sulfúrico: si produce una ligera efervescencia ó burbujas de gas, es indudable que se trata de una liga de plomo y zinc. Si la liga fuese de plomo y estaño, bastará disolver una pequeña parte de ella en ácido nítrico. Agregando á la solución un poco de agua, se producirá un ligero enturbiamiento si hay estaño en la liga.
- Frac. 229 y 230.—Para la clasificación del alambre de hierro ó acero á que se refieren estas fracciones, es indiferente que sea galvanizado (con zinc) ó sin galvanizar, estañado ó sin estañar. El diámetro del alambre comprendido en la primera de las citadas fracciones, deberá ser de más de un milímetro, esto es, mayor que el señalado con el núm. 20 del calibrador de Birmingham, y no exceder de 9 milímetros, que equivalen al núm. 00 del mismo calibrador. El alambre que excediere de esta última dimensión, causará: si es de hierro, la cuota del hierro redomillo, y si es de acero, la del acero en barras.
- Las cuerdas de alambre de hierro ó de acero, sin entorchado, para instrumentos de música, quedan comprendidas, según su grueso, en las fracciones á que se refiere esta nota.
- Frac. 231.—Se considera alambre para cercas, la tira formada por dos alambres de hierro galvanizado (con zinc), torcidos en espiral muy abierta, llevando á trechos una rosca terminada en púas, ó una pequeña plancha de hierro con puntas aguzadas, ó bien las cintas de hierro galvanizado, que substituyen al alambre y son de 1 ó 2 centímetros de ancho, torcidas en espiral y provistas de púas. Quedan también comprendidas en la fracción 231, por emplearse, igualmente, para cercar, las bandas ó trenzas formadas con mallas de alambre galvanizado, siempre que su ancho no exceda de 5 centímetros, y el alambre doble torcido en espiral abierta, sin ninguna púa, formado con alambres de hierro galvanizado. Las grapas para fijar el alambre que se destine á los cercados, quedan comprendidas en la fracción 257. Los aros para amarrar bultos, consisten en pedazos de hierro fleje, propios para ceñir con una sola vuelta los bultos de fibras ú otras materias. Estos aros están unas veces perforados en sus extremidades para dar cabida al cuerpo del remache y otras veces están provistos de broches especiales. El fleje de estos aros tiene algunas veces perforaciones triangulares en toda su longitud, tanto para economizar metal cuanto para darles más ligereza.
- El alambre de hierro con broches para amarrar bultos, se importa en pedazos del tamaño necesario para dar una vuelta y asegurar los bul-

Frac. 231—Continúa.

tos de diversas fibras vegetales, substituyendo las cuerdas ó los alambres de hierro fleje. Generalmente son de alambre de hierro galvanizado, unas veces sencillo y otras doble, torcido en espiral muy abierta.

Frac. 232.—Las partes sueltas para arados que se comprenden en esta fracción, son aquellas piezas componentes de ellos que no puedan emplearse en otro objeto. Las que pudieren tener otra aplicación, como los balancines, non cuando se comprueba que se destinan á los arados, pagarán sus derechos según su materia y clase.

Frac. 238.—Se refiere esta fracción al ferro-manganeso, en lingotes, que tenga 25 por ciento ó más de manganeso.

La aleación de hierro y manganeso, llamada ferro-manganeso, se destina á mejorar las condiciones de los aceros. Esta liga es muy dura y no puede, por esa causa, limarse con facilidad. Para estimar si la proporción de manganeso es mayor ó menor del 25 por ciento, basta con acercar al ferro-manganeso un acero imitado: si hay atracción, la cantidad de manganeso es de menos de 25 por ciento, y mayor de ese límite en caso contrario, pues cuando la cantidad de manganeso en la liga es mayor, el hierro pierde la propiedad de atraer al acero imitado. El hierro que contenga menos de 25 por ciento de manganeso, que es conocido en el comercio con el nombre de *spiegeleisen*, se comprenderá en la fracción 239.

Frac. 239 y 240.—Los lingotes á que se refiere la frac. 239 han de ser procedentes de la primera fusión ó primer beneficio del mineral. Las limaduras pueden ser de todos gruesos, y se considerarán como tales las rebabas y virutas. Por pedacería deben considerarse los fragmentos irregulares de metal y los desechos para fundición.

El hierro de primera fusión se distingue del forjado tosco en que es quebradizo. Un pedazo de hierro fundido, de 8 á 10 centímetros en cuadro ó de ese diámetro, colocado en el suelo, puede romperse en cinco ó seis golpes de un martillo de 7 kilos ó de los que los herreros llaman machos; siendo completamente imposible romper el hierro forjado, esto es, el tocho, de la manera indicada.

Frac. 241 y 242.—Se entiende por fleje una cinta de hierro empleada comunmente para ligar bultos, cuyo ancho varía desde 25 hasta 60 milímetros, con un grueso desde el 14 al 20, inclusive, del calibrador de Birmingham. El redondillo es la varilla cilíndrica de hierro, cuyo diámetro sea mayor de 9 milímetros. El hierro cuadrado es la varilla de sección cuadrada de cualquier grueso, el hierro platina es una barra prismática cuya sección representa un cuadrilongo. No puede confundirse con el fleje, porque su grueso debe ser mayor de 2 milímetros ó sea mayor que el número 14 del calibrador Birmingham; el hierro media caña es una barra sólida cuya sección representa un semicírculo ó un segmento de círculo.

Se clasifica conforme á esta fracción todo hierro en barras sólidas para la industria, y cuya sección representa exágonos, octágonos, conos ó elipses.

Por hierro en escuadra comprende esta fracción la varilla de hierro plano doblada en toda su longitud y cuya sección representa un ángulo cualquiera, formado por las dos mitades longitudinales de la plancha. El hierro en T es el forjado por dos varillas planas, una de las cuales cae perpendicularmente sobre el plano de la otra, formando dos ángulos rectos. Estas dos clases de hierro que son ligeras y de poco peso, no deben confundirse con las vigas ó viguetas para techo, que puedan tener la misma forma. También se clasifican, conforme á esta

Frac. 241 y 242—Continúa.

fracción, las varillas ligeras cuya sección imita un hierro de lanza ú otra figura análoga, y que se emplean para marcos de vidrieras en construcciones de hierro, así como el hierro en varillas denominado traslapo y cuya sección imita un hongo.

Frac. 250 y 251.—Por vigas y viguetas para techo, se entiende las piezas fuertes de hierro que pueden soportar, sin flexionarse, determinados pesos en relación con sus dimensiones. Según su aplicación y resistencia, afecta su sección diversas formas, como T, I, L, U. [].

Las vigas, viguetas y columnas, á que la frac. 250 se refiere, no deben tener perforaciones ni cortes de forma especial para aplicarse á determinada construcción, pues sólo se comprenden en esta fracción las columnas, viguetas y vigas que puedan emplearse indistintamente en cualquiera obra estructural.

Las columnas pueden ser fundidas en una sola pieza, ó formadas por distintas secciones atornilladas ó remachadas.

La frac. 251 se refiere á las vigas, viguetas y columnas de hierro ó acero que tengan perforaciones, cortes especiales ó cualquier otro trabajo de preparación para hacerlas adaptables á determinada estructura. Comprende también las armaduras, ménsulas, placas de asiento para columnas, planchas de unión, tensores y tirantes con tuercas ó sin ellas, y, en general, todas las partes sueltas de hierro ó acero para construcciones.

No se comprenden en esta fracción los tornillos, las tejas y láminas para techos, las partes sueltas para edificios que estén especificadas en la Tarifa ó el Vocabulario, ni las que constituyan decorado ú ornamentación.

Se reputan piezas para decorado ú ornamentación, aquellas que no sean indispensables para armar el edificio, sino simples adornos, como las cornisas, pues las partes necesarias para la formación de la estructura, aunque sean decorativas, se comprenderán en la frac. 251.

Las vigas y viguetas de hierro ó acero comprendidas en las fracciones 25 y 251, deberán pesar, cuando menos, 5 kilos por metro lineal; las que sean de menor peso se gravarán por la frac. 241, como hierro en escuadra y en T.

Frac. 256.—Las cadenas para las anclas son libres de derechos, conforme al Vocabulario, como partes de una embarcación. Para distinguir éstas de las especificadas en la frac. 256, se tendrá presente que las cadenas de anclas para embarcaciones deben tener necesariamente grilletes para poder fraccionarlas con facilidad en trozos de unos 30 metros de largo, más ó menos, llamados también "grilletes" por los marinos, y que las dimensiones de las cadenas han de corresponder con las anclas, en unión de las cuales se importan, en las proporciones señaladas en la tabla que figura á continuación. Los datos consignados en la tabla respecto al calibre y el peso de las anclas, aun cuando son los generalmente aceptados para la navegación, no pueden servir de norma de una manera absoluta, porque sólo son aproximados para estar en aptitud de apreciar si las cadenas son adecuadas ó no á las anclas que con ellas se importen. El máximo de longitud señalado á las cadenas y el mínimo de calibre fijado (12 milímetros) en la tabla, sí deben estimarse como datos precisos para los efectos arancelarios.

Tabla que manifiesta las dimensiones apropiadas de las cadenas para anclas de embarcaciones, con relación al peso de las expresadas anclas.

Anclas.		Cadenas.		
Su peso en kilogramos.		Calibre del eslabón en milímetros.	Largo máximo de la cadena en metros.	Peso aproximado de cada metro lineal de cadena en kilogramos.
De 85 á 100		12 á 11	100	3 ⁵⁰ á 4 ⁰⁰
De 100 150		16	100	5 ⁵⁰
De 150 200		18	100	7
De 200 250		20	100	8 ⁰⁰
De 250 300		22	200	10 ⁵⁰
De 300 350		24	200	12 ⁵⁰
De 350 400		26	200	14 ⁰⁰
De 400 500		28	200	17
De 500 600		30	200	19 ⁵⁰
De 600 700		32	200	22 ⁵⁰
De 700 800		34	200	25 ⁰⁰
De 800 950		36	200	28 ⁰⁰
De 950 1,100		38	300	31 ⁵⁰
De 1,100 1,250		40	300	34 ⁰⁰
De 1,250 1,400		42	300	38 ⁰⁰
De 1,400 1,600		44	300	42
De 1,600 1,800		46	300	45 ⁵⁰
De 1,800 2,000		48	300	50
De 2,000 2,100		50	300	54 ⁵⁰
De 2,100 2,200		52	300	58 ⁰⁰
De 2,200 2,300		54	400	63 ⁵⁰
De 2,300 2,400		56	400	68
De 2,400 2,600		58	400	73
De 2,600 2,900		60	400	78 ⁰⁰

Frac. 257.—Esta fracción comprende los clavos de todas formas, los tornillos, los pernos, los remaches y sus arandelas y las tuercas, con rosca ó sin ella, de hierro ó acero. Los clavos de los puntas, llamados grapas, y los de plancha estriada para marcos, están comprendidos en esta fracción. Los clavos, pernos y planchas de unión para rieles, están comprendidos en la fracción 249 como material para construcción de ferrocarriles.

Los tornillos para unir rieles, se gravarán conforme á la fracción 249, siempre que vengan destinados á una empresa ferrocarrilera; pero cuando vengan á particulares, será preciso que se importen á la vez las planchas de unión, pues sin este requisito causarían los derechos fijados por la fracción 257.

Frac. 259.—Esta fracción comprende las varillas ó cintas de acero de todas figuras y tamaños, ya estén en rollos ó cortadas, aun cuando tengan perforaciones, casquillos, ojillos ó broches de latón ú otro metal ordinario, y estén desnudas ó forradas con tela ó piel, para corsé ó vestido.

Frac. 264.—El esmeril es una variedad de alúmina impura, conteniendo magnesia, sílice, óxido de hierro, hierro oxidulado y corindón. Su color es desde el gris azulado hasta el moreno obscuro. Con un hierro imantado puede separarse de su polvo cierta cantidad de hierro oxidulado. Es pesado, y cuando está reducido á polvo fino se mantiene sobre el agua. Proyectado sobre el vidrio, rociado con agua y remolido allí por medio de una moleta, deja la superficie del vidrio completamente despulida.

Esta fracción sólo comprende el esmeril en polvo ó grano; pero no el que está blherido sobre papel ó tela para servir como lija, ni las ruedas ó mollejonas de esmeril.

Frac. 265.—Esta fracción comprende la arcilla, arena y arenilla, como materia prima para la industria.

La arcilla, cuyos esenciales componentes son la sílice y la alúmina, puede ser blanca, amarillenta, azulosa, gris ó verdosa. Absorbe el

Frac. 265.—Continúa.

agua y forma con ella una masa más ó menos plástica, según la menor ó mayor cantidad de arena que contiene, distinguiéndose por su plasticidad en arcilla grasa, que es untuosa al tacto y su pasta es elástica y puede estirarse; en arcilla delgada, de pasta áspera al tacto y que no puede ser estirada sin desagregarse.

Se clasifica comunmente en arcilla refractaria, arcilla para pipas y para porcelana, llamada China-clay á caolín, que es en alto grado plástica y resiste grandes temperaturas; arcilla fusible ó figulina que á altas temperaturas se reblandece y vitrifica; arcilla de batán ó gredosa, que se desagrega al contacto del agua y cuyo principal empleo reside en el abatanamiento y desengrasado de los paños y en la clarificación de algunos productos; arcilla calcárea ó Marna, que se desagrega al contacto del agua y produce viva efervescencia al contacto de los ácidos; arcilla limosa ó barrosa, que es una transición entre las arcillas y la arena, y que se emplea en la fabricación de ladrillos comunes. La arena teñida para pintores se considera como color en polvo.

Frac. 266.—El azabache es un lignito duro, compacto, negro, semejante á la hulla y susceptible de un hermoso pulimento. Es combustible como tal lignito; pero no deja coke como residuo de su combustión, sino cenizas. Esta fracción sólo se refiere al azabache, que no ha sido pulimentado ni tallado en artefactos.

Frac. 267.—Se refiere esta fracción al metaloide, ya sean estado nativo, fundido en trozos irregulares ó en bastoncillos ó subfinado, en cuyo caso también se denomina Flor de azufre.

Fraes. 268 y 270.—El carbonato de barita se encuentra en estado nativo, bajo el nombre de Witherita, en masas duras de color blanco, formadas de concreciones radiadas. Es enteramente soluble en el ácido clorhídrico débil, y esta solución tratada en caliente por el ácido sulfúrico da un precipitado blanco de sulfato de barita. Es venenoso.

El carbonato de magnesia se encuentra en estado nativo, bajo los nombres de magnesita, lemolita y dolomita. Es blanco lechoso, á veces con manchas coloreadas. Es soluble en el ácido sulfúrico diluido, con efervescencia y desprendimiento de ácido carbónico. El carbonato de estroncia se halla en estado nativo, bajo el nombre de Estroñianita. Es gris ligero. Colorea la flama del alcohol y la del soplete en rojo púrpura.

La Tarifa clasifica igualmente los carbonatos indicados, ya sean naturales ó artificiales.

La fracción 268 comprende la creta ó Greda de Meudon, Cal de Viena ó de Bolonia, Blanco de Troyes ó de España. Se presenta en polvo blanco, granujoso. Produce viva efervescencia con los ácidos, despidiendo ácido carbónico. Es soluble sin residuo en el ácido clorhídrico diluido. Calentada al rojo parece no sufrir alteración; el residuo puesto sobre el papel reactivo de cúrcuma lo oscurece.

Frac. 271.—Comprende esta fracción el espato pesado ó sea el sulfato de barita nativo, polvo blanco, pesado, insoluble, sin sabor é inodoro. Calentado al rojo da un polvo amarillo gris, que desarrolla un olor de hidrógeno sulfurado cuando se le humedece con ácido clorhídrico; el espato fluor ó fluoruro de calcio, polvo blanco, pesado, empleado en el grabado sobre vidrio; el espato calcáreo ó de Islandia, cuyos cristales afectan siempre la forma de un romboedro y que es un carbonato de

Frac. 271.—Continúa.

cal, y el espato de Groenlandia ó Criolita, que es un fluoruro de aluminio y sodio.

Frac. 274.—Comprende esta fracción la plombagina negra, grafito ó mina de plomo, polvo negro de reflejo acerado, graso al tacto y adherente. La plombagina roja, sanguina ó rojo de montaña, que es propiamente un ocre coloreado en rojo por el sesquióxido de hierro, se comprende en la fracción 543.

Frac. 275.—Esta fracción se refiere al Talco de Venecia ó Silicato de magnesia pulverizado, polvo blanco, brillante ó nacarado, graso y untuoso al tacto. Se emplea en el interior de los guantes para que deslicen fácilmente y aun en el calzado, así como en la fabricación de jabones. Se le denomina vulgarmente Jaboncillo. En perfumería se emplea para la confección de algunos afeites. El Talco en hoja y las Micas blancas ó coloreadas en límina ó polvo entran en esta clasificación.

Frac. 276.—Se entiende por aceite mineral impuro, el producto de la primera destilación de los esquistos y el petróleo bruto. Su color es moreno ó rojizo por transparencia y verde por reflexión; untuoso y de olor fuerte. Es impropio para alumbrado aun cuando contenga cierta proporción de productos volátiles.

Frac. 277.—El *aceite mineral purificado*, es el producto de la purificación ó destilación del aceite bruto. Según el mayor ó menor grado de refinación, el aceite es más ó menos ligero y más ó menos incoloro. Los aceites comunes para alumbrado tienen generalmente una densidad de 0.790 grados; su color es amarillo y como todos los aceites minerales da un reflejo verdoso. El aceite más purificado es incoloro, de reflejo violáceo y su densidad es de 0.778 grados. Los aceites más ligeros toman la denominación de éter de petróleo, Nafta, Gasolina, Solarina, etc. Son incoloros, muy volátiles é inflamables y su densidad media es de 0.650 grados.

La *bencina*, hidruro de fenilo, benzol ó beneena se extrae hoy de los aceites que produce la destilación del alquitrán de hulla. Es líquida, incolora, de olor análogo al del alquitrán. Su densidad de 0.85 á 15°. Es casi insoluble en el agua, á la que cede, sin embargo, parte de su olor, y muy soluble en el alcohol, el éter, el alcohol metílico y la acetona. Es inflamable. Disuelve algo el azúfre, el fósforo; bastante los aceites grasos y esenciales, el alcanfor y el cancho.

La *cera mineral* no es más que una variedad de la parafina. Se la extrae de la Ozoquerita, betún mineral denominado también cera mineral de Moldavia ó parafina nativa. En el estado de betún ú Ozoquerita impura, es de un color amarillo obscuro, con reflejos verdosos, blanda, de aspecto cerosa y grasosa al tacto. Funde á más de 53° sin producir olor asfáltico y arde con llama, sin dejar residuos carbonosos. Su densidad es 0.85 á 0.90. Completamente purificada es blanca; tiene gran semejanza con la parafina. Se la designa indistintamente bajo los nombres de cera mineral, Ozoquerita y Ceresina.

Uno de los caracteres distintivos entre la cera de abejas y la Ceresina, consiste en la acción del ácido sulfúrico lúmeante en presencia del alcohol amílico sobre ellas. La cera de abejas se carboniza y la Ozoquerita no estanca. Se opera á fuego moderado. La Ozoquerita es soluble en el éter.

La *parafina* es una materia cerosa, de color blanco, ligeramente translúcida y grasa al tacto. Se la extrae de los aceites minerales y

Frac. 277.—Continúa.

conserva un ligero olor de petróleo. No se saponifica por los álcalis y funde á los 42 ó 43 grados. Es insoluble en el alcohol frío, pero se disuelve en mayor cantidad de alcohol hirviendo, cristalizando en agujas delgadas al enfriar. Soluble en el éter, el petróleo y los aceites esenciales.

También se presenta en estado líquido, incoloro, sin olor ni sabor, soluble en el éter y el cloroformo. El alcohol absoluto disuelve muy cortas cantidades de parafina líquida; pero si el alcohol contiene agua, se enturbia tomando un color lechoso. El alcohol amílico, el yodo y los cloruros, bromuros y yoduros de fósforo, se disuelven en la parafina líquida.

Frac. 278.—Esta fracción comprende el alquitrán proveniente de la destilación de la hulla. Es líquido viscoso, negro en masas y verdoso extendido en capas delgadas, con un fuerte olor de ácido fócnico. Contiene materias acéticas, empirumáticas y carbonosas. Agitado en agua deja sobrenadar algunos hilos grasos, que descomponen la luz en reflejos irisados. Se le designa también bajo el nombre de Coaltar.

El asfalto ó betún de Judea, es una materia negra, brillante, de olor fuerte de alquitrán, dura, de quebradura vítrea. Es soluble en caliente en el aguarrás y forma un barniz negro brillante, empleado para cubrir metales oxidables y para preservar la madera de la humedad y los insectos. Insoluble en el agua y en el alcohol, lo es en el sulfuro de carbono. Arde produciendo humo espeso de olor fuerte y deja como residuo un carbón esponjoso.

Las soluciones de asfalto se consideran como color preparado.

Frac. 280.—La vaselina es un producto grueso de los aceites minerales. Su olor conserva algo del petróleo, su color es amarillo con reflejo verdoso ó blanco mate con reflejos violáceos. Es muy untuosa, funde de los 37° á 40° y su densidad es de 0.84 á 0.85. Insoluble en el agua, algo en el alcohol y soluble en los aceites esenciales, el éter y la glicerina. De esta última puede separarse, adicionando agua á la solución. El ácido clorhídrico no la altera ni la potasa la saponifica. Observada al microscopio á una baja temperatura, presenta cristales en finísimas agujas. En esta fracción sólo se comprende la vaselina pura, pero no la que hay sido adicionada de algún perfume para usos de tocador, ni la que mezclada con sustancias medicinales, constituye una pomada ó ungüento medicinal.

Frac. 281.—Se refiere á los adoquines de piedra para el empedrado de las calles.

Frac. 287 y 288.—Se entiende por azulejos unas pequeñas babboas de barro compacto, prensado, cuya superficie está pintada con colores vivos y esmaltada al horno con un vidrioado semejante al de la porcelana. Son generalmente cuadrados y su tamaño no excede de 15 centímetros por lado. Este tamaño no es exclusivo, de manera que para la fabricación arancelaria, sólo es de tenerse en consideración la circunstancia del esmaltado ó vidrioado semejando porcelana. En esta fracción se comprenden los azulejos de hierro esmaltado. Los azulejos de barro con moldura en la orilla y las molduras de barro vidrioado, están comprendidas en la fracción 287.

Frac. 291.—En esta especificación se comprenden las tejas, caballetes, ventiladores para techo y tubos de barro cocido, estén ó no vidrioados. Para los efectos arancelarios, es indiferente que los tubos de barro se empleen para desagües, para conectar conductores eléctricos subterráneos ó para cualquier otro objeto, no especificado.

Frac. 297.—Se refiere esta fracción á las pequeñas losas de diversas figuras, tamaños y colores, que, combinadas en su colocación, afectan en el piso dibujos milógicos á los de hules ó encerados y aun á los de algunas alfombras. Son hechas de un barro muy fino y compacto, coloreado artificialmente y de una dureza excesiva, y su grueso casi nunca excede de 10 á 15 milímetros. Las clases más finas son fabricadas con "china-clay" ó esolín; las más ordinarias son de piedra artificial ó cemento, pero su tamaño sólo llega á la tercera ó cuarta parte del de las baldosas de 20 centímetros y su figura es cuadrada, prismática, circular ó triangular.

Frac. 303 y 304.—La fracción 303 sólo comprende las botellas ordinarias de vidrio común, churo ú obscuro y cuya forma sea exclusivamente propia para envases comunes, de aquellos en que se presentan á la venta los vinos, aguardientes, licores, cervezas, vinagres, etc., no comprendiéndose en ella las que tienen de una manera indeleble, en la masa del vidrio, el nombre del producto, para cuyo envase estén destinadas; el del fabricante de dicho producto; el del expendedor ó el del establecimiento de expendio ó cualquier otro distintivo que dé carácter de exclusividad al envase, pues éstos están comprendidos en la fracción 304. Las marcas y contraseñas de otra naturaleza no se tomarán en consideración. Cuando los envases comunes traigan además del tapón de corcho, otro de vidrio ó cualquier otro aditamento, se gravarán éstos con las etoetas que correspondan.

Frac. 316, 317 y 318.—Comprende la fracción 317, las piezas de vidrio ó cristal cuya superficie tallada por medio de muelas ó mollejonos, forme facetas con cantos vivos en los bordes. Algunas piezas de vidrio hechas á molde tienen ornamentos y facetas que imitan el tallado; pero las piezas de este clase no pueden confundirse con las talladas por no presentar aquéllas los cantos vivos que produce el mollejo y que caracterizan á éstas últimas. El ligero tallado que sufren algunas piezas de vidrio ó cristal moldeado ó soplado, para hacer desaparecer la rebaba del molde ó cualquier otro desperfecto no se tomará en cuenta para la clasificación.

La Tarifa no establece distinción entre las piezas de cristal ó vidrio blancas y las de color entero.

Las piezas de cristal ó de vidrio grabadas ó deslustradas, en parte, por medio de cualquier procedimiento químico ó mecánico para formar en ellas filetes, dibujos, labores, inclusiones ó tetrasos que no sean marca de fábrica ó de expendio, ya sea interior ó exteriormente, son á las que se refiere la fracción 317; con excepción de las especificadas, entre las que se encuentran las botellas ó frascos de vidrio con rótulo, incluidas en la fracción 304. El deslustre de los cuellos y tapones de los frascos y vasijas y, en general, el esmerilado que sufran las piezas de vidrio ó cristal para su ajuste al usarse, así como las escuelas de graduación y las marcas, cifras y tetras que indiquen la capacidad de los frascos, vasijas, probetas, etc., ó la medida ó número de las piezas grabadas en ellas, no serán motivo para que se aplique otra etoeta que la señalada por la fracción 316 al vidrio y cristal en piezas, no especificado. Tampoco se aplicará etoeta distinta de la mencionada á las piezas de vidrio ó cristal deslustradas por completo, ni á las que presenten una parte extrema enteramente deslustrada, y la otra parte nó, como sucede en algunos globos y bombitas para lámparas; pero sin que esos diversos tonos formen filetes, dibujos ni labores.

Comprende la fracción 318, las piezas de vidrio ó cristal que presentan dos ó más colores, ó uno solo tomando diversos tonos ó matices;

Frac. 316, 317 y 318—Continúa.

y las que en toda ó en parte hayan sido decoradas con dorados, plateados ó colores, cualquiera que sea la forma del decorado y la clase de las piezas, siempre que no se encuentren expresamente especificadas.

En la citada fracción están incluidas las piezas de cristal ó vidrio, incluido piedras preciosas, y las de vidrio que tienen aplicadas interioimente tenues capas de metal, tales como las esferas panorámicas, las cuentas de espuallita, etc., ó las que por medio de diversas sustancias, aplicadas también en la parte interna, imitan el labrar, el Carey, las perlas, etc.

Frac. 321, 322 y 323.—Se consideran como vidrios planos las láminas de vidrio ó cristal. Se calificarán conforme á la frac. 322 los vidrios y cristales planos de cualquiera dimensión, cuya superficie haya sido, en parte, deslustrada ó grabada, formando en ella por cualquier procedimiento químico ó mecánico, dibujos, labores ó letras visibles al traspasar. Quedan también comprendidos en la misma fracción los vidrios y cristales que tienen los cantos pulimentados, estén alísados ó no, así como también los vidrios y cristales planos engastados en metal común, para mirlos y fornar vidrieras de mosaico, ó representando figuras, paisajes, etc.

Los vidrios ó cristales planos estriados, acanalados ó labrados por medio de molde; los deslustrados en toda la superficie; los doblados en figura de canal, más ó menos cerrada, siempre que éstos últimos no formen un cilindro ó tubo; y los vidrios y cristales comunes, lisos, sin grabado ni decoración alguna, quedan comprendidos, cualesquiera que sean sus dimensiones, en la fracción 321.

La Tarifa, al clasificar los cristales y vidrios de las fracciones referidas, no hace distinción entre los blancos y los de color uniforme, ya sea que éste se hubiere aplicado superficialmente ó se halle difundido por igual en toda la masa; pero si la coloración no fuese uniforme, ya sea porque en algunas partes se deje ó restituya al cristal ó vidrio su color primitivo, aunque sea deslustrado, ya porque se apliquen á todo ó parte del cristal ó vidrio otros colores, ó ya porque el color, aunque sea uno sólo, presente diversos tonos ó matices, entonces los cristales ó vidrios deberán considerarse decorados y, por tanto, comprendidos en la fracción 322.

Los vidrios para pisos á que se contrae la fracción 323, además de tener un espesor adecuado á su objeto (siempre de un centímetro para arriba), en lo general no tienen superficie lisa, sino rugosa, muy particularmente los de grandes dimensiones, y su transparencia, si bien deja pasar la luz, no permite que los objetos se vean con precisión, debido al color obscuro ó inpureza de la masa.

Los vidrios para piso pueden ser cuadrados, poligonales ó circulares, y sus cantos no es forzoso que sean á escuadra.

Frac. 324.—Se refiere esta fracción á los vidrios circulares para reloj de bolsillo y á los cristales sueltos para anteojos ú otros aparatos ópticos, ya sean cóncavos, convexos ó mixtos.

Algodón.—La Tarifa clasifica como algodón la fibra blanca y sedosa que envolviendo las semillas, llena las cápsulas del algodónero, planta malvácea del género *Gossypium*.

Aunque comercialmente se divide en varias clases, la Tarifa no hace distinción entre ellas.

Diversos medios hay para distinguir en un tejido, cuáles son los hilos formados con algodón; pero de todos ellos, ninguno tan seguro

Algodón—Continúa.

como la observación por medio del microscopio. Las fibras de algodón se presentan por medio de este instrumento en forma de cintas translúcidas torcidas en espiral muy abierta, circunstancias que no se encuentran en ninguna otra fibra vegetal. Se observa á veces que alguna de las fibras de un haz, en lugar de la forma rizada y en espiral, afecta la cilindricidad. Esto indica que la fibra pertenece á una cápsula que no llegó á su completa madurez. Los filamentos de algodón nunca tienen mayor longitud de 40 milímetros.

Frac. 325.—Se entiende por cordón el formado por simple torsión de dos ó más cabos, constituidos á su vez por uno ó más hilos retorcidos, ó sea el de estructura igual á la de los hilos de *coser* en máquina y á los de *crochet*. Los diversos trenzados de forma cilíndrica, compactos ó huecos, se reputan también cordones.

Frac. 327, 374 y 375.—La hilaza es un hilado flojo, muy poco torcido y sin aderezo ó engomado. Se distingue del hilo, en que éste siempre está formado por dos ó más cabos, mientras que la hilaza sólo es de un cabo, que á poco que se destierza, permite desagregar las fibras de que está compuesto.

La hilaza á que se refiere la frac. 375 es la cuerda delgada hecha de las fibras que la misma fracción enumera, acitada, de torsión floja y de estructura igual á la definida antes, al hablar de las hilazas en general, y que se conoce en Inglaterra y en los Estados Unidos de América con el nombre de "*binding twine*."

Frac. 329.—El pábilo es una torcida hecha de hilaza, muy floja, sin aderezo, y de un grueso apropiado al uso á que se la destina, que es el de mecha para velas de sebo ó cera. Comúnmente está compuesta por la reunión de varios cabos de hilaza gruesa, sin formar torcida, y enrollados paralelamente en un ovillo.

Se comprenden en esta misma clasificación las trenzas para pábilo de bujías de estearina, aun cuando estén preparadas con bórax ú otras substancias, y el pábilo cilíndrico á manera de cordón fino muy poco torcido, destinado á la fabricación de cerillos fosfóricos.

Frac. 333, 334, 335, 336, 384, 385 y 386.—Por telas de tejido liso deben entenderse aquellas que su tejido esté formado con hilos sencillos, y el hilo de la trama al cruzar de un lado á otro, pase por encima de todos los hilos de número par y por debajo de todos los hilos de número impar del pie ó urdimbre, uno á uno, atravesándose en sentido contrario al volver á su punto de partida, esto es, pasando entonces por encima de todos los hilos de número impar y por debajo de los números par.

Las telas que en su tejido tengan otra combinación que no sea la expresada, ó las que aun teniéndola no sean formadas por hilos sencillos, sino por dos ó más hilos paralelos enlazándose á la vez con los hilos de la trama ó del pie, ó por hilos formados de varios cabos, serán consideradas como telas de tejido no liso.

Las telas caladas ó bordadas con algodón ó lino, se consideran como de tejido no liso (véase nota 123).

Para determinar el número de hilos de una tela de tejido liso, se usará el lente conocido bajo el nombre de "Cuenta hilos," y cuyo campo esté limitado á un cuadrado de un centímetro por lado. Se contarán los hilos del pie y los de la trama que abraza el campo del "Cuenta hilos," sin tomar en consideración las fracciones de hilo: si la suma es exactamente divisible por dos, el cociente será el número

Frac. 333, 334, 335, 336, 384, 385, y 386.—Continúa.

de hilos que tendrá la tela en un cuadro de medio centímetro por lado; pero si la suma no es exactamente divisible por dos, la fracción de hilo que en el cociente resulte, se considerará como hilo entero, agregándose como unidad á las del cociente obtenido. Se exigirá que las orillas del cuadro ó campo del "Cuenta hilos" correspondan en lo posible á los intervalos de un hilo á otro del tejido.

La diferencia de dos ó tres hilos no se tomará en consideración, si sólo existe en algún punto de la tela y es causada accidentalmente por defecto del telar.

Frac. 338, 388, 429 á 432.—El bordado es una labor de relieve ejecutada á la mano ó por medios mecánicos, con hilos independientes del tejido, sobre una tela ya hecha. Para los efectos de la ley se consideran bordadas las telas que tengan dibujos en relieve, llenos ó contornados, formados por cadenetas ó cordoncillos de cualquiera materia, por empujes de vidrio, porcelana, metal, goma ó pasta, ó bien por aplicaciones de otras telas en recortes. Como telas bordadas deben considerarse aquellas que, ya sea en las orillas ó manera de cenefas, ó bien en toda la tela, presenten dibujos bordados.

Frac. 339, 340, 389, 390, 429, 432, 485 y 486.—Estas fracciones comprenden las telas con mezcla de metal falso cuando éste forme labores ó dibujos, ya sean tejidos ó bordados, y aquellas en que los hilos de metal, generalmente en forma de cinta como la hojuela, entran á formar parte de la urdimbre, de la trama ó de ambos, sin formar labores.

Se entiende por lluvia una serie de puntos esparcidos en la superficie de una tela, formados por sólo un hilo.

En substitución de los puntos de la lluvia puede admitirse la colocación del hilo formando una línea simple; pero en este caso los hilos deberán distar uno de otro en la proporción en que distan cuando están formando lluvia. También se reputa como lluvia el punteado que en el dibujo de una tela resulta á consecuencia de haberse arrollado un hilo de color claro en espiral abierta, sobre otro ya torcido, de color obscuro ó viceversa.

Frac. 341, 391, 487 y 488.—Corresponde á esta fracción la explicación contenida en la nota núm. 124, sin más diferencia que la referente á los hilos ó hojuelas que en este caso deben ser de plata, plata dorada ó platino.

Frac. 342, 392, 393 y 394.—La alfombra es un tejido de hilos gruesos y fuertes, generalmente de cañamo, que sirve de base ó sustentáculo á otros hilos de algodón, lana, ú otra materia, flojamente enrollados sobre la trama. Si este enrollado forma en la superficie de la alfombra una serie de gazas, toma el nombre de rizo; pero si estas gazas han sido cortadas y dan á la superficie de la alfombra un aspecto de terciopelo, este aterciopelado toma el nombre de tripe.

Frac. 343 y 395.—Las borlas que estas fracciones comprenden, son para todos usos y de todos tamaños, debiendo admitirse en esta clasificación, aun aquellas que tengan una gaza de cordón propia para suspenderlas, siempre que el tamaño del cordón con que esté formada esta gaza, no exceda de 40 centímetros.

Frac. 344 y 396.—Se refiere á todas las borlas adheridas á un cordón de la misma materia, con el cual forman un conjunto propio para determinados usos, como, por ejemplo, los cordones para carruajes, para campanillas, para abrazaderas de cortinas, para camas, para puños de espada, etc.

Frac. 347 y 348.—En estas fracciones se comprenden los calzoncillos de tela, para varones. Los adornos ó bordados que puedan tener en la pretina, no se toman en consideración.

Las camisas de tela, para uso interior ó exterior, con pechera, cuellos y puños fijos ó móviles. Dicho artículo se distingue de la blusa, en que esta última es vestidura exterior exclusivamente, y cuando tiene faldeta, no presenta ésta la forma peculiar y propia de las faldetas de camisa.

Frac. 351, 355, 403, 404, 442, 443, 470 y 502.—Los cortes de vestido han de tener las condiciones que señala la fric. XXI de las Reglas generales para la aplicación de la Tarifa, teniéndose presente que la parte que en los cortes deba considerarse como adorno, aún cuando no puede sujetarse á reglas fijas, sí puede determinarse en cada caso, no sólo por los modelos referentes al vestido de que se trate, sino por la consideración de que el adorno es sólo un accesorio, y como tal debe representar una corta porción con relación á la tela que constituye el vestido. La especificación de "Tela de lana con mezcla de seda en el tejido," que se emplea en la fric. 443, designa aquellas telas de lana que sólo tienen una corta porción de seda en listas, cuadros ó labores, pero en proporción tal, que la lana sea la materia dominante. La especificación de "Tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana," que se emplea en la fric. 502, designa aquellas telas en que la seda constituye la materia dominante en la superficie, teniendo en cuenta tanto el pile como la trama. En esta fracción quedan comprendidos los cortes de tela en que la seda presente igual superficie que la de las otras fibras que entren en el tejido.

Frac. 356, 357, 407 y 408.—Las pasamanerías son bandas de tejido, hasta de cuatro centímetros de ancho generalmente, que se emplean como adornos en muchos artículos de diversas clases y en piezas de vestir. Algunas pasamanerías afectan la forma de ciertos adornos de tejido análogo al del encaje; pero es fácil distinguirlas de éste. Las pasamanerías á que se contrae la fracción 356 se hacen exclusivamente en máquinas trenzadoras, lo que permite destrenzarlas con facilidad sin romper los hilos, lo cual no sucede con los encajes que son hechos al telar.

Algunas pasamanerías por la forma caprichosa de sus contornos imitan de una manera imperfecta el encaje llamado de *guipure*. Para distinguirlas debe tenerse presente que este encaje *guipure* se caracteriza por la ausencia de tejido simplemente trenzado, pues no imita ni el tejido llamado de bolillo, ni el de gancho, randa ó malla, y consiste en un encaje que presenta partes tenues formadas por hilos simples y labores fuertemente realizadas y cubiertas por hilos paralelos como los de un bordado de bastante realce. Su aspecto general es el de un bordado desprendido de la tela donde se hizo el trabajo.

Las pasamanerías se fabrican generalmente con hilo torcido, é imitan algunas veces el tejido de gancho, siendo por este motivo conocidas en el comercio con el nombre de *imitación de encajes de bolillo*. Para evitar confusiones y controversias, sólo se reputarán pasamanerías comprendidas en la fracción 356, las bandas trenzadas cuando tengan un peso que exceda de 150 gramos por metro cuadrado y que, además, midan hasta 4 centímetros de ancho como máximo.

Las pasamanerías ó los adornos de tejido análogo al del encaje, siempre que pesen menos de 150 gramos por metro cuadrado, ó que midan más de 4 centímetros de ancho, se gravarán como encajes.

Fraes. 356, 357, 407, y 408—Continúa.

Para estimar el ancho de las pañanumerías se tomará la medida mayor del espacio que ocupe el tejido, sin excluir las gasas que tengan en las orillas.

Las mullos son guarniciones de red, y una de sus orillas lleva, generalmente, borlas esféricas ó de lleco.

Se clasifican como llecos, aquellos adornos formados por una franja ó guarnición de tela, y que lleven en algunas de sus orillas hilos sueltos ó manera de lleco, ó cauelotes. Quedan clasificados de igual manera los adornos consistentes en una franja ó guarnición de tela recogida ó ondulada, ó que en alguna de sus orillas forme ondas, picos ó otros perfiles análogos. Las fracciones 357 y 408 se refieren también á las cintas de algodón y de lino que tengan broches ó ojillos de metal ordinario; pero cuando los broches ó ojillos no estén en toda la longitud de la cinta, ó se hallen colocados á distancias mayores de 10 centímetros, se comprenderán dichas cintas en la fracción respectiva como si no tuvieran broches ó ojillos.

Fraes. 368, 369, 459, 460, y 512.—La materia de los forros de las piezas de ropa hecha no deberá tomarse en cuenta para la clasificación que corresponda á la tela de que esté formada la parte exterior del vestido. Para mejor inteligencia, debe tenerse presente que se entiende por forro, toda tela que cubre la cara interior de una pieza de vestido; pero nunca la tela que sea visible al exterior (como vueltas, solapas, vistas, etc.), ni la que sirva de viso á las faldas ó sobrefaldas de punto ó encaje, pues la materia de dichas telas sí se considerará para la clasificación. La especificación de "Tela de lana con seda en el tejido," que se emplea en la fracción 460, designa aquellas telas de lana que sólo tienen una corta porción de seda en listas, cuadros ó labores, pero en proporción tal, que la lana sea la materia dominante en la superficie de la tela. La especificación de "Tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana," que se emplea en la fracción 512, designa aquellas telas en que la seda está en la misma proporción ó domina en la superficie del tejido.

Fraes. 370 y 371.—Las tiras bordadas ó caladas, causarán la cuota que señala esta Tarifa, ya vengan cortadas ó ya nuidas por series y sin cortar, en forma de piezas de tela. Cuando se importan cortadas se distinguen de las cintas en que éstas tienen orillas y las tiras no.

Fraes. 382 y 383.—Las telas á que se refieren las fracciones 382 y 383, pagarán la cuota que según su peso les corresponda, aun cuando tengan algunos hilos de algodón en forma de franjas ó cenefas. Á cualquiera otra tela de las *mismas fibras* que no esté claramente comprendida en las fracciones citadas, se le aplicarán las cuotas determinadas por las fracciones 384 á 391.

Frac. 399.—En esta fracción solamente se comprenden los calzoncillos de tela de lino, para varón. Los adornos ó bordados que puedan tener en la petina, no se toman en consideración.

También se refiere á las camisas de tela, para uso interior ó exterior, con pechera, cuello y puños fijos ó móviles. Dicho artículo se distingue de la blusa, en que esta última es vestidura exterior exclusivamente, y cuando tiene faldeta, no presenta ésta la forma peculiar y propia de las faldetas de camisa.

Lino.—Para los efectos de la imposición de cuotas la Tarifa agrupa el lino, el cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, gravándolas todas de igual manera. Las principales fibras textiles semejantes al lino y al cáñamo son: el yute ó cáñamo de Calcuta, el abacá ó cáñamo de Manila, el ixile, la pita, la lechuguilla, el henequén, el chinagrass, la fibra de Nueva Zelanda, el ramié y el cáñamo de Bengala. El medio más seguro para distinguir el lino del algodón es examinarlo al microscopio. Se presenta en tubos huecos cortados de distancia en distancia por paredes transversales, semejantes á la caña de maíz. Estas paredes están guarnecidas con filamentos más ó menos numerosos. El cáñamo tiene el mismo aspecto que el lino; pero los tubos son más gruesos y los apéndices secosos más abundantes.

Lana.—Para los efectos de cotización, la Tarifa agrupa bajo la denominación de lana, los hilados, tejidos ó manufacturas de pelos, que como los de cabra de Angora, alpaca y otros, tienen empleo como substitutos de la lana de carnero.

Frac. 427.—Es el estambre un hilo flojo y esponjoso, formado por un tuercas muy ligero de lana lina cardada. Puede ser de uno ó varios cubos y contener hilos de metal ordinario, que por lo general lo rodean en espiral muy abierta.

Frac. 345, 346, 349, 350, 397, 398, 400 y 401.—Comprenden todas las manufacturas hechas con el tejido elástico conocido bajo el nombre de "punto de media," ya se trate de objetos tejidos de una sola pieza, ya de los que estén recortados ó cosidos, ó ya de aquellos que necesiten tiras de lienzo para dar solidez á algunas de sus partes. En el primero y segundo caso se hallan las medias, calcetines, camisetas, gorros, guantes, bandas, etc.; en el último caso, los calzoncillos, los jersey, cubrecorazó, etc., etc. Las manufacturas de punto de media imitando caldos también entran en esta fracción.

El punto de media afelpado por una de sus caras no puede confundirse con el casimir ó tela que lo imita: aquél está formado por una serie de cadenetas constituidas por un sólo hilo, mientras que las telas que lo imitan tienen hilos de pie y trama.

Frac. 446 y 447.—El fieltro de lana es una pasta formada por la aglomeración de las fibras naturales de lana, entremezcladas en desorden. Como las fibras no están torcidas formando hilos, no hay enlace de éstos y por consiguiente, no hay tejido. Algunos fieltros para usos industriales tienen en su interior hilos de pie y trama, para dar tenacidad á la pasta é impedir que ésta se desagregue por efecto de la tensión que dichos fieltros tienen que soportar; pero como las caras ó superficies de ellos sólo presentan el aspecto común á todos los fieltros, no debe tomarse en consideración la presencia de los hilos tejidos en su interior.

El fieltro en banda sin fin para maquinaria, ha de ser batido de una sola pieza, para no presentar ninguna solución de continuidad; pues los que estén formados por una tira cuyas extremidades hayan sido unidas por costuras ó broches, se cotizarán conforme á las fracciones núms. 446 y 447 de la Tarifa, según el peso de cada metro cuadrado.

Frac. 452.—El gusanillo se compone de dos ó más hilos fuertes, entre los cuales está aprisionada una serie de hilos muy cortos, que generalmente son de lana ó seda. Torcidos fuertemente, los hilos longitudinales forman con los pequeños hilos de lana ó seda una especie de copillo cilíndrico en espiral muy apretada. Para la imposición de la cuota sólo se considera la materia de que esté formada la pelusa, siendo indiferente que su núcleo sea de fibras vegetales ó animales ó de alambre de metal.

Frac. 480, 481 y 482.—Pagarán la cuota de \$4 de la fracción 480 las telas de terciopelo ó felpas con pelusa de seda, en toda ó parte de su superficie, siendo el pie y la trama exclusivamente de algodón, lino ó lana, y sólo la pelusa de seda.

Pagarán la cuota de \$5.50 de la fracción 481, las telas de felpa ó terciopelo con pelusa de seda, en toda ó en parte de su superficie, siendo el pie de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, y la trama sin mezcla de seda ó viceversa.

Pagarán la cuota de \$8.25 de la fracción 482, las telas de felpa ó terciopelo con pelusa de seda, en toda ó parte de su superficie, siendo el pie y la trama de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana; y aquellas cuyo pie sea de sólo seda y la trama de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana ó viceversa.

Frac. 515.—El aceite de anilina es un producto proveniente de los alquitranes de hulla, y la base de diversos colores artificiales.

La anilina, muy pura y reciente, es un líquido incoloro, astringente, de fuerte olor ligeramente aromático y de sabor acre. Cuando está impura es algo coloreada. La acción de la luz la enrojece y aun llega á darle consistencia resinosa. Disuelve en caliente el azufre y el fósforo, pero no el alcanfor, la colofonia ni el caucho. Su densidad es de 1.028.

El ácido nítrico humeante la colora en azul obscuro; la solución acuosa de ácido crómico, da un precipitado verde, azul ó negro, según la concentración; el hipoclorito de sosa la colora en violeta.

El aceite de anilina contiene comunmente Toluídina. Esto no altera su clasificación arancelaria.

Bajo la acción de algunos ácidos, da sales como cualquiera base, las que por lo común son incoloras.

Tratadas por el ácido sulfúrico concentrado y unas gotas de solución de bicromato de potasa, desarrollan un color azul intenso. Las soluciones de sal de anilina tiñen de amarillo obscuro la médula de sauco, sin que este tinte sea destruído por la acción del cloro.

Frac. 516.—El acetato de alúmina es líquido, blanco. No cristaliza. Reacción ácida.

El acetato de cobre ó Cardenillo, se presenta en gruesos panes secos, pulverulentos, de color verde azulado, muy poco soluble en agua pura, soluble por completo en agua acidulada. Sabor estíptico. Olor avinagrado.

El acetato de hierro se presenta para usos industriales, en estado líquido, espeso, de color moreno verdoso, sabor estíptico, fuerte olor de ácido acético ó de vinagre de madera. La acción del aire lo oxida y colora en amarillo.

El acetato de plomo se presenta en cristales prismáticos aglomerados, bajo el nombre de azúcar de plomo ó de Saturno, ó bien en estado líquido incoloro, amarillento ó muy ligeramente verdoso, denominado vinagre de plomo. Es astringente y de sabor estíptico. Cristalizado es blanco y eflorescente en prismas alargados; soluble en agua y en alcohol.

El acetato de amoniaco es líquido, incoloro, de sabor úrico y ligero olor amoniacal, que se acentúa fuertemente cuando se le somete al calor. La acción del calor también desarrolla el olor de vinagre.

El acetato de cal, producto de la saturación de la cal por el ácido piroleñoso, se presenta en masas de color gris ó moreno.

Todos estos acetatos toman en la industria el nombre de Pirolinitos. La Tarifa no precisa ni el estado ni el empleo de los productos indicados.

Frac. 517.—El arsénico blanco ó ácido arsenioso, se presenta en placas opacas al exterior y translúcidas al interior, convexas por un lado y ligeramente cóncavas por el otro. Cuando está reducido á polvo, tiene el aspecto del azúcar. Es inodoro; pero puesto sobre un carbón encendido, se volatiliza desprendiendo un olor de ajo que es característico. Es más soluble en el alcohol que en el agua y más en el agua hirviendo que en la fría. Precipita de sus soluciones en amarillo, por el hidrógeno sulfurado, acidulando la solución con ácido clorhídrico, siendo soluble el precipitado en la potasa y el amoníaco. El amoníaco y unas gotas de nitrato de plata producen en la solución, un precipitado amarillo. El sulfato de cobre produce en la solución alcalizada por el amoníaco, un precipitado verdoso.

Frac. 518 y 519.—El ácido sulfúrico comercial es líquido, espeso, de consistencia oleaginosa, de una densidad de 1.843 á una temperatura de 15°, marcando de 62 á 66° en el areómetro Baumé.

Muy puro es incoloro, pero á menudo se presenta de color ligeramente moreno. Concentrado humea al aire. Ataca enérgicamente los tejidos orgánicos carbonizándolos. Mezclándolo con su cuarta de agua, se eleva su temperatura á más de 100°. Unas gotas de ácido sulfúrico, producen un precipitado blanco, insoluble en las soluciones baríticas. El ácido sulfúrico anhidro se presenta en cristales sedosos, semejando las fibras de amianto.

El ácido sulfuroso es gaseoso á la presión normal. Bajo presión puede transportarse y conservarse en estado líquido, en fuertes cilindros de hierro con llaves herméticas. Su olor, que es el del azufre en combustión, es sofocante, provoca la tos é irrita fuertemente la laringe.

El ácido clorhídrico, hidroclórico ó muriático es gaseoso; pero siendo muy soluble en agua, es siempre bajo la forma de solución como se le emplea. Muy puro es blanco, pero generalmente presenta un color amarillento. Su densidad es de 1.192. A la aproximación de una gota de amoníaco, desprende vapores blancos, que consisten en cristales pequeñísimos de clorhidrato de amoníaco. Los soluciones de plata tratadas por el ácido clorhídrico, precipitan en espesos coágulos blancos de cloruro de plata.

Frac. 520.—El ácido acético ó espíritu de vinagre es generalmente líquido, incoloro, de olor penetrante análogo al del vinagre. Muy purificado y concentrado, cristaliza con una baja temperatura y por agitación. Su sabor es picante y abrasador. Saturado con sosa, colora el percloruro de hierro en rojo sangre.

El ácido piroleñoso ó vinagre de madera, análogo al ácido acético, es de olor fuerte desagradable, que recuerda el del vinagre y el de la madera quemada. Su densidad es de 1.06. Impuro contiene productos empíreumáticos.

El ácido nítrico ó azótico es líquido, incoloro, tomando un color amarillo claro por la acción de la luz. Emite vapores de olor acre y desagradable. Su densidad varía de 1.334 hasta 1.412. Ataca los tejidos orgánicos tiñéndolos de amarillo. En contacto con el cobre, lo ataca con desprendimiento abundante de vapores rojos.

El ácido oxálico ó ácido de azúcar se presenta en cristales prismáticos, oblicuos, incoloros, sin olor y de sabor ácido. Soluble en ocho partes de agua y muy soluble en el alcohol. Decolora las manchas de tinta. Una solución de ácido oxálico, tratada por otra de cal en presencia del amoníaco, da un precipitado blanco, insoluble en el ácido acético. Es venenoso.

Frac. 520—Continúa.

El ácido bórico se presenta en laminitas brillantes. Calentado al rojo obscuro se funde, y se volatiliza lentamente al rojo vivo. Poco soluble en el agua fría; la hirviendo disuelve la mitad de su peso. El ácido bórico se emplea en la fabricación de vidrios y esmaltes de porcelana; en la preparación de un hermoso color verde (verde de Guignet) usado en tintorería y para impregnar las mechas de las velas esteáricas, á fin de evitar la formación de pábilo. Una solución alcohólica de ácido bórico produce al arder una flama de color verde en sus bordes.

El ácido cítrico se encuentra en la mayor parte de los frutos ácidos, limones, naranjas, grosellas, etc. Se presenta en masas formadas de prismas romboidales rectos, incoloros. Es muy soluble en el agua y lo disuelven también el alcohol y el éter. Sabor fuertemente ácido, desagradable. Inalterable al aire seco. Se usa en tintorería y como mordente en el estampado de telas.

El ácido crómico cristaliza en agujas prismáticas de un color rojo hermoso; es delicuescente, sabor amargo; soluble en el agua y en el alcohol. Se usa para curtir pieles. Su solución adicionada de ácido clorhídrico y alcohol toma un color verde. La misma coloración se obtiene bajo la acción del hidrógeno sulfurado.

El ácido tártrico es sólido, incoloro; cristaliza en prismas romboidales oblicuos; sabor francamente ácido, agradable. Muy soluble en el agua ó inalterable al aire. Calentado fuertemente desprende un olor de azúcar quemado. Se emplea en la tintorería, en el estampado de telas y para preparar el azul de Francia.

Frac. 521.—Esta fracción comprende los ácidos líquidos y los gaseosos en solución acuosa, que no estén especificados.

Frac. 514.—La artisela ó seda artificial se fabrica con celulosa disuelta en un vehículo apropiado. Comunmente está adicionada de grenetina ó de albúmina. Sus filamentos tienen mayor diámetro que los de la seda animal; su brillo es también mayor, pero su resistencia es muy inferior á la de las fibras animales.

Los hilos de artisela sumergidos en agua durante veinte ó treinta minutos se reblandecen de tal manera, que se rompen con un ligero esfuerzo.

La Tarifa considera la artisela como fibra vegetal superior al lino; por esta razón sus tejidos y manufacturas aun cuando tengan mezcla de otras fibras vegetales, causan su cuota como de lino, con un recargo de 20 por ciento.

Pero los tejidos y manufacturas de seda con mezcla de artisela se consideran como de seda con mezcla de lino, sin el recargo del 20 por ciento, y los de lana con mezcla de artisela se consideran como de lana pura.

Frac. 523.—Los jabones líquidos que especifica esta fracción se usan en la fabricación de telas y no se emplean generalmente, como los sólidos, para el lavado.

Los sulfo-oleatos alcalinos á que esta fracción se refiere, se presentan bajo la forma de un líquido espeso, transparente, con un color que varía del amarillo de oro al rojo amarillento. Son siempre neutros ó alcalinos y su densidad es mayor que la del agua, fluctuando, generalmente, entre 1.015 y 1.035.

Se preparan haciendo solubles los aceites (generalmente los de olivo ó de ricino) por el ácido sulfúrico, y neutralizándolos después por la sosa ó el amoníaco. Cuando para su preparación se emplea el aceite de ricino, llevan el nombre de sulforicinatos.

Frac. 523.—Continúa.

Se emplean como mordentes grasos en la industria del estampado de telas.

Los aderezos para telas son los engrudos de féculas, gomas y otras substancias empleadas en las fábricas de tejidos, para darles brillo y cubrir los intersticios formados por la separación de los hilos.

Frac. 524.—Comprende esta fracción sólo las aguas, que destiladas sobre substancias aromáticas, arrastran consigo una parte del aroma de éstas. La indicula fracción expresa que estas aguas no han de ser espirituosas, esto es, que no han de tener alcohol en ninguna proporción; así es que se refiere á los hidrolatos ó aguas de azahar, badiano, canela, laurel, mejorana, menta, perejil, rosas, tilo, etc.

Frac. 525.—El alcohol ó espíritu de vino, es el producto de la destilación de los aguardientes de uva. Es incoloro, muy fluido, más ligero que el agua, de olor suave y sabor picante y ardiente. Es inflamable y se volatiliza sin residuo.

Para los efectos de cotización se estima como alcohol el que á la temperatura de 15° centígrados marque más de 65° en el alcoholímetro de Gay-Lussac.

Para la corrección de la graduación alcohólica y su reducción al tipo dado de 15° centígrados de temperatura, por cada grado termométrico excedente de 15, se disminuirán tres décimos de grado alcohólico.

Esta fracción comprende además los alcoholes destilados de granos, frutos y féculas, exceptuando el de madera (alcohol metílico), el de patatas (alcohol amílico), los alcoholes medicinales ó alcoholados, y los aromatizados para tocador ó para productos de repostería.

Frac. 526.—El alcohol metílico, pirolcñoso, fórmico, espíritu de madera ó metileno, es líquido, incoloro, muy fluido, de un fuerte olor etéreo, semejante al del vinagre. Es muy inflamable y se mezcla con el agua, el alcohol y el éter.

El alcohol amílico, aceite de patatas ó hidrato de óxido de amilo, es líquido, incoloro, ligero, de olor fuerte desagradable y etéreo, que recuerda el olor de manzana. Disuelve el fósforo, el azufre y el yodo.

Frac. 527.—Se entiende por algodón antiséptico el algodón cardado que ha sido saturado de yodoformo, ácido fénico, bórico, bicloruro de mercurio ú otros antisépticos.

Frac. 528.—El amoníaco ó álcali volátil, es gaseoso, pero siendo soluble en el agua, es su solución acuosa la que se emplea en la industria y en la medicina.

Por amoníaco concreto se entiende el carbonato de amoníaco ó sal volátil, blanca, en panes ó trozos, de los que se desprende un fuerte olor amoniacal.

El Vocabulario se refiere á esta fracción, para comprender en ella el clorhidrato de amoníaco ó sal amoníaco, el sulfato y el nitrato de amoníaco.

Frac. 529.—El azucar de leche ó lactosa se presenta en cristales irregulares de color blanco, sabor muy ligeramente dulce, y duros, casi arenosos. Es insoluble en el éter y el alcohol, soluble en el ácido acético y en el triple de su peso de agua hirviendo. No fermenta directamente y reduce aun en frío, el reactivo cupro-tátrico de Fehling.

Frac. 530.—Los barnices colorados á que esta fracción se refiere son los que han sido teñidos con colores y que se presentan con la transparencia propia del barniz, sin que haya materias sólidas en suspensión como se observa en las pinturas preparadas en dicho vehículo.

Frac. 530.—Continúa.

El betún, charol y demás preparaciones para dar brillo al calzado se comprenden en esta fracción.

Frac. 532.—Se refiere esta fracción á los botiquines ó cajas conteniendo las substancias más indispensables para substituir en un momento dado los amplios elementos de una farmacia. Pueden estar provistos de soluciones, ungüentos y aun sales, y contener telas emplásticas, hilas, material de curación Lister ó instrumentos quirúrgicos.

Los botiquines homeopáticos contienen gránulos ó tinturas y los dosimétricos solamente gránulos.

Los botiquines con frascos vacíos causan la misma cuota que los habilitados.

Frac. 533.—Se refiere á las cajas con reactivos para análisis químicos, que contengan las diversas substancias, comunmente empleadas con dicho objeto, y aun probetas, vasos, cápsulas, tubos y demás material para laboratorio. Aun cuando los frascos contenidos en estas cajas estén vacíos, quedan siempre comprendidas éstas en la misma fracción.

Frac. 531 y 534.—*Bicarbonato de sosa*.—El bicarbonato de sosa es blanco y su sabor es ligeramente alcalino; cristaliza en prismas rectangulares, presentándose, con frecuencia, en forma de aglomeraciones opacas compuestas de un gran número de pequeños cristales. Esta sal, que se importa comunmente en polvo, no es deliquescente, precipita por el meta-antimoniato de potasa y, como todas las sales de sosa, colora en amarillo la flama del soplete. La solución de sulfato de magnesia ó las de cloruro de bario ó de calcio, no producen en frío precipitado alguno en una solución de bicarbonato. Esta reacción sirve para distinguirlo del carbonato, que sí precipita en frío.

Bicarbonato de potasa.—El bicarbonato de potasa es una sal blanca, que cristaliza en prismas romboidales, tiene un sabor ligeramente alcalino y no es deliquescente. El bicloruro de platino y el ácido tártrico producen precipitados con esta sal. Como todas las sales de potasa, colora en violeta la flama del soplete. Con el sulfato de magnesia y los cloruros de calcio ó de bario no hay precipitado en frío; produciéndose éste, si se opera con soluciones calientes, lo mismo que sucede con el bicarbonato de sosa, debida á la transformación del bicarbonato en carbonato.

Carbonato de sosa.—El carbonato de sosa puede ser anhídrido ó hidratado. Anhídrido, es blanco, amorfo, pulverulento ó conglomerado; en el comercio se designa con el nombre de *sosa* cuando no es enteramente puro. Su sabor es más ó menos cáustico, no se descompone por el calor y es inalterable al aire. Hidratado, se presenta bajo la forma de una sal blanca, cristalizada en prismas romboidales ó en pirámides cuadrangulares de cima truncada. Es eflorescente, por lo que los cristales están cubiertos, generalmente, de un polvo blanco, que es el carbonato que, al contacto del aire, ha perdido la mitad de su agua de cristalización. Precipita en frío por el sulfato de magnesia ó los cloruros de bario ó de calcio; el meta-antimoniato de potasa también lo precipita. Colora la flama del soplete en amarillo intenso.

El carbonato de sosa impuro conocido en el comercio con el nombre de *cenizas de sosa*, se comprende también en la fracción 534. Las cenizas de sosa se presentan bajo la forma de un polvo suelto ó conglomerado, cuyo color, aunque generalmente es blanco, puede variar de éste al gris ó al gris amarillento. Son casi completamente solubles

Frac. 531 y 534.—Continúa.

en el agua, de un sabor cáustico, y su reacción es alcalina. Dan todas las reacciones del carbonato de sosa, y como contienen, entre otras impurezas, cloruro de sodio, dan también las reacciones de los cloruros. Por lo mismo, desalojado el ácido carbónico por el ácido nítrico, el nitrato de plata produce en esta solución un precipitado blanco soluble en el amoníaco.

Carbonato de potasa.—El carbonato de potasa es blanco, delicuescente y de un sabor acre. Cristaliza en tablas romboidales. Es soluble en el agua é insoluble en el alcohol. Precipita en frío por el sulfato de magnesia y por los cloruros de calcio y de bario. El ácido tártrico y el bicloruro de platino también producen precipitados. Colora la flama del soplete en violeta.

Frac. 536.—El cianuro de potasio recientemente preparado es inodoro; pero cuando ha absorbido alguna humedad desprende un olor de ácido cianhídrico. Es blanco, delicuescente y generalmente se presenta fundido en placas ó cilindros delgados. Es muy poco soluble en el alcohol concentrado. Hace efervescencia con los ácidos concentrados, desprendiendo vapores prúsicos con el olor característico de almendra amarga. Mezclado con una lega de sosa cáustica y tratado por una solución de sulfato de protóxido de hierro y ácido clorhídrico da un precipitado azul.

El prusiato amarillo de potasa, ó ferrocianuro de potasio, se presenta en cristales planos de color amarillo pálido, transparentes, inodoros, solubles en agua é insolubles en el alcohol. Bajo la acción de una sal de hierro la solución del ferrocianuro toma un color azul intenso: el prusiato rojo de potasa ó ferricianuro de potasio, se presenta en cristales alargados rojo granate. Las sales de protóxido de hierro producen en sus soluciones, precipitado azul; las de peróxido producen un licor rojo que mancha en azul el hierro metálico.

Frac. 542.—El colodión normal es un líquido ligeramente espeso, incoloro, inflamable, de olor etéreo, formado por la solución de la piroxilina en el éter sulfúrico mezclado con alcohol. Evaporado sobre un cristal forma una delgada capa translúcida y elástica. El colodión fotográfico se tinte de amarillo por los yoduros que entran en su confección.

Frac. 543 y 544.—La fracción 543 se refiere á los colores de origen vegetal ó mineral que se importen en cristales ó en polvo para preparar pinturas y tintes.

La fracción 544 comprende los colores preparados con aceites ó barnices y secantes, y que se presentan ya listos para usarse, ya en una pasta más ó menos fluída para disolverla en un vehéculo apropiado. En esta misma fracción se comprenden los colores preparados en tabletas, ó en cualquiera otra forma para pinturas á la aguada.

Los polvos sólo comprimidos ó conglomerados en masas amorfas ó de forma cilíndrica ó esférica, destinados á preparar los colores al temple ó á la aguada, que se emplean en las pinturas de los muros, cielos rasos, etc., ó en la tintorería ó estampados de telas, se comprenderán en la frac. 543, como colores no preparados.

Frac. 537.—El cloral ó tricloruro de aldehida, es líquido, oleaginoso, incoloro, de olor fuerte é irritante y sabor abrasador. Es muy soluble en el agua, el alcohol y el éter, y en presencia de un carbonato alcalino desprende cloroformo. Disuelve el yodo coloreándose en púrpura.

El cloral concreto, á que se da el nombre de cloral hidratado, es cristalino, opaco, blanco, prismático rectangular ó romboidal, y delicuescente. Mezclado con bicromato de potasa y tratado en caliente

Frac. 537.—Continúa.

por ácido nítrico, produce un color azul que vira al rojo si se le agrega amoníaco.

El cloral hidratado tratado por la esencia de menta se tiñe de rosa virando al rojo obscuro, color que el cloroformo transforma en violeta.

Frac. 538.—El clorato de potasa es blanco, en láminas ó cristales planos exagonales, inodoro, de sabor salino. Es insoluble en el alcohol y un poco soluble en el agua. Mezclado con azufre detona por efecto de un choque violento. Sobre carbonos encendidos arde con rapidez produciendo luz deslumbradora. El ácido sulfúrico lo tiñe de amarillo obscuro.

El clorato de sosa cristaliza en pequeños cubos blancos. Es soluble en tres partes de agua fría. A una fuerte temperatura puede inflamarse espontáneamente.

Frac. 539.—El cloroformo ó carburo de cloro es un líquido incoloro, de olor etéreo especial, agradable, que produce en la garganta una impresión dulce al gusto. Es más denso que el agua, en la que casi no es soluble y sí lo es en el alcohol, éter y aceites. Disuelve el fósforo, el yodo, el azufre, el alcanfor, la cera, las resinas y la gutapercha. Destruye el olor de la uretíida y mezclado con albúmina se coagula en forma de julea.

Frac. 540.—El cloruro de sosa ó hipoclorito de sosa es un líquido incoloro con olor muy marcado de cloro, olor que se desarrolla aun más al contacto de un ácido. El cloruro de cal seco es un polvo blanco, delicuescente de un fuerte olor á cloro y que no es completamente soluble en agua. El hipoclorito de cal es líquido, incoloro y posee las propiedades del de sosa.

El cloruro de potasa, muy semejante al de sosa, es líquido, algunas veces ligeramente coloreado por el permanganato y tiene un fuerte olor de cloro. Se denomina también agua de Javelle.

Frac. 545.—Se refiere esta fracción al tartrato ácido ó bitartrato de potasa en cristales prismáticos muy blancos, de sabor ácido. Es insoluble en el alcohol, y un poco en agua fría.

Frac. 546.—La creolina es un desinfectante enérgico, líquido, de color muy obscuro y en cuya composición entra gran cantidad de ácido fénico bruto. Su olor es idéntico al del alquitrán. También se prepara en polvo.

Frac. 547.—Esta fracción comprende las drogas medicinales y los productos químicos y farmacéuticos que no corresponden á ninguna de las clasificaciones expresamente cotizadas en otra fracción de la Tarifa. Respecto de drogas y productos farmacéuticos, corresponden á esta fracción los compuestos diversos tales como:

Alcoholados: medicamento alcohólico que contiene en solución los principios medicinales de una ó más substancias, y preparados por maceración, digestión, solución ó destilación.

Bálsamos compuestos: medicamentos oficiales untuosos ó líquidos sin condiciones precisas para su clasificación, pues unas veces son soluciones alcohólicas, otras aceitosas, aunque siempre aromáticas y compuestas de varias substancias.

Cigarrillos: tubos cilíndricos de papel conteniendo en vez de picadura de tabaco, picaduras de diversas plantas medicinales.

Conservas: medicamentos generalmente de consistencia blanda constituidos por azúcar y materias vegetales.

Ceratos: medicamentos de consistencia blanda, para uso externo, constituidos por aceite, esperma, cera y alguna substancia medicamentosa.

Frac.

Frac. 54

Frac. 54

Frac. 547—Continúa.

Emplastos: medicamentos externos de más consistencia que los ungüentos; se reblandecen al calor y tienen propiedades adherentes. Su base está formada por cuerpos grasos y resinosos y el principio medicamentoso está mezclado en polvo ó extracto. No deben confundirse con las telas emplásticas ó parches, que son telas sobre las que se ha extendido un emplasto.

Extractos medicinales: el producto resultante de la evaporación hasta consistencia de miel ó hasta una pasta seca, de cualquiera solución de substancias medicamentosas ó del zumo de algunos vegetales.

Se llaman extractos blandos, los que tienen la consistencia de una miel ó de una pasta suave; sólidos, cuando son quebradizos en frío y pulverizables; secos, cuando se presentan bajo la forma de placas ó escamas, enteramente privados de agua.

Jarabes medicinales: jarabes que tienen en solución principios medicinales y que por lo tanto no pueden ser empleados sino como medicamento; pero nunca para endulzar bebidas refrescantes ó para usos de repostería.

Linimentos: medicamentos líquidos, alcohólicos, aceitosos ó grasos para uso externo.

Pomadas medicinales: medicamentos de consistencia blanda, para uso externo, y cuya base es una grasa.

Soluciones: medicamentos líquidos en que los principios medicamentosos están disueltos en agua, alcohol, éter, glicerina, vinagre, etc., etc., como las tinturas, las gotas y demás análogos.

Ungüentos: medicamentos para uso externo, de consistencia blanda, y en los que á las materias medicamentosas sirve de vehículo una grasa adicionada de resina.

Los polvos medicinales que, según fórmula especial, se mezclan constituyendo un medicamento compuesto, cualesquiera que sean las proporciones y las substancias empleadas.

Los polvos que sólo se compongan de una substancia, se gravarán con la cuota que á ella corresponda.

Las sales efervescentes se comprenden en esta fracción.

Los principios activos, extraídos por diversos procedimientos, de ciertos vegetales, se denominan alcaloides naturales y son generalmente blancos, pulverulentos ó cristalizados, de reacción alcalina, de sabor amargo, venenosos y solubles en el alcohol. Se combinan con algunos ácidos, formando sales más activas. Todos los alcaloides naturales y los artificiales que son productos químicos y no principios activos preexistentes en las plantas, causan la cuota de la fracción 547.

Los productos químicos á que esta fracción se refiere, son todos los que no estando expresamente especificados en la Tarifa, sólo pueden clasificarse como combinaciones y no como productos bien definidos, ó como sales.

Frac. 548.—Todas las preparaciones para usos veterinarios que no estén expresamente especificadas en la Tarifa ó en el Vocabulario, se consideran comprendidas en esta fracción, siempre que tengan como única aplicación la curación de animales.

Frac. 549.—Se refiere á todos los alcoholados y eterolados que llevan el principio aromático de las frutas ó que lo reproducen artificialmente.

El éter es un producto líquido, volátil, producido por la destilación del alcohol mezclado con una corta porción de un ácido, del que toma su denominación.

Frac. 549—Continúa.

Los de mayor uso son:

El éter acético, ó acetato de óxido de etilo, líquido, incoloro, de olor agradable análogo al del vinagre, inflamable, soluble en siete partes de agua, y en cualquier proporción en el alcohol. Densidad 0.900 á 0.920. Hierve entre los 70° y 74°.

El éter amilnitroso ó nitrito de amilo, es líquido, amarillento, volátil. Su densidad es de 0.877; hierve entre los 93° y 99°. Su olor es suave, ligeramente análogo al de la manzana; pero su inhalación es peligrosa, porque acelera los movimientos cardíacos y provoca la congestión del cerebro.

El éter bromhídrico, ó bromuro de etilo, líquido, incoloro, volátil, de olor fuerte, de una densidad de 1.400; hierve hacia los 40°.

El éter butírico, ó butirato de óxido de etilo, es líquido, ligero, incoloro, inflamable, poco soluble en agua, mucho en el alcohol. Su densidad es de 0.904; hierve hacia los 110°. Por su olor semejante al de la piña, se la emplea en la preparación de las esencias artificiales de piña y plátano.

El éter clorhídrico ó cloruro de etilo, líquido, incoloro, olor suave, sabor azucarado, muy volátil. Disuelve las resinas, el azufre y el fósforo. Su densidad es de 0.874. Hierve á los 11°. Se le mezcla con alcohol para disminuir su excesiva volatilidad.

El éter fórmico ó formiato de óxido de etilo, líquido, incoloro, inflamable. Su densidad es de 0.915; hierve entre los 53° y 54°. Por su olor análogo al del durazno, se le emplea en la preparación de esencias artificiales de frutas.

El éter nitroso ó óxido de etilo, líquido, amarillento, inflamable, de olor suave análogo al de la manzana, muy volátil. Su densidad es de 0.880 á 0.945; hierve á los 21°.

El éter nítrico ó espíritu de nitro, líquido, incoloro, de olor suave, sabor frío y azucarado; más pesado que el agua. Hierve á los 88°.

El éter sulfúrico, óxido de etilo ó simplemente éter, es incoloro, inflamable, olor agradable muy expansivo, volátil, de sabor ardiente, produciendo un frío intenso su rápida evaporación. Sus vapores son pesados y descienden en vez de subir. Su densidad es de 0.715 á 0.720 en estado de pureza. Disuelve las grasas, el alcanfor, el caucho, el yodo, el fósforo, el azufre, la parafina; y mezclado con alcohol disuelve el algodón pólvora. Hierve á los 35°.

El éter valerianico ó valerianato de óxido de etilo; líquido, de olor penetrante de valeriana. Su densidad es de 0.890; hierve de 133° á 134°. Se emplea en la preparación de algunas esencias artificiales de frutas.

El éter yodhídrico ó yoduro de etilo, líquido, incoloro, de fuerte olor etéreo. Su densidad es de 1.970; hierve entre los 65° y 70°. Rociando con él unos carbones encendidos produce vapores violeta sin arder. La luz lo descompone obscureciéndolo.

El éter enántico es un estereolado de los aceites producidos por la fermentación del hollejo de la uva, y se emplea en la fabricación de vinos artificiales.

Frac. 550.—Se refiere esta fracción á los extractos para tintorería, provenientes de maderas colorantes, como el palo de Campeche, de la India ó de Nicaragua, Brasil, Brasilete, Santa Marta, Fustete, Cuba, Guadalupe, Castaño, Lima y Quercitrón. En esta misma clasificación entran las materias colorantes extraídas de los líquenes y otros vegetales, ya

Frac. 550.—Continúa.

presenten en polvo ó ya en pasta, como la Orchilla, la Garancina ó Graneina, extraída de la Rubia, el extracto de Cártamo ó Cartamina, el extracto de Círcuma ó Curcumina, el extracto de Ancusa ó Aneusina, el extracto de Zumaque y demás extractos curtientes como el de Gambir.

Frac. 551.—El fósforo blanco se presenta en bastoncillos de color translúcido, opaco ó amarillento. Es muy blando y de olor aliáceo. Al contacto del aire humea hasta inflamarse, por lo cual se le conserva en botes llenos de agua. En la obscuridad emite una luz azulosa. Es muy soluble en el sulfuro de carbono y un poco en el éter, alcohol, bencina y cloroforno. El fósforo rojo ú amorfo es opaco, pulverulento, de color rojo obscuro violáceo, insoluble en el sulfuro de carbono, no es inflamable al contacto del aire, aunque sí lo es por los rayos del sol. El fósforo amorto no es venenoso ni fosforeseente.

Frac. 552.—Comprende esta fracción los fósforos de palito comunes y los llamados de seguridad, las cerillas fosfóricas de cera ó estearina, de cartón y de yesca, aun cuando la pasta esté perfumada.

Frac. 553.—El hiposulfito de sosa ó sulfito sulfurado de sosa es una sal incolora, cristalizada en prismas romboidales. Es inodora, insoluble en el alcohol y soluble en el agua, produciendo un descenso en su temperatura. Los ácidos clorhídrico y sulfúrico la descomponen, produciendo un precipitado de azufre y un desprendimiento de gas sulfuroso. Disuelve los cloruros de plata y de oro.

Frac. 554.—Comprende este fracción los jabones fabricados para uso exclusivamente medicinal y que contienen substancias medicamentosas ó antisépticas, como los de ácido carbólico, ácido salicílico, timol, de eucalipto, los sulfurados, los arsenicales, los de bicloruro de mercurio y los análogos. Los que tengan tales condiciones, están claramente comprendidos en esta fracción, aun cuando para los usos de tocador hayan sido adicionados de algún perfume; pero los que no tengan verdaderas propiedades medicinales, sino que sólo se empleen para suavizar ó blanquear el cutis, como los de glicerina, hiel, leche de almendras, lechuga, saxolina, etc., no se consideran como medicinales sino como jabones comunes, comprendidos en la clasificación que corresponda, según que tengan aroma ó no. No se consideran tampoco medicinales los jabones para lavar ó para maquinistas; aun cuando contengan bórax, alquitrán, etc.

Frac. 555.—Comprende esta fracción las levaduras ó fermentos de todas clases, ya sean líquidos, pastosos ó en polvo.

Frac. 556.—El carburo de calcio se presenta en formas irregulares de una substancia dura, de color negro ó gris negruzco. Tiene la propiedad de descomponer el agua á su contacto, formándose cal (*brida de calcio*), con desprendimiento de un carburo de hidrógeno llamado *acetileno*, muy combustible y de gran poder luminoso, cualidad que lo hace muy apreciado para el alumbrado. El carburo de calcio es muy alterable al contacto del aire húmedo, y en esas circunstancias produce un olor de ajo. Arrojando un fragmento de la misma substancia, de unos 4 ó 5 gramos de peso, en un vaso común que contenga la tercera parte de su volumen de agua, desprende inmediatamente un gas de olor aliáceo, y que arde con luz viva al acercársele una flama.

Frac. 556.—Se refiere á las láminas de vidrio para fotografía, sensibilizadas por medio de una delgada capa de gelatina y bromuro de plata. La extremada sensibilidad de estas placas hace necesario que su reconocimiento se

Frac. 556.—Continúa.

verifique con las precauciones consiguientes, para no alterarlas por la acción de la luz blanca. Los paquetes que las contienen sólo pueden ser abiertos á la luz de una lámpara cubierta por cristales rojos. En el mismo caso se hallan el papel y las películas sensibilizadas, que estén también comprendidos en esta fracción.

Frac. 558.—Comprende esta fracción todas las sales y óxidos, que no han sido gravados expresamente bajo otra clasificación.

Frac. 559.—El nitrato de potasa ó salitre se presenta comunmente en cristales prismáticos exaedros, incoloros, sin olor y de sabor fresco, ligeramente amargo. Es soluble en cuatro partes de agua fría, y en una tercera ó cuarta parte de su peso en agua hirviendo. Es insoluble en el alcohol puro. Su solución, tratada por el cloruro de platino, da un precipitado amarillo, insoluble en el alcohol.

Agitada fuertemente con una solución de ácido tártrico, da un precipitado blanco granuloso ó cristalino de bitartrato de potasa, soluble en el amoníaco.

El nitrato de sosa, denominado vulgarmente salitre de Chile ó salitre del Perú, es incoloro, cristaliza en prismas romboidales, casi cúbicos, inodoro, de sabor acre y frío, muy soluble, casi delicuescente.

Sus soluciones neutras y no muy extendidas, precipitan por el amoniato de potasa. No precipitan ni por el carbonato de amoníaco ni por el cloruro de platino.

Frac. 560.—El silicato de sosa, que se prepara fundiendo la sílice con la sosa cáustica, se presenta en masas vítreas ligeramente teñidas de verde ó azul, muy duras, sin olor, de sabor salino, solubles en el agua hirviendo. En estado líquido es espeso, como jarabe, casi incoloro, de una densidad mínima de 1.530. En este estado es muy soluble en el agua. Su solución tratada por ácido clorhídrico, da un precipitado gelatinoso, característico de la sílice.

El silicato de sosa posee los mismos caracteres que el de potasa, y se le denomina comunmente vidrio soluble. En estado líquido tiene una densidad de 1.320.

Frac. 561.—La sosa cáustica se presenta en estado amorfo, de color blanco y aun gris, fundida en placas gruesas de gran dureza. Su reacción es alcalina.

En estado líquido, como legía concentrada, tiene una densidad de 1.334.

La potasa cáustica se presenta fundida, de color blanco, inodora, de reacción muy alcalina. Cuando está muy purificada, se funde en moldes pequeños, que le dan la forma lenticular ó la de barras cilíndricas. Más impura se funde en placas gruesas. Saponifica los aceites vegetales y los cuerpos grasos. También se presenta en estado líquido, como legía concentrada, con una densidad de 1.075 hasta 1.334.

Frac. 562 y 563.—El sulfato de bióxido de cobre se presenta en gruesos cristales transparentes, de cristalización doblemente oblicua, de un hermoso color azul, inodoros, de sabor metálico, solubles en cuatro partes de agua fría, más solubles en agua hirviendo. Su solución de azul claro, extendida, toma un tinte de azul obscuro, agitada con el amoníaco. Precipita de sus soluciones en copos de color celeste, bajo la acción de la potasa cáustica. Agitada la solución ligeramente ácida con un alambre de hierro muy limpio, se cubre éste de una película de cobre metálico.

Vulgarmente se da al sulfato de cobre el nombre de Vitriolo azul.

Frac. 562 y 563.—Continúa.

El sulfato de protóxido de hierro se presenta en cristales romboidales, transparentes, de color verde mar. Por la acción prolongada del aire, se cubren en parte, de peróxido de hierro, de color amarillento oere. De sabor fuertemente estíptico, es soluble en su peso de agua fría y más soluble en el agua hirviendo. Tratada su solución por el ferrocianuro de potasa, produce un precipitado en copos azules, colorando el líquido en azul subido. Precipita, al estado metálico, las soluciones de nitrato de plata. Vulgarmente se da al sulfato de hierro el nombre de Vitriolo verde.

El sulfato de amoníaco se presenta en cristales exaedros, incoloros, de sabor amargo; soluble en su peso de agua hirviendo, y en mayor cantidad de agua fría. Sus soluciones tratadas por la potasa ó la sosa, producen abundantes vapores de olor amoniacal, los que á la aproximación de una varilla humedecida con ácido clorhídrico, se convierten en humo blanco, con lo cual queda determinada la presencia del amoníaco. Para determinar la presencia del ácido sulfúrico correspondiente al sulfato, se trata la solución por el cloruro de bario, que deberá producir un precipitado blanco de sulfato de barita.

Frac. 564.—El sulfato de magnesia, sal de Epsom ó sal de higuera, cristaliza en prismas romboidales derechos, incoloros, transparentes, de sabor amargo y salado. Su solución, tratada por el carbonato de amoníaco ó desosa, da un precipitado blanco de magnesia. Es soluble en agua.

El sulfato de sosa ó sal de Glauber, cristaliza en prismas romboidales oblicuos, de cuatro caras. Es soluble en agua, poco soluble en alcohol y casi nada soluble en agua á una temperatura inmediata á 0°. De su solución no precipita por el carbonato de sosa ni por el nitrato de plata.

Frac. 565.—Los sulfitos de sosa y de cal son las sales resultantes de la combinación del ácido sulfuroso con las bases indicadas. El sulfito neutro de sosa, de reacción ligeramente alcalina, cristaliza en prismas oblicuos. El bisulfito, que tiene reacción ácida, se presenta en cristales irregulares opacos. También se importa en solución concentrada. Se da á los sulfitos indicados el nombre de Antieloro, por emplearse en la industria para destruir el exceso de coloro resultante en las operaciones del blanqueo de fibras ó pastas.

Frac. 566.—El sulfuro de carbono ó carburo de azufre, es un líquido incoloro, volátil, de olor fuerte y repugnante, muy inflamable, insoluble en el agua y soluble en el alcohol y el éter. Disuelve las grasas, las resinas, el fósforo, el azufre, el yodo y el caucho. Es peligrosa su inhalación. Su densidad es de 1.260 á 1.270; hierve á 45° y sus vapores, mezclados con el aire, forman un gas detonante.

Frac. 568.—Comprende esta fracción los vinos que tienen en solución alguna substancia medicamentosa, como los de quina, de aceite de hígado de bacalao, de hierro, de peptona, etc., que no pueden emplearse como vinos de mesa.

Frac. 569 y 570.—Se entiende por aguardientes los líquidos alcohólicos, susceptibles de consumirse como bebidas.

La riqueza alcohólica de los aguardientes varía entre 38 y 65 grados centesimales, y aunque estos límites no son absolutos, para los efectos de la clasificación arancelaria, los aguardientes que tengan una proporción alcohólica que exceda de 65 grados centesimales, á la temperatura de 15° centígrados, se comprenderán en la frac. 525 de la Tarifa,

Frac. 569 y 570—Continúa.

que grava con la cuota de 80 centavos, kilo neto, el alcohol ó espíritu de vino.

Para la reducción al tipo de 15° centígrados, cuando la observación se haga á diversa temperatura, se recurrirá á las tablas de corrección, anexas al Reglamento publicado por la Secretaría de Hacienda el 10 de diciembre de 1892.

Frac. 572 y 573.—Comprende este fracción la sidra, las cervezas comunes de lúpulo y de jengibre, las cervezas concentradas llamadas impropriadamente "Extracto de Malto" y las bebidas gaseosas refrescantes. El verdadero "Extracto de Malto," conocido en el comercio con los nombres de "Extracto de Malto de Keplers," "Maltina," etc., se fabrica concentrando en el vacío el extracto acuoso del grano de cebada malteada; debe su valor á la presencia de la diastasa, la que no se encuentra en la cerveza concentrada. Estos extractos deben comprenderse en la fracción 547, como extractos medicinales, no especificados, por emplearse en medicina, ya sea solos ó mezclados con otras substancias, como kola, cocaína, aceite de hígado de bacalao, etc.

Frac. 574.—Esta fracción se refiere á los amargos diversos empleados como aperitivos ya sea en gotas, ya mezclados en mayor cantidad con otros líquidos. Tales son los Bitter Honduras, Hosteter, París, Secrestat, Quinea y todos sus semejantes.

Frac. 575.—Se reputan como licores todas las bebidas alcohólicas que bien por maceración ó destilación sobre semillas, cortezas, frutas ó plantas aromáticas, ó por simple disolución de sus aceites esenciales, tienen el aroma de aquellos vegetales, á la vez que un sabor muy dulce, debido á una cantidad de jarabe que entra en su preparación.

La sola presencia del principio aromático, sin la adición de jarabe, no basta para reputar un caldo como licor. Á su vez, la sola presencia de un jarabe en un caldo no basta para que éste se considere como licor: de modo que los vinos dulces denominados generalmente "Vino de licor," á pesar de estar compuestos con jarabes ó azúcar más ó menos mascabado, se consideran solamente como vinos.

Frac. 578 y 579.—Los vinos á que esta fracción se refiere son los vinos de mesa, cuando sean blancos, tintos, secos ó dulces, con excepción de los espumosos, aun cuando estén adicionados con vegetales aromáticos, como sucede con el vino llamado "Vermouth."

Los vinos puros, sin más adición que un poco de tanino, como los de "San Rafael," de "Bagnols St. Jean" y semejantes, se consideran como vinos naturales ó de mesa; y sólo aquellos que estén adicionados con substancias medicinales que los hagan improprios para emplearse en la mesa como vino común, serán los que se consideren como verdaderos vinos medicinales. Los vinos adicionados de quina entran en la clasificación de "Bitter."

No admitirán libras de derechos las muestras de vinos, aguardientes ó licores, cuando vengan en envases cuya capacidad no sea mayor de 40 centímetros, ni el peso del líquido contenido sea mayor de 400 gramos; pero siempre que el peso neto ó el volumen total de las muestras procedentes de un solo remitente para un solo consignatario, no exceda de 5 kilogramos ó de 5 litros.

Frac. 581.—Esta fracción se refiere á la pulcería que no puede utilizarse sino como materia para fabricación; á la pasta de fibras vegetales para el mismo objeto, aun cuando se presente en láminas, siempre que no estén teñidas y que tengan perforaciones ó trechos que no excedan de 10 cen-

Frac. 581.—Continúa.

metros. Las pastas teñidas, aun cuando estén perforadas, y las del color natural de la pasta cuando no lo estén y el importador no consienta en que se hagan á su costa las incisiones que exige la fracción 581, causarán derechos de importación como cartones, según el peso del metro cuadrado.

Sólo podrán admitirse sin perforaciones las marquetas de pasta de celulosa que no puedan tener más aplicación que la de pasta para ser desleída.

Frac. 582 á 589.—Las propiedades características de los papeles y cartones para la imposición de las cnotas fijadas por la Tarifa son bien sencillas: 1º el color; 2º el peso del metro cuadrado; 3º la proporción de pasta mecánica de madera contenida en los papeles blancos de las fracciones 583 y 584.

Para reconocer la presencia y la proporción de la pasta mecánica de madera contenida en un papel, se pondrá en él una gota de fluoroglucina, y según la mayor ó menor intensidad de la coloración rosa que tome el papel que se examine, se determinará el tanto por ciento de pasta mecánica de madera que contenga, comparando dicha coloración con las típicas que tendrán las aduanas en vista de análisis cualitativos y cuantitativos que se practicarán al efecto.

Frac. 590.—Se especifican en ella los anuncios sobre papel ó cartón, de todas clases, cuando no tengan marco. Por anuncio debe entenderse todo papel ó cartón grabado, impreso ó litografiado á uno ó varios colores, con figuras, paisajes, dibujos de fantasía, vistas de edificios, etc., siempre que su objeto exclusivo sea dar á conocer ó recomendar un producto, la dirección de un establecimiento ó fábrica, ó comunicar al público de otros sobre cualquier asunto especial.

Los catálogos y los anuncios en forma de folletos se considerarán libros impresos y no causarán derechos de importación. Los itinerarios de líneas de vapores y ferrocarriles, aun cuando tengan anuncios, no se calificarán como tales, sino como impresos exentos de derechos.

Los anuncios con varillas de metal ó de madera en una ó en dos orillas, se gravarán según la materia que domine en peso, no tomándose en consideración dichas varillas cuando pese más el papel ó cartón en que figuren los anuncios.

Los anuncios con marcos causarán los derechos que correspondan según la materia y clase de los marcos.

Los anuncios sobre láminas de vidrio, metal, madera, etc., ó sobre artefactos de diversas materias, se gravarán como correspondiera á las láminas ó á los artefactos, conforme á la Tarifa.

No se reputarán anuncios las etiquetas ó marbetes, aun cuando tengan rótulos ó direcciones, ni los emblemas ó miembros puestos en papeles que puedan servir para documentos, cartas ó recados.

Frac. 591.—Esta fracción comprende las serpentinas, el papel cortado en tiras para filitear, para cigarrillos y para aparatos telegráficos; las tiras de papel realzado, llamadas comúnmente *perlas*, *divididas* ó *platinadas* y, en general, las tiras de papel de todas clases cuando el ancho no exceda de 5 centímetros, aun cuando estén enladas ó realzadas.

Frac. 592.—Se refiere esta fracción al papel cortado para documentos, cartas, espaldas, facturas, etc., cuando alguno de sus lados sea menor de 45 centímetros, pues cuando estos papeles tengan todos sus lados de 45 centímetros ó más, se gravarán según la clase y el peso del metro cuadrado, con-

Frac. 592.—Continúa.

forme á las fracciones 582 á 589 de la Tarifa. El papel de luto y las esquelas mortuorias quedan comprendidos en esta fracción.

Las mareas de agua que debe tener el papel para ser comprendido en esta fracción, han de darle carácter de exclusividad para su uso, y consistir, por lo mismo, en los nombres de la persona ó negociación que lo emplee. El papel que sólo tenga marcas de agua que constituyan distintivo de fabricación, queda excluido de la fracción 592.

Frac. 593.—En esta fracción se comprenden los billetes impresos, grabados ó litografiados para loterías, rifas, espectáculos ó ferrocarriles; los esqueletos para documentos con claros para escribir en ellos; los papeles con monograma, membrete ó encabezamiento; el papel grabado, litografiado ó impreso para envolturas ó etiquetas; las tarjetas con nombre ó dirección, etc.

En esta especificación no deben considerarse los papeles que sólo tengan una letra, flor ó figura impresa, litografiada ó grabada, los cuales se comprenderán en la fracción 592.

Frac. 594, 595 y 596.—La fracción 594 se refiere á los papeles de lustre, jaspeados, pintados y realzados en todo ó en parte, y á los papeles para tapizar cuando no estén bronceados, dorados, ni plateados.

Los papeles de tapiz con mica y los aterciopelados quedan comprendidos en esta fracción.

El papel de lustre está cubierto por una de sus caras con una capa de blanco de plomo ú otro color perfectamente pulimentado. Se emplea en la encuadernación y en otros usos, como envolturas de confites ó cápsulas para botellas de medicamentos.

El papel pintado lo está por una cara y se emplea en la encuadernación. Para los efectos del gravamen no importa que esté pintado ó realzado imitando grano, tejido, piel ó cualquier otro dibujo. Se comprende en esta fracción el papel llamado "couché" que está cubierto por una ó por sus dos caras con una capa de silicato de magnesia, de caolín ó de otra substancia análoga, presentando una superficie ya mate, ya brillante, pero siempre suave al tacto y muy lisa y uniforme, circunstancia indispensable para su uso, pues se emplea en la impresión de grabados y trabajos finos de tipografía. Frotando este papel con un dedo humedecido en agua se desprende la capa de la substancia agregada y se descubre la superficie del papel así preparado.

La fracción 595 comprende los papeles de que trata esta nota cuando estén dorados, bronceados ó plateados en parte ó en toda su superficie.

La fracción 596 comprende los papeles de fantasía, generalmente para tapizar, combinados con tela, con seda, ó con cualquiera otra materia, que no sea el polvo del aterciopelado mate ni la mica, y comprende también los varios papeles que tienen figuras ó paisajes para decorar los muros, adhiriéndolos como el papel de tapiz común.

Frac. 597.—La cuota de esta fracción corresponde á todos los artefactos de papel ó cartón, no especificados especialmente, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino, piel ni tela que contenga seda.

Frac. 598.—Las cartas á que esta fracción se refiere, deben poseer las condiciones científicas que se exigen para ser consideradas como una exacta reproducción de la superficie del globo ó de cualquiera de sus partes, señalando las formas, dimensiones y situación de las montañas, ríos, mares, ciudades, corrientes, rocas, sondeos, alturas, meridianos, grados, escalas, etc., según se trate de cartas geográficas, náuticas ó topográficas.

Frac. 598.—Continúa.

Pueden estas cartas estar provistas de varillas en su parte superior ó inferior, y estar enlienzadas y barnizadas. Aun cuando tengan orlas, anuncios ó grabados alrededor, si la carta tiene las condiciones exigidas y figura como parte principal de la estampa, se considera como comprendida en esta fracción.

También se refiere esta fracción á las hojas impresas, grabadas ó litografiadas con abecedarios, sentencias, colecciones de figuras geométricas, de historia natural y demás que se emplean en las escuelas para la enseñanza. Pueden estas hojas traer sus varillas como las cartas geográficas; pero no marcos completos, pues en este caso tendrían que ser gravadas como correspondiese al marco.

Frac. 599.—Esta fracción se refiere á los grabados y litografías en hojas sueltas y á las pinturas de todas clases sobre papel cartón, lienzo, láminas de metal ordinario, vidrio ó pasta, sueltas ó con marcos que no sean de metal fino.

Los cuadros con pinturas que tengan como accesorio un espejo, se considerarán comprendidos en esta fracción.

No se comprenderán en esta clasificación los cuadros murales para la enseñanza cuando no tengan marco, las calcomanías, los modelos ó colecciones de indumentaria, las láminas propias para juegos de niños, incluyendo las divididas en secciones para recortar y construir, ni las figuras recortadas, caladas ó realizadas que son impropias para colocarse en un marco y que deben clasificarse como artefactos de papel ó cartón, pues por estampas ó pinturas sólo deben considerarse las láminas lisas impresas, grabadas ó litografiadas, y las oleografías sobre hojas de papel ó cartón apropiadas para colocarse en marcos y formar cuadros.

Frac. 606.—Se refiere á los gasógenos de hierro portátiles para extinguir incendios y cuyas cargas consisten en paquetes de carbonato y frascos de ácido sulfúrico.

Frac. 607.—Se refiere esta fracción á los diversos aparatos denominados Hectógrafos Copígrafos, Cromógrafos, Autocopistas, Mimeógrafos y demás análogos, propios para reproducir manuscritos en escritorios ú oficinas.

Frac. 609.—Los instrumentos para las ciencias son todos aquellos cuyo empleo más ó menos facultativo, es exclusivo al estudio ó la práctica de alguna ciencia. En este caso se hallan los instrumentos que usan el cirujano, el ingeniero, el físico y el químico. También se comprenden en esta fracción los instrumentos que, aunque de uso común, sólo están afectos á la aplicación de determinados principios científicos y á observaciones del mismo género, como los areómetros, termómetros, barómetros, etc. Véase la regla VI para la aplicación de la Tarifa.

Frac. 610.—Esta fracción considera juguetes de cuerda ú los que tienen llave y cuerda de acero, llamada movimiento de reloj; pero no comprende aquellos juguetes cuyo movimiento está producido por el impulso dado por un hilo ó cordel, por la torsión de resortes de hule ó por presión atmosférica.

Frac. 611.—Se refiere esta fracción á las lámparas para luz eléctrica de arco, incandescencia al aire libre ú otro sistema que no sea el de las bombillas comprendidas en la fracción 608. Los globos de vidrio para abrigar las lámparas de que se trata, ó amortiguar el brillo de la luz, no se comprenden en esta fracción y deben causar derechos como vidrio labrado, según su clase.

Frac. 612.—Comprende esta fracción las máquinas y aparatos, no especificados, de todas clases, para la agricultura, la minería, la industria ó las artes.

Por máquina debe entenderse un conjunto de piezas que, combinadas para producir ó transmitir una fuerza ó para hacer cualquiera otra operación mecánica, funcione siempre por movimientos regulares y periódicos.

Las máquinas ó aparatos que no se destinen á la industria, la agricultura, la minería ó las artes, no se comprenden en esta fracción y deben gravarse según su materia y clase. En este caso se encuentran las máquinas para escribir y para calcular y, en general, todos los aparatos y maquinillas para uso doméstico.

Las herramientas mecánicas, siempre que funcionen con movimientos regulares y periódicos, se comprenderán en esta fracción; las que no se encuentren en estas condiciones, causan la cuota que establece la fracción 685.

Las partes sueltas y piezas de refacción para máquinas comprendidas en la fracción 612, son todas aquellas que por su forma y condiciones no pueden tener otra aplicación que como parte de una máquina, pues cuando sean susceptibles de utilizarse en otro objeto, como puede hacerse con las llaves, válvulas, tubos, láminas, telas metálicas, pernos, tornillos, etc., quedan sujetas al pago de los derechos que les fija la Tarifa, aunque prueben los importadores que van á aprovecharse en alguna máquina.

Frac. 618 y 619.—Los relojes chapados de oro á que esta fracción se refiere, son los que tienen la caja formada por una lámina de metal ordinario, cubierta por una ó dos planchas de oro, que la protegen contra la acción de los ácidos.

Frac. 621.—Esta fracción comprende los relojes para bolsillo, de cualquiera materia que no sea oro ni metal ordinario, chapado de oro; entrando por consiguiente en esta clasificación los relojes de plata aunque estén dorados, y los de metal ordinario dorado ó plateado. Se entiende por dorado, la capa de oro que por medios galvánicos ó de amalgamación se aplica sobre el metal. La capa es en estos casos muy ligera y no resiste la acción del ácido nítrico, que en frío ataca en pocos segundos el metal cubierto por el oro, á través de los poros de éste.

Frac. 623 y 624.—Estas fracciones se refieren á los vehículos de todas clases, no especificados, para el comercio, la agricultura y el transporte de mercancías. Los carros, carretas y carretones, con muelles ó sin ellos, con caja ó sin ella (como los que se emplean en la conducción de troncos de árbol, rieles, etc.); los repartidores de mercancías en las poblaciones, cerrados ó abiertos, de caja sólida ó ligera, con cristales ó sin ellos, y, en general, todos los vehículos cuyo destino principal sea la conducción de objetos, se comprenden en estas fracciones, según su peso.

Frac. 625.—Esta fracción se refiere á las carretillas de hierro ó madera de una sola rueda que se emplean para el transporte de tierra, arena y materiales de construcción en las minas y en las obras de terracería, explotación, albañilería, etc., y á las carretillas de dos ó más ruedas, de construcción fuerte y burda, que se emplean para el transporte de mercancías en el interior de los almacenes, en los andenes de los ferrocarriles, en los muelles de los puertos, etc. El carácter distintivo de las carretillas de dos ó más ruedas de que se viene hablando, es que estas últimas son de hierro fundido y de poco diámetro relativamente, y no consi-

Frac. 625—Continúa.

tituyen, en manera alguna, un trabajo de carrocería. Los vehículos que no reúnan estas condiciones no se comprenden en esta fracción, y están gravados con la cuota que corresponda á su materia y clase.

Frac. 626.—Esta fracción exceptúa de derechos únicamente el material rodante destinado á las vías férreas abiertas al servicio público para la conducción de pasajeros y mercancías, sirviendo de base, para esta calificación, el ancho de los *trucks* que deberá corresponder á una vía que no sea menor de 914 milímetros. Los vehículos que tengan un ancho menor, se comprenderán en la fracción 625.

Los carros-tanques destinados al transporte de líquidos ó grasas en las vías férreas, se comprenden en esta fracción. Se entiende por partes sueltas y piezas de refacción para carros de ferrocarril, las que formen parte de ellos y que no puedan tener otra aplicación, como ruedas, ejes, topes, resortes, etc. Las que pueden utilizarse en otro objeto, pagarán los derechos correspondientes, aun cuando se compruebe que se importan para aplicarse á carros de ferrocarril.

Frac. 627 á 629.—Las fracciones 627, 628 y 629 se refieren á los carruajes propiamente dichos, no especificados, que sirven exclusivamente para la conducción de personas, como ómnibus, diligencias, guynines, berlins, coupés, cañalés, factones, carretelas, victorias, buggies, sulkeys, duquesas, dogeruts, tlbarris, vis-á-vis, trois-quarts, rocky-wny, landós, hundsone, etc.; siendo condición precisa, para caracterizarlos, que no sean apropiados para conducir mercancías. La circunstancia de que haya lugares destinados á los equipajes en las diligencias, ómnibus y guynines, no alterará la clasificación de carruajes para conducir personas exclusivamente.

Frac. 630, 631 y 632.—Por carruajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, se entiende aquellos carruajes cuyos maderas no estén pintadas ni barnizadas, y cuyos cojines carezcan de forro de paño, piel, hule, etc., de manera que no estén concluidos y necesiten una mano de obra para pintarlos, barnizarlos y vestirlos, y sin la cual no pueda hacerse uso de ellos como tales carruajes.

Frac. 642 y 645.—La pólvora para minas, comprendida en esta fracción, ha de ser de granos que midan de tres milímetros en adelante. Cuando la pólvora para minas se importe mezclada con granos que tengan menos de tres milímetros, se aplicará al conjunto la cuota correspondiente á la pólvora que no sea para minas.

Conforme al decreto de 21 de febrero de 1905, las pólvoras negras comunes para minas, pirotecnia ó caza, elaboradas únicamente con carbón, azufre y nitrato de sosa ó de potasa, sin adición de otras substancias químicas, están exceptuadas del impuesto interior de consumo sobre explosivos industriales.

Las aduanas tienen la obligación de tomar muestras y remitirlas á la Dirección del ramo, en todos los casos de importación de pólvora declarada como exenta del impuesto interior de consumo.

Entre los explosivos que causan este impuesto, los más conocidos son los siguientes:

Con base de nitroglicerina:

Dinamita, Pólvora Gigante, Pólvora Mica, Pólvora Atlas, Pólvora Judson, Forcita, Cordita, Pólvora Suiza Normal, Pólvora Leonard, Balistita, Nitrogrenetina y Dinamita-gelatina.

Con base de nitrocelulosa:

Pólvora Dupont, Indurita y Plastomenita.

Frac. 642 y 645.—Continúa.

Con base de ácido pícrico ó pleratos, como la Melinita y probablemente la Lydita.

Los explosivos Sprengel, cuyos componentes se importan separadamente, son:

Amonita: de Nitronaftalina y Nitrato de amoníaco.

Belita, Securita y Roburita: de Dinitro-cloro-bencina y nitrato de amoníaco.

Romita: de nitronaftalina, parafina, clorato de potasa y nitrato de amoníaco.

Rack-a-Rock: de clorato de potasa y nitrobenzina.

Hellhofita: de nitro y dinitrobenzina y ácido nítrico.

Panclastita: bisulfuro de carbono y peróxido de azoe líquido.

Los fulminatos de plata ó de mercurio (transportados en suspensión en agua).

Frac. 647.—Los aceites lubricantes son, por lo común, aceites minerales pesados é impuros unas veces, clarificados otras, y las más, ricos en parafina ó mezclados con grasas animales ú oleña. Los menos purificados tienen un color rojizo, reflejo verdoso, y su densidad no es mayor de 0.920°. Los aceites dorados y parafinados son de color amarillo limpio, reflejo verdoso, y su densidad no es menor de 0.898°. Son impropios para el alumbrado. También comprende esta fracción, las grasas adicionadas de plombagina, y que como el llamado sebo de Frazer, se emplean para lubricar los ejes de los carros. Las grasas animales y los aceites vegetales no se consideran comprendidos en esta fracción.

Frac. 652.—El celuloide es una pasta formada por la combinación del alenfor y la piroxilina. Se imita con ella la gutapercha, el ámbar, el hueso, el cuerey el marfil. Su olor es el del alenfor y arde con rapidez.

Frac. 653.—Esta fracción comprende las hojas sueltas, cédices, pétalos y demás partes sueltas para la fabricación de flores artificiales, siempre que dichas partes no estén espeleciadas en la Tarifa ó Vocabulario. Los tubos de gutapercha, teñidos ó plutados para tallos de flores, entran en esta fracción; pero no los alambros forrados ó sin forrar, ni el mango natural aun cuando esté teñido.

Frac. 689.—En esta fracción se comprenden las colecciones que única y exclusivamente se destinan á facilitar la enseñanza, poniendo á la vista de los educandos representaciones fieles de los objetos que se desea enseñar. Son variadísimas estas colecciones; pero siempre tienen explicaciones que indican claramente el empleo que van á dárseles, y esta circunstancia permite distinguir las de otros artefactos para los niños, que constituyen verdaderos juguetes y que deben enmar sus derechos como artefactos.

Entre estos últimos tenemos las cajitas de cartón que contienen una muñeca y diversos vestidos; los surtidos de cartones perforados con dibujos para llenar éstos con estambre, las tiras de papel de lustre de diversos colores que usan los niños para entrelazarlas, los cartones de relieve con figuras ó dibujos y cortes especiales para formar repisas ú otros objetos, etc., pues todos estos artículos son de diversión, no estando combinados, como no lo están, para iniciar y desarrollar hasta el punto necesario, por medio de un procedimiento metódico, la enseñanza de cosas útiles.

Las verdaderas colecciones vienen generalmente acompañadas de folletos instructivos para ilustrar el criterio del profesor y facilitar al alumno el desarrollo del programa formado por el autor de la colección.

- Frac. 674.—Se refiere esta fracción á las cuerdas de tripa ó tendones para instrumentos de música y á las de alambre de metal que tengan entorchados.
- Frac. 690.—Se entiende por partes sueltas y piezas de refacción de inodoros y mingitorios las que no puedan tener otra aplicación. Las que se importen sueltas y puedan utilizarse en otro objeto, como llaves, flotadores, etc., causarán sus derechos conforme á las fracciones de la Tarifa que les correspondan.

Frac. 700.—Los estuches son cajas con las compartimientos necesarios para colocar ordenadamente uno ó varios objetos. Los estuches sin avfios se calificarán como artefactos, según su materia y clase.

Los neceseres son estuches con avfios para costura ó tocador, y son éstos los únicos que se gravarán por la fracción 700. Los demás estuches con avfios (que no sean para costura ó tocador), causarán separadamente las cuotas que correspondan al estuche y á los avfios; pero si los importadores no los declaran con la debida separación, se impondrá la cuota mayor de las que señale la Tarifa al estuche ó á los avfios.

Cuando los estuches con avfios para costura ó tocador tengan adornos de metal fino, y los avfios no, ó vice versa, y no se hubieren declarado con la debida separación, se aplicará al conjunto la cuota que señala la fracción 651.

Frac. 681.—Se refiere esta fracción á los fondos ó forros interiores de papel, tela ú otra materia con que se cubre la parte interior de la copa de los sombreros; pero no comprende las tiras de cuero ó hule, las cubiertas de tela ahulada, ni las cubiertas de papel en que se envuelven ó empucan los sombreros.

Frac. 683.—Comprende esta fracción las fundas para sombrillas ó paraguas, cualquiera que sea la materia de que estén formadas, aun cuando tengan casquillos de metal que no sea oro, plata ó platino.

Frac. 694.—Comprende esta fracción las diversas láminas de asbesto, cartón, estopa, silbentos y otros componentes, y que son impermeables las unas, incombustibles las otras, pero todas destinadas á cubrir los techos de edificios.

Frac. 695.—Aunque el tipo de estas lámparas es el presentado por Davy, una multitud de modificaciones han venido introduciéndose. Los sistemas más conocidos se dividen en dos clasificaciones, según el principio en que se basan. En unas, la llama está envuelta por una fina tela de alambre. Si á través de ella penetra en la lámpara alguna porción de gases en mezcla explosiva, ésta tiene lugar sólo en el espacio interior limitado por la tela metálica, sin comunicar el fuego al exterior y causando la extinción de la luz. En otras, la luz se produce por una corriente eléctrica dentro de un tubo ó bombilla, llena de gas extremadamente rarefado. La ruptura de la bombilla produce la instantánea extinción de la luz. Esta fracción comprende todas las lámparas para mineros, ya sean de seguridad contra el grisú, ó bien comunes para casco ó para roca.

Frac. 697.—Esta fracción comprende los tipos, viñetas, prensas y demás útiles para imprenta y litografía. Como útiles se entienden las ramas, los rodillos y sus ejes, los moldes para fundir cilindros, las prensas para sacar pruebas, las galeras, componedores y volantas de madera ó metal, los cortadores de plecas, las brozas para lavar tipos y los cepillos de madera y cerda para sacar pruebas, las mesas para formación y sus cubiertas de hierro ó mármol, las coronas para cajas de tipos y los peñazos de madera ó hierro.

Las piedras litográficas y sus rodillos de cuero están comprendidos en esta fracción, así como los clisés y la pasta de cola para rodillos.

No se consideran comprendidos en esta fracción los barnices, polvos

Frac. 607.—Continúa.

para broncear, acetos, pinceles, esponjas y demás efectos que, aunque de uso en la imprenta y la litografía, están especificados en la Tarifa de esta Ordenanza, por tener otras distintas aplicaciones.

Frac. 609.—Esta fracción comprende las mesas de lilar sin incluir el paño, bolas, tizas, tapetas ni demás accesorios, que debieran declararse por separado. Del mismo modo podrán declararse las pizarras cuando vengan empacadas separadamente.

Frac. 702.—Esta fracción comprende, bajo la denominación de perfumería, todos los productos y aceites para uso de tocador; las aguas aromáticas esencias, como Agua Florida, de Colonia y semejantes, las opifinas y aguas dentíficas; las lociones, acetos, pomadas y cosméticos para el cabello; los extractos perfumados para el perfume; los vinagres perfumados, cremas, polvos y acetos para el cutis y depilatorios para tocador. Los jabones perfumados se comprenden en la fracción 602.

Frac. 703.—Esta fracción comprende, bajo la denominación de plantas artificiales, las que sean propias para ser colocadas en nubes ó jarrones, é impropias, por lo tanto, para usarse como flores artificiales en vestidos, pañuelos, sombreros ó otros adornos.

Frac. 704.—La ropa hecha de tela aludada á que esta fracción se refiere es la hecha con telas en las cuales aparece una capa de lulo en la superficie. Las piezas de vestir hechas con telas de lulo ó de algodón en las que no aparece el lulo, aun cuando tengan alguna capa impermeable en el interior, se gravarán como ropa hecha de tela de lulo ó de algodón.

Frac. 711.—En esta fracción se comprenden todas las telas aludadas para todos usos, siempre que una de sus caras ó ambas estén cubiertas con lulo ó barniz de lulo, como los que se emplean para cubrir mesas y pisos, y las telas aludadas para ropa de cama y para piezas de vestir.

Frac. 712.—Esta fracción excluye de la cuota de 22 centavos los postes para armar las tendas de campaña, porque si dichos postes y estacas son de madera toscamente labrada, aun cuando tengan cascillos, ganchos y pivotes de metal; pero si los postes están finamente labrados con molduras torneadas ó otro adorno, deberán causar el derecho que les corresponde como artefactos.

Frac. 468.—Esta fracción se refiere á la tela de seda, expresamente tejida para tamizar harina en los molinos de trigo. El enlace de los hilos es en estas telas tan característico, que no puede confundirse con el de las telas comunes de seda para otros usos. Desde las que se designan con el núm. 0000 ó de 18 hilos, porque éstos entran en el tamaño de una pulgada inglesa, hasta el núm. 13, en el que entran 130 hilos en la misma pulgada, se observa que los hilos del pie ó urdimbre están pareados y abrazan cada uno de los hilos de la trama, de manera que éstos se hallan aprisionados por encima y por debajo, con cada uno de los que forman el pareado de la urdimbre, los cuales van cruzándose ya á la derecha, ya á la izquierda, entre cada uno de los hilos de la trama, de lo que resulta que es siempre uno mismo de los hilos pareados del pie el que se halla abrazando sucesivamente por encima todos los hilos de la trama, á la vez que el otro pareado los abraza siempre por debajo.

En los tamicos más finos, desde el núm. 14 de 139 hilos, hasta el núm. 17 de 163 hilos, el pie ó urdimbre está formado alternativamente por hilos pareados é hilos simples.

ADVERTENCIA.—Las notas explicativas que anteceden no son absolutas, y la Secretaría de Hacienda podrá ampliarlas ó modificarlas, conforme á los progresos científicos, ó según lo exijan las necesidades del servicio.

PERÚ.

PRODUCTO DE LAS MINAS EN 1904.

Los datos estadísticos del producto de minas del Perú correspondientes al año de 1904, que constituyen un suplemento á los ya publicados en el Boletín Mensual de Noviembre, y que se tomaron del vigésimo cuarto informe anual del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas Peruanos, proporcionan las siguientes cifras que representan el producto de minerales y metales de las minas de la República en 1904, comparado con el del año anterior:

	1904.	1903.
Carbón	toneladas métricas	12,929
Piedra bituminosa	id.	10,000
Coke	id.	1,000
Petróleo crudo	id.	87,070
Petróleo refinado	id.	48,191
Ganadillo	id.	110
Benditas	id.	50
Residuos	toneladas métricas	4,000
Plomo	id.	1,362
Cobalto	id.	9,407
Plata	kilogramos	170,801
Oro	id.	1,078
Borax	toneladas métricas	2,400
Sal	id.	17,667
Azúfre	id.	21

La producción que se acaba de citar se valúa en \$6,662,910, oro americano.

URUGUAY.

RENTA DE ADUANAS EN SEPTIEMBRE DE 1905.

La renta de aduanas de la República del Uruguay durante el mes de septiembre de 1905, ascendió á \$1,220,597, siendo así que las cifras correspondientes al mismo mes en los cinco años anteriores fueron las siguientes:

1904	\$885,706
1903	1,011,548
1902	906,967
1901	783,674
1900	733,454

Los ingresos de aduana durante los ocho primeros meses del año, muestran un aumento de \$1,828,995, comparados con los del período correspondiente en 1904.

PRESUPUESTO DE 1906.

El presupuesto uruguayo, tal como lo ha aprobado el Congreso de la República, autoriza el desembolso de \$24,119,659 en oro y \$123,673,352 en papel moneda.

DELIBERACIONES DE LA COMISIÓN PERMANENTE SOBRE EL AZÚCAR.

El "Board of Trade Journal" de Londres, correspondiente al 9 de noviembre de 1905, anuncia que la sesión del otoño de la Comisión Permanente con arreglo á la Convención de Primas al Azúcar se celebró en Bruselas el 23 de octubre y continuó varios días.

Se examinó la legislación de los siguientes países: Brasil, Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay, Panamá, las Filipinas y Nicaragua.

El estudio de las leyes azucareras del Brazil se aplazó para tomarse en consideración en la próxima sesión que la Comisión ha de celebrar en marzo de 1906, á fin de poder hacer nuevas investigaciones.

Se suprimieron los derechos de compensación fijados previamente, tales como se aplican al azúcar procedente de Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay y las Filipinas.

La Comisión acordó que existía una prima en Nicaragua, y se dejaron vigentes los derechos de compensación que anteriormente se fijaron y que deben aplicarse al azúcar de Nicaragua.

Se acordó que, en el caso de Panamá, no se requerían derechos de compensación.

COMUNICACIÓN POR VAPORES ENTRE EL JAPÓN Y LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

Según un informe del Cónsul-General Alemán en Yokohama, la Compañía de Vapores Oriental ha organizado una línea de vapores que han de hacer la travesía entre el Japón y la América del Sur. Dicha Compañía ha enviado dos vapores fletados de 4,000 toneladas cada uno, que han de hacer la travesía entre Hongkong, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Callao é Iquique. Dichos vapores han de conducir braceros etíopes y artículos orientales á Sud América, y en el viaje de retorno llevarán salitre de Chile, y algodón y lana especialmente del Perú. No cabe duda de que los japoneses con el tiempo están destinados á tener un gran comercio con Sud América. Si las subvenciones aseguran la existencia de dichas líneas hasta que el comercio se desarrolle lo bastante para poner la Compañía de vapores en tales condiciones que no necesite de subvención, no cabe duda de que le concederán dichas subvenciones.

Tampoco cabe duda de que el Perú está interesado en el comercio del Pacífico, como también lo está Chile, el Japón y la China. Nadie que haya observado cuidadosamente la obra del Japon en estos últimos años, se sorprenderá al verle solicitar y obtener una buena parte del comercio de la América del Sur. Es muy natural que el Japón haga este esfuerzo, pues la América del Sur tiene muchos artículos que el Japón y la China necesitan. Por otra parte, la América del Sur puede usar muchos productos japoneses y chinos.

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OF THE

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International Union of American Republics.

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No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, December 1, 1905.

The Secretary of State, Chairman, and Members of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics.

GENTLEMEN: Hon. W. W. ROCKHILL, my predecessor in this office, submitted to you on December 1, 1904, his final report of the operations of this Bureau. I assumed charge of the office on the 5th of April, 1905, and have the honor to submit the following report on the operations of the Bureau during the past year.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, are as follows:

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Annual appropriation of the United States, 1905.....		\$36,000.00
Balance from receipts from sales, rents, etc., July 1, 1904...	\$10,282.43	
Amount received from Latin American States on account of quotas for various years	\$18,376.22	
From sale of publications	800.00	
	<u>19,176.22</u>	
		<u>29,458.65</u>
Total receipts		65,458.65

EXPENDITURES.

From annual appropriation, 1905.....	35,679.54	
Amount required to meet outstanding bill not yet presented for payment (map of Brazil)....	320.46	
	<u>36,000.00</u>	
From receipts from sales, rents, etc.....		<u>16,910.18</u>
		52,910.18
Balance July 1, 1905.....		12,548.47
		1625

It is gratifying to note the large credit balance at the end of this fiscal year, which has been occasioned, as was the case in 1904, by the payment of quotas which had been in arrears for several years.

Detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

	From annual appropriation, 1905.	From receipts from sales, rents, etc.	Total.
Compensation	\$29,100.01	\$2,962.20	\$32,062.21
Rent	2,116.67	166.66	2,283.33
Stationery	16.75	654.89	671.64
Library	43.81	764.75	808.56
Postage	51.00	356.10	407.10
Furniture		244.94	244.94
Printing	3,787.35	7,810.20	11,597.55
Amount required to meet outstanding bill not yet presented for payment (map of Brazil)	320.46		320.46
Miscellaneous	563.95	3,950.44	4,514.39
Total	36,000.00	16,910.18	52,910.18

Account of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Total amount of bills rendered for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 . . .	\$10,248.00
Paid from receipts from sales, rents, etc., during fiscal year 1905 . . .	\$7,048.00
Paid from annual appropriation, 1905	3,200.00
	10,248.00

This amount covers the cost of the regular issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, the Spanish and English editions of the work on "Patent and Trade-mark Laws of Latin America," and the handbooks of Honduras, Venezuela, Mexico, and Bolivia.

The following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, is herewith submitted:

Estimated receipts:

Annual appropriation of the United States	\$36,000.00
Contributions from Latin-American Republics	15,784.96
Sale of publications	1,200.00
Total	52,984.96

Estimated expenditures at present ratio:

Pay roll	\$33,000
Rent	2,200
Printing	12,000
Stationery and furniture	900
Library	1,300
Postage	400
Miscellaneous	2,500
	52,300.00
Balance	684.96

PUBLICATIONS.

During the past year the Bureau has published a "Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, and Maps relating to Bolivia" in the Columbus Memorial Library. Similar catalogues relating to Cuba.

the Dominican Republic, and Haiti have been completed, the catalogue of Cuba being in press.

A "Handbook of the Republic of Cuba," prepared by Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Minister of Cuba at Washington, is now in the hands of the printer.

The publication of the "Compilation of the Political Constitutions of the Independent Nations of the New World, with Short Historical Notes and Various Appendixes," which was referred to by my predecessor in his last report, has been unavoidably delayed, in order that recent amendments made in the Constitutions of several of the Republics might be incorporated in it. The first volume of the work will be issued in January next.

The manuscript of the "Comparative Study of the Spanish Code of Commerce and the Commercial Laws of America" has been completed, and is now being submitted to the individual members of the International Union for such remarks as they may see fit to make upon the work so far as it concerns their country.

Owing to lack of data, which up to the present time the Bureau has been unable to obtain, it has been impossible to complete several important handbooks which the Bureau has had in course of preparation during the past year.

The twenty-first volume of the MONTHLY BULLETIN is now being published. Ten thousand five hundred copies are issued in each edition, 10,200 of which are distributed throughout the various countries of the International Union.

LIBRARY.

It is believed that the Columbus Memorial Library is the most important of its kind to be found anywhere. It is very desirable that copies of every official publication of the Latin-American countries should be filed therein. From time to time notices will be sent through the proper channels, calling attention to such publications as appear to be missing from the files of the library, in the hope that they may be furnished the Bureau, pursuant to the arrangement made at the conference in Mexico of 1901 and 1902.

The following statement shows the growth of the library since the date of the last report, December 1, 1904:

Number of volumes and pamphlets in library at date of last report.....	11,983
Additions since last report:	
By gift and exchange, 624 volumes and 274 pamphlets.....	898
By purchase, 137 volumes and 41 pamphlets.....	178
Total additions.....	1,076
Number of books and pamphlets now in library.....	13,059
Number of maps in library at date of last report.....	430
Number of maps added since last report.....	35
Total number of maps now in library.....	465

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Number of atlases in library at date of last report.....	30
Number of atlases added since last report	4
Total number of atlases now in library	34
Number of volumes bound since date of last report	301
Number of cards added to the general catalogue:	
Book and map cards.....	2,714
Periodical indexing.....	2,073
Total	4,787

Official publications received since last report according to countries.

Country.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Total.
Argentine Republic	16	6	22
Bolivia	19	11	30
Brazil	37	16	53
Chile	163	43	206
Colombia	3	4	7
Costa Rica	13	2	15
Cuba	19	20	39
Dominican Republic	1	3	4
Ecuador	15	9	24
Guatemala	5	.....	5
Haiti	2	.....	2
Honduras	5	5	10
Mexico	33	10	43
Nicaragua	1	4	5
Paraguay .....	.....	1	1
Paraguay	4	4	8
Peru	59	24	83
Salvador	2	5	7
United States	125	95	225
Uruguay	9	2	11
Venezuela	25	17	42

Of these volumes and pamphlets 192 are duplicates.

A loan collection of historical, descriptive, and legislative works on Cuba, belonging to Señor Don José I. RODRIGUEZ, has been placed in the library. This collection consists of 128 volumes, and will be added to from time to time.

NEW MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

On July 1, 1905, the Republic of Panama became a member of the International Union of American Republics. There are now represented in the International Union 21 Republics.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

The Second International Sanitary Convention was held in Washington October 9 to 14, 1905, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics, pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Second International American Conference at the City of Mexico, January 29, 1902. Eleven countries of the International Union were represented by 19 delegates at this convention, namely: Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and the United States.

The most important results of the conference were the adoption of the new United States Pharmacopœia as the standard in all the Republics represented therein, and the signing of a convention *ad referendum* defining the regulations to be observed by the Powers signatory to the convention to prevent the appearance or spread of plague, cholera, or yellow fever in their territory.

By resolution this convention was officially handed to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and by it transmitted to the Department of State of the United States for further transmission to the several signatory Powers.

The convention adjourned on October 14, 1905, to meet in the City of Mexico in December, 1907.

LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

As was the case at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha in 1898, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston in 1902, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, the Bureau was represented at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition which was held at Portland from May 15 to October 15, 1905. The material used for the exhibit was a portion of that which had been on exhibition in St. Louis. The exhibit attracted considerable attention on the Pacific coast, and was the means of making the work of the Bureau very widely known in that part of the United States.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. FOX,
Director.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, held in the Diplomatic reception room of the Department of State in Washington, D. C., on December 6, 1905, the Ambassador from Brazil, His Excellency JOAQUIM NABUCO, on behalf of his Government, extended an invitation to the Republics of America to hold the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro on July 21, 1906. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

The representatives of the various countries interested, at this important meeting, were: The honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, chairman; His Excellency the Ambassador of Brazil, His

Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, the Ministers of Haiti, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Chile, Cuba, Bolivia, Guatemala, the Argentine Republic and Colombia; the Chargés d'Affaires of Venezuela and Uruguay, and the Counselor of the Paraguayan Legation. Ecuador was represented by the Minister of Costa Rica.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting in reference, the Secretary of State of the United States appointed the following committees:

(1) The committee to prepare a programme for the Third International Conference, consisting of the diplomatic representatives of the following countries: The Argentine Republic, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, and Mexico.

(2) The committee to prepare preliminary regulations for the conference, consisting of the diplomatic representatives of the following countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Peru.

(3) The committee to prepare regulations to be reported to the conference for the government of the reorganization of the Bureau of American Republics as an institution of permanent character, consisting of the diplomatic representatives of the following countries: Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

United States Minister BEAUPRÉ has advised the Department of State of the United States that the Argentine Government on September 14 adopted a law regulating the practice of pharmacy within that country. The text of the law follows:

"ARTICLE 1. After the promulgation of this law only those pharmacists may establish new pharmacies who possess a diploma authorized or revalidated by the National University, and they shall have the effective and personal direction of the same.

"ART. 2. For the purposes of the preceding article there shall be considered as the establishment of a new pharmacy every modification in the firm or partnership, as well as the reopening of any pharmacy that may have remained closed more than thirty days.

"ART. 3. The maximum period of four years shall be accorded for the actually existing pharmacies to place themselves within the provisions of the first article.

"ART. 4. The qualified pharmacists that may be proprietors of pharmacies before the fifteenth of July of one thousand nine hundred and five, that have passed in the capacity of qualified pharmacists for three consecutive years immediately previous to that date, are qualified to matriculate in the courses in pharmacy of the national universities.

"ART. 5. In the case of the death of a pharmacist only his widow or his minor sons shall be allowed to keep open the pharmacy until the termination of the four years, the pharmacy to be directed during this period by a pharmacist.

"ART. 6. The pharmacist shall in every case be personally responsible for the purity and legitimacy of the products that he dispenses or that he employs in making his preparations, of whatever origin they may be.

"ART. 7. Those who infringe this law and the regulation of the same that may be decreed shall be subject to a fine of one hundred to a thousand pesos, the closing of their establishment, and the suspension from and disqualification for the practice of their profession according to the gravity and circumstances of the case.

"ART. 8. The penalties shall be imposed by the National Department of Hygiene, it being permitted to appeal from its decision within five days to the respective criminal or titular judge.

"The sentence shall be executed by the corresponding tribunals.

"ART. 9. The Executive, with the intervention of the National Department of Hygiene, shall regulate this law, establishing everything that refers to the conducting of pharmacies, to the preparation and dispensing of drugs, serums, vaccines, and other curative, preventive, or diagnostic agents, decreeing all the measures tending to safeguard the morale of the profession and the public health."

FREE ENTRY FOR REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

A decree of the Argentine Government recently promulgated exempts from import duty, during the years 1905 and 1906, machinery imported for the purpose of fitting up cold-storage chambers for the preservation of meat, fowls, vegetables, fruits, and other food products. In no case, however, may this exemption be granted for a sum greater than \$7,000 gold.

The "Review of the River Plate" says that the installation of cold-storage chambers throughout the Argentine Republic should now take a considerable impulse, as Congress has sanctioned a law granting all the necessary machinery to be imported duty free when it is to be used for preparing meat, fruit, or produce for export. This freedom from customs duties should tend to develop many industries which at present are in their infancy. There is a large field open for the export of fruit, fish, vegetables, etc.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF PRODUCTS OF FISHERIES.

A Presidential decree of the Argentine Republic provides that products of ocean fisheries gathered outside the territorial waters of the Republic shall be regarded as national products for customs purposes, and therefore admitted free of duty when gathered and conveyed to ports of the Republic by Argentine vessels.

RAILWAY AND PORT CONSTRUCTION.

The "Review of the River Plate" states that Messrs. A. MADERO & Co. have been granted a concession for the construction of a railway and a port. The line will start from San Antonio, in the Gulf of San Matias, and take a northerly direction for 70 kilometers, and then run parallel with the Rio Negro, crossing it to the west of Choelo Choel Island, then northward, through Alvear, Medano, Colorado, to Mercedes, in the Province of San Luis, with a branch from San Antonio to Bahia Blanca. The concession for the port, which is to be constructed at San Antonio, is for fifty years.

BUDGET FOR 1906.

The "ordinary" expenses of the Argentine Government for the year 1906 are fixed by the Budget at \$24,119,059 gold and \$122,589,381 paper, or, converting the gold to paper, \$177,405,424 paper. The amounts allotted to the eight ministries are as follows, respectively: Interior, \$19,186,660 paper; Foreign Affairs and Worship, \$358,221 gold and \$1,214,200 paper; Finance, \$9,606,960, and the same for the service of the Public Debt, \$23,748,430 gold and \$17,907,098 paper; Justice and Education, \$21,306,698 paper; Navy, \$13,008 gold and \$12,837,468 paper; Army, \$17,364,739 paper; Agriculture, \$4,037,533 paper; Public Works, \$12,371,200 paper; lastly, the item of pensions amounts to \$4,261,435 paper.

The Budget presented to Congress by the Minister of Finance fixed the "ordinary" expenditure at \$24,085,570 gold and \$116,619,096 paper, so that the Budget Committee has augmented the authorized expenses by \$33,480 gold and \$6,970,355 paper. The principal increase is in the Departments of Justice and Education, amounting to about \$3,288,000 paper; but the expenses of all the ministries are increased, the Interior being responsible for about \$837,000; Agriculture, \$200,000; Public Works, \$300,000; Foreign Affairs and Worship, \$340,000, and Public Debt, \$400,000. The ministers' estimates were, however, made five months ago, and the prosperous condition of the revenue has tended to promote greater liberality in expenditure, and, besides, the Budget Committee has included in its calculations all the expenses that it is possible to foresee. The "extraordinary" expenditure is fixed at \$3,020,000 gold and \$20,395,205 paper, in bonds, and \$3,740,600 gold and \$5,018,037 paper, in cash.

WOOL SHIPMENTS, 1900-1905.

The following figures, showing shipments of Argentine wool and the destinations thereof for the five years 1900-1905, are reproduced from the "Review of the River Plate" for October 6, 1905. The statement is made that up to 1902-3 the average weight of a bale

of wool ranged from 450 to 500 kilograms, but subsequent to that period 400 kilograms formed the average weight of a bale:

Destination.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Dunkirk.....	113,599	183,650	263,670	182,029	187,473
Antwerp.....	45,610	30,160	58,922	83,758	80,297
Hamburg.....	79,496	65,846	101,362	97,448	79,170
Bremen.....	69,989	61,878	43,798	2,650	11,814
Genoa.....	2,760	3,048	5,146	4,783	5,090
United Kingdom.....	30,087	21,306	30,226	28,144	43,895
United States.....	39,649	25,984	25,490	32,173	24,763
Bordeaux.....	1,518	1,425	1,018	3,128	3,627
Havre.....	5,760	6,385	8,339	5,536	13,696
Marseille.....	480	4,698	1,667	2,193	2,312
Barcelona.....	619	111	8	117	.....
Rotterdam.....	26	1,219	2	.....	53
Various.....	5,923	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	413,465	411,385	479,214	411,960	451,892

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, 1904 AND 1905.

The shipments of Argentine cotton for 1905 during the periods designated, according to figures published in the "Review of the River Plate" for November 3, 1905, show the following returns:

Destination.	Period.	Bales.	Tons.
Liverpool.....	January 1 to July 31.....	739	141
Do.....	August 11.....	200	40
Do.....	August 30.....	250	50
Do.....	September 6.....	450	180
Genoa.....	September 17.....	8	3
Total.....	.....	1,647	414

In the year 1904 the following shipments were made:

Destination.	Bales.	Tons.
Liverpool.....	1,406	249.11
Dunkirk.....	34	4.75
Genoa.....	5	.87
Havre.....	18	4.63
Marseille.....	3	.88
Total.....	.....	260.24

LIVE-STOCK SHIPMENTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1904-5.

The "Review of the River Plate," in its issue for November 3, 1903, has the following figures showing the exports from and imports by the Argentine Republic for the month of September and the nine months ending September 1904 and 1905:

	September.		Nine months ending September.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
LIVE-STOCK EXPORTS.				
Cattle.....	588	591	8,662	3,924
Sheep.....	462	194	46,764	12,267
Horses.....	812	323	5,592	4,190
Donkeys.....	5	250	2,636	2,253
Mules.....	1,220	250	12,543	5,886
Pigs.....	.....	.....	127	73
Total.....	3,067	1,608	76,324	28,292

	September.		Nine months ending September.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
LIVE-STOCK IMPORTS.				
Cattle:				
Durhams.....	138	129	1,094	916
Herefords.....		7	56	18
Jerseys.....		2	4	7
Various.....	4	10	29	20
Total.....	142	148	1,183	961
Sheep:				
Lincolns.....	587	242	2,430	1,160
Rambouillet.....	19	86	19	82
Shropshire.....	76	125	125	139
Hampshire.....	121	43	154	113
Various.....	64	9	351	186
Total.....	867	505	3,079	1,780
Horses:				
Racers.....	44	21	120	66
Clydesdale.....	4	19	64	28
Hackney.....	3	20	40	21
Yorkshire.....	9		24	11
Various.....	34	2	79	28
Total.....	95	62	327	166

The destinations for the nine months of 1905 were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Pigs.
United Kingdom.....			178	80	6,270	.....
France.....			15			.....
Belgium.....		39,400	193			.....
Germany.....			34			.....
Italy.....			1			.....
Spain.....	200		5		2	.....
Orders.....	246	99	176		1,684	.....
South Africa.....	583	4,732	4,052	2,551	4,011	.....
Brazil.....	7,108	1,624	680		196	15
Chile.....			16			.....
Paraguay.....	76	55	37			1
Uruguay.....	429	819	104	5		.....
Portugal.....	20	35	1			.....
Total.....	8,662	46,764	5,592	2,636	12,543	15

PORT MOVEMENT OF BUENOS AYRES, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures showing the export movement of Buenos Ayres during the first nine months of the calendar year 1905:

Country and article.	Quantity.	Country and article.	Quantity.
Belgium:		Belgium—Continued.	
Wheat..... tons..	93,526	Caseln..... tons..	15
Corn..... do....	37,756	Flour..... do....	4,470
Bran..... do....	6,512	Flax cakes..... do....	10
Oats..... do....	834	Guano..... do....	60
Barley..... do....	4	Minerals..... do....	1
Oil grain..... do....	160	Quebracho extract..... do....	60
Linseed..... do....	27,160	Oxhides—	
Turnip seed..... do....	823	Dry..... do....	5,26
Birdseed..... do....	461	Salted..... do....	5,26
Peanuts..... do....	358	Horsehides—	
Hay..... do....	3,051	Dry..... do....	1
Malt..... do....	110	Salted..... do....	1

Country and article.	Quantity.
Belgium—Continued.	
Various hides	33
Sheepskins	56
Hair	570
Bones	1,458
Horns	706
Wool	16,158
Tallow	1,629
Oils and grease	29,665
Conserved meat	44
Conserved tongue	21
Meat broth	63
Meat extract	1
Meat preparations	11
Cattle	390
Horses	87
Hogs	50
Sheep	31,831
Mules	80
Feathers	4,401
Brazil:	
Wheat	28,578
Corn	2,368
Bran	1,420
Oats	9
Barley	43
Linseed	38
Birdseed	178
Seeds	2
Hay	7,998
Flour	68,492
Quebracho extract	140
Oxhides, salted	70
Sheepskins	13
Hair	8
Bones	34
Wool	149
Tallow	626
Oils and grease	288
Jerked beef	7,604
Conserved tongue	9
Cattle	5,382
Horses	533
Hogs	55
Sheep	1,233
Mules	659
Goats	2
England:	
Wheat	136,939
Corn	55,265
Bran	5,193
Oats	7,958
Barley	96
Linseed	47,560
Turnip seed	244
Birdseed	3,611
Seeds	412
Peanuts	31
Peanut cake	21
Linseed cake	218
Flax cakes	1,715
Hay	431
Casein	832
Flour	20,929
Guanos	1,201
Minerals	119
Quebracho extract	3,017
Quebracho in rolls	18,340
Cotton	293
Molasses	527
Oxhides—	
Dry	193
Salted	2,143
Various hides	108
Sheepskins	1,335
Hair	41
Bones	6,155
Horns	415
Wool	7,049
Tallow	7,983
Oils and grease	395
Butter	66
Conserved meat	2,176
Conserved tongue	458
Conserved tongue	184

Country and article.	Quantity.
England—Continued.	
Mont extract	154
Jerked beef	562
Frozen beef quarters	38,005
Frozen cattle intestines	1,059
Frozen mutton	16,418
Frozen sheep intestines	441
Frozen meat	700
Cattle	853
Horses	77
Mules	106
Feathers	4,390
France:	
Without	31,975
Corn	64,699
Bran	13,450
Oats	751
Barley	42
Oil grain	516
Linseed	38,698
Turnip seed	889
Birdseed	1,866
Seeds	62
Hay	372
Casein	30
Flour	643
Flax cakes	129
Peanuts	2,483
Guanos	315
Tannin	11
Quebracho—	
Extract	36
In rolls	200
Oxhides—	
Dry	686
Salted	2,430
Various hides	390
Sheepskins	12,190
Hair	61
Bones	1,492
Horns	239
Wool	39,036
Oils and grease	428
Butter	1,272
Blood, dry	746
Intestines	8
Conserved meat	40
Conserved tongue	3
Jerked beef	270
Cattle	280
Feathers	27,088
Germany:	
Wheat	46,598
Corn	45,166
Bran	54,676
Barley	23
Oats	356
Linseed	31,435
Turnip seed	1,019
Cotton seed	65
Birdseed	148
Seeds	426
Oil grain	390
Linseed cakes	33
Flax cakes	6,644
Hay	323
Casein	884
Guanos	947
Flour	1,461
Tannin	465
Quebracho extract	6,757
Minerals	73
Sugar	376
Malt	375
Peanuts	772
Oxhides—	
Dry	756
Salted	8,641
Horsehides—	
Dry	626
Salted	376
Various hides	3,544
Sheepskins	814
Hair	98
Bones	13

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Country and article.	Quantity.	Country and article.	Quantity.
Germany—Continued.		Spain—Continued.	
Horns.....	tons.. 20	Brain.....	tons.. 1
Wool.....	31,558	Oats.....	do.. 82
Tallow.....	do.. 2,183	Linseed.....	do.. 65
Oils and grease.....	do.. 262	Birdseed.....	do.. 146
Intestines.....	do.. 1,302	Hay.....	do.. 99
Butter.....	do.. 8	Casein.....	do.. 10
Conserved meat.....	do.. 45	Gummo.....	do.. 5
Conserved tongue.....	do.. 2	Flour.....	do.. 395
Horses.....	head.. 112	Oxhides—	
Mules.....	do.. 1,019	Dry.....	do.. 596
Feathers.....	kilos.. 1,553	Salted.....	do.. 21
Italy:		Various hides.....	
Wheat.....	tons.. 27,852	Sheepskins.....	do.. 3
Corn.....	36,572	Hair.....	do.. 1
Bran.....	do.. 37	Bones.....	do.. 69
Oats.....	do.. 736	Horns.....	do.. 18
Barley.....	do.. 15	Wool.....	do.. 273
Linseed.....	do.. 562	Tallow.....	do.. 110
Birdseed.....	do.. 315	Intestines.....	do.. 152
Seeds.....	do.. 1	Jerked beef.....	do.. 1,023
Peanuts.....	do.. 128	Feathers.....	kilos.. 1,023
Flour.....	do.. 195	United States:	
Quebracho—		Linseed.....	tons.. 6
Extract.....	do.. 449	Birdseed.....	do.. 850
In rolls.....	do.. 6,059	Casein.....	do.. 1
Cotton.....	do.. 1	Gummo.....	do.. 237
Minerals.....	do.. 1,700	Sugar.....	do.. 146
Oxhides—		Minerals.....	do.. 1
Dry.....	do.. 1,324	Quebracho—	
Salted.....	do.. 79	Extract.....	do.. 6,949
Horsehides, dry.....	do.. 2	In rolls.....	do.. 18,919
Various hides.....	do.. 21	Oxhides—	
Sheepskins.....	do.. 1,319	Dry.....	do.. 6,681
Hair.....	do.. 260	Salted.....	do.. 672
Bones.....	do.. 380	Horsehides—	
Horns.....	do.. 62	Dry.....	do.. 48
Wool.....	do.. 925	Salted.....	do.. 331
Tallow.....	do.. 5,842	Various hides.....	do.. 707
Intestines.....	do.. 272	Sheepskins.....	do.. 1,460
Conserved meat.....	do.. 1	Hair.....	do.. 127
Conserved tongue.....	do.. 4	Bones.....	do.. 3,917
Frozen beef quarters.....	do.. 45	Horns.....	do.. 38
Frozen mutton.....	do.. 1	Wool.....	do.. 9,859
Horses.....	head.. 1	Intestines.....	do.. 145
Feathers.....	kilos.. 8,398	Blood, dry.....	do.. 39
Netherlands:		Jerked beef.....	do.. 517
Wheat.....	tons.. 11,871	Feathers.....	kilos.. 1,661
Corn.....	do.. 21,717	German West Africa:	
Oil grain.....	do.. 70	Cattle.....	head.. 200
Linseed.....	do.. 12,774	Horses.....	do.. 56
Turnip seed.....	do.. 69	Mules.....	do.. 500
Birdseed.....	do.. 271	Various:	
Peanuts.....	do.. 192	Wheat.....	tons.. 6,966
Casein.....	do.. 228	Corn.....	do.. 4,685
Gummo.....	do.. 15	Irrun.....	do.. 2,637
Flour.....	do.. 2,066	Barley.....	do.. 11
Quebracho in rolls.....	do.. 3,594	Oats.....	do.. 19
Horns.....	do.. 26	Linseed.....	do.. 4,544
Tallow.....	do.. 1,028	Birdseed.....	do.. 460
South Africa:		Seeds.....	do.. 37
Wheat.....	tons.. 14,298	Flax (wkes).....	do.. 37
Corn.....	do.. 3,755	Hay.....	do.. 1,999
Bran.....	do.. 1,562	Flour.....	do.. 1,940
Oats.....	do.. 56	Tobacco.....	do.. 1,567
Linseed.....	do.. 56	Sugar.....	do.. 1,095
Birdseed.....	do.. 93	Molasses.....	do.. 91
Linseed cake.....	do.. 4	Quebracho—	
Flour.....	do.. 145	Extract.....	do.. 275
Butter.....	do.. 1,471	In rolls.....	do.. 131
Hay.....	do.. 4,555	Oxhides—	
Conserved meat.....	do.. 2	Dry.....	do.. 109
Conserved tongue.....	do.. 7	Salted.....	do.. 74
Frozen meat.....	do.. 7	Horsehides, dry.....	do.. 1
Frozen beef quarters.....	do.. 145	Various hides.....	do.. 227
Frozen cattle intestines.....	do.. 24	Sheepskins.....	do.. 22
Frozen mutton intestines.....	do.. 24	Hair.....	do.. 75
Jerked beef.....	do.. 6	Horns.....	do.. 23
Cattle.....	head.. 208	Wool.....	do.. 351
Sheep.....	do.. 3,080	Tallow.....	do.. 39
Horses.....	do.. 3,447	Oils and grease.....	do.. 49
Mules.....	do.. 2,286	Intestines.....	do.. 7
Asses.....	do.. 1,648	Butter.....	do.. 27
Spain:		Jerked beef.....	do.. 8,129
Wheat.....	tons.. 26,248	Cattle.....	head.. 228
Corn.....	do.. 8,399	Sheep.....	do.. 739

Country and article.	Quantity.	Country and article.	Quantity.
Various—Continued.		Orders—Continued.	
Horses..... head.....	110	Birdseed..... tons..	89
Mules..... do.....	2,095	Hay..... do.....	964
Asses..... do.....	5	Flour..... do.....	320
Feathers..... kilos..	6,383	Bones..... do.....	30
Orders:		Blood, dry..... do.....	1,177
Wheat..... tons.....	148,734	Jerked beef..... do.....	5
Corn..... do.....	112,884	Cattle..... head..	185
Brani..... do.....	1,389	Horses..... do.....	99
Barley..... do.....	84	Mules..... do.....	800
Oats..... do.....	750	Asses..... do.....	77
Linnseed..... do.....	18,717		
Turnip seed..... do.....	155		

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS FOR 1903 AND 1904.

[From "Boletín Demográfico Argentino" No. 42.]

Geographic division.	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Eastern.....	118,406	123,009	49,680	21,928	49,545	49,878
Central.....	21,151	22,040	4,628	6,421	11,283	10,453
Western or Andine.....	14,708	14,713	2,309	2,372	9,721	8,250
Northern.....	17,394	17,689	2,962	2,847	10,191	10,672
Territories.....	5,507	5,681	872	802	2,063	1,925
Total.....	177,475	183,841	30,351	33,010	82,713	81,275

	Population Dec. 31—		Increase.	
	1903.	1904.	Absolute.	Per 1,000.
Eastern.....	3,394,788	3,599,428	204,640	56.9
Central.....	728,631	749,128	21,097	29.0
Western or Andine.....	435,434	444,916	8,482	19.1
Northern.....	446,600	451,588	7,988	17.6
Territories.....	155,433	161,968	6,535	42.2
Total.....	5,160,986	5,410,028	249,042	48.02

	Popu- lation Dec. 31, 1903.	Excess of births over deaths, 1904.	Immi- gration, 1904.	Comple- ment of immigra- tion, 1904.	Increase accord- ing to census.	Popu- lation Dec. 31, 1904.
Eastern.....	3,394,788	73,221	44,544	35,183	51,692	3,599,428
Central.....	728,631	12,407	6,210	2,480	.....	749,128
Western or Andine.....	435,434	6,447	1,460	575	.....	444,916
Northern.....	446,600	6,917	767	304	.....	454,588
Territories.....	155,133	3,577	2,154	851	253	161,968
Total.....	5,160,986	102,569	55,135	39,393	51,945	5,410,028

EXPLOITATION OF THE COAL DEPOSITS OF NEUQUEN.

The "Standard" (Argentine Republic) for October 22, 1905, reports the formation of a syndicate to be known as the "Compañía Carbonífera de Chos-Malal" whose object is the exploration and exploitation of the coal of Curileuvú, Tilhué, and Chacay-Melehue. The concession for this enterprise was granted by a decree of the National Government on April 17, 1905, to Messrs. J. M. ESPECHE, SALVADOR C. TROTTA, VALENTIN FEILBERG, ARTURO S. TORINO, MIGUEL ESQUI-

VEL, JORGE GORISSEN, and ALFREDO RABOURDIN. The capital of the company is to consist of \$80,000 (*moneda nacional*), divided into 800 shares of \$100 each.

The carboniferous land for which the concession has been granted is situated near Chos-Malal, in the Territory of Neuquen, within a quadrilateral formed by the Cordillera del Viento, on the west, the River Neuquen on the south, the "arroyo" Chacay-Melehue on the north, and the River Curileuvu on the east.

The Argentine Republic consumes annually 1,500,000 tons of coal, all of which is imported at a cost which places national industries at a disadvantage in their competition with those of coal-producing countries and which adds materially to the cost of light, heat, and motive power. Hitherto, though coal has been found in several places throughout the Republic, it has not proved to be of the necessary quality either for producing steam or gas or for household use, nor have the beds been found to be of sufficient thickness to make the working of them commercially profitable.

The late director of the Mining Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. HOSKOLD, stated, in a report presented to the Ministry some years ago, that coal existed in 50 square leagues of the region under consideration, and he recommended that investigation be made in order to ascertain the quality of the mineral. Subsequently, an engineer surveyed the district by order of the Government, and in his report published in the "Annals of the Ministry of Agriculture" in 1902, he stated that in consequence of a landslip on the barranca of the River Curileuvu, a seam of fossil coal 2 meters in thickness had been disclosed. Previously, in 1889, a specimen of coal had been obtained from the Neuquen District, and on being submitted to the French chemist, LEON RIOULT, he certified that it was a coking coal of good quality, perfectly adapted to household use, and also, from the small quantity of sulphur contained in it, suitable for metallurgical and industrial purposes.

The engineer detailed by the syndicate to examine the Curileuvu coal reported that it is found in a well-defined bed, in firm, parallel strata, composed of alternations of bituminous schist and of "ariseas" with carboniferous characteristics. Fossil plants of the carboniferous strata have not yet been found, but it is known that in the carboniferous beds of Europe there are mines in which these fossils are very scarce. Engineer THIERRY also certifies that the coal is superior in quality to any other coal that has been discovered in the Republic, and that a trial of it by a gas company on June 18 proved that it produces more gas than Cardiff coal. He further calculates that the cost of a ton of coal at the mine (including an allowance for amortization of capital) would be \$3.50 per ton, and that the cost of transport to

Bahia Blanca would be \$4.54 per ton, making a total cost of \$8.04 moneda nacional per ton, while a ton of Cardiff coal at the same port costs \$13.64 per ton. He concludes his report by declaring that "the carboniferous formation existing and the quality of the coal found amply justify methodical work for sounding the Curileuvu zone by means of machinery capable of perforation to a depth of 300 meters."

The director of the geological section of La Plata Museum and professor of geology and mineralogy in the university of that city, Dr. RODOLFO HAUTHAL, concludes an interesting report, dated August 25, upon the probable origin of the Curileuvu coal, as follows:

"The coal, upon the excellent conditions of which as a combustible it is unnecessary to insist, is found in a quantity more than sufficient to justify the expense of serious investigation necessary for ascertaining the quantity as an absolute basis for calculating the advantages of an exploitation."

Acting upon the above reports, the necessary machinery has been purchased, it being intended to exploit the concession in conjunction with the concession of Mr. JOSÉ IGNACIO RIOS for a railway from Bahia Blanca to the Antuco pass of the Cordillera, which will pass Chos-Malal and will thus provide the necessary facilities for the transport of the company's coal from Bahia Blanca, as well as the other minerals which may be obtained in the region.

INCREASED TRANSPORT SERVICE.

In forwarding to his home Government the report of a bill^a recently introduced into the Argentine Chamber of Deputies and having for its object the increase of the maritime power of the Republic, the United States Minister in the Argentine Republic states that the last twelve or eighteen months have witnessed an unprecedented activity in shipping circles. The Germans took the initiative last year, the Hamburg South American Line practically replacing its fleet of old vessels by steamers of modern construction, accommodations, and capacity. The Royal Mail, the Pacific, and the Italian lines at once followed suit. These three lines have modern vessels in construction. The first of the three vessels that the Royal Mail planned to construct, the *Aragon*, left Southampton on July 14, last, on her maiden trip to this country, arriving in this city August 6. This vessel is in every respect modern, of 10,000 registered tons; in size and equipment she surpasses every craft thus far sent to this port, as well as every craft thus far planned for the service of the River Plate, except two sister ships now on the ways, of which the *Amazon* will make her maiden trip in March or April next, and the *Araguaya* a little later.

^aPublished in No. 2403 of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has two passenger steamers—the *Ortega* and the *Oronsa*—on the ways. They are each of 7,000 tons gross register and thoroughly modern in construction and equipment.

The combined Italian lines have some six modern vessels in construction, none of which will equal the *Aragon* in point of size, but all of which are planned to surpass her in speed by perhaps half a knot, the speed of the *Aragon* being about 15 knots.

In addition to these new vessels of modern accommodations for passenger service, three new lines have been or are about to be established—one now running between Gothenburg (Sweden) and this port; the Italian Lloyd, above mentioned, with cargo vessels in construction, and an Austrian line between Trieste and Buenos Ayres.

With this unwonted activity in shipping circles, with every company vying with its competitors to surpass them in appointment and capacity, and every European country having established national lines or making new efforts to establish national lines; in view of the increased prosperity of this country, as shown in the last three years, and its promising outlook for the future, and in view of the growing trade of the United States with this country, the percentage of increase of which surpasses that of any other country, this would seem to be the propitious moment for the establishment of a direct American service between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Argentine Republic. The Laro bill is evidence of the readiness of this Government to do its share toward securing better means of communication with the other countries of the world, if such evidence were needed. The Argentine Republic has always shown itself ready to cooperate in the establishment of a regular mail and passenger service with the United States, and is to-day no less ready than twenty years ago.

There are at present not less than nine lines competing for the first-class passenger trade between this city and Europe, viz:

1. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, with a fleet of six first-class steamers and a bimonthly service, which is to be increased on October 15 to a weekly service between Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and all Brazilian ports and the principal ports of Europe to Southampton.

2. The Hamburg Sud Amerikanische Dampfschiffsgesellschaft (the Hamburg South American Steamship Company), with some five steamers and a bimonthly service between Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Vigo, Dover, Boulogne-sur-mer, and Hamburg.

3. La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (French Maritime Packet Company), with a bimonthly service between Buenos Ayres, the ports of Brazil and Bordeaux.

4. Two Italian companies that are operating in unison, La Navigazione Generale Italiana, La Veloce, and a third line recently assimilated

to them, with a large fleet and a weekly service between Buenos Ayres and Spanish and Italian ports.

5. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, with a large fleet and an approximately bimonthly service between the ports of the Pacific and Liverpool. These vessels call at Montevideo, and have arrangements for booking direct from Buenos Ayres, the passengers being taken on board at Montevideo.

6. The New Zealand Shipping Company, with a monthly service between New Zealand and Australia and London. These vessels call likewise at Montevideo, and maintain a direct passenger service between Buenos Ayres in the same manner as the Pacific line.

7. *Compañía Transatlántica Española* (the Spanish Transatlantic Company), with a bimonthly service.

These are the lines of first importance, having each of them a fleet of modern vessels and a regular service, and they cater alike to the highest class of traffic.

8. The Nelson Line, with a fleet of 14 vessels of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons each, and a bimonthly service between La Plata and Liverpool.

9. The Houston Line, with a bimonthly service between this city and Glasgow or Liverpool.

These nine lines have a regular first-class passenger service. There are others that carry passengers, such as the Houlder Line, the Prince Line, the Lamport and Holt Line, etc., whose sailings are not fixed. These are primarily freight lines with passenger accommodations.

IMPORTATION OF BOLTS, CRAMPS, AND RIVETS.

The yearly imports of bolts, cramps, and rivets in the Argentine Republic amount to 358,000 piasters gold. The principal countries from which they are imported are England, Germany, Belgium, and France. Recently the United States has also entered the field.

The imports have decreased on account of the progress of the national industry. There are several important bolt factories. The national industry is protected by high customs duties levied on the gross weight of the cases. Consequently the large sized bolts and rivets are the most heavily taxed, and their importation has become very difficult. The small sized articles are on the contrary sold in large quantities. Bolts of more than a half-inch in diameter and 2 inches long are all manufactured in the country.

The imported rivets are from one-fourth to one-half an inch in diameter and 1 inch in length. Among the bolts most in demand are those with round heads and mechanical heads for carpentry and for metal and naval construction.

Screws are not manufactured in the country and have a large sale.

BOLIVIA.

DENOUNCEMENT OF THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE,
AND NAVIGATION WITH BELGIUM.

The Bolivian Government, by official communication of August 30, 1905, has denounced the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, signed at Santiago August 17, 1860, between Belgium and Bolivia.

In conformity with article 32, the said treaty will become ineffective the 8th of January, 1907.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR 1904.

[Taken from the report made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the National Congress.]

REVENUE.

The national revenue for the year 1904 shows an increase over that of 1903. In 1903 the customs receipts amounted to 2,720,716.79 *bolivianos*, as compared with 3,769,597.89 *bolivianos* in 1904. In 1904 the import tax on alcohol aggregated 814,333 *bolivianos*, as compared with 474,413.38 *bolivianos* collected in 1903. The total of the National Budget is estimated at 7,231,700 *bolivianos*.

BANKS.

As a proof of the prosperous condition of the Republic, and of the fact that such prosperity is not unknown abroad, the founding of the Chilean and German Bank, which commenced to do business on the 8th of last June, may be mentioned. This bank, the principal office of which is in Berlin, has a paid up capital of 2,500,000 marks, and a subscribed capital of 10,000,000 marks, and has established branch offices in several cities of Chile, which have met with success.

As the transactions of this bank rest on the greater or less confidence that it may command, without having authority to issue bank notes, its agent has only requested the acknowledgment of the legal entity of the bank as a stock company, to enable it to commence business, and the Government has demanded the establishment of its second domicile in Bolivia through a special power.

The Transatlantic Bank is another financial institution that will soon establish its offices under the same conditions as the aforesaid bank, its agent having promised to take the necessary steps for the establishment thereof in the month of October, and there is no doubt that he will be able to carry out his plans without delay.

It is greatly to be hoped that the capital of these new banks may bring, as a natural result, a decrease in the rate of interest, which at

present is very high, as well as the improvement of all the other general conditions in its transactions with the public.

The capital and business of the banks of issue of the Republic in 1904 were as follows:

Bank.	Capital	Bank notes in circulation.	Deposits and liabilities.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
National Bank of Bolivia	8,000,000	8,858,187.75	8,590,032.74
Argandoña Bank	2,500,000	3,212,981.00	2,644,670.70
Industrial Bank	1,200,000	1,241,411.00	1,716,622.20
Agricultural Bank	500,000	227,873.50	277,865.96

Bank.	Cash.	Securities.	Reserve fund.	Emergency funds.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
National Bank of Bolivia	2,232,560.18	8,043,370.33	172,188.14	10,252.80
Argandoña Bank	2,778,130.35	5,665,848.05	144,177.14	24,708.37
Industrial Bank	1,091,057.26	2,898,732.83	26,401.27	7,280.25
Agricultural Bank	317,777.91	1,063,169.20	275.31	55.06

MORTGAGE BANKS.

The "Crédito Hipotecario" bank, which has a capital of 254,341.52 *bolivianos*, and has in circulation mortgage bonds to the amount of 3,729,600 *bolivianos*.

The Mortgage Security Guarantee Bank, with a capital of 100,000 *bolivianos*, had on December 31, 1904, notes in circulation aggregating 836,400 *bolivianos*, and a right to issue bank notes up to 344,005.50, its profits during the year being 15,420.77 *bolivianos*.

The National Mortgage Bank, with a capital of 100,000 *bolivianos*, and circulating notes to the amount of 2,055,300 *bolivianos*, in 1904, made a profit of 13,985.66 *bolivianos*.

The "Ahorro del Hogar," a savings bank which stimulates a custom not generally observed among the people, has continued to enlarge its operations in accordance with its by-laws, and constantly increasing its business. The profitable and wise investments of the money it handles gives this institution a solid standing and has obtained the necessary confidence to enable it to further the tendency to save, which is a virtue characteristic of great nations.

The last propositions made by the President of the Board of Administration to the stockholders, which tend to improve the condition of the bondholders, will result in the extension of the business of said savings bank, especially if, having in mind its own benefit, it should decide to increase the value of its monthly drawings in proportion to the increase of its taxes.

The present condition of this bank is as follows: Paid-up capital, 10,000 *bolivianos*; bonds issued, 3,606,000 *bolivianos*; deposits, 77,505,062 *bolivianos*; reserve fund, 14,000 *bolivianos*; real estate, 198,777.30 *bolivianos*.

During the first six months of 1905 the profits of these banks were as follows:

	Bolivianos.
National Bank of Bolivia	129,508.50
Francisco Argandoña Bank	154,973.94
Industrial Bank	116,058.50
Agricultural Bank	35,538.74
Mortgage Credit Bank of Bolivia	19,183.85
Security Guarantee Bank	15,473.22
National Mortgage Bank	16,376.00
"Ahorro del Hogar" (Savings Bank)	7,558.20

COMMERCE IN 1904.

IMPORTS.

Custom-house.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.	
Antofagasta:		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
First 6 months	279,419	9,650,047	4,153,415.84	
Second 6 months	181,979	6,862,409	4,101,088.84	
				8,254,504.68
Mollendo:				
First 6 months	208,795	9,142,741	2,328,318.79	
Second 6 months	289,298	14,719,322	3,176,494.17	
				5,504,812.96
Arica:				1,600,000.00
Villa Bella				411,378.81
Puerto Suarez				115,200.00
Tarja				440,300.00
Tupiza				78,000.00
Lyma				178,000.00
Oruro				52,500.00
Total				16,909,586.08

In addition to the above total, and in order to determine the actual value of the importations at the moment in which the merchandise crosses the frontiers, there should be added a surcharge of 25 per cent for packing, freight, insurance, commissions, etc., inasmuch as the above total has been taken from the consular invoices which do not include said expenses, and only indicate the cost price at the factory, so that the value of the imports, according to consular invoices, would be 16,909,586.08 *bolivianos*; unavoidable expenses (25 per cent), 4,227,396.52 *bolivianos*; total value, 21,136,982.60 *bolivianos*.

EXPORTS.

Product.	Shipped from—	Weight.	Value.	
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
Tin	Antofagasta	20,850,848	16,513,871.61	
Do	Mollendo	694,843	530,315.65	
				17,064,187.26
Copper	do	3,066,538	1,551,489.90	
Do	Antofagasta	131,330	57,100.00	
				1,608,589.90
Rubber	Villa Bella	831,617	4,158,085.00	
Do	La Paz	385,803	1,929,015.00	
Do	Puerto Suarez	224,264	1,121,320.00	
Do	Oruro	122,452	612,260.00	
Do	Tarja	6,992	34,960.00	
				7,855,640.00

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EXPORTS—Continued.

Product.	Shipped from—	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	Bolivianos.
Ores and silver bullion			3,857,949.00
Sealed silver			16,800.00
Gold		35	41,510.00
Bismuth		200,937	658,200.00
Miscellaneous			362,150.00
Total			31,465,026.16

NOTE.—The value of the products has been estimated, taking as a basis the average prices which have obtained in the markets to which they were exported, and using the average rate of exchange for 1904.

The shipments of tin, the most important export product of the Republic, are shown by custom-houses in the following table:

Custom-house.	Weight.	Value.	Export duties collected.
	Kilos.	Bolivianos.	Bolivianos.
Oruro	11,968,009	9,478,663.12	200,174.11
Yumbi	787,839	623,968.48	17,126.95
Tupiza	1,442,008	1,142,070.83	31,348.98
La Paz	694,843	550,315.65	15,105.30
Colquechaca	1,091,854	864,746.30	23,735.90
Potosí	5,561,153	4,401,133.17	120,894.65
Total	21,545,708	17,064,197.05	468,385.89

NOTE.—The duties collected, amounting to 468,385.89 bolivianos, represent 468,385.89 quintals of tin ore assaying 60 per cent of tin.

The average price of tin ore from the Straits Settlements in 1904 was £126 17s. 5d. per ton of 1,000 kilograms, thus making the Bolivian product equivalent to £66 per ton.

The average rate of exchange in 1904 was 20d. per boliviano.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The receipts of the telegraph lines in 1902 were scarcely 10,776 bolivianos; in 1903, 68,750 bolivianos; in 1904, 82,435, and it is estimated that in 1905 the receipts will exceed 100,000 bolivianos.

The extent of the telegraph lines in 1893 was 2,765 kilometers, of which 1,455 kilometers belonged to the Government. In 1905 there are 4,678 kilometers of telegraph lines, of which 3,380 kilometers belonged to the Government.

BRAZIL.

IMPORT TRADE IN 1904.

The "Brazilian Review" for October 17, 1905, publishes the following particulars of the import trade of Brazil during the year 1904, the figures for 1903 being also furnished for purposes of comparison.

1646 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Articles.	1903.	1904.
Raw cotton, yarn, textiles, etc.	£3,794,644	£3,851,628
Steel and iron, unwrought, and manufactures	1,689,641	1,928,661
Machinery, appliances, implements, and tools	1,234,831	1,399,562
Paper of all kinds	588,428	618,448
Chemical products, drugs, etc.	513,862	577,084
Hides and skins, dressed, and manufactured	396,315	438,327
Jute yarn	378,662	286,180
Coal	1,215,352	1,270,654
Kerosene	557,564	602,728
Rubber, manufactured	118,279	118,258
Linens	245,040	288,600
Earthenware, porcelain, glass, and crystal	464,487	371,919
Oil for industrial purposes	98,118	79,600
Tar	78,644	97,468
Lubricating oils, (animal, vegetable, and mineral)	82,695	104,000
Wool, raw, in thread, and manufactured	648,317	661,702
Silk	461,131	506,666
Rice	726,589	613,461
Codfish	610,140	590,740
Potatoes	178,089	185,000
Wheat	1,106,811	1,286,246
Wheat flour	1,244,562	1,571,400
Butter	297,333	302,864
Cheese	110,046	115,479
Wine	1,453,357	1,579,202
Xarque (jerked beef)	1,158,270	1,268,191
Other articles of merchandise	4,885,714	5,207,718
Total	24,229,950	25,906,128

RECAPITULATION.

Countries of origin.	1903.	1904.
United Kingdom	£6,805,490	£7,187,166
British possessions and protectorates	1,110,184	1,099,280
Germany	2,985,497	3,282,871
United States	2,785,829	2,885,461
Argentine Republic	2,168,343	2,662,771
France	2,133,218	2,314,402
Portugal	1,746,057	1,900,000
Uruguay	1,312,065	1,268,000
Italy	903,670	941,776
Other countries	2,239,577	2,414,448
Total	24,229,950	25,886,128

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SANTOS, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

The "Companhia Docas de Santos" publishes the following figures, showing the export and import movement from the port of Santos during the first six months of 1905:

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Weight.	Articles.	Weight.
Animals	Kilow 21,310	Minerals	Kilow 25,817
Bagging	241,000	Moldings	26,204
Cotton	653	Woods	33,278
Rubber	55,923	Food cake	5,500
Coffee	143,961,577	Furniture	25,407
Beer	603,291	Bones	16,000
Hides	289,549	Palma cotton	1,000
Boots and shoes	8,728	Plants	8,800
Horns	29,560	Stones	80,000
Hats	22,183	Sole leather	108,355
Hair	3,102	Salt	20,200
Cereals	130,080	Tallow	15,199
Ashes	1,040	Earthenware pipes	617,800
Mats	31,410	Textiles	345,000
Bran	4,513,170	Specie	20,000
Fruits	698,954	Miscellaneous	1,388,500
Ice	104,750		
Wool	1,160	Total	153,576,546

BRAZIL.

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IMPORTS.

[Value in millreis.]

Articles.	Subject to duty.	Free of duty.
Live and desiccated animals	29,946	1,598
Hair, feathers, etc.	227,622	
Hides and skins	621,012	
Meat, fish, oleaginous substances, and other animal products	2,088,800	
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, etc.	88,528	
Fruits	208,568	
Cereals and vegetables	10,896,896	
Plants, leaves, flowers, seeds, roots, barks, and spices	1,254,471	126
Vegetable juices, alcoholic beverages, etc.	6,506,016	4,065
Perfumery, dyes, duffs, etc.	1,350,227	
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1,011,795	7,111
Lumber	353,511	
India cane, bamboo, reed, rattan, osier, and other wickers	13,610	
Straw, pita, piassava, and other fibers	3,986,322	
Cotton	1,716,308	
Wool	1,380,244	
Flax	387,367	
Silk	807,250	
Paper and articles of paper	768,923	1,400,568
Bones, earths, and other minerals	618,787	465
Porcelain and glass	12,835	40
Gold, silver, and platinum	391,233	57,703
Copper and its alloys	128,654	6,307
Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys	3,407,088	565,909
Iron and steel	29,112	
Metals and other metals	114,247	
Ammunition and war supplies	107,530	
Cutlery	58,391	
Jewelry	255,040	31,697
Cars and other vehicles, and optical instruments	324,822	124,478
Mathematical, chemical, and optical instruments	70,761	8,225
Surgical and dental instruments	106,298	
Medical instruments and apparatus	2,255,822	190,869
Machinery, tools, etc.	718,083	
Other articles	261,318	32,325
Samples		
Total	42,808,182	2,366,693

COMMERCE OF SANTOS FOR NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The foreign trade of the port of Santos for nine months of 1905 (January to September) was as follows:

	1905.	1904.
Exports	£9,345,148	£8,244,297
Imports	3,631,947	3,155,378
Total	12,977,095	11,399,675

Entries at the port of Santos were 1,182,445 tons, as against 1,079,003 tons in 1904.

FLOUR IMPORTS FOR 1902 AND 1904.

The annexed table shows the imports of flour into Brazil in 1902 and 1904:

Country.	1902.		1904.		Increase or decrease.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
Argentine Republic	418,818	\$1,898,165	1,001,701	\$4,590,115	+582,883	+\$2,691,950
United States	526,846	2,735,408	337,740	2,180,808	-189,106	- 554,600
Austria-Hungary	86,255	526,804	102,788	641,750	+ 16,533	+ 114,946
Other countries	155,774	728,163	53,855	240,826	-101,919	- 487,337
Total	1,157,683	5,888,540	1,496,084	7,653,499	+308,391	+ 1,764,959

As compared with 1902, the following statement shows the increase and decrease in the imports for the several countries in 1904:

Country.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
Argentine Republic	582, 883	\$2, 691, 950		
United States			189, 106	\$554, 000
Austria-Hungary	16, 533	114, 946		
All other countries			101, 919	487, 200
Total.....	599, 416	2, 806, 946	291, 025	1, 041, 200

The paper milreis in these computations is given as 24.47 cents.

The percentage position of the countries in the flour importations of Brazil in 1904, as compared with 1902, was as follows:

Country	Per cent.
Argentine Republic.....	+120.1
United States.....	- 26.1
Austria-Hungary.....	+ 19.1
Other countries.....	- 61.4
All countries.....	+ 20.0

The finest quality of flour imported into Brazil is Austro-Hungarian, the cost of which averaged, for the three years, 12.4 per cent higher than American and 27.8 per cent higher than the Argentine. It is used for special purposes, and its consumption tends to increase independent of prices or competition.

American flour comes next as to quality, the average cost for the three years being 13.8 per cent higher than that of the Argentine Republic.

The Argentine flour received here varies a good deal in price, as the following table for 1904 shows:

[Milreis paper.]

	Argentine.	American.
Amazon.....	186.9	264.1
Pernambuco.....	203.3	236.7
Bahia and Victoria.....	203.5	227.5
Rio de Janeiro.....	182.9	236.1
Santos.....	205.2	214.1
South.....	192.0	234.1
Average.....	195.6	246.5

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of September, 1905:

Sugar	kilos..	3, 105, 262	Rubber	bales..	53
Cotton	do....	1, 736, 857	Textiles	do....	205
Brandy	pipes..	491	Corn	bags..	21, 855
Alcohol	do....	365	Skins	bales..	154
Cotton seed	bags..	3, 409	Castor-oil beans	bags..	688
Hides	number..	2, 429	Coffee	do....	1, 339
Sole leather.....	do....	100	Soap	boxes..	12, 992
Carnauba wax.....	bags..	339	Oil	do....	362
Mandioca flour.....	do....	13, 476	Oil	barrels..	100

STATUS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The "*Jornal do Commercio*" quotes some remarkable statistics showing the present condition of the cotton industry in Brazil, which it states is the result of protective tariffs against British competition. In 1875, it seems, there were only 30 cotton factories in Brazil; in 1879 a duty of 50 reis per kilogram was imposed on raw imported cotton, one of 250 reis on carded or spun cotton, and one of 100 to 600 reis on cotton thread; and the result of this is stated to be that in 1882 the number of cotton mills increased to 50, and in 1895 to 155. At present there are 108 mills, with 715,000 spindles, which treat over 30,000,000 kilograms of native cotton and employ over 37,000 hands, turning out about 235,000,000 square meters of cotton cloth annually, the total capital invested in the industry being about 191,208 contos of reis.

There is a great incentive to produce raw cotton in the Republic, as mills are flourishing and will continue to flourish. Following is a description of a cotton mill recently visited in Rio de Janeiro:

The "*Companhia de Fiação e Tecidos Confiança Industrial*" has many acres of ground in the suburb of Santa Isabel. The buildings are of stone and iron and virtually fireproof. The operatives' houses, built and owned by the company, are well built of brick. The engines and all the machinery are of English make and are thoroughly up to date. Only ring spinning is used, and only the coarser and cheaper grades of goods are made, but they are excellent of their kind. The total horsepower of the four large driving engines is about 2,500. The number of looms is 1,500. There are 1,200 employees, and their wages range from 1 to 2 milreis (35 to 70 cents) a day. Goods manufactured are from 22 to 42 inches in width, with counts of from 240 to 1,200. They are very heavily sized both before and after weaving. The cotton is dyed with aniline immediately after cleaning, the dyes coming from Germany.

The output of the factory as recently enlarged is about 50,000 yards a day, and under rush orders with night work will run up to 70,000 yards. The cotton all comes from Pernambuco and neighboring States. Welsh coal is used, but the manager stated that he had used Pocahontus coal for three years and it served them well but they had

had to give it up "because none is now in the market." This mill is one of the many in Brazil and is not by any means one of the largest.

The Italians have been particularly aggressive in this direction, and are to-day producing the finer grades, in vivid coloring, and are making especial widths and lengths to suit the requirements or possible whims of their customers.

GEM PRODUCTION OF BRAZIL IN 1904.

Great development has taken place in gem production in Brazil. Continued exploration in the State of Minas Geraes has led to great discoveries of tourmaline, which have furnished magnificent red (rubellites) as well as blue-green, and green gems, and large quantities were found, cut, and sold during 1904. Further discoveries of gem beryls in the same State have furnished magnificent blue and green aquamarines, which have been cut and have reached the gem markets of the world.

In regard to the Brazilian amethyst, a large quantity of gems have come from the great geode, the bulk of which was shown at the Dusseldorf Exposition in 1902. Many of these which were obtained from the points of the myriads of crystals that lined the great grotto were, on account of their rich, dark color, sold as Siberian amethyst.

There has been an extensive demand for many of the semiprecious stones, such as the peridot, of which quantities have been cut from Egyptian material, and the yellow smoky quartz called topaz from Spain and Brazil.

In Brazil a number of attempts were made to form new diamond mining companies, but the output has been very small.

NEW CONCESSIONS.

The government of the State of Matto Grosso has recently granted several concessions for the exploitation by means of drags of the beds of numerous streams, which are thought to contain gold or diamonds, or both, in sufficiently large quantities to make it remunerative.

One of the concessions belongs to an English company, the Matto Grosso Dredging Company, which has already taken out a large quantity of gold and several diamonds from the Rio Coxipo de Ouro and is preparing to explore the Rio Manso.

Another concession has been transferred to the Eastern Matto Grosso Company, organized at Buenos Ayres.

This last concession embraces the bed and banks of the Rio Coxipo and Rio Jauro for an extent of about 340 kilometers.

REPORT OF THE MORRO DA MINA MANGANESE COMPANY, 1904-5.

The Morro da Mina Manganese Company lately published its second report, being for the year ending June 30, 1905. The total quantity

of manganese ore quarried by the company during the year was 65,753 tons, and the quantity exported to consuming countries, 78,067 tons, as against 86,032 tons extracted and 66,362 tons exported during the previous year. The accounts show the company to be in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the high exchange and insufficiency of railway transport.

CHILE.

THE UNITED STATES TO SERVE AS A DEPOSITORY FOR CHILEAN GOLD RESERVE.

The Chilean Government, through its minister at Washington, Senor DON JOAQUIN WALKER-MARTINEZ, has made an arrangement with the National Bank of Commerce, of New York, for the deposit with that institution of \$3,000,000 in gold, which is to serve as a part of the nucleus of a gold reserve for that country.

Arrangements for the deposit of gold in the banks of England and France by the Chilean Government already exist, and Senor WALKER-MARTINEZ believes that, in view of the commercial relations between Chile and the United States, it is well that a financial institution in this country also should be selected as a depository of part of the gold reserve which Chile is accumulating as a preliminary to making gold payments on January 1, 1909.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, SEPTEMBER AND FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1904 AND 1905.

According to the "Chilean Times" for October 11, 1905, the customs receipts of Chile in September, 1905, amounted to \$7,976,834, of which sum \$5,443,039 correspond to export and \$2,533,785 to import duties.

The figures for the same month of 1904 were: Exports, \$4,157,382, and imports, \$2,048,395, forming a total of \$6,205,777, showing an increase of \$1,771,057 for the present year during September.

During the first nine months of 1905 the receipts are shown to have been \$61,384,576, an increase over the same period of 1904 of \$5,091,275.

The following statement shows the amounts credited to each port of the Republic for September, 1904 and 1905:

Port.	1904.	1905.
EXPORT DUTIES.		
Pisagua	\$897,953	\$797,263
Iquique	1,853,824	2,977,511
Tocopilla	918,725	969,011
Antofagasta	210,851	276,586
Total	276,025	422,688
Total	4,157,382	5,443,039

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Port.	1904.	1905.
IMPORT DUTIES.		
Arica.....	\$5,238	\$35,942
Pisagua.....	19,954	15,230
Iquique.....	156,893	282,169
Tocopilla.....	9,436	15,866
Antofagasta.....	83,222	135,010
Taltal.....	31,107	13,892
Caldera.....	9,841	12,189
Carrizal Bajo.....		20
Coquimbo.....	64,147	61,000
Valparaiso.....	1,287,099	1,569,311
Talcahuano.....	302,462	304,961
Coronel.....	13,822	11,701
Valdivia.....	36,794	51,462
Puerto Montt.....	1,528	1,854
Frontier custom-house.....	26,852	22,998
Total.....	2,048,305	2,533,736

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR 1904.

The commercial statistics of the Chilean Republic for 1904, as recently issued, show import valuations for the year amounting to \$157,152,080, as compared with \$142,470,569 in the preceding year. Export valuations are placed at \$215,997,784, against \$194,279,672 in 1903. In both imports and exports Great Britain heads the list, with Germany second and the United States third in importance.

The figures for the various countries contributing to this trade in 1904 were as follows:

Country of origin.	Imports.	Destination.	Exports.
Great Britain.....	\$57,345,488	Great Britain.....	\$70,546,000
Germany.....	42,456,638	Germany.....	62,632,902
United States.....	13,997,927	United States.....	30,716,134
France.....	10,929,907	France.....	28,823,105
Peru.....	6,608,129	Holland.....	6,975,133
Argentine Republic.....	5,969,965	Italy.....	14,236,907
Italy.....	4,736,265	Peru.....	3,836,721
Belgium.....	3,343,000	Belgium.....	3,294,700
Brazil.....	1,503,171	Bolivia.....	1,115,330
Spain.....	1,127,419		

With respect to shipping, it is stated that steam tonnage in 1904 totaled 16,012,879, as against 14,392,874 in 1903, for arrivals, while outgoing cargoes amounted to 15,641,453 tons in 1904, as against 14,313,260 tons in 1903. By sailing vessels the total incoming tonnage amounted to 1,710,259 in 1904, against 1,625,564 in 1903, while outward bound sailing vessels carried 1,729,310 tons in 1904, as compared with 1,607,253 tons in 1903. The British flag predominated on the carriers of the trade noted.

NEW MINISTRY.

According to information received by the International Bureau of the American Republics, through the Department of State of the

United States, under date of December 7, 1905, the personnel of the new Chilean Ministry is as follows:

President of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior, Señor Don MIGUEL CRUCHAGA;

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Worship, and Colonization, Señor Don FEDERICO PUGA BORNE;

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Don GUILLERMO PINTO AGUERO;

Minister of Finance, Señor Don BELFOR FERNANDEZ;

Minister of War and Marine, Señor MANUEL FOSTER RECÁRREN;

Minister of Industry and Public Works, Señor Don JOSÉ RAMON GUTIERREZ.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1894-1903.

The volume of trade between the United States and Chile for the ten-year period (1894-1903) shows the following figures, the valuations being made in the national currency of the Chilean Republic:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1894.....	\$7,989,407	\$3,520,795	1899.....	\$8,197,569	\$8,197,569
1895.....	9,668,074	4,659,444	1900.....	12,098,808	12,098,808
1896.....	14,370,681	4,872,610	1901.....	16,526,332	14,637,000
1897.....	9,390,861	7,033,258	1902.....	14,494,395	26,980,202
1898.....	9,399,227	7,643,007	1903.....	12,219,661	32,775,672

MODIFICATION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON SUGAR.

The Chilean Congress passed a law on August 31, 1905, modifying the import duties on sugar. The text of this law is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The import duties on granulated or muscovado sugar, wet or dry, shall, while this law is in force, be increased each year 20 cents per metric quintal until they amount to \$7.60 per metric quintal, which duty shall continue to be paid thereafter. Other impure sugar shall pay the same increase in duties and in the same proportion.

"ART. 2. From January 1, 1915, thereafter, the State shall pay to the national beet-sugar factories a bounty of 80 cents for every 100 kilograms of beet sugar produced. This bounty shall not be paid if within four years from the date the present law goes into effect there has not been established any other factory except that at present existing at Parral.

"ART. 3. The President of the Republic shall regulate the execution of the present law and shall appoint inspectors to examine and verify the accounts of the beet-sugar factories."

COLOMBIA.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CARTAGENA, 1904.

The British Vico-Consul at Cartagena in a report published in the "South American Journal" states that there was a marked decrease in both exports and imports in 1904 at that port.

By far the largest trade was with the United States, which country sent to Colombia goods almost equal in value to the imports from the United Kingdom and Germany combined. The figures are as follows:

United States	£148,955
United Kingdom.....	77,305
Germany.....	77,125

The imports from the United States consisted principally of kerosene, flour, wire fencing, coals, lard, lumber, and cotton goods; the imports from the United Kingdom of cotton, linen, and jute goods, cement, and iron roofing. German goods mainly consisted of rice, beet sugar, cement, and matches.

The value of the exports in 1904 amounted to £600,537. About one-half of the above, consisting principally of hides, india rubber, cedar, and mahogany, were shipped to the United States.

COSTA RICA.

CHILEAN FERTILIZERS FOR COSTA RICA.

The Minister of Costa Rica at Washington, Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, duly acknowledging the services rendered by the efficient Consul-General of the Republic of Costa Rica in Santiago de Chile, has sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, to be published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN, an extract of an interesting communication from Consul-General ARTURO MEDINA M., under date of October 17, 1905, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Chile, and containing interesting and valuable data relating to these two progressive nations.

Consul-General MEDINA states that it is the policy of the Government of Chile to inaugurate measures tending to facilitate the commercial interchange between Chile and the Republics of Central America, by shortening the time required in making voyages between the two countries and by promoting the establishment of more adequate means of maritime transportation. Rapid, direct, and economical maritime routes are advocated. It is also the wish of the Chilean Government, as it is that of the Chilean people, that sodium

nitrate, the principal Chilean export product of the northern part of the Republic, he shipped in increased quantities to Central America, and especially to Costa Rica, as an entering wedge in the development of commerce between these nations.

In dealing with this subject the Consul-General mentions that the constantly increasing industries of the Republic of Costa Rica is worthy of more than a passing notice, and attributes the prosperity of that progressive nation to her just laws and the wise and helpful influence of her statesmen in carrying out a sound and beneficent policy of commercial development. The policy of the Government of Costa Rica now, as it has been in the past, is to increase the quantity of the exports of her principal products, and at the same time to guard against the impoverishment of the soil caused by long and continued cultivation. Due to this policy of the Costa Rican Government, and an equally earnest desire on the part of the Chilean Government to increase the exports of her natural products, the Consul-General of Costa Rica considers the time opportune for the importation into Costa Rica, by way of experiment, of Chilean fertilizers, and with that end in view and in the hope of stimulating the exports of sodium nitrate from Chile to Costa Rica, gives the Chilean Government the following interesting data concerning the Republic of Costa Rica:

Area of the Republic, 54,000 square kilometers.

National coin, the *colón*, worth 24d.

The standard value of the principal foreign coins, reduced to *colones*, is as follows:

	<i>Colones.</i>
One dollar	2. 15
One pound sterling	10. 45
One franc .....	. 4135
One mark .....	. 51

The population of the Republic of Costa Rica in 1904 was 331,340.

Circulating medium in 1904.

	<i>Colons.</i>
Gold	5, 342, 000. 00
Silver	825, 000. 00
Nickel	12, 000. 00
Paper money	3, 083, 000. 00
Total	9, 262, 100. 00

Government revenues in 1904.

Ordinary	5, 300, 132. 07
Extraordinary	641, 210. 98
Total	5, 947, 352. 95

Government expenditures in 1904.

Ordinary	4, 113, 655. 22
Extraordinary	1, 833, 697. 73
Total	5, 947, 352. 95

Commerce in 1904.

	<i>Colones.</i>
Exports	16,602,625.00
Imports	12,896,541.00
Excess of exports over imports	3,706,084.00

Exports in 1904.

Sundry products	3,556,635.00
Bananas	6,520,305.00
Coffee	6,625,685.00
Total	16,602,625.00

Imports in 1904.

General merchandise	11,253,603.00
Coin	1,150,403.00
Live animals	492,535.00
Total	12,896,541.00

Principal agricultural products in cultivation in 1904.

Product.	Area.	Product.	Area.
	<i>Hectares.</i>		<i>Hectares.</i>
Coffee	30,054	Rice	1,980
Sugar cane	9,335	Cacao	1,362
Beans	7,848	Tobacco	417
Corn	25,901	Rubber	1,225
Plantains	13,919		
Bananas	18,499	Total	110,540

Railroads in operation in 1904.

	<i>Kilometers.</i>
Pacific Railway	86
Atlantic Railway	166
Northern Railway	145
Total	397

In conclusion the Consul-General says:

“Regarding the main point, that is to say, the greater use of sodium nitrate as a fertilizer and the increase of its consumption in other countries, notwithstanding the present small consumption of this product in the countries of Central America, the market for this fertilizer would greatly increase as soon as the proper transportation facilities are provided, and it would be wise for the Association for the Propaganda of Nitrate to take cognizance of these facts, should it be deemed proper, to the end that the agents of said association may determine whether it is advisable to send a certain amount of sodium nitrate to the Department of Fomento of Costa Rica for the purpose of making experiments in the cultivation by the National Agricultural Society of that country. This institution has the earnest support of the Government of Costa Rica, and if these experiments give good results the consumption of sodium nitrate will increase and a market will open for it in the other Central American Republics.

"I call attention to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury of Costa Rica on this subject contained in his last report, and which are as follows:

"If to the work of nature, which has given us a fertile soil, we add the wise and prudent restoration to the lands the vital elements which continuous crops and intense cultivation takes from them year by year, Costa Rica might export 1,000,000 quintals of coffee without increasing one single hectare of its cultivated area, if, following the rules laid down by science and good judgment, there is returned to the soil, by means of fertilizers, the rich and vital elements that each crop takes from it."

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Decree No. 4, of July 13, 1905, assessing duty on printed or striped cotton tissues called "cotton flannel."

[*"La Gaceta"* Nos. 12 and 13, of July 14 and 15, 1905.]

In virtue of the present decree, cotton tissues printed or with colored stripes, commercially called "cotton flannel," shall pay duty under tariff No. 43, plus the surtax of 50 per cent.

Decree No. 5, of July 13, 1905, assessing duty on hempen webbing.

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 12, of July 14, 1905.]

In virtue of the present decree, bands of common hemp usually employed in making girths and furniture webbing shall pay duty under tariff No. 77, plus the surtax of 50 per cent.

Decree No. 51, of July 27, 1905, relating to the importation of sarnol, carboline, and creoline.

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 28, of August 3, 1905.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Sarnol, carboline, and creoline are declared to be free of customs duties, theater and quay dues.

Decree dated August 29, 1905, fixing the duty on illustrated or fancy post cards.

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 51, of August 30, 1905.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Illustrated or fancy post cards, whether of cardboard or paper, shall be dutiable at the rate of 50 centimes per kilogram. When of aluminum or of any other material, the duty shall be 75 centimes per kilogram. The 50 per cent surtax shall not be levied on these rates, which shall enter into operation on October 1 next.

REPORT OF THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

The report of the United Fruit Company for the year ended September 30, issued on November 22, 1905, has for salient points a decrease in the net earning and the surplus after paying dividend, a

phenomenal increase in the company's banana business and an extension of its railroad holdings. President PRESTON says:

"The total amount of credit of income account on September 30, 1905, was \$3,622,984. To this amount has been added \$37,575, representing the net amount received by the company as premium on new capital stock issued within the year, and from it has been deducted \$16,766 to cover expense incurred in connection with a subsidiary company whose business has been discontinued and \$150,000 to write off a part of the company's banana investment in Cuba, where some of the banana plantations are to be used as cane fields. This results in a total direct charge to income account of \$129,191, leaving balance of surplus of \$3,493,773. The number of bunches of bananas handled by the company during the fiscal year reached a total of 30,296,709, including shipments to the United Kingdom. During the preceding twelve months the company handled 21,100,511 bunches."

The report states that of the total net earnings \$1,044,763 was from bananas and miscellaneous tropical fruits and \$573,017 from the sugar business. The company owned a total of 295,517 acres of land September 30, 1905, compared with 298,583 the previous year, and leases of 319,313 acres, compared with 324,889 the previous year. The company owns 11,942 head of cattle, against 13,239 the previous year, and 2,940 horses and mules, against 2,710 previous year. The company owns 173.65 miles of railroad, not including the Northern Railway of Costa Rica, compared with 153.79 miles in 1904 and 123.64 miles in 1903. Its railroad equipment consists of 30 locomotives and 669 cars.

The income account, compared with the two previous years, shows:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Net earnings	\$1,446,914	\$1,804,895	\$1,852,543
Earnings of subcompanies	170,807	272,879	225,204
Total net	1,617,721	2,077,774	2,077,747
Charges:			
Credit	15,081		
Debit		137,425	229,594
Surplus	1,632,805	1,940,349	1,848,153
Dividends	1,167,792	967,675	877,150
Year's surplus	465,073	972,674	971,003

The balance sheet as of September 30 is as follows:

	1905.	1904.	Increase or decrease.
ASSETS.			
Plantations and equipment	\$16,039,789	\$15,653,480	+ \$386,309
Cash	2,461,677	1,810,199	+ 651,478
Accounts receivable	1,129,919	1,078,292	+ 51,627
Advances payments	213,659	180,109	+ 27,550
Unclaimed dividends	1,729	811	+ 918
Compon accounts	7,725	8,700	- 975

	1905.	1904.	Increase or decrease.
ASSETS—continued.			
Advance for Northern Railway Company.....	\$2,091,677	\$1,750,669	+ \$341,008
Stocks and debts of other companies.....	2,091,526	1,985,946	+ 105,580
Miscellaneous Investments.....	375,418	840,046	- 464,628
Total.....	24,413,115	22,824,252	+1,588,863
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock.....	17,185,000	15,782,000	+1,403,000
Fixed debt.....	2,300,000	2,000,000	+ 300,000
Unclaimed dividends and coupons.....	9,452	9,511	- 59
Accounts payable.....	442,081	616,029	- 173,948
High grade.....	274,205	305,301	- 31,096
Accrued dividend.....	305,007	315,000	- 9,993
Accrued interest.....	9,903	11,203	- 1,299
Surplus.....	3,495,774	3,167,951	+ 327,823
Total.....	24,413,115	22,824,252	+1,588,863

CUBA.

STATUS OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

In a report made by the United States Secretary of Legation at Havana, Cuba, and published in the "Daily Trade and Consular Reports" of the United States, issued on December 1, 1905, it is stated that Cuba has for several years past, been passing through a period of great cattle importation from Central and South America and from the United States.

Mr. JONES furnishes a table showing in detail importations into the island for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905. The total values are over \$6,000,000, of which sum, importations from the United States were valued at \$1,927,676, or about one-third of the total. From Venezuela the importations were valued at \$1,667,000, from Colombia \$1,104,000, and from Mexico \$909,000. Importations were also received from several other American countries, including Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and the English Antilles. The following table shows the number and value of the various classes of cattle imported:

Animals.	Number.	Value.
Cows for breeding.....	77,374	\$1,827,595
Calves—breeding stock.....	19,828	231,938
Cows with young.....	26,271	619,330
Bulls—Jersey, Hereford, Guernsey, etc.....	611	29,146
Yearling calves.....	21,888	233,742
Florida cattle.....	31	297
Mexican cattle.....	517	12,238
Venezuelan and Colombian cattle.....	5,232	141,138
Cattle for fattening.....	197,660	3,561,135
Cows unfit for breeding purposes.....	910	18,050
Total.....	350,382	6,073,509

In connection with the above table and in explaining their various divisions, an enumeration of the duties levied on cattle imported is of

value as well as in itself and alone. In the free list are placed bulls for breeding purposes of the best races, viz, Jersey, Guernsey, Derwin, Durham, Hereford, and the bulls of Porto Rico and the Argentine Republic of proven pedigree.

The following pay the designated charges per head:

Bulls of Florida, more than 500 pounds.....	\$1.00
Bulls of Honduras, more than 600 pounds.....	5.00
Bulls and fat cattle of Mexico, more than 700 pounds.....	6.00
Fat cattle of Venezuela and Colombia, and other countries not mentioned, exceeding 800 pounds.....	8.00
Cattle for fattening not reaching the mentioned weights.....	2.00

Jamaica, Porto Rico, Venezuela, Colombia, the coast districts of Mexico, Texas, and Florida furnish Cuba with most of the imported stock. No careful selection of breed in the purchases abroad is yet indicated, though among the more intelligent ranchmen some interest is beginning to be aroused in graded stock. A limited demand, which is certain to greatly increase within a short period, has been created for the Herefords, owing probably in great part to the ease of identification because of their white faces. Several importers have brought in at a venture a considerable number of Herefords and Shorthorn stock, which find to-day a market that was practically unknown last year. Cuba is beginning to demand a very much better grade of beef. Among the Spaniards and Cubans an interest is shown in the better breeds, and in the scientific methods of breeding that means that importers will have to exercise more care in the future in the selection of their cargoes of stock for the island.

At present the best American cattle come from Texas. It is not safe to import cattle from districts of this State lying very far from the coast because of the proximity to the "quarantine line." It is important to import only stock that has had "Texas fever." Cattle with "tick" are immune, having through this parasite been inoculated with the cattle fever. Animals that have lived near salt water do well in Cuba. Florida cattle fatten probably faster than any other of the imported stock. In five months' time they are ready for the market. But Texas cattle of all the stock on the pastures of Cuba are the best beef cattle, giving, according to experiment conducted under Government auspices, more pounds of beef than any other when dressed out. Accessibility to the Cuban market has increased the values of the Florida stock over 100 per cent.

The report further states that no country in the world, perhaps, possesses more natural advantages to attract the cattle raiser than Cuba. A wide expanse of perennial pasture, devoid of poisonous plants and free from dangerous reptiles, a climate exceptionally mild and even, knowing nothing of the extremes of temperature, with no frosts or biting winds, no hot prostrating days, and the absence of

cyclones and earthquakes, are all the elements of an environment almost ideal for the successful and economical raising of cattle.

The ravages of the last war destroyed almost the entire stock of cattle. Artificial restrictions tended to maintain the low point reached in the cattle supply and to even further depress it. The exorbitant customs duties, which virtually prohibited the importation of stock, and the enormous tax on each head of cattle, postponed the restocking of the island until after the last war. It is estimated that in 1894 there were 2,485,766 head of cattle in the pastures of the island, representing a value of \$74,572,980. The last Government report shows a cattle registry of 1,963,069 head, which may be conservatively appraised at \$51,000,000. Following the census of 1899, only 3 per cent of the farms of the Republic were under cultivation. To-day reliable estimates fix the cultivated area at about 16 per cent.

The Province of Camaguey forms one vast expanse of magnificent pasture land. Fine lands in this Province are offered at exceedingly moderate prices, and on terms that should interest the American cattleman. Good tracts may be leased at prices ranging from \$15 to \$30 per caballeria (33½ acres). Ten dollars is no unusual price to pay for well-watered pasture of the best grasses, and the price for the unplanted areas falls sometimes as low as \$1 per acre. Pastures of the pajilla or canamazo grasses can be obtained much more cheaply than those planted with guinea or parana. The best cattle lands are secured by seeding cleared strips of timber land with one of the imported grasses.

Land may be rented by the acre (or *caballeria*) or by the head, and for a term of months or years. Many importers have found it most profitable to turn over their stock to the proprietor of land to fatten on shares. From the selling price of the cattle is later deducted the cost of pasturage, if any, and the difference is usually equally divided according to a special agreement between the owner of the land and the importer. Pastured by the head, good grass may be obtained in close proximity to Havana for 50 cents per head. As the distance from the Havana market increases the cost of the pasture decreases.

The parana and guinea grasses give the best results in Cuba. Some success has been had with Bermuda grass, which grows rapidly in the hardest and driest soil, but the other mentioned grasses are the favorites. Guinea grass is more of a sorghum than a grass, possessing with its large element of sacrose very high fattening qualities. This African grass grows sometimes to the height of 15 feet, often entirely hiding from view a herd feeding in a clump of it. Guinea requires little moisture and resists droughts better than its chief rival—the Parana.

Parana grass, a native of South America, grows best in well-watered tracts and thrives in the damp, heavy soil of the valleys. It

proves to be extremely hardy and resists all attacks when once it obtains a good start. Its habits of life are very different from those of the Guinea, running close to the ground and sending out a new root from the stem at every contact with the soil. Of the cultivated grasses this is the most prolific, and sustains more cattle to the acre than any other.

The indigenous grasses are not rich enough to fatten stock well. Into the natural savannas, where grow pajilla or nanamazo, is turned only the breeding stock. In some localities the native grasses, when young, make fairly good pasture, but the main reliance must always be placed on the cultivated varieties.

As to the fattening values of the pastures of Cuba, naturally reports must differ widely, according to the soils, drainage, etc., of the localities. It is sometimes stated that 1 acre of grass will keep one steer fat the year round. The experience of the most reliable cattlemen does not substantiate this statement. It may be safely computed that not more than 20 head of cattle can be fattened on a caballeria; 10 to 15 head of cattle will easily find sufficient pasture on a caballeria and be kept fat the year round, and this estimate is most generally accepted.

Glancing a moment at the island as a whole, the various Provinces contribute to the general total of 1,793,069 head of cattle on the registration books on December 31, 1904, as follows: Havana, 289,924; Pinar del Rio, 451,765; Matanzas, 257,429; Santa Clara, 551,300; Camaguey, 235,101; Santiago de Cuba, 217,550. Havana imports the largest number of cattle (178,474), followed by Santa Clara with 74,478 and Santiago with 53,519 head.

How great a rôle the importer plays in the rapid restocking of the island is clearly indicated by a table showing the source of increase and the causes of the decrease of the cattle during the past year. About 62.4 per cent of the total increase must be credited to importation.

Stock registered December 31, 1901	1,816,000
Increase:	
Natural increase	226,501
Imported	375,297
	601,798
	1,917,798
Decrease:	
Slaughtered	191,913
Died and killed by inspectors as sanitary measures	5,825
	200,738
	1,717,060

Americans are beginning to import cattle from the States and from Mexico and Venezuela, and report excellent profits.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROAD SUBVENTION.

A bill which recently passed the Cuban Senate provides for the subvention of the Cuba Railroad Company by the Cuban Government by the advance of a credit of \$798,450, which is to be paid to the company in installments and repaid to the Government within ten years.

after date of payment of the last installment. This bill passed the Senate August 18, 1905, was signed by the President on the 26th of the same month, and promulgated on September 5.

The text of the bill follows:

ARTICLE I. Congress authorizes the concession to the Cuban Railroad Company of a credit of \$798,450. This sum the Executive shall take from the public treasury and deliver to the said company as an advance payment on account of services that the company shall render the country during the enforcement of this law, and with the understanding that the said sum is to be repaid within ten years, reckoned from the date of the last payment from this credit to the company.

ART. II. The said sum, interest free, shall be paid to an authorized representative of the Cuba Railroad Company by means of a public document properly empowering him to represent the company on the one hand and the Secretary of the Treasury to represent the Government on the other. Expenses and fees entailed in the making out of this document shall be chargeable to the company.

The payment shall be made in three installments, as follows: The first installment, \$266,150, shall be paid three days after the publication of this law. The second installment, \$266,150, shall be paid on December 15 of the present year. The third installment, \$266,150, shall be paid on December 15, 1906.

ART. III. Annually on the last day of each fiscal year an accounting between the Cuban Railroad Company and the Cuban Government shall be held, the accounting to be done by a designated functionary of the company, who shall collaborate with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Auditor-General of the Government. The settlement made shall be published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" and shall show the balance remaining each year in favor of the Republic.

ART. IV. The accounting described in the previous article shall be done throughout ten years, reckoned from the date of the last payment to the company. The last accounting shall definitely fix the balance due to the Government, and the Cuba Railroad Company shall be bound to pay such balance in cash precisely within ten days.

ART. V. The company shall put at the service of and exhibit to the persons who represent the Government books, data, papers, and documents that may be necessary in making the settlement. An uncalled-for delay or refusal to afford data within the time fixed by the representative of the Republic will give these representatives the right to ignore such data or documents and to do the accounting themselves, the company being obliged to abide by the result found.

ART. VI. The balance remaining in favor of the Government shall be collected by the special proceeding provided for in law for the collection of interests and taxes.

ART. VII. The Cuba Railroad Company may at any time cancel this obligation by paying, after accounting, the resulting balance.

ECUADOR.

TRANSPORTATION OF RUBBER.

It is reported from Guayaquil that the Government has decided upon the construction of a railroad from Ambato to the Curarey River, which flows into the Amazon near Iquitos. This district is very rich in rubber, which until now has been exported through the Amazon Valley to the United States and Europe, under the name of Brazilian rubber. With the construction of this railroad, rubber and other products can be exported from this region via Guayaquil, thus reducing by 3,000 miles the water route to New York via Iquitos and Peru. This railroad line runs almost entirely east of the Andes, as Ambato is in the heart of the chain, at 8,000 feet elevation. It will cost about £800,000, and will be about 100 miles long.

HAITI.

COFFEE AND COTTON PRODUCTION.

Mr. W. F. POWELL, United States Minister to Haiti, reports to his home Government that Haiti's crop of coffee for the year 1905 will be very large, being estimated at over 75,000,000 pounds. This exceeds the last year's crop by about 30,000,000 pounds, but does not reach that of 1903, which was over 100,000,000 pounds. That, however, was considered a phenomenal crop. Added to this, the cacao crop for the year has been very large, much greater than that of the preceding year.

The cotton season, which has now about closed, has also been a very fine one. All the cotton, cacao, and coffee that are produced here are sent to Europe, and as the price of these products, especially coffee, is very much better than that of last year, the country will reap the benefit of the same.

RAILROAD CONCESSIONS.

The United States Minister to Haiti reports that a concession to construct a railroad from Gonaives to Hinche, and from thence to Port au Prince, has been granted to two American citizens—Messrs. LOUIS DALMAS and E. A. BLANTON.

This concession is reported to be a most valuable one, as the proposed line of the road is through the central part of the Republic and through the most valuable timber belt of some of the finest cabinet woods in the world. There are to be found within this belt mahogany trees from 8 to 9 feet in diameter; also satin wood, ebony, rosewood, a very fine quality of cedar, and other woods, which, when introduced

to commerce, will rival those above named in the making of the finer classes of furniture and the interior decorations of houses. It will also pass through the great mineral belt, where may be found copper, gold, silver, iron, and possibly other metals. The above are known to exist and companies are being formed to develop them. It will also pass through the petroleum belt which has recently been discovered. This petroleum is said to be better than that found in Azam, and is said by those who have tested it to have a paraffin base.

The road as planned goes through virgin territory and parts of it are even unknown to the Haitians themselves. It passes through the most alluvial part of the country and will be the means of developing it, thus adding to the revenue of the State. The President, General Nord, has favored this enterprise, has given to these gentlemen his aid in very many ways, and has removed from their path obstacles they could not have overcome by themselves. The road is to be completed within thirty months according to the terms of the concession. It is eventually to reach Port au Prince, which will be its southern terminus, while Gonyves will be the northwestern terminus. Both places have fine harbors and are well situated for all the needs of commerce.

The same gentlemen have also been offered the option to operate the road that the Government has lately constructed from Cape Haiti to Grand Riviere. The matter is still under consideration. If accepted, a small branch road will have to be built from Grand Riviere to St. Michel, through which place the main line extends. This will give the Republic a continuous rail route from Port au Prince to Cape Haiti, which will be a great advantage to the Republic in point of revenue to be derived from it, and will eliminate to a great extent travel by boat, with all its attendant inconveniences, which is the only means now open to the traveling public. The southern terminus of the road passes through a large fruit and cotton growing district; in a word, the road as planned passes through virgin territory. This concession may be considered as the most important that has ever been granted to foreigners.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

According to information furnished by the Legation of the United States in Haiti, trade in textiles from the United States within four years has increased 50 per cent. One large house that deals exclusively in these goods states that it nearly approaches 75 per cent. Before this period only the coarser line of textiles was bought in the United States, and the finer from England, but for some time past all the finer qualities of this class of goods have been bought in the United States, except shirtings, which the English can sell cheaper than our manufacturers.

In hardware England has a slight advantage, but United States trade in this direction is increasing annually. One of the principal articles

in this line is zinc roofing. Nearly all the houses are covered with this. England has at present the command, for the reason, it is stated, that the zinc roofing that comes from England is better than that received from the United States. It is also said that calicoes from England are better than those of the United States.

France still commands this market for jewelry, bric-a-brac, perfumery, and articles of a like nature, as Germany does for the ordinary or rougher class of pottery.

The provision trade, which was exclusively in the hands of United States dealers, has suffered a great decline during this period. This arises, not from any competition from other markets, but is due to the great stringency that has existed in the Republic for the last three years. The laboring class and the peasants, being unable to buy this class of provisions, have had to content themselves upon the natural products of the country. This trade will return when the country is again prosperous.

DENOUNCEMENT OF COMMERCIAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for November 16, 1905, publishes information to the effect that the commercial convention of 1900 between France and Haiti has been denounced by the Haitian Government, and will expire on April 30, 1906. Under the provisions of this convention certain French goods are at present exempted on importation into Haiti from the customs surtaxes of 50 per cent and 33½ per cent, respectively, imposed by Haitian laws of 1876 and 1888.

HONDURAS.

VALIDITY OF AMERICAN MEDICAL DIPLOMA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the United States consul, William E. Alger, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, of the acceptance by the proper authorities of that Republic of the diploma issued in America for the practice of dental surgery, and of the issuance to the holder thereof of the documents needful for his incorporation into the medical faculty of the community.

Previously it has been compulsory that intending practitioners should pass an examination independently of any diploma received in the United States.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JULY, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for July, 1905, the first month of the current fiscal year 1905-6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison.

The total value of importations during the month under review was \$12,183,749.56 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$379,927.80, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for July were valued at \$21,067,220.68, showing an increase of \$7,636,879.25, as compared with the same period of 1904-5.

The detailed imports during the month of July were as follows:

IMPORTS.

(Gold valuation.)

	July—	
	1905.	1904.
Animal substances.....	\$1,139,408.51	\$1,007,108.09
Vegetable substances.....	1,035,257.56	1,582,631.19
Mineral substances.....	3,735,986.91	3,690,473.86
Dry goods.....	1,431,960.91	1,501,785.82
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	555,145.76	498,671.31
Beverages.....	571,613.01	447,638.97
Paper and its applications.....	365,925.82	417,638.61
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,611,911.32	1,635,410.29
Vehicles.....	296,141.25	278,671.61
Arms and explosives.....	501,175.07	502,577.92
Miscellaneous.....	342,317.38	371,123.70
Total.....	12,183,749.56	11,803,821.76

EXPORTS.

(Silver valuation.)

Precious metals.....	\$10,717,110.18	\$5,310,397.93
Other articles.....	10,319,810.50	8,119,943.50
Total.....	21,067,220.68	13,430,341.43

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	July—	
	1905.	1904.
Mexican gold coin.....		\$42,438.97
Foreign gold coin.....	\$1,991.35	1,348.32
Gold in bars.....	2,966,956.42	1,685,556.89
Gold in other forms.....	297,181.86	117,410.98
Total.....	3,176,111.23	1,846,756.16
Mexican silver coin.....	4,778.00	53,206.00
Foreign silver coin.....	16,712.05	2,285.75
Silver in bars.....	6,921,709.04	2,650,095.71
Silver in other forms.....	628,009.86	858,055.28
Total.....	7,571,208.95	3,463,642.77

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	July—	
	1905.	1904.
Antimony.....	\$153,152.00	
Copper.....	2,313,869.00	\$2,339,628.71
Marble, rough.....	31,198.00	8,404.00
Plumbago.....	1,000.00	4,860.00
Lead.....	741,966.00	301,173.00
Zinc.....	12,501.50	2,317.74
Other mineral products.....	82,537.70	
Coffee.....	657,401.50	309,790.44
Barks and roots, raw.....	11,006.00	1,830.10
Rubber.....	75,071.00	32,537.60
Chicle.....	31,399.85	4,535.00
Beans.....	43,336.00	66,020.00
Fruits, fresh.....	5,854.00	8,190.00
Chick peas.....	458,615.00	322,685.00
Guayule.....	4,501.00	
Other beans.....	52,690.00	
Hempquen in fiber.....	2,928,151.00	2,530,792.00
Yaxle in fiber.....	163,420.88	201,913.25
Woods.....	99,081.30	139,563.54
Corn.....	8,717.00	591.00
Mulberry wood.....	8,015.00	8,219.00
Dyewoods.....	43,479.71	149,553.50
Grass.....	209,802.00	146,275.00
Tobacco, leaf.....	109,972.00	287,029.00
Vanilla.....	676,115.00	217,610.00
Other vegetable products.....	47,064.65	43,892.80
Cattle.....	409,501.50	355,381.00
Raw hides.....	531,110.68	352,822.60
Other animal products.....	31,623.65	76,869.50
Sugar.....	175,916.00	73,716.00
Flour, and cotton-seed paste.....	32,600.00	8,700.00
Hides, manufactured.....	13,701.00	25,080.00
Straw hats.....	31,449.00	8,912.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	30,948.75	45,362.00
Other manufactured products.....	27,011.80	25,929.92
Miscellaneous.....	57,881.00	29,828.00

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

	July—	
	1905.	1904.
Europe.....	\$5,756,729.77	\$5,010,655.91
Asia.....	96,164.49	98,563.03
Africa.....	2,543.00	24,733.03
North America.....	6,266,089.20	6,685,882.00
Central America.....	2,052.67	4,357.15
South America.....	39,244.67	57,080.79
West Indies.....	18,044.76	9,737.91
Oceanic.....	2,881.00	12,840.84
Total.....	12,183,749.56	11,803,821.79

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

	July—	
	1905.	1904.
Europe.....	\$5,575,432.64	\$2,573,324.28
North America.....	14,852,788.29	10,368,681.91
Central America.....	116,203.75	26,788.18
South America.....	10,939.00	1,828.00
West Indies.....	511,857.00	459,719.00
Total.....	21,067,220.68	13,430,341.47

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING, LAST HALF OF 1904-5.

According to the "Mexican Investor" for November 18, 1905, during the six months from January to June of the year 1905, the number of vessels entering Mexican ports, engaged in foreign trade, was 689, with 715,964 tons of merchandise. During the same period 707 vessels sailed from Mexican to foreign ports, carrying 171,401 tons of merchandise of Mexican production.

The arrivals of vessels engaged in the coasting trade amounted to 3,511, with 132,070 tons of freight, the departures being 3,574, with 113,700 tons of cargo.

There are in commission in the various waters of Mexico, in coast trade and in trade between Mexican and foreign ports, 332 boats of different classes. These include the war boats of the Republic, the boats of the Austro-Mexican Line, the Mexican Navigation Company, the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, the Harrison Line, the Imperial German Mail Line, the New York and Cuban Mail Line, the Mexican American Steamship Company, L. Leyland & Co., E. Escalante & Son, the French Trans-Atlantic Line, the Canadian-Mexican Line, the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Line, the Pacific Mail, the Pacific Steamship Company, the Kosmos, the Pacific Coast Line, the California Gulf Development Line, J. B. Abaroa, the Navigation Steamship Company, the China Commercial, and the Mason Line. These include 21 lines, all of which are extensively engaged in shipping. There are also several small lines operating along the coast having no regular schedules.

The shipping interests of Mexico are naturally divided into two classes, those of the Gulf and those of the Pacific Ocean. Of the former, the principal calling places for boats are: Ascencion, Campeche, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, Morelos, Nautla, Progreso, Tampico, Tecolutla, Tuxpan, Veracruz, and Xcalak. On the Pacific, the chief ports visited by boats are: Acapulco, Agiabampo, Altata, Magdalena Bay, Enseñada de Todos Santos, Enreka, Guaymas, La Paz (in Lower California), Loreto, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Medano Blanco, Mulege, Perihueté, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, San Benito, San Blas, San Jose del Cabo, San Quentin, Santa Rosalia, Tonalá, and Topolobampo.

Of these ports, the most important on the Gulf side are Campeche, Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Tampico, and Veracruz. During the month of October, Progreso had 27 port entries, Tampico 21, and Veracruz 37. On the Pacific side, Acapulco had 15 entries; Guaymas, 8; La Paz, 13; Manzanillo, 14; Mazatlan, 16; San Blas, 13, and Santa Rosalia, 8.

NEW PASSENGER SHIPS ON MEXICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

The "Mexican Herald" for November 20, 1905, reports a concession granted to the Munsen Steamship Line authorizing the establishment

of a passenger service in connection with its freight steamers plying between Mexican ports and one or more points in the United States on the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. This service will be inaugurated early in the year 1906.

Under the terms of the concession the company must arrange the schedule of each of its boats so that a round trip will be made every two weeks. The steamers will stop at New York, probably one or two points along the coast, Havana, New Orleans, and Galveston, while Tampico and Veraacruz will be the stopping points in Mexico.

In return for the grant of the concession the company agrees to receive and carry, free of cost, all Government correspondence, printed matter, and postal matter sent by public post, and to deliver them to the agents of the line at the Gulf points at which the boats touch in their regular voyages. Ten tons of Government freight are also to be carried free on each trip.

Further privileges granted to the company in connection with its marine service are the right to conduct a coasting trade and to locate and operate coal deposits at various points along the Gulf coast.

The contract is to remain in force for three years, and security is given by the company for the fulfillment thereof by the deposit of \$3,000 in bonds of the public consolidated debt in the National Treasury.

COTTON CROP AND MANUFACTURE.

The Mexican cotton crop for 1904, according to local dealers, will run between 90,000 and 100,000 bales, an increase over 1903 of about 25,000 bales. The Laguna district has been the principal cotton-growing section. Recently, however, attempts have been made in various other localities. The yield supplies about one-third of the country's demand, the balance being imported from the United States.

Relative to the subject of the cultivation of cotton within the Matamoras district and its manufacture into fabrics, United States Consul GRIFFITH reports that Mexican cotton mills have to import about 40 per cent of the raw cotton needed. Of the 60 per cent of the Mexican-grown cotton used, it is asserted that 90 per cent comes from the Laguna district of central Coahuila, of which the manufacturing city of Torreon is the center. The soil and altitude along the lower reaches of the Rio Grande seem to be especially adapted to its growth and produces cotton which grades in staple with that raised in the Guadalupe, Colorado, and Brazos valleys of Texas.

In view of these facts it appears that Matamoras, as well as the other cities and towns of the district, offers unusual advantages for the location of cotton mills, especially when consideration is taken of the plentifulness and cheapness of labor. The same deduction appears reasonable as to the advantages offered for the installation of sugar and rice mills under the recent altered condition of the customs tariff.

Mexican labor is plentiful and cheap within this district, docile and tractable, and it is believed that for cotton-mill purposes, especially, would be found peculiarly adaptable.

IMPORTS OF CEREALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The scarcity of wheat and corn in Mexico has caused a considerable increase in the importation of those cereals from the United States to that country, according to the statistics of the movement which have just been issued by the Federal Government. It is shown that during the eight months of this year ending August 31, the total value of wheat imported from the United States through the border ports of entry was \$294,617 gold, as compared with the total value of \$15,288 for the same period of the preceding year.

The total value of corn imported during the eight months of this year ending August 31 was \$391,903 gold, as compared with a total value of \$78,970 for the eight months of the preceding year. There is a considerable business done in American flour in Mexico, notwithstanding the numerous mills in this country. The statistics show that the value of the flour imported from the United States for the eight months ending August 31 was \$203,995 gold. Practically all of the wheat covering the eight months' period of this year was imported during the month of August, the value of the product for that month being \$236,747.

The wheat and corn importations come from Kansas and Oklahoma principally, and the flour is mostly from Texas.

VANILLA BEAN PRODUCTION.

Although so large a percentage of the so-called vanilla extract sold in the United States is a cheap imitation, composed usually of tonka bean and cold-tar products, enormous quantities of the genuine bean are actually imported, but the distribution of this expensive article is restricted. During the past year \$1,424,647 represented the value of vanilla beans imported by the United States, two-thirds of which came from Mexico, at a valuation of \$1,053,813, and weighing 177,301 pounds. France came second, with her exportation valued at \$265,456.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

Nearly 1,000,000 pesos have been expended in 1904, says a recent French commercial journal, for the construction of new light-houses and the maintenance of old ones in the Republic of Mexico. A large part of this amount was expended for the completion of the building at Vera Cruz, wherein the general direction of light-houses will be established. A large tower 43 meters high will be erected in the center of the building to replace the Benito Juarez light. The new light will be visible 20 miles off even in foggy weather.

A new light-house will also be built at Punta Delgada, whose rays can be seen at a distance of 18 miles.

When this work is completed this part of the Gulf coast will be lighted by twelve lights, thus rendering navigation as safe at night as during day.

COLONIZATION IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

A contract was signed on November 9, 1905, between the Mexican Government and Messrs. EDWARD HOEFLICH and MANUEL SEPTIEN for the purchase of land suitable for colonization, situated in the Iturbide district, Chihuahua. The price of the land is \$1.20 per hectare, in bonds of the public debt, payable in the course of eight years, as stipulated in the contract. The contractors agree to establish on the land within ten years 500 settlers of Austro-Hungarian and German nationality; the first group, consisting of 150 settlers, are to be on the land within one year.

The Government agrees to cede gratuitously 100 hectares of the land for each family settled thereon. A family shall consist of husband and wife, with or without children, or of father and mother with one or more offspring; or of brothers and sisters, of whom one must be of age, and the others may be under age.

Provision is made in the contract for the establishment of Mexicans as settlers on the lands.

The contractors agree to deposit within three months, in the Federal Treasury, the sum of \$2,000 in bonds of the public debt, to guarantee the fulfillment of the obligations assumed under contract.

The families on this land, introduced by Messrs. HOEFLICH and SEPTIEN, are granted certain exemptions as special inducements to settle thereon.

CUSTOMS DUTIES IN SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The Mexican import and export duties and port dues during the month of September, 1905, amounted to \$3,836,783.57, against \$3,167,532.28 during the corresponding month of the preceding year, being an increase of \$669,251.29.

RESULTS OF NEW MINING LAWS.

The "South American Journal" for November 11, 1905, publishes the following statement, made by Señor MANUEL DIAZ BARRIGA, of the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government, concerning the results of the new mining laws of Mexico:

"The result of the new mining laws issued by the Mexican Government, with respect to the monetary reform, is now becoming fairly evident. At the same time as the law that established the new monetary system was issued the new law which abolishes or reduces the

taxes that were raised on mining was published, and a few weeks later other regulations were dictated, destined to improve the condition of the miners. The taxes that were raised directly upon the production of precious metals were as follows:

"The internal stamp tax, which represented 3 per cent on the value of gold and silver.

"The coinage tax, which was equal to 2 per cent on the value of gold and silver.

"The assay, smelting, separating, and refining taxes, according to various tariffs.

"The title to mines tax, which consisted of a payment of \$10 per pertenencia.

"The local taxes on precious metals, the maximum of which was 2 per cent on the value of the said metals.

"In accordance with the new legislation, these taxes and dues have been subject to the following modifications:

"The internal stamp tax has been fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, according to whether the metals were in their natural state, or had been treated, or had been treated and refined.

"The coinage tax has been abolished.

"The title to mines tax has been reduced from \$10 to \$5 per pertenencia.

"The annual tax has also been reduced from \$10 to \$6 per pertenencia, and in some instances to \$3.

"Finally, the local taxes can not exceed in future $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and this reduction of 25 per cent signifies a diminution equal to the respective Federal tax.

"The Executive, not being yet satisfied with the abolition or reduction of the above-mentioned taxes, and desiring to relieve the mining industry from taxes that fell heavily upon it, resolved to free from import duties those principal articles, coming from abroad, used in the mines or for the treatment of metals; but, although some of these exemptions are of a temporary character, they are none the less to be reckoned with as among the most efficacious, in order that the Government may succeed in its proposals. It may be stated that, according to calculations made as regards the production of the last fiscal year, the reductions of the taxes and dues that have been decreed will cause a sacrifice to the Federal budget of close on \$4,000,000 annually. This loss may be distributed in the following manner: Calculating on a production of gold and silver of \$105,000,000—of which \$10,000,000 will pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, \$80,000,000 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and \$15,000,000 $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the said stamp tax will produce less than it produced in 1903-4 by \$575,000; the amortisation tax abolished, \$1,550,000; the reduction of the title tax will bring \$300,000; the reduction of the annual tax on pertenencias, \$725,000; the reduction of the Federal tax on the local

taxes that are raised on mining, \$200,000; calculating what the Government will lose by the abolishing of the import duties on certain articles used by the mining industry at \$250,000, the resulting total is \$3,600,000.

"Besides, in order to remedy some inconveniences that the miners might suffer through the establishing of the new monetary régime, the Government has organized a service whose object is to advance funds upon silver bars and to sell them abroad for account of those interested, upon the best possible terms.

"The production of silver, gold, and copper during the first five months of the fiscal year 1904-5 was:

Silver	\$32,209,840.85
Gold	6,009,354.54
Gold (for the same period of 1903-4)	4,737,071.89
Copper (21,088 tons)	9,263,652.17
Copper ore (24,209 tons)	2,574,241.77
	11,837,893.94

"It is said in Chihuahua that the mining experts Messrs. CAPDEVILLE and TORROR are expected shortly in Parral for the purpose of examining the properties that Messrs. JACK and ROBERT LONG own there, among which may be mentioned the Parral and Durango Railroad and the important concern called the Hidalgo Mining Company. These experts were appointed by an Anglo-French syndicate that is treating for the purchase of the said railroad and mining company, and which will carry out its proposals according to the favorable report of the experts."

COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION.

According to the Mexican "Journal of Commerce" for November 1, 1905, with the rapidly growing manufactures and consequent establishment of factories of all kinds in Mexico the consumption of coal and coke becomes greater. The following statement shows the quantity of coal and coke and the invoice or gold value imported duty free each fiscal year since and including 1900-1901, omitting fractions in weights and cents in prices.

Date.	Coal, duty free.		Coke, duty free.	
	Tons.	Invoice values.	Tons.	Invoice values.
1900-1901	585,546	\$1,419,965	238,313	\$1,026,733
1901-2	832,221	2,121,869	286,199	2,088,670
1902-3	975,885	2,752,999	347,528	1,971,400
1903-4	1,161,598	2,806,873	320,358	1,288,600
July-December, 1904	429,213	1,022,963	135,257	493,700

In 1881 the Government, interested by the rumors of the existence of coal in various parts of the country, appointed a scientific commission with Señor SANTIAGO RAMIREZ, a noted mining engineer, as its chief, to investigate the facts as to coal in Mexico. The report of this commission was more favorable than had been expected, for it found coal of various qualities to exist mainly in the States of Sonora, Veracruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, Michoacan, and Guerrero, and traces in others. The Sonora field was declared to be a high-grade anthracite, carrying 92 per cent of carbon. The result of the commission's report was an impetus to coal mining, but the costly transportation, together with the limited deposits and broken formation so far as then opened, disheartened the miners, and coal mining was nearly abandoned.

Some years later the attention of investors was attracted to the Esperanzas deposits in Coahuila, which were found to be such as to induce the formation of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company of New York, which owns and works them, and in 1904 turned out 42,000 tons of coal and 6,000 tons of coke, worth at the mines \$300,000 Mexican currency, nearly all of which is sold to industrial consumers and smelters in the northern parts of the country. The output is steadily increasing each year. The coal is bituminous, of coking quality, and an extensive coke plant at the mines supplies coke for smelting operations at several tributary centers.

The principal coal mines worked to-day are along the line of the International Railway, and in the State of Coahuila, at Sabinas, Baroteran, Hondo, and Fuente, besides the Esperanzas before mentioned, and which are the most extensively opened.

Along the Rio Grande, westward from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, is a very extensive lignite belt, and the coal is of good quality, but it is practically unavailable just now, because of the remoteness and wild nature of the country.

The deposits of anthracite coal in Sonora have attracted much attention, and several companies with large capitalization have been organized to exploit them, but no actual mining is yet being done because of the lack of railway transportation.

Good anthracite coal is also found in the Matamoros de Izucar district of Puebla, but has not yet been systematically mined for lack of organization and capital.

The coal measures of Mexico are said to be confined to the Cretaceous and later ages, geologically, only a small and unproductive area of the Carboniferous age being found within the boundaries of the country. The most important coal-bearing area now being mined lies near the Texas boundary in the State of Coahuila. This formation extends across the boundary into Texas and includes many square miles. The deposit is determined as Cretaceous, and the coal is found in the Laramie horizon, as designated by the United States geologists.

The two or three limited areas of anthracite and semianthracite coal with graphite found in Sonora are determined as belonging to the Triassic period, and considered geologically as the metamorphic product of more extensive beds of the late formations which have been disturbed by the great upthrow of the Sierra Madre Range.

The Mexican Coal and Coke Company recently closed a deal with the International Railroad Company for the transfer of the railroad of the former from Barroteran to Musquiz for the coal fields of the latter.

The railroad from Barroteran to Musquiz is said to have cost the coal company about \$400,000 gold. With the proposed change there is a stipulation that the company furnish coal to all the divisions of the merger system at a fair cost.

The deal will go into effect about the first of December, 1905, or January, 1906. At that time the International Railroad Company will begin the operation of the Coahuila Coal Railroad, and the Mexican Coal and Coke Company will sever its connection with that line. The road in question is a broad gauge, runs through a rich territory, and has excellent equipment, including the rolling stock and shops at Musquiz.

Through this transaction the Mexican Coal and Coke Company will get the coal mines of the International at Sabinas as well as those near Ciudad Porfirio Ciaz. Mines will be more extensively developed, and it is thought that the coal output will be increased from 50,000 to 75,000 tons per month as soon as the deal goes into effect. The coal company will secure very valuable coal lands, and will no doubt operate them by the same methods that have prevailed so successfully at Las Esperanzas.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE TARIFF.

The following notes defining the official application of the new schedule of the Mexican tariff are published as supplementary to the tariff proper issued in the Monthly Bulletin for September, 1905:

Tariff No. 5 shall include only smoked or salted meat imported in kegs, barrels, cases, or wrapped in cloth, and dried, smoked, salted, or pickled fish and shellfish, packed in cases, barrels, or tubs. Meat, fish, or shellfish, packed in earthenware vessels, flasks or tins, are classed as animal food preserved under tariff No. 34. However, fish preserved in a preparation called "sahnorejo," consisting of brine with the addition of a certain quantity of oil, vinegar, slices of onion or lemon, and sometimes unground pepper, imported in kegs, is subject, on account of the wooden receptacles, to the rate of tariff No. 5.

By unwrought whalebone is understood whalebone in large curved sheets having the appearance of a horny, fibrous mass. When imported cut, even into simple strips for clothing, it is to be considered as wrought whalebone. Quills of birds' feathers, merely stripped and not otherwise wrought, shall be treated as raw whalebone.

By flock wool is understood wool carding or combing wastes, the remains or ends of clews, and also all refuse from weaving looms and from the shearing of tissues.

Raw tortoise shell is the shell of the turtle imported in its natural state, in strips, not otherwise wrought, split in pieces ready to be manufactured, in scrap, fragments, or filings.

Tariff No. 11 comprises horsehair, bristles of wild boars and hogs, and cow's hair, in a natural state, suitable for the manufacture of brushes or similar uses. Bristles with one end split, used in some trades instead of steel needles, are also rated under tariff No. 11.

By unwrought horn is understood the exterior envelope inclosing the horns and hoofs of certain quadrupeds, imported in its natural state, or in sheets, not otherwise wrought, or split into pieces to be wrought. Waste, parings, and scrapings of horn are likewise considered as unwrought horn.

Tariff No. 13 applies to spermaceti, more or less purified, imported pressed in lumps. In such state this product is white, dry, of a crystalline structure, brilliant, and has the luster of mother-of-pearl.

Crude spermaceti has a soft, oily, granular consistency and is of a yellow color; it is dutiable as animal fats.

The following are included in tariff No. 14. All animal fats not specially mentioned in the tariff, such as tallow, rendered or not, fatty materials and yolk in their natural state, animal marrow and waste only fit for use as saponifiable or exclusively lubricating greases.

Sheep and ox tallow, being the commonest greases, are of a yellowish-white color, solid, emit the smell peculiar to tallow, and dissolve in 40 per cent of boiling alcohol. Sheep tallow containing 80 parts of stearin and margarin and only 20 parts of olein melts at 46°, emitting an unpleasant odor. Beef tallow not quite as solid consists of 70 parts of stearin and margarin and only 30 parts of olein. It melts at 38°, and also exhales a disagreeable odor. Only ducks' grease melts at a temperature of from 25° to 28°; it is yellow, exceedingly unctuous, and contains nearly twice as much olein as solid fats.

Lard oil is likewise classed under this number.

Bone not manufactured into articles is considered as unwrought, even when having undergone certain process of blanching or cleansing or when simply sawn.

By fleece wool not scoured is meant wool which comes in a crude state, tangled and disordered, raw, just as it comes from the sheep, not bathed before shearing, with its grease, dust, and other impurities. Renovated wool or shoddy is obtained from old clothing torn up by special machines and afterwards carded. The fiber is short and can only be spun by being mixed with wool of good quality. It always comes colored, generally with a brown color, more or less dark variegated fibers being found at times.

By fleece wool, scoured or degreased, is understood wool which has been washed on the animal or scoured and degreased after shearing. If the same package contains uncleaned and scoured or degreased wool the whole will be dutiable as scoured or degreased wool.

All wool which, after having undergone the process of carding, is presented combed, i. e., with all the yarn drawn out in the same direction and more or less prepared for weaving, shall be considered as carded wool.

Tariff No. 19 shall apply only to ivory which has not been manufactured into wares and which is therefore imported in its natural state of elephant tusks, either sawn into coarse unpolished pieces or in fragments and waste. Fossil mammoth ivory, tusks of the hippopotamus and walrus, and horns of the rhinoceros are also included in this number.

By unwrought mother-of-pearl is understood the pearl and other similar shells, provided that the same be not wrought into articles, that they still retain their original form or be simply cleaned and filed with a view to being subsequently cut and converted into manufactured articles. This number also includes fine shells, colored or pearly, of all kinds and sizes.

Tariff No. 21 refers to human hair, imported for the purpose of being wrought, whether dyed or discolored.

Tariff No. 22 includes hair which, while not exceedingly thin, may nevertheless be used in spinning or weaving in lieu of wool, such as hair of the goat, camel, cat, dog, seal, alpaca, and angora goat.

With the exception of beaver fur, separately specified in the tariff, tariff No. 24 includes all fine hair specially adapted for the manufacture of hat felts.

Hides, salted or prepared for preservation, but which have not undergone the action of tannins, are comprised in Nos. 26, 27, and 28. The hair of the skins included in No. 27 must correspond with the provisions of note 16.

Tariff No. 29 includes fine ostrich feathers and the like, specially prepared for ornamenting hats and clothes. It is understood that ordinary feathers with common barbs shall not be liable to this duty, even if dyed.

Tariff No. 31 refers to the odorous substance inclosed in the bag situated below the belly of the musk deer, which inhabits the mountains of Tibet. When fresh, this substance has a soft consistency, a reddish-brown color, and a penetrating and very diffusive odor. In drying it becomes darker. It is imported sometimes in bags of from 4 to 5 centimeters long, oval shaped, and generally covered with gray hair; at other times, in a dry state, in small irregular pieces, completely separated from the bag. It melts under the action of heat and is soluble in boiling water. When mixed with potassium it exhales an ammoniacal odor, but when mixed with bitter almonds it loses its smell. Although several kinds of musk are known under the names of Tonkin, Nankin, Siberian, Kabardin, all such kinds come within the general denomination of musk, classed by the tariff as an animal product.

The product classed under this number must not be confounded with artificial musk imported in the form of an oleaginous liquid or white powder, merely having the odor of musk, and which is rated as perfumery.

Castoreum is a secretion of the beaver. This product, which has a resinous appearance, is of a dark color, has a penetrating uric odor, and a bitter taste. It is generally imported in coupled sacks of a dark color, shriveled and flattened. Castoreum is insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in alcohol and ether.

Tariff No. 34 comprises sausages and bolognas, whether in tins, flasks, or earthenware or not; meat, fish, or shellfish, prepared with sauces, fats, or oil, or even without these seasonings, put up in jars, earthenware, or tins; and, in general, all alimentary preserves of animal origin, not specially mentioned, as eggs, liquid or condensed milk, etc.

By lard is meant white pig's fat, unctuous to the touch, granulous, and of an agreeable odor. Lard dissolves more readily in ether than in alcohol, being composed of 38 parts of stearin and margarin and of 62 parts of olein; it is softer than tallow and melts between 26° and 31°.

The oils comprised in tariff Nos. 41, 42, and 43 are extracted from land or sea animals. They are employed in the industries for lubricating, lighting, or the manufacture of certain articles.

Oils obtained from legs of mutton, horses, or cattle are lubricants.

Fish oils of commerce are of various classes and diverse uses.

Herring oil (American) is used for dressing skins after tanning and for adulterating linseed oil.

Sardine oil (Japanese).—Used as raw material for the preparation of fish tallow used in tanning.

Seal oil.—For lubricating and tanning. There are four different kinds of this oil, which is frequently found in combination with other fish oils.

Whale oil.—Used for fuel, tanning leather, and manufacture of soap.

Dolphin oil.—A fine lubricating oil.

Porpoise oil.—Used in tanning and, in combination with other oils, for lubricating purposes.

Cod-liver oil.—Used as medicine, and is subject to the duties of Nos. 56 and 57. It is also used as a lubricant, and for the purpose of imparting to tanned leather various dark colors.

Spermaceti oil.—Although not exactly an oil, it is included in this number. It is used for illumination and as a lubricant.

Shark oil.—Used in tanning.

Albumen is generally imported dried, in slightly transparent sheets or scales. It is soluble in water and precipitates under the action of mineral acids. Heated with hydrochloric acid it produces a bluish color. Essences of bergamot, citron, and of mint coagulate albumen. Egg albumen agitated with chloroform forms a jelly.

By glue is meant the common glue employed by joiners and in other industries. This product is manufactured from skin wastes and parings of all kinds. In commerce it occurs in sheets of a dark color and of a disagreeable animal odor.

Coral, unwrought, is imported in lumps or whole or cut branches, but neither polished, carved, nor perforated to be strung.

By fine sponges are meant toilet sponges which, even when partially bleached and freed from their sand and calcareous fragments, are composed of cells never exceeding one-half centimeter in diameter.

Common sponges differ from fine and medium sponges by being harder, darker colored, their cells exceeding one-half centimeter in diameter, and their volume being larger.

Tariff No. 51 applies to stearic acid in cakes, a solid, fatty matter, of a slightly transparent white color and lighter than water. This product is insoluble in water and dissolves in boiling lyes of soda or potash and in alcohol.

For the application of the duty the form and size of the cakes are not taken into account, nor is it taken into consideration whether the product is sufficiently purified or still contains other fatty acids rendering it impure. Stearin melted in lumps or pieces falls under the same number.

Glycerin, which is obtained from the saponification of fatty substances, is a neutral liquid, colorless, odorless, and having a sweet taste. It is soluble in water and in alcohol and almost insoluble in ether.

Glycerin dissolves gums, soap, creosote, and albumen, but it exercises no dissolving action on calomel, sulphuret of carbon, essential oils, or camphor. It precipitates gold chloride.

Only glycerin containing no admixture of foreign substances for the purpose of being converted into medicine or a toilet product is classed under this number.

"Grenetina," or gelatin, which is a product obtained by the action of boiling water on bones, cartilage, and sinews, occurs in the form of thin, transparent, odorless, insipid, colorless sheets, though sometimes of a red hue. In cold water, which it absorbs, "grenetina" increases in volume; it dissolves in hot water, and, when cooling, forms into a transparent and gelatinous mass. Alcohol congeals its solutions, and gallsnuts or tannin produce therein a dark-colored precipitate.

Isinglass is the dried bladder of fish. It comes in irregular shriveled pieces, white, slightly transparent, and with a pearly luster. It dissolves in hot water, and is used for clarifying wines and other liquids.

Guano is formed from the droppings of various aquatic birds which have been accumulating for a long time. Generally speaking, it is pulverized and has a color varying between gray and yellow or dark red. It is mixed with pebbles and rough sand, and when put in contact with water it at once emits carbonic acid. On mixing a small quantity of guano with slackened lime and sufficiently moistening the mixture with water by thoroughly stirring it, it ought to emit an ammoniacal odor, and the better the quality of the guano undergoing the test the stronger the smell. Occasionally guano is mixed with large crystals of sal ammoniac called guano crystals.

The natural and artificial fertilizers comprised in this tariff number can be divided into two classes: (1) Fertilizers of chemical compounds more or less impure, such as sulphate of crude ammoniac (from manufacture of gas), sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, chloride of soda, nitrate of soda, etc.; (2) fertilizers made by combining various substances:

A. Combinations of chemical compounds. Example: Sulphate of ammoniac with hypophosphate of lime.

B. Combinations of natural with chemical substances. Example: Guano with phosphate of lime.

C. Combinations of materials which can not be regarded as chemical compounds, consisting largely of offal or residues of various industries. Examples: Bone ashes, rape seed, foundry slag, wool waste, etc.

Chemical substances used as fertilizers must be absolutely impure, as refined chemicals are rated in accordance with the tariff numbers to which they belong.

Tariff No. 55 relates to silk which has not been wrought, but which, being simply unwound from the cocoon and bleached, is offered to the trade in the form of large skeins. Although silk is subdivided into different kinds, the tariff makes no distinction and treats all kinds indiscriminately as to payment of import duty.

Animal black is bone charcoal, washed or not, employed in industry for discoloring and clarifying certain products.

Ivory black, known also under the name of cologne or cassel earth, even if used as a pigment, and whether in powder or granulated, and likewise all pure animal charcoal, for whatever use intended, are included in this number.

Only white or black cod-liver oil, unprepared, and only for medicinal use, is included in tariff Nos. 56 and 57.

In tariff No. 59 are included riding and pack saddles, leather furnishings for carriages and other vehicles, leather bands for hats, gloves, plastrons, and leggings for fencers, leather pocketbooks, even when having bodies of cardboard or other materials, and, in general, all articles of leather not specially mentioned. Articles of leather which are not used except in connection with machinery are to be considered as parts of machines and not as manufactures. In this category are included tubes of hide for rollers, strips of leather impregnated with oil, called "chicotes para telares," shoes for pumps, etc.

By leather belting for machinery are understood bands of a uniform width corresponding to the surface of the pulley for which intended, provided that their length be also adapted to that purpose. But single strips of leather can not be considered as belts unless joined together to form a transmission belt. **Tariff No. 60** comprises also cables of raw or tanned hide used for transmission of power. The application of the tariff rate does not depend on the importation of the belts together with the machinery for which they are intended.

Tariff No. 62 comprises ordinary tanned hides, even if colored, polished, stamped, or varnished. Hides tanned with the hair on come under this number, provided they are of the common variety. Rare hides, such as those of the tiger and the like, are dutiable as fine hair skins, irrespective whether of one single piece or composed of different pieces joined together or attached to a tissue.

Sole leather of a certain thickness, which is used only for soles of shoes, is included in No. 68.

Skin gloves, large and coarse, used by mechanics and having wrists strengthened with wire or leather are liable, regardless of the material of the main part, to the duties of tariff No. 65. To the same category belong also coarse rubber gloves, with tissue of stockinet, used only by mechanics.

Tariff Nos. 66 and 67 apply to tanned skins, with fine hair, for peltries, such as ermine, sable, fox, otter, beaver, and the like. The skins of birds, rats, cats, rabbits, wolves, tigers, lions, bears, bisons, zebras, and other rare skins, provided they be tanned with their feathers or hair, are also included in these numbers.

These skins come whole, in bands, or sewn or attached to tissues, or in the shape of rugs. Rugs of goatskin or other rugs of common skins made to imitate rare skins are included in No. 67.

Tariff No. 66 comprises articles made of skins with fine hair, such as muffs, boas, pelerines, cloaks, and other coverings, even when they are lined with silk or ornamented with passementerie of cotton, wool, or linen.

Slippers of different kinds, called in Spanish "babuchas," "chinelas," and "pantufas," comprised in Nos. 69, 70, and 71, are of the familiar kind. They are cut low, and worn only at home, as they are neither elegantly cut nor well finished. As a rule, they are without any heels, or have very low heels, of two or three thicknesses of leather at the utmost.

The distinguishing feature of men's leather boots is that they cover, partly or entirely, the calf of the leg. They are comprised in tariff No. 72. All foot wear for men measuring over 16 centimeters from the edge of the sole to the upper end shall be considered as boots. It is immaterial whether the legging of the boots is closed or open or provided with eyelets for strings.

Tariff Nos. 73, 74, and 75 comprise all foot wear for men and women. Boots, shoes, low shoes, or pattens for women; shoes with elastic bodies, buskins, with or without bellows, low shoes, etc., for men; in short, all foot wear, with the exception of boots and slippers for men.

All kinds of slippers of silk tissue or containing silk shall be rated as shoes of these classes under the tariff Nos. 73, 74, and 75.

Wrought coral is that which is cut and polished, whether carved, in pearls, or simply in fragments perforated to be strung in the form of chaplets.

By ginned cotton is understood cotton which has passed through the ginning machine, and which, freed from its seed, only consists of entangled and disorderly fibers.

Tariff No. 86 applies to cotton which, after having been carded, has all its fibers arranged in the same direction, thus forming sheets of finely combed textile materials.

This number also applies to carded cotton used in medicine under the name of absorbent cotton, provided it be not saturated with medicinal substances; also carded cotton glued upon Chinese (tissue) paper, known under the name of wadding used for padding.

Tariff No. 87 includes cotton wastes which remain in the carding machine after the operation of carding, as small balls, residues of the looms, and all other similar cotton wastes.

Green aniseed is a small oblong seed of about 3 millimeters, of a green color and a sweetish taste, which must not be confounded with Chinese maise, star anise, or budian, for the latter is formed of at least six reddish-brown oval shells, gathered together at the top in such a manner as to form a star. Each shell contains a very glossy seed of a very strong maise odor, which are used in the preparation of certain liquors.

Under the denomination of dried fruits are classed all fruits, such as nuts, hazelnuts, etc., which in their natural state contain no watery juice; likewise those dried in the oven, in the sun, or by any other process, e. g., raisins, figs, dates, chestnuts, etc.

Tariff No. 101 applies to fresh garden produce, vegetables, tubers, and fresh fruits not specially mentioned in the tariff. By fresh fruit is understood fruit which, owing to its juicy nature, is easily perishable, such as grapes, apples, oranges, pineapples, pears, etc., and having undergone no preparation likely to alter their state of freshness.

The following are included in tariff No. 102: Vegetable alimentary products, preserved, not specially mentioned, with or without sauces, when imported in tins or glass or earthenware receptacles, such as pease, asparagus, cabbage, pickles, mustard, or pimento sauces and other edible preserves, with the exception of fruits in sirup, juice, or brandy.

Only medicinal seeds and berries, fresh or dried, but neither pulverized, grated, nor pressed in the form of a paste or cakes, are included in tariff No. 105.

Unwrought cork is the bark of the cork tree still coated with its rough and hard crust. Cork cut into sheets is free from its rough surface.

It is used for making stoppers, and, instead of being imported in large sheets, it sometimes comes in the form of cubes of from 3 to 5 centimeters side. As tariff Nos. 111 and 112 include only the raw material for industrial purposes, they apply only to sheets of greater or lesser thickness and cubes, but not to thin sheets for shoe soles or other purposes.

Vegetable hair is a fibrous parasite plant known under the name of Spanish beard ("barb espagnole") and used as excelsior for upholstering furniture.

Rough common wood only, derived from the felling of trees and solely fit for use as firewood, is included in tariff No. 115, to the exclusion of fine wood in pieces capable of being employed in cabinet work.

Tariff No. 117 comprises roots, shoots, tubers, barks, flowers, fruits, herbs, and leaves which are used in medicine and which have not been specially mentioned in any other part of the tariff.

It also includes the spores known under the name of Lycopodium.

Tariff Nos. 120 and 121 comprise tobacco of other than Virginian origin, No. 120 referring to fillers and No. 121 to wrappers. Fillers come in leaves, more or less broken up, in pieces of diverse sizes, sometimes rolled up, with an irregular and rough surface. The wrappers consist of the most regular and perfect leaves, which come spread out, carefully packed, with a smooth, regular, and velvety surface. They are used in the manufacture of cigars to cover up the filler, thereby giving a better appearance to the product.

If the same package contains wrappers and fillers, the rate of No. 121 is applied to the entire contents.

In tariff No. 127 are included preserves, fruit sirups, sweetmeats, fruits preserved in sirup or candied, dessert pastry. Preserves simply used as excipients for medicinal substances are included as drugs under No. 547.

Tariff No. 130 comprises cereal flours and all mealy preparations (feculæ) not specially mentioned. It is immaterial whether the meal be pure or prepared with milk, sugar, barley, or other nutritive substances, intended as food for infants and invalids. Medical substances added to feculæ are not to be taken into account provided the latter retain their alimentary character. To the same class belong also tapioca, arrowroot, groats, and flour prepared with milk or by any formula.

Tariff No. 132 refers to flour pastes for soup, known in commerce as "Italian pastes," such as vermicelli, "tallarines," macaroni, etc.

All kinds of biscuits, even dessert, are included in tariff No. 129. By dessert biscuits are understood those ornamented with sugar, chocolate, seeds, or fruits and not those consisting of an interior or floury paste completely covered with sugar paste and resembling bonbons. Plum puddings, gingerbread, mince-meat, and the like come under the same number.

Tariff No. 131 refers to molasses of the sugar cane, the maple, or glucose, thick and viscons, and used as raw material in industries. Sirups of commerce fit for immediate consumption and frequently colored or mixed with fruit juices or aromatic substances are classed under No. 127.

Under tariff Nos. 133 and 136-138 are classed nonvolatile oils of vegetable origin, generally obtained by the crushing of seeds, fruits, or other parts of plants. At a normal temperature these oils are liquid, some under like conditions being, however, solid or unctuous, such as, e. g., cocoa oil, nutmeg oil, and others, which in that case are called concrete. A drop of fixed oil poured on paper will produce a greasy stain which does not disappear by quick evaporation. Contrary to essential or volatile oils, fixed oils saponify under the action of alkalis.

The common fixed vegetable oils of commerce are divided into dry, semidry, and liquid. Among the first are:

Linseed oil.—Used for the manufacture of soap, although its principal use is as a raw material for the manufacture of boiled oil for paints and varnishes. Crude and boiled linseed oils are subject to the same rate of duty.

Japanese wood oil.—Used for the same purposes as linseed oil.

"*Lallemantia*" oil (Russian).—Used for illuminating and in manufacturing varnishes.

Walnut oil.—Used by painters for mixing with white paint.

Poppy-seed oil.—Used for the same purposes as walnut oil and sometimes in cooking.

British niger-seed oil.—Used as a substitute for linseed oil.

Sunflower oil (Russian).—Used to adulterate olive oil and for the manufacture of soap, paints, and varnishes.

Nut oil.—Used in the manufacture of soap.

The principal semidry oils are:

Cameline oil (German sesame oil), which is used in the manufacture of soap.

Corn oil.—Used for lighting, as a lubricant, and in the manufacture of soap; also used as a substitute for cotton-seed oil.

Kapok oil.—Used in manufacture of soap.

Cotton-seed oil.—Used for adulterating butter and olive oil and in the manufacture of soap.

Sesame oil.—Used for the same purposes as cotton-seed oil and also as an illuminant.

Rape-seed oil.—Used as an illuminant, as a lubricant, and in some industries.

Castor oil.—Used in medicine, in the manufacture of soap, and as raw material for the manufacture of oil for Turkish red.

Croton oil.—Used in medicine.

Cureus oil.—Used in medicine.

Liquid oils:

Apricot oil.—Used in the manufacture of perfumery and for adulterating almond oil.

Peach oil.—The sweet almond oil of commerce.

Almond oil.—Used for pharmaceutical and culinary purposes.

Peanut oil.—Used as an illuminant, for cooking, and for adulterating, or as a substitute for olive oil.

Gums, resins, and balsams referred to in tariff Nos. 134 and 144 are obtained from gum-resinous plants by incision, exudation, or any other process. These substances shall, unless otherwise mentioned, be dutiable according to these numbers.

The principal industrial gums and resins used for the preparation of varnishes and for stiffening cloth are gum arabic, copal, dammar, pounce, lac, tragacanth, spruce, dragon's blood, etc.; and the principal medicinal gums are arnica, lignum-vita, jalap, etc.

Dammar gum or "kowry" resin is colorless when newly extracted, but it subsequently assumes a yellow color, sometimes rather dark, with opaque or milky parts. It is easily fusible. When reduced to powder it emits an aromatic odor of turpentine and sometimes the perfume of orange peel. Being very brittle it is easily reduced to pieces. It occurs sometimes in large drops, sometimes in masses of an irregular, angular shape, with an opaque, gray, or blackish surface.

Copal gum or resin closely resembles dammar gum. It sometimes occurs in sheets; sometimes in irregular, spherical, or agglomerated fragments, covered with a whitish dust. Its color varies between light yellow and orange yellow. It is insoluble in fixed oils, and, while burning, emits a strong resinous odor.

Gum arabic is white, of a vitreous aspect, and brittle. Being soluble in water, it forms therein an adhesive emulsion. Generally gum arabic is substituted by or mixed with Senegal, Galam, or "Sahabreda" gum, which occurs in irregular, imperfect drops of white, ruddy, or reddish color. Like gum arabic, these products are soluble in water.

"Sahabreda" gum is more transparent, and generally takes the shape of small, twisted ribbons. Gum arabic solution gives a gelatinous precipitate under the action of protochloride of mercury, which, however, only disturbs in a small degree a solution of Senegal gum.

Gum lac occurs sometimes in dark-colored sticks full of impure matter; at other times in irregular fragments, and more frequently in shells or small, thin, brittle sheets. It varies between a ruddy color and dark red. It is insoluble in water, ether, sulphuret of carbon, benzine, turpentine oil, acetic acid, and ammoniac, and is soluble in alcohol and in caustic soda.

A white gum lac in sticks, twisted in spirals, of a silky luster, which proceeds from the artificial discoloration of yellow lac, is also known in the trade.

Barbary-tree gum or sandarac comes in small, lengthened, lemon-colored sheets, generally coated with a very fine and clear dust. Its odor is somewhat resinous. It is soluble in alcohol, with which it furnishes a very brilliant varnish. Although soluble in ether, it is insoluble in acetic acid and caustic soda.

Gum tragacanth occurs in sheets, flakes, or flat, white filaments having the appearance of horn. It is insipid and odorless. When in contact with water it absorbs the latter and slowly swells into a thick mucilaginous mass, which turns blue under the action of iodine.

Opium is the gum-resinous juice extracted by incisions made in the capsules of the poppy. It has a pasty consistency, a dark color, a strong odor, and a bitter and acrid taste.

It comes in irregular leaves wrapped up in poppy leaves. It dissolves in water and in alcohol. The extract of opium is of soft consistency, dark in color, and has a strong odor and a bitter and acrid taste.

Essential oils are extracted from the odorous matter contained in the intricacies of some vegetables. Their odor spreads easily by reason of their being very volatile; while inflammable and of an acrid taste, they are soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed oils, and insoluble in water, which, however, they may aromatize by contact. They dissolve phosphorus, iodine, sulphur, and greases, and are incapable of saponifying under the action of alkalis. Certain essential oils, as menthol and others, are solid.

Spirits or essence of turpentine is obtained from the distillation of the resinous pine tree. It dissolves phosphorus, iodine, india rubber, resins, and greases. It is volatile and inflammable.

Turpentine are resinous, fluid, have a strong smell, an acrid taste, and are of a more or less yellowish color. In trade they are subdivided into different kinds known under the names of Bordeaux, Canadian, Chio (Kioo), Mecca, Venice, Trieste, and Strasburg turpentine. All these, including terebenthene, terpene, and terpinol, are dutiable according to this number.

Tariff No. 142 includes charcoal used as fuel and also powdered charcoal of whatever use. To distinguish charcoal from plumbago the following characteristics of the latter should be kept in view: It is a lead powder with a metallic luster, greasy to the touch and adhering to the skin, on which it leaves a lead stain. When strongly heated on a platinum sheet, charcoal diminishes rapidly, leaving a small quantity of white ashes; plumbago subjected to the same test at first becomes red, then upon cooling off resumes its original color, almost without any loss in weight.

Tariff No. 143 includes under the designation of "vegetable wax" all wax obtained from various vegetable products, used in the industries principally for the manufacture of candles and soaps. The most important kinds of vegetable wax are Caribba wax, used for the manufacture of candles and varnishes, Bahafoua, fig, and Oenba wax, used for the manufacture of candles.

Tariff No. 145 applies to humic ash, a powder which is light, spongy, brilliant, yellow, odorless, and astringent to the taste; it is soluble in water, alcohol, or glycerin; insoluble in pure ether. When treated with ferrous salts tannic acid solutions form a black precipitate and likewise precipitate solutions of gelatin and albumen.

By common building wood is meant any wood unfit for cabinetmakers' work, and which can be employed solely for the building of wooden houses, for usual wood-work, ordinary flooring, or other common or rough work. As specimens of such wood may be cited the pine, oak, poplar, alder, nenia, and ash. This wood may be imported in blocks, beams, planks, and boards sawn, but not planed. Exemption from duty shall not, however, apply thereto if grooved and dovetailed, if sawn into thin sheets for veneers, or if cut open-worked, or wrought in any way so as to fit it for some definite object.

Tariff No. 147 includes white pine wood or resinous fir planks, planed on one surface only, and whose edges are provided on one side with a groove and on the other with a tongue for the purpose of joining the same.

By fine woods is understood any wood which, in addition to its hardness and the fineness of its grain, is susceptible of taking a bright polish, is sought after for fine marquetry wares, owing to the beauty of its shades and to its more or less fanciful designs, its elasticity, and even its rareness or high price.

Among the different fine woods most generally employed may be mentioned the following, viz: Mahogany, a hard, red wood, which darkens under the influence of the air, with compact and fine fibers, susceptible of a fine polish; its veins always get wider in the same direction and are always darker than the ground. Mahogany is luster, it emits an aromatic odor similar to that of pepper, which doubtless contributes to preserving it against insects. Ebony, a hard, heavy wood, with fine compact grain of a dark red color with dark or completely black veins; this wood sometimes presents violet veins and white spots, and sometimes a greenish or yellowish tint. The grenadillo, a hard, heavy wood, close grained, blackish with red veins. The jasmine, a hard, compact wood of a yellow color with darker veins or spots, resinous and aromatic. The walnut, a wood with lengthened pores, not very hard, of a hazelnut color, with veins and very variegated and fanciful designs, susceptible of a fine polish.

The palissander, a hard and very fine-grained wood, sometimes presenting well-marked fibers, hazelnut or violet gray in color, with veins of a blackish red which darken under the action of the air. Palissander is resinous and emits a perfume similar to that of the Florence lily; the rosewood, "Rhodes" wood, the spotted maple ("gutado"), and the thyme wood.

Tariff No. 150 applies to boards formed by the superposition of different strips of poplar wood, employed especially for the building of carriage bodies. These strips are generally superposed in such a manner that the fibers of one strip are arranged in the opposite direction to the fibers of the other.

The coarse articles of wood mentioned in No. 152 include all those not specially mentioned, of ordinary wood, coarse, not requiring any nice cabinet work, but prepared for their different uses by being subjected to a definite cutting process, generally accomplished by means of special machinery. Among these coarse articles are included wooden sticks for ratches, handles and heads for tools, sticks for brooms, spokes for wheels of carriages and other vehicles, barrel hoops, staves for vats, fruit baskets, baskets for charcoal, etc. All these coarse articles must be neither painted nor varnished and without any worked parts, moldings, framed panels, or ornaments of any kind.

Articles of gilt wood, to which No. 155 refers, are those made of wood coated and prepared, or ornamented with gypsum and afterwards gilt or silvered.

Articles of wood gilt or silvered without being previously prepared are not rated according to No. 155, but under the number to which they belong as common articles.

Statues of wood are included in No. 155.

Plates of metal inlaid into articles, whether engraved or intended to be engraved, key guards, small plates, rosettes for drawers, knobs, etc., and simple pommels placed at the head or foot of furniture are not to be considered as inlaid work, incrustation, or ornaments of metal, to which No. 155 refers.

Inlaid work mentioned in No. 155 refers to marquetry work. The inlaid parts or incrustations may be of wood, mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, celluloid, or common metal. The ornaments of these articles may be of bronze or other base metal, by ornaments being understood open-worked plates, ornaments, or figures applied to the article or inlaid therein, intended to serve merely as ornaments and not as accessories or integral parts of the article.

Furniture is divided into five well-defined classes:

Furniture of *common wood*, without upholstery, inlaid work, metallic ornaments, or silk (No. 159).

Furniture of *common wood*, upholstered, but without inlaid work, metallic ornaments, or silk (No. 160).

Furniture of *fine wood*, or of *common wood* veneered with fine wood, without upholstery, metallic ornaments, or silk (No. 161).

Furniture of *fine wood* or of *common wood* veneered with fine wood, upholstered, but without inlaid work, metallic ornaments, or silk (No. 162).

Furniture of all kinds of wood, gilt or with inlaid work, ornaments of base metal, or silk (No. 163).

The distinguishing characteristics are the kind of wood and the presence or absence of upholstery, inlaid work, ornaments of base metal or silk.

The *woods* are described in note 70. Furniture composed of both fine and common woods is to be rated as furniture composed entirely of fine wood, regardless of the proportion between the two classes of wood.

As *upholstered* furniture is regarded furniture provided with backs, seats, or arms, upholstered with cotton, wool, shavings, felt, or any other suitable material, or which, without being upholstered, are provided with spring seats.

By *metallic ornaments* are understood ornaments of base metal inlaid or applied to the surface, and intended merely for ornamentation, and not serving as accessories or integral parts of the furniture. In this case, by ornaments of metal are meant moldings, open-plate work, carved figures, etc. Key guards, small plates, handles, knobs, nails with brass heads, screws or pivots, extension devices, and pommels placed at the head or foot of furniture are not considered as ornaments.

Inlaid work is produced by taking out of the wood a thin layer of a regular or fanciful form and substituting in its place a different kind of wood, ivory, mother-of-pearl, etc., of the same shape.

As *furniture with silk* are considered those in which some parts are covered with a tissue containing silk in any proportion. However, the silk which may be found in ornaments, fringes, and trimmings is disregarded for tariff purposes.

By *gilt furniture* comprised in No. 183 is understood furniture made of wood, gilt or silvered after a preliminary preparation with gypsum. Gilding done directly on the wood is not included in No. 183.

Mirrors which constitute integral parts of furniture are rated under the same number to which the furniture belongs, regardless of the size of the plates. The separate declaration or importation of such mirrors will not be regarded as a sufficient reason for considering the furniture to which they belong as incomplete.

Slabs and other pieces of marble forming part of furniture shall be dutiable separately without modifying the classification. Marble shall only be dutiable as the furniture of which it forms part when it is attached to or encrusted in any part of furniture or is not separately declared.

Furniture of osiers, rattan, or bamboo are, even when containing some parts of wood, rated as articles of osiers, rattan, or rushes not specially mentioned.

Tariff Nos. 173 and 174 include twine and cordage of hemp, jute, aloes, and vegetable fibers other than cotton and flax, provided the diameter thereof be less than 3 centimeters.

filings, clipping waste, ingots, grains, and plates of gold, silver, or platinum, neither engraved, stamped, openworked, nor rolled in such manner as to be fit for use in gilding, are included in tariff No. 181.

Wire-drawn articles classed under tariff No. 182 include metals specially prepared for the manufacture of galloons, trimmings, and embroideries, such as purl, spangles, leaves, threads, lamellus, etc., but not wares manufactured therefrom.

Under the denomination of galloons included in tariff Nos. 189 and 190 are understood galloon makers' products woven or made of metal threads. These numbers, therefore, apply to galloons properly so-called, fringes, bullions, trimmings, tapes, puffs, tassels, lace, and embroidery of metallic thread or purl made of silver or of gilt silver.

Tariff No. 197 includes square, octagonal, or round bars, exceeding 9 millimeters in diameter (No. 00 Birmingham gauge), used for the manufacture of bolts and other articles.

Wire for electric conductors, imported in rolls of different lengths, even having a diameter of more than 9 millimeters, is classed as wire under No. 201.

By white metal are meant white alloys of different metals with copper, other than silver alloys, which are considered as pure silver.

Under this classification are included copper and zinc alloys, known under the name of Pinchbeck, oride, Tourney, chrysmolin, Japanese Shu-ehin, Monte's metal, Aich metal, Bath metal, Melch's metal, Bristol metal, and Kessler's alloy, brass platinum, and Mallet's brass; alloys of copper, zinc, tin, and lead, such as statue bronze, Stolberg's, Jackson's et Polin's brass, white Chinese

bronze, Japanese Kara-Kane; metal for friction pieces; alloys of copper, tin, zinc, antimony, and nickel, such as electrum, alfenide, packfong, alpaca, German silver, tantania, achberrium, spelter, Sheffield, Britannia, Pholin, and Algerian metals; alloy of copper and aluminum known under the name of aluminum and phosphor or phosphorous bronze.

Only such plates and sheets as are intended for industrial purposes, but not thin sheets, such as tinsel, enamel (smalt), and imitation gold in booklets, specified in the tariff, are included under tariff No. 198.

Circular sheets of copper, for bottoms of pans and other utensils, are also included in this number.

By wire described in this number is meant round wire, the largest diameter of which does not exceed 9 millimeters, i. e., No. 00 Birmingham gauge.

By armored cables are meant electric conductors which, besides the insulating coating, have one or more metal sheaths under or above the insulating substance; and conductors which, besides a copper core, have an exterior or interior sheath of steel wire.

The galloons and textiles to which tariff Nos. 211 and 212 refer are the same as those mentioned in note 77, the only difference being in the metal of which they are made.

Under the head of jewelry are classed small fancy articles exclusively used as ornaments, such as earrings, rings, brooches, breastpins, collar and shirt studs, sleeve links, chains, trinkets, medallions, bracelets, etc., but not goldsmiths' wares, emes, watches, or other like articles specified in the tariff.

Shirt studs and sleeve links made of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, etc., in which the only metallic part is the stem on which they are mounted, are not regarded as jewelry, but as articles of the material of which they are made.

Tinsel is a small sheet of beaten brass, which is so thin that it is exceedingly flexible, although being somewhat thicker than gilders' gold leaf. On being slapsly moved, tinsel sheets produce a metallic sound. Smut in leaves consists of a sheet of beaten copper, analogous to tinsel, from which it differs on one side, this being whitened and coated with a varnish of transparent color. Mosaic-worked smalt consists of small designs in relief chiselled upon the aforesaid sheets. Thin hammered metal leaf for gilding, commonly known under the name of gilders' silver or imitation gold, is likewise classed under tariff No. 215.

Tariff No. 216 includes metallic powders for bronzing used by printers, lithographers, and painters to imitate dull gold, silver, or bronze on the articles to which applied.

Varnish prepared with the powders referred to, also cups and shells containing silver or gold paste for painters, are dutiable according to this number.

The alloys mentioned in tariff No. 218 may be tested in the following manner: A fragment of the sample is dissolved in nitric acid, yielding a milky liquid, which is filtered. The part which passes through the filter, when treated with sulphide of ammonia, will give a black precipitate, while, if subjected to the action of iodide of potassium, the precipitate will be yellow, both reactions thus proving the presence of lead. The solid part retained in the filter is carefully washed in distilled water and is treated with sulphide of ammonia, which dissolves it. By adding hydrochloric acid to the liquid, a precipitate of sulphide of antimony is obtained, which is characterized by an orange color and indicates the combination of lead and antimony.

A large proportion of the articles which pass in the trade as articles made of lead, such as tin soldiers, crayons (tupakpices), tubes for colors and dental pastes, etc., are really made of alloys of lead and tin or lead and zinc. The most simple method for distinguishing these alloys is to put a drop of sulphuric acid on the

article to be tested. If it produces a slight effervescence or gass bubbles, it is an unmistakable proof that the article is made of an alloy of lead and zinc. In the case of an alloy of lead and tin it is sufficient to dissolve a small piece in nitric acid. The addition to the solution of a small quantity of water will make it slightly turbid if there should be tin in the alloy.

Iron or steel wire specified in tariff Nos. 229 and 230 shall be subject to duty specified therein, whether they be galvanized (zinked) or not, tinned or not. The diameter of the wire specified in No. 229 must be over 1 millimeter, i. e., it must exceed No. 20 Birmingham gauge, but not more than 9 millimeters, viz, No. 00 of said gauge. Wire of a larger diameter shall, if of iron, be classed under round iron, and if of steel, as steel in bars. Strings for musical instruments of iron or steel wire, not covered with thread, are, according to thickness, dutiable in accordance with the regulations established in this note.

Iron wire for fences consists either of a double-galvanized (zinked) wire, twisted into an open spiral provided at its interstices with a sharp-pointed barb, or an iron strip with points, or a galvanized-iron strip in lieu of the iron wire, of 1 or 2 centimeters in width, spirally twisted and barbed. There are also classed under No. 231, as material for fencing, bands composed of galvanized-iron wire netting, provided that they do not exceed 5 centimeters in width, and double-twisted spiral wire, without points, or unbarbed, made of galvanized iron. The clamps for fixing the wire to the fences are included in section 257. The hoops referred to are pieces of hoop iron intended to bind, once around, bales of fiber or other materials. They are either perforated at their ends to be riveted or provided with special clasps. These hoops are sometimes furnished with triangular holes at intervals in the length, to economize metal or to lessen the weight.

Clasped iron wire for balling packages is imported in pieces, cut so as to go around same once and secure bales of different vegetable fibers in lieu of cords or hoops. These fasteners are usually of galvanized-iron wire, sometimes single, sometimes double, and twisted in very open spirals.

The detached parts of plows specified in tariff No. 232 being integral parts of these implements can not be otherwise employed. Such parts as might have another application, were it even proved that same are intended for plows, shall be dutiable according to the component material and kind.

Tariff No. 238 includes ferro-manganese in ingots containing 25 per cent of manganese and upward.

The alloy of iron and manganese, called ferro-manganese, is used to improve the quality of steel. This alloy is very hard, and on that account can not be easily filed. In order to ascertain whether the proportion of manganese is above or below 25 per cent it will suffice to put a magnetized steel near to the ferro-manganese. If an attraction exists the quantity of manganese is below 25 per cent, otherwise it is above; when the quantity of manganese is higher the iron loses its property of attracting magnetized steel. Iron containing less than 25 per cent of manganese, known in trade under the name of spiegeleisen, is dutiable according to No. 239.

Iron ingots described in tariff No. 239 must be of first fusion, i. e., proceed from the first casting of the ore. Filings may be of any thickness, and scales and shavings shall be considered as such. By scrap metal must be understood irregular fragments of metal and old iron intended for melting purposes.

First fusion iron can be distinguished from rough wrought iron by its brittleness. For instance, a piece of cast iron measuring from 8 to 10 centimeters square or in diameter, placed on the ground, is liable to break under five or six blows of a hammer weighing 7 kilos, or of a sledge hammer, whereas under like conditions it is quite impossible to break wrought iron.

By hoop iron is understood the strips of iron generally employed for baling goods, from 25 to 60 millimeters in width and corresponding in thickness to Nos. 14 to 20, inclusive, Birmingham gauge. Round iron means cylindrical iron rods exceeding 9 millimeters in diameter, and by square iron is meant square sectioned iron rods, of whatever thickness; by flat iron bars are understood prismatic bars whose section has the form of a parallelogram. Owing to its thickness, which must be over 2 millimeters or exceed No. 14 Birmingham gauge, such iron must not be confounded with hoop iron; solid bars, whose section has the form of a half circle or segment of a sphere, are called semiround rods.

The following come under the same tariff number: All solid bar iron intended for industrial purposes having a hexagonal, octagonal, triangular, or elliptical section.

By angle iron are meant flat iron bars, folded along the entire length, whose section represents any kind of angle formed by the two longitudinal halves of the bar. T irons consist of two flat bars superimposed in such a manner that one is perpendicular in plane to the other and forms two right angles. These two kinds of iron, which are of slight weight, must not be confounded with roofing beams or joists, which may be of the same shape. This section further comprises light rods whose section resembles an iron pole or other similar figure, used for window frames in iron buildings, as well as iron bars known as "overlap," or whose shape resembles that of a mushroom.

By beams and joists for roofs are understood solid iron pieces, capable of supporting, without bending, weights fixed in relation to their dimensions. Their section is affected by different forms, as T, I, L, U, H, according to their application and resistance.

The beams, joists, and pillars included in No. 250 must be without any perforations or cuts of special form to fit them for some definite construction, since this number comprises only pillars, bolts, and joists which can be used indiscriminately in any structural work.

The pillars may be cast in one piece or formed of separate sections screwed or riveted together.

No. 251 refers to beams, joists, and pillars, of iron or steel, provided with perforations, special cuts, or in any way prepared for some definite structural work. No. 251 also includes trusses, supports, foundation plates for pillars, connecting plates for braces and tiebeams with or without nuts, and, in general, all detached parts of iron and steel used for structural purposes.

This number does not include screws, tiles, and plates for roofs, the detached parts for structural purposes enumerated in the tariff or the alphabetical list, or those forming decorations or ornaments.

Parts not needed for strengthening the structure are considered as decorations and ornaments; but simple ornaments, such as cornices, even decorative, since they are necessary for the formation of the structure, are included in No. 251.

The beams and joists of iron or steel, comprised in Nos. 250 and 251, must weigh at least 5 kilos per linear meter; those weighing less are rated as angle and T-irons under No. 241.

Anchor chains are admitted free, according to the alphabetical list, as parts of a vessel. To distinguish anchor chains from those specified in No. 256, it should be observed that anchor chains for ships must have shackles by means of which they can be easily separated into sections of about 30 meters long, also called "shackles" by sailors; and that the chains must correspond in size with the anchors with which they are imported, in accordance with the proportions given in the table below. The figures given in the table regarding the caliber and weight of the anchors, while those generally accepted in navigation, are not to be regarded as an absolute standard, since they are merely approximate and

intended to be used in determining whether the chains are adequate for the anchors with which they are imported. The maximum length of chains and the minimum caliber of the links, given in the table, are to be considered as exact figures for tariff purposes.

The following table shows the required length of anchor chains, in proportion to the weight of the anchors:

ANCHORS.		CHAINS.			ANCHORS.		CHAINS.		
Weight in kilos.	Caliber of links in millimeters.	Maximum length of chain in meters.	Approximate weight per linear meter of chain in kilos.	Weight in kilos.	Caliber of links in millimeters.	Maximum length of chain in meters.	Approximate weight per linear meter of chain in kilos.		
								85@100	12@14
100@150	16	100	5 ⁰⁰	1,100@1,250	40	300	34 ⁰⁰		
150@200	18	100	7	1,250@1,400	42	300	35 ⁰⁰		
200@250	30	100	37 ⁰⁰	1,400@1,600	44	300	42		
250@300	22	200	10 ⁰⁰	1,600@1,800	46	300	45 ⁰⁰		
300@350	24	200	12 ⁰⁰	1,800@2,000	48	300	50		
350@400	26	200	14 ⁰⁰	2,000@2,100	50	300	54 ⁰⁰		
400@500	28	200	17	2,100@2,200	52	300	58 ⁰⁰		
500@600	30	200	19 ⁰⁰	2,200@2,300	54	400	69 ⁰⁰		
600@700	32	200	22 ⁰⁰	2,300@2,400	56	400	68		
700@800	34	200	25 ⁰⁰	2,400@2,600	58	400	73		
800@950	36	200	28 ⁰⁰	2,600@2,900	60	400	78 ⁰⁰		

Tariff No. 257 includes nails of all kinds, screws, bolts, rivets, and washers, and iron or steel nuts, threaded or unthreaded. Double-pointed nails, called "clamps," and those of undulated steel plate for frames are embraced in this tariff number. Spikes, bolts, and fish plates for rails are included in No. 249 as material for the construction of railways.

Screws for rails are rated according to No. 249, provided they are consigned to a railway; when imported by a private party, they must come together with the fish plates, otherwise they are rated under No. 257.

Tariff No. 259 is applicable to steel rods or strips of any shape or size, coiled or cut, even with holes, coverings, hooks, or eyes of brass or other common metal, covered or not with cloth or leather, for corsets or clothing.

Emery is a variety of impure alumina; it contains magnesia, silica, oxide and protoxide of iron, and corundum. Its color varies between bluish gray and dark brown. By means of loadstone a certain quantity of protoxide of iron can be extracted from its powder. Although heavy, it floats in water when reduced to a fine powder. When spread on a wet glass and crushed with a small muller it completely dulls the surface of the glass.

Tariff No. 264 applies only to emery in powder or grains, and not to emery applied on paper or cloth used for polishing or to emery wheels.

Clay and sand of all kinds employed as raw materials for industrial purposes are classed under tariff No. 265.

Clay, the constituent parts of which are silica and alumina, may be white, light yellow, light blue, gray, or light green. It absorbs water and with it forms a more or less plastic mass according to the quantity of sand it contains. It is divided, according to its plasticity, into fatty clay, which is unctuous to the touch and is elastic and may be drawn out, and lean clay, with a mass hard to the touch and which disintegrates when drawn out.

The clays are usually classified as follows: Fire clay; pipe and porcelain clay, called "china clay" or "kaolin," which is plastic to a high degree and resists

high temperatures; common clay, called painters' or plastic clay, which softens at great heat and vitrifies; fuller's earth, which disintegrates with the contact of water and is chiefly employed in fulling, for scouring cloth, and for the clarification of certain products; calcareous clay or lime marl, which disintegrates with the contact of water and produces a strong effervescence when in contact with acids; loam, a mixture of clay and sand, employed for the manufacture of common bricks. Colored sand, for painters, is regarded as powdered colors.

Jet is a hard compact, black lignite, analogous to coal and susceptible of a bright polish. Like lignite it is combustible, but in burning it produces ashes and not coke. Tariff No. 266 only applies to unpolished and unwrought jet.

By sulphur is understood the metalloïd in a native state, cast into irregular lumps, into sticks, or sublimate; in the latter case it is also called "flowers of sulphur."

Carbonate of baryta is found in a native state under the name of witherite, in hard, white masses, formed of radiated concretions. It is completely soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid, and this solution, when treated in a heated state with sulphuric acid, gives a white precipitate of sulphate of baryta. Carbonate of baryta is poisonous.

Carbonate of magnesia is found in a native state under the names of magnesite, saussurite, and dolomite. It is a milky-white body, sometimes having colored spots. It dissolves in diluted sulphuric acid, when it will effervesce and emit carbonic acid. Carbonate of strontia is found in a native state, under the name of strontianite. It is of a light-gray color and gives a purple-red hue to the flame of alcohol or the blowpipe.

The above-named carbonates, whether natural or artificial, come under the same number.

Tariff No. 268 applies to chalk or carbonate of calcium, to Vienna or Bologna lime, and Spanish white. This product occurs in the form of a white granular powder. When treated with acids it produces a strong effervescence, while emitting carbonic acid. It is soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid and leaves no sediment. When red hot it does not appear to alter; sediments when placed on curcuma reactive paper blacken the same.

Tariff No. 271 includes heavy spar or native sulphate of baryta, a white, heavy, insoluble, insipid, and odorless powder, which, when red hot, assumes a grayish-yellow color and exhales an odor of sulphuretted hydrogen when moistened with hydrochloric acid; fluorspar or fluoride of calcium, a white, heavy powder employed in glass engraving; calcareous or Iceland spar, whose crystals are always rhomboidal shaped, and which is a carbonate of lime, and Greenland spar or cryolite, which is a fluoride of aluminum and sodium.

Tariff No. 274 includes black plumbago and graphite, or black lead, a black powder with a steely luster, greasy to the touch, and adhesive. Red plumbago or blood stone, which is merely ochre tinted red by sesquioxide of iron, is ranged under No. 543.

Tariff No. 275 refers to Venetian talc or pulverized silicate of magnesia, a brilliant, or of a pearly luster, white powder, greasy and unctuous to the touch. It is put inside of gloves and boots to make it easier to slip them on, and also in the manufacture of soap. It is commonly called "wash-balls." In perfumery it serves to prepare certain cosmetic paints. Sheet talc and white or colored mica, in sheets or powder, are subject to the same duty.

By unrefined mineral oil is meant the product of the first distillation of schist and crude petroleum. It is of a brown or reddish color by transparency and green by reflection. It is unctuous, has a strong smell, and is unfit for illuminating, even when containing a certain quantity of volatile products.

Refined mineral oil is the product of the refining or distillation of crude oil. According to degree of refining it is more or less light and more or less colorless. Common illuminating oils are generally of a density of 0.790°; the color is yellow, and, like all mineral oils, they have a greenish reflection. The highest refined mineral oil is odorless, with bluish reflections, and of a density of 0.778°. Lighter oils are called ethers, petroleum, naphtha, gasoline, solar oil, etc. They are colorless, very volatile, inflammable, and their average density is 0.650°.

Benzine, hydride of phenyl, benzol, or benzene, is at present extracted from oils derived from the distillation of coal tar. Benzine is liquid, colorless, and of a tar-like odor. Its density at 15° is 0.85. Nearly insoluble in water, to which, nevertheless, it gives a part of its odor, it is very soluble in alcohol, ether, methylic alcohol and acetone. It is inflammable, slightly dissolves sulphur and phosphorus, and more so heavy and essential oils, camphor, wax, and rubber.

Mineral wax is simply a variety of paraffin. It is extracted from ozocerite, a mineral bitumen likewise known under the name of Moldavian mineral wax or native paraffin. When in the state of bitumen or impure ozocerite it is of a deep yellow color, with greenish reflections, is soft, wax-like, and greasy to the touch. It melts at a temperature over 53° without producing the odor of asphalt, and in burning gives a flame without leaving soot. Its density is between 0.85 and 0.90. When thoroughly refined it is white and is very analogous to paraffin. It is indiscriminately called mineral wax, ozocerite, and ceresine.

One of the features which distinguish beeswax from ceresine is the following: When submitted to the action of a moderate fire, by fuming sulphuric acid in the presence of amylic alcohol, beeswax will carbonize, while ozocerite remains unimpaired. Ozocerite is soluble in ether.

Paraffin is a wax-like substance, white, slightly transparent, and greasy to the touch. It is extracted from mineral oils, and retains a feeble odor of petroleum. It does not saponify under the action of alkalis, and melts at 42° or 43°. It is insoluble in cold alcohol, but it dissolves in a certain quantity of alcohol in ebullition, and crystallizes into thin needles while cooling. Paraffin is soluble in ether, petroleum, and essential oils.

This product is also found in a liquid state, colorless, odorless, and tasteless, soluble in ether and chloroform. Undiluted alcohol dissolves small quantities of liquid paraffin, but when diluted the mixture becomes troubled and of a milky color. Amylic alcohol, iodine, and chlorides, bromides, and iodides of phosphorus dissolve in liquid paraffin.

Tariff No. 278 includes tar obtained from the distillation of coal. When liquid it is viscous; when in the mass it is black, and if in thin sheets it is greenish. It exhales a strong odor of carbolic acid, and contains oily, empyrenematic, and carbon substances. If stirred in water it floats on the surface in the form of greasy filaments, which decompose light into rainbow-colored reflections. It is also called coal tar.

Asphalt or Jew's pitch is a black, brilliant substance, of an odor strongly resembling tar, hard and vitreous when broken. When heated it is soluble in common turpentine oil, and forms a black, bright varnish, employed for coating oxidable metals and for preserving wood from damp and insects. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol; it is soluble in sulphide of carbon. In burning, asphalt produces a strong odor and leaves a spongy coal as a residue.

Asphalt solutions are regarded as prepared colors.

Vaseline is a greasy substance derived from mineral oils. It retains a slight odor of petroleum. Its color is yellow with a greenish tint, or dull white with a bluish tint. It is very unctuous, melts between 37° and 40°, and its density is from

0.84 to 0.85. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and soluble in essential oils, ether, and glycerin. By adding water to the solution of vaseline in glycerin these two bodies separate. Hydrochloric acid does not affect it, and potash does not saponify it. Examined at a low temperature with a microscope it presents crystals in very thin needles. Only pure vaseline is comprised in tariff No. 280, and not that mixed with any kind of perfume for toilet purposes, nor vaseline mixed with a medicinal substance to form a pomatum or ointment.

Tariff No. 281 applies to stone slabs for paving streets.

By tiles are meant small pieces of compact clay, pressed, the surface of which is covered with bright colors and enameled in the oven with a glazing similar to that of porcelain. They are generally square, and the dimensions of their sides do not exceed 15 centimeters. This size is not exclusive, so that in the customs classification it is only necessary to consider the enameling or glazing in imitation of porcelain. This number includes tiles of enameled iron. Clay tiles with moldings on the sides and vitrified clay moldings are included in No. 287.

In tariff No. 291 are comprised roof tiles, ridge tiles, ventilators and pipes of earthenware, glazed or not. It is immaterial, for tariff purposes, whether pipes be intended for drainage purposes, for connecting subterranean electric conductors, or any other purpose not specified.

Tariff No. 297 applies to small tiles of different shapes, sizes, and colors, which, when assembled, represent on pavements patterns similar to those of linoleum and even of certain carpets. They are of very fine and compact earth, artificially colored, very hard, and their thickness rarely exceeds 10 to 15 millimeters. The finest are of china clay, or kaolin, and the commonest of artificial stone or cement, but their sizes hardly equal one-third or one-fourth of those of tiles of 20 centimeters, and their shape is square, prismatic, round, or triangular.

No. 303 only applies to ordinary bottles of common glass, light colored or dark, the form of which is exclusively adapted for bottling and preparing for sale wine, brandies, liquors, beer, vinegar, etc., and not to bottles furnished with indelible inscriptions impressed in the mass of glass, bearing the name of the product for which it is intended, the name of the manufacturer of the product, that of the seller or establishment for its sale, or any other distinctive mark which gives to the bottles the character of exclusiveness, inasmuch as these are included in No. 304. Marks or designs of any other kind shall not be considered.

When common bottles are provided, besides the cork stopper, with one of glass, or any other addition, those additional objects are rated under the tariff numbers to which they belong.

Tariff No. 317 includes pieces of glass or crystal the surface of which is cut by means of grindstones, forming facets with sharp edges. Some pieces of glass cast in a mold have ornaments and facets in imitation of cut glass, but they can not be confounded with the latter, since they lack the sharp edges produced by the grindstone and constituting the distinguishing features of cut glass. The slight cutting to which some pieces of molded or blown glass or crystals are subjected in order to eliminate the seam of the mold or any other imperfection shall not be taken into account for the purpose of classification.

The tariff makes no distinction between pieces of white glass or crystal and those of another single color.

The pieces of glass or crystal engraved or ground in part by means of any chemical or mechanical process for the purpose of forming ridges, designs, works, initials, or letters that are neither trade-marks nor the marks of the seller, whether inside or outside, are those referred to in tariff No. 317, with the exception of those specified, among which are glass bottles or flasks with lettering, and which are included in tariff No. 304. The grinding of the necks and corks of flasks and vessels, and in general the polishing which the pieces of glass or

crystal undergo in fitting them together, as well as the graduated scales and the marks, figures, and letters which indicate the capacity of the flasks, vessels, tubes, etc., or the measure or number of the pieces, and which are engraved in the same vessels, flasks, or pieces, etc., is no reason for applying another rate of duty than that indicated in No. 316 as applying to glass and crystals in pieces not specified. Neither shall there be applied a different rate than that mentioned for pieces of glass or crystal completely ground, nor for those which have one end ground and the other end not, as is the case in some kinds of globes, lamp chimneys, candlesticks, etc., but without these different colorings forming ridges, bands, pictures, or drawings.

Tariff No. 318 includes glass or crystal articles of two or more colors, or one single color with different tints or shades; also articles entirely or partly gilt, silvered, or colored, whatever be the form of such ornaments and kind of articles, provided that they be not specially mentioned.

This number also includes crystal or glass articles imitating precious stones, and those of glass, inside of which are applied superficial coats of colored metal or colored varnish, such as garden balls, glass beads, etc., or articles which, by a similar interior application of different substances, imitate tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, pearls, etc.

Glass and crystal in sheets are considered as flat glass. Flat glass and crystal, of whatever size, the surface of which has been partly ground or engraved to form, by means of any chemical or mechanical process, patterns, ornaments, or letters visible in daylight, are classed under No. 322. Glass and crystal with polished edges, beveled or not, as well as flat glass and crystal with mountings or settings of common metal, by which they are joined together to form windows with mosaics or figures, landscapes, etc., are likewise comprised in the same number.

Flat glass or crystal, striated, channeled, or wrought by casting, ground on the entire surface, glass in the shape of tubes more or less closed, provided that it forms no cylinder or tube, and common glass and crystal, plain, not engraved or ornamented in any manner, are classed, whatever be their size, under No. 321.

In the classification of the glass and crystal mentioned in the above numbers no distinction is made in the tariff between white and that of a uniform color applied on the surface or obtained in the mass. Should the color, however, not be uniform, either because some parts have not been colored or that the original colors have again been given to the glass and crystal, even when the glass has been ground, or because other colors have been wholly or partly applied to the glass or crystal, or because the color, although uniform, presents different tints or shades, the glass and crystal must be considered as decorated and shall be dutiable according to No. 322.

Glass for paving, enumerated in No. 323, besides being of a thickness adequate for its use (at least 1 centimeter), has as a rule a rough surface, especially when of large size; as to its transparency, though translucent, objects can not be seen clearly through it, owing to the dark color of the glass or the impurity of the mass.

Glass for paving may be square, polygonal, or round, and it is not necessary that the edges be cut straight.

Round glasses for watches and glasses for spectacles or other optical instruments imported separately, whether concave, convex, or mixed, are included in this number.

Cotton.—The tariff classes under the denomination of cotton, the white and silky fiber which grows on the seed of the cotton plant, a malvaceous plant of the genus *Gossypium*.

Although in trade cotton is divided into different kinds, the tariff establishes no distinction between them.

There are several means to distinguish the cotton threads in a tissue, but none is so sure as an examination by means of the microscope. Seen through the microscope, the cotton fibers appear in the shape of translucent ribbons, twisted in very open spirals, a characteristic which is found in no other vegetable fiber. Sometimes it is observed that some of the fibers on one side of the tissues instead of being in the shape of ribbons and in spirals, are round, which indicates that the fiber proceeds from a capsule not entirely ripe. Cotton filaments are never longer than 40 millimeters.

By cord is understood the cord or thread formed by simply twisting together two or more heads, made up at the same time by one or more retwisted threads, such as are used in sewing machines and in crochet work. The various cylindrical hanks, compact or hollow, are also considered cords.

Cotton twine consists of a loosely twisted thread, neither sized nor ginned. It differs from thread, which is always of two or more ends, while twine is only composed of one end, which, if slightly untwisted, allows the separation of the component fibers.

The twine referred to in No. 375 is a thin cord made of the fibers enumerated in said section, oiled, loosely twisted, and of a structure similar to that already mentioned in treating of twines in general, and which is known in England and the United States by the name of "binding twine."

Cotton wicking for candles or tapers is a twisted assemblage of yarn, very supple, without size, and of a thickness proportionate to its use. This article is generally made up by joining together several ends of heavy yarn, which, without forming skeins, are wound parallel in balls.

Plaits for stearin candle wicks, even when prepared with borax or other substances, and yarn assembled in fine, slightly twisted cords, intended for the manufacture of wax matches, are included in this number.

By tissues of smooth texture must be understood tissues composed of single thread, in which the woof threads in crossing from one side to the other pass above the even numbered threads and below the odd threads of the warp one by one, said threads crossing each other in an opposite direction to return to the point of departure—that is to say, passing above the odd threads and below the even threads.

Tissues obtained by any other process of weaving, as well as those woven in the above manner, but which instead of being composed of a single thread comprise either two or more parallel threads, entwining at the same time the woof or warp threads, or threads of several ends, shall not be considered as tissues of smooth texture.

Openwork tissues or drawn work, either of cotton or linen, shall not be considered tissues of smooth texture. (See note 123.)

To ascertain the number of threads composing a tissue of smooth texture, a lens shall be used known by the name of "thread counter," having a square of 1 centimeter side. The warp and woof threads found in this space are added together, ignoring fractions of threads, and if the total can be exactly divided by two, the quotient shall be considered as the number of threads that the tissue contains in a square of half centimeter per side; but if the sum is not exactly divisible by two, the fraction of a thread resulting in the quotient shall be considered as an entire thread and added as a unit to those obtained in the quotient. In this operation care should be taken that the edge of the square or space to be examined by the thread counter corresponds as nearly as possible with the space separating one thread from another.

No account shall be taken of a difference of two or three threads when in only a few parts of the tissue, if due to a flaw of the loom.

Embroidery is a work in relief, worked by hand or by mechanical devices, of separate threads of the tissue on a fabric already made. For the purpose of the law, tissues with designs in relief, filled or outlined, composed of chains or cords of any material, or obtained by means of beads of glass, porcelain, metal, gum, or composition, or by means of the application of parts cut from other tissue, shall be considered as embroidered. Embroidered cloths are those that contain embroidered designs, either in their edges in the shape of borders or through the entire fabric.

Tissues combined with nonprecious metal, the metal forming woven or embroidered patterns, and tissues in which the metal threads, generally in the form of threads of precious metals, enter in the composition of the warp, the wool, or both, without forming patterns, are classed under tariff Nos. 339, 340, 389, 390, 429, 432, 485, and 486.

By drops or showers (*luria*) are meant a series of dots placed at regular distances on the surface of a tissue and obtained by means of a single thread.

Instead of dots the presence of a thread forming a simple stripe may likewise be admitted, but in the latter case the spaces between the threads must be the same as those for forming the dots. Dots which in the pattern of the tissue are obtained by winding, in open spirals, a light-colored thread on another twisted dark-colored thread, or vice versa, are likewise considered as dots.

The statement of note 124 is applicable to tariff Nos. 341, 391, 487, and 488, with the only difference that the tissues therein mentioned are combined with threads and metallic threads, which in this case must consist of silver, gold-plated silver, or platinum.

Carpets are composed of a tissue of thick and strong yarn, generally of hemp, which serves as a foundation or ground for other yarns of cotton, wool, or other materials, slightly wound around the wool. When these yarns form a series of loops on the surface it is called tufted pile (*riso*), but when the loops are cut and give to the carpets an appearance of velvet, the velvety tissue is known in commerce as shaggy or cut pile (*tripe*) carpets.

The tassels enumerated in tariff Nos. 343 and 395 have different applications and are of all sizes. The duty leviable thereon is not changed even when they are furnished with cords for suspending the same, provided that the cords do not exceed 40 centimeters.

Tariff Nos. 344 and 396 are applicable to tassels attached to a cord of the same material, forming one object adapted for a special use; such are cords for carriages, bells, curtain loops, beds, sword knots, etc.

Tariff Nos. 347 and 348 comprise drawers of muslin for men. The ornaments or embroidery on the waistband are not taken into consideration.

Muslin shirts or undershirts, with or without attached fronts, collars, and cuffs. These shirts are distinguished from blouses by the latter being exclusively outer wearing apparel, and their flaps (when they have any) differing in shape from shirt flaps.

For the application of the tariff the dress patterns must be presented in the conditions stipulated in Article XXI of the general regulations, bearing in mind that if the part of the pattern which must be considered as ornament can not be subjected to fixed rules, it can, nevertheless, in each case be determined not only by means of the models of the dresses in question, but also by considering that the ornament, being only a simple accessory, must as such represent but a small part of the tissue composing the dresses. The heading "woolen stuffs mixed with silk in the tissue," used in tariff No. 443, applies to woollen tissues with only a small part of silk in the stripes, checks, or designs, and in such a proportion that the wool represents the predominating material. The heading "silk tissues

mixed with cotton, linen, or wool," stipulated in No. 502, applies to tissues in which the silk constitutes the predominating material on the surface, both the warp and woof being taken into consideration. This number comprises also patterns of tissues in which silk is as much in evidence on the surface as other materials entering into the composition of the textile. The dress patterns described here are included under tariff Nos. 354, 355, 403, 404, 442, 443, 470, and 502.

Trimmings consist of cloth bands generally up to 4 centimeters wide and used as ornaments for many articles of different kinds as well as for garments. Some trimmings have the form of ornaments of a tissue similar to lace, but they are easily distinguished from the latter. The trimmings to which No. 356 refers are those made exclusively by braiding machines, and on that account can be easily unplaited without breaking any threads, which can not be done in the case of loom-made lace.

Some trimmings imitate imperfectly in their fanciful outlines the kind of lace known as *guipure*. To distinguish them it should be remembered that *guipure* is characterized by a lack of simply braided tissue, since it is not intended to imitate the so-called bobbin lace or knitted lace, whether net or mesh work, but consists of a lace with small part formed by single threads and highly raised work and covered with parallel threads like those in raised embroideries. Its general appearance is that of embroidery detached from the cloth on which it is made.

Trimmings are usually made of twisted thread, sometimes imitating knitted lace, and for this reason known in the trade under the name of *imitation bobbin lace*. To avoid confusion and contests, only those trimmings are to be considered as coming under No. 356 which consist of braided bands weighing over 150 grams per square meter and having a maximum width of 4 centimeters.

Trimmings or ornaments of a tissue resembling lace, provided they weigh less than 150 grams per square meter or measure over 4 centimeters in width, are to be rated as lace.

In estimating the width of trimmings the greatest width should be taken, not excluding the loops on the border.

Nettings are mesh trimmings, one border of which is generally furnished with round tassels or fringes.

Ornaments composed of a galloon or band of tissue having at one of its borders free cord-like filaments are considered as fringes. Ornaments consisting of a galloon or band of tissue, plaited or unknitted, or which have one border festooned, pointed, or with similar designs, are likewise included in this number. Nos. 357 and 408 apply also to cotton and linen ribbons with buckles or eyelets of common metal. Should the buckles and eyelets not be throughout the entire length of the ribbon, or be placed at more than 10 centimeters apart, the ribbons in question shall be dutiable under the respective number as if unfurnished with buckles or eyelets. See tariff Nos. 356, 357, 407, and 408.

The material composing the lining of ready-made garments shall not be considered in assessing the duty applying thereto, according to the kind of tissue on the outer part of said garments. For a better explanation of the word lining, it may be said that every fabric covering the inside of a garment shall be considered as lining, but the fabric or cloth which is visible on the outside of the garment shall never be considered as lining (such as folds, lapels, ornaments, etc.), and those which are used as transparencies or backgrounds in skirts or overskirts of embroidery or lace, inasmuch as the materials of which said articles are composed shall serve as a basis for the assessment of duties. The designation "woolen stuffs mixed with silk in the tissue," employed in No. 460, applies to woolen tissues with only a small part of silk in the stripes, checks, or designs, and in such a proportion that the wool represents the material predominating on the

surface of the tissue. The designation "silk tissues mixed with cotton, linen, or wool," employed in No. 512, applies to tissues in which the silk predominates on the surface. See tariff Nos. 368, 369, 459, 460, 512.

The duty applicable to strips or bands, embroidered or openworked, mentioned in tariff Nos. 370 and 371, remains the same, whether such strips be cut or joined together in sets or in the piece uncut. Cut strips are distinguished from ribbons in that they are without borders.

The duty applicable to the tissues specified in Nos. 382 and 383 will remain unchanged even when such tissues contain cotton threads in the form of fringes or borders. Any other tissue manufactured from the *same fibers*, but which may not be clearly included in the above-quoted numbers, shall be dutiable according to Nos. 384-391.

Tariff No. 399 refers only to linen drawers for men. The ornaments or embroidery on the waistband are not to be taken into consideration.

It also applies to linen shirts or undershirts, with or without attached fronts, collars, and cuffs. These shirts are distinguished from blouses by the latter being exclusively outer-wearing apparel, and their flaps (when they have any) differing in shape from shirt flaps.

Flax. For tariff purposes, flax, hemp, and other similar fibers are grouped together as liable to the same rates of duty. The principal fibers similar to flax and hemp are: Jute or Calcutta hemp, abaca or Manila hemp, ixtle, pita, "lechnigilla," henocquen, China grass, New Zealand flax, ramie, and Bengal hemp. The surest method to distinguish flax from cotton is by means of a microscope. Seen through a microscope the fibers appear like hollow tubes, cut off into sections by transversal walls, resembling corn stalks. These walls are covered with more or less numerous filaments. Hemp has the same appearance as flax, but its tubes are somewhat thicker and the silky appendices are more abundant.

Wool. Yarns, tissues, or articles of hair which, like those of the Angora goat (mohair), alpaca, and others, are employed for the same purposes as sheep's wool are classed under category "Wool" for tariff purposes.

Worsted yarn ("estambre") is a soft and spongy yarn composed of fine carded wool, slightly twisted; it may be of several ends and be combined with threads of common metal, which, generally in such case, surround it in large open spirals.

Tariff Nos. 345, 346, 349, 350, 397, 398, 400, and 401 include articles of elastic tissue known as hosiery, whether relating to articles woven in one piece, articles cut and sewn, or articles furnished with bands of tissue for the purpose of strengthening some of their parts. In the first and second class are included stockings, socks, undershirts, caps, gloves, bands, etc.; in the last class are included drawers, jerseys, corset covers, etc. Open-worked hosiery are also included in this number.

Hosiery with velvet on one of its faces must not be confounded with cassimere or tissue made in imitation thereof; the former is made of a series of chain stitches composed of a single thread, while the latter, made in imitation of it, consists of threads of wool and warp.

Woolen felt is a pulp formed by the agglomeration of the matted natural filaments of wool. As these filaments are not twisted like yarn, and do not cross each other, felt is no tissue. Some felts for industrial purposes have a core of warp and wool threads to give consistency to the pulp and to prevent tearing by the strain to which they must be submitted. As their sides or surfaces, however, present the same appearance as all felts, the woven yarns in the core must not be taken into consideration.

Endless woolen felt bands, for machinery, must be fulled in one sole piece, so that they present no break in continuity. Felts composed of a band the extremities of which were united by sewing or with hooks shall, according to weight per square meter, be dutiable according to Nos. 446 and 447 of the tariff.

Chenille is composed of two or more strong yarns through which pass a series of very short threads, generally of wool or silk. The longitudinal yarns strongly twisted form with the small filaments of wool or silk a kind of cylindrical brush with very close spirals. For the classification of chenille account shall be taken of the material forming the plush, whether the interior part be of vegetable or animal fibers or of metallic threads.

Velvet or plush tissues with silk nap on a part or the whole of their surface, or with warp or wool exclusively of cotton, linen, or wool and only having nap of silk, shall be dutiable according to No. 480 of the tariff at the rate of 4 pesos.

The duty of 5.50 pesos, provided in No. 481, is applicable to plush or velvet tissues with silk nap on a part or the whole of their surface, with warp of silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, and wool mixed with silk, or vice versa.

The following shall be dutiable according to No. 482, at the rate of 8.25 pesos, viz: Plush or velvet tissues with nap of silk on a part or the whole of their surface, and warp and wool of silk with an admixture of cotton, linen, or wool; also those with warp entirely of silk and wool of silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, or vice versa.

Aniline oil is a product derived from coal tar; it serves as a basis for various artificial colors.

Very pure and newly prepared aniline is a colorless, astringent liquid, with a strong, somewhat aromatic odor, and bitter to the taste. Impure, it is slightly colored. Under the action of light its color becomes red and finally even takes a resinous consistency; heated, it dissolves sulphur and phosphorus, but does not dissolve camphor, colophony, and rubber. Its specific gravity is 1.028.

Fuming nitric acid gives it a dark-blue color; an aqueous solution of chromic acid produces, according to concentration, a green, blue, or black precipitate; hypochlorite of soda colors it violet.

Aniline oil generally contains toluidine, which does not modify its classification.

Like all bases, it usually produces with acids colorless salts. These salts, treated with concentrated sulphuric acid and several drops of a solution of bichromate of potash, take a dark-blue coloration. Solutions of aniline salts give a dark-yellow color to marrow of the elder, and this color does not disappear under the action of chlorine.

Acetate of alumina is liquid, white, uncrystallizable, with acid reaction.

Acetate of copper or verdigris is found in the form of thick, dry leaves, pulverulent, of a bluish-green color; it is soluble to a very slight extent in pure water and entirely soluble in acidulated water. Its taste is styptic and its odor acid.

Acetate of iron employed for industrial purposes is a dense liquid, of a dark-green color, a styptic taste, and an odor of acetic acid or wood vinegar. Exposed to the air, it oxidates and turns yellow.

Acetate of lead is found in the form of agglomerated prismatic crystals. It is known under the name of sugar of lead or salt of Saturn, or under the name of lead vinegar when in a liquid state, colorless, yellowish, or greenish. It is astringent and of a styptic taste. Crystallized, it forms long, white, efflorescent prisms. It is soluble in water and in alcohol.

Acetate of ammonia is a colorless liquid, of a uric taste, with a slight ammoniacal odor which increases when heated. The action of heat on this product likewise develops therein the odor of vinegar.

Acetate of lime, which is obtained by the saturation of lime with pyroligneous acid, is found in masses of a gray or brown color.

All these acetates are known in industry under the name of pyrolignites.

The tariff specifies neither the state nor the employment of the above-mentioned products.

White arsenic or arsenious acid comes in sheets, opaque on the exterior and transparent in the interior, convex on one side and slightly concave on the other. Reduced to powder, it has the appearance of sugar. It is odorless, but placed on glowing coals it volatilizes and diffuses a characteristic smell of garlic. It is more soluble in alcohol than in water and in boiling water than in cold water. A solution of arsenic, lightly acidulated by a solution of hydrochloric acid and submitted to the action of sulphureted hydrogen, gives a yellow precipitate, soluble in potash and ammonia.

Ammoniac and several drops of nitrate of silver produce in the solution a yellow precipitate, and sulphate of copper produces a greenish precipitate in the solution rendered alkaline by means of the ammoniac.

The sulphuric acid of commerce is a thick liquid, of an oleaginous consistency, of a specific gravity of 1.843 at a temperature of 15° C., and by Baumé's areometer marks from 62° to 66°.

Very pure it is colorless, but with time it turns light brown. When concentrated it exhales fumes at the contact of air. It strongly attacks organic tissues and carbonizes them. When mixed with a quarter of its volume of water its temperature rises to above 100° C. Several drops of sulphuric acid produce in a barytic solution a white insoluble precipitate. Anhydrous sulphuric acid is found in the shape of silky crystals similar to amiantus fibers.

Sulphurous acid is gaseous at normal pressure. Under pressure it can be transported and preserved in a liquid state in strong iron cylinders furnished with cocks, which can be hermetically closed. Its odor, similar to burning sulphur, is suffocating, provokes coughing, and strongly irritates the larynx. See tariff Nos. 518 and 519.

Hydrochloric, chlorhydric, or muriatic acid, is gaseous, and, as it is very soluble in water, it is always imported in the state in which employed, i. e., in solution. In a very pure state it is white, but it is generally of a yellowish color. Its specific gravity is 1.192. In contact with a drop of ammoniac it emits white vapors, which in condensing form very small crystals of hydrochlorate of ammonia. Solutions of silver treated with hydrochloric acid give a precipitate of thick white coagulations of chloride of silver.

Acetic acid, or spirit of vinegar, mentioned in tariff No. 520, is generally liquid, colorless, of a penetrating odor similar to vinegar. Well purified and concentrated, it crystallizes under a low temperature or when agitated. It is of a piquant and burning taste. Saturated with soda it gives to iron a blood-red color.

Pyroligneous acid, or wood vinegar, similar to acetic acid, exhales a strong and disagreeable odor, resembling that of vinegar and burnt wood. Its specific gravity is 1.06; impure, it contains empyrenmatic products.

Nitric, or azotic, acid is liquid, colorless, taking under the action of light a bright-yellow color. It emits vapors of a bitter and disagreeable odor. Its specific gravity varies between 1.334 and 1.412. It destroys organic tissues by coloring them yellow, and, in contact with copper, it attacks the same by emitting abundant red vapors.

Oxalic acid, or acid of sugar, is in the shape of prismatic crystals, oblique, colorless, odorless, and of an acid taste. It is soluble in 8 parts of water, very soluble in alcohol, and removes ink spots. A solution of oxalic acid treated with a solution of lime produces, in contact with ammoniac, a white precipitate insoluble in acetic acid. Oxalic acid is a poison.

Boric acid comes in brilliant flakes. Heated to dark red it melts; to bright red it volatilizes slowly. Slightly soluble in cold water, it dissolves one-half in boiling water. Boric acid is used in the manufacture of glass and porcelain enamel, in preparation of a fine green color (Guignet green) used in dyeing, and

for impregnating wicks of stearin candles to prevent the formation of candle snuff. An alcoholic solution of boric acid emits, in burning, a fire with green edges.

Citric acid is found in most necetic fruits—lemons, oranges, currants, etc. It is found in lumps consisting of colorless right rhomboidal prisms. It is easily soluble in water and is also dissolved in alcohol and ether. It has a strong, sour, and disagreeable taste. It is not affected by dry air. It is used in dyeing and as a mordant in cloth printing.

Chromic acid crystallizes into prismatic needles of a fine red color. It is deliquescent and has a bitter taste. It is soluble in water and alcohol. It is used for tanning. A solution of chromic acid assumes a green color when hydrochloric acid and alcohol are added to it. The same color is obtained by submitting it to the action of sulphurated hydrogen.

Tartaric acid is solid and colorless. It crystallizes into oblique rhomboidal prisms, and has a decidedly sour and unpleasant taste. It is easily dissolved in water, and unaffected by the air. When strongly heated, it emits an odor of burned sugar. It is used in dyeing, in cloth printing, and in the manufacture of French blue.

Tariff No. 521 includes liquid acids and gaseous acids in solution of water, not otherwise mentioned.

"Artisela," or artificial silk, is made of celluloid dissolved in an appropriate vehicle. There is usually added to it "grenetina," or albumen.

Its filaments have a larger diameter than those of animal silk; it also exceeds animal silk in luster, but it has a much inferior resisting strength.

Threads of "artisela" submerged in water for twenty or thirty minutes soften to such an extent that they can be broken with a slight effort.

The tariff considers artisela as a vegetable fiber superior to flax. For this reason textiles and manufactures of artisela, even when mixed with other vegetable fibers, are liable to the rate on flax, with a surtax of 20 per cent.

However, textiles and manufactures of silk mixed with artisela are rated as those of silk mixed with flax, without the surtax of 20 per cent, and textiles and manufactures of wool mixed with artisela are rated as those of pure wool.

Liquid soaps referred to in this number are used in the manufacture of cloth, and, as a rule, not for toilet purposes.

The alkaline sulpho-oleates mentioned in this number come in the form of a thick, transparent liquid, varying in color from golden yellow to yellowish red. They are always either neutral or alkaline, and their specific gravity is higher than that of water, varying generally from 1.015 to 1.035.

They are prepared by dissolving oils (generally olive or castor oil) in sulphuric acid and neutralizing them afterwards by means of soda or ammoniac. Sulpho-oleates prepared from castor oil are known as sulpho-ricinates.

They are used as fat mordants in cloth printing.

Stiffenings for cloth are pastes of fecula, gums, and other substances used in the manufacture of textiles to give them a gloss and to cover up the spaces between the threads.

Only waters distilled from aromatic substances, and retaining part of their perfume, are included in tariff No. 524. As stipulated in the present number, it is understood that these waters must not be spirituous, i. e., they must absolutely contain no alcohol. This number therefore applies to hydrolates of orange blossoms, badian, cinnamon, laurel, marjoram, mint, parsley, roses, linden, etc.

Alcohol, or spirits of wine, is the product of the distillation of grape brandy. It is colorless, very fluid, lighter than water. Its odor is agreeable and its taste is piquant and burning; it is inflammable and volatilizes without leaving a residue.

Alcohol which, at a temperature of 15° C. registers more than 65° according to Gay-Lussac's alcoholometer, is subject to rates specified in this number.

For correcting the alcoholic graduation and its reduction to the above-mentioned standard of a temperature of 15° C., three-tenths of an alcoholic degree for every thermometrical degree exceeding 15° shall be deducted.

Grain, fruit, and Tecuila alcohol, with the exception of wood alcohol (methyl alcohol) and potato alcohol (amyl alcohol), medicinal alcohol or alcoholates, as well as perfumed alcohol for toilet purposes or confectionery products, are likewise classed in this number.

Methyl alcohol (pyrologuous, formic, wood spirit or methylene) is a colorless liquid, very fluid, of an ethereous odor similar to that of vinegar. It is very inflammable, and mixes with water, alcohol, and ether.

Amylic alcohol (fusel oil or hydroxide of amyl) is liquid, colorless, light, having a very disagreeable and ethereous odor resembling somewhat that of apples. It dissolves in phosphorus, sulphur, and iodine.

By antiseptic cotton is meant carded cotton saturated with iodoform, carbolic or boric acid, bichloride of mercury, or other antiseptic products.

Ammonia or volatile alkali is gaseous, but as it is soluble in water its aqueous solutions are employed in industry and medicine.

By solid ammoniac is meant carbonate of ammonia or white volatile salts, in loaves or lumps, exhaling a strong ammoniacal odor.

According to the alphabetical list hydrochlorate of ammonia, or sal ammoniac, sulphate and nitrate of ammonia are classed under tariff No. 526.

Milk sugar, or lactose, is in the shape of irregular crystals of a white color, slightly sweet and hard, nearly sandy. It is insoluble in ether and alcohol, soluble in acetic acid and in three times of its weight of boiling water. It does not ferment directly, and, even when cold, it reduces Fehling's solution of tartrate of copper.

Colored varnishes to which tariff No. 530 refers are those which have been dyed with paints and imported in that transparent state characteristic of varnish, but showing no solid matter in suspension, as is found to be the case with paints prepared with the same vehicle.

Greases, blacking, and other preparations for shining shoes are included in this number.

Medicine chests, or boxes, containing the most indispensable substances to substitute, at a given moment, the more complete preparations of a pharmacy, are dutiable according to this number. These chests may contain solutions, ointments, and even salts, as well as emplastie cloth, lint, articles composing Lister's treatment, and surgical instruments.

Homeopathic pharmacies contain granules or tinctures, and dosimetric chests only inclose granules.

Chest furnished with empty vials shall be dutiable as if the vials were filled. This number applies to cases with chemical reagents for analyses, containing the various substances generally employed for this purpose, and even the test glasses, or test tubes, vessels, capsules, tubes, and other accessories for laboratories. When the vials contained in these cases are empty, the duty applicable to the same shall not be modified.

Bicarbonate of soda.—Bicarbonate of soda is white, of a slightly alkaline taste. It crystallizes into rectangular prisms and frequently occurs in the form of opaque agglomerations consisting of a large number of small crystals. This salt, generally imported in powder, is not deliquescent. It precipitates under the action of meta-antimoniate of potash, and, like all soda salts, it gives a yellow color to the flame of the blowpipe. The solution of sulphate of magnesia or that of chloride of barium or calcinum does not, in a cold state, produce any precipitate in a bicar-

bonate solution. This reaction enables it to be distinguished from the carbonate, which precipitates in a cold state.

Bicarbonate of potash.—Bicarbonate of potash is a white salt, crystallizing in rhomboidal prisms. Its taste is slightly alkaline and it is not deliquescent. Bichloride of platinum and tartaric acid produce precipitates with this salt. Like all potash salts it gives the blowpipe flame a violet hue. When combined with sulphate of magnesium and chlorides of calcium or barium it does not precipitate in a cold state; the precipitate only shows itself when operated upon by hot solutions, as proved in the case of bicarbonate of soda, which transforms into carbonate.

Carbonate of soda.—Carbonate of soda may be anhydrous or hydrated. If anhydrous, it is white, amorphous, powdery, or agglomerated. In trade it is known under the name of soda when not entirely pure. This product is more or less caustic to the taste; it does not decompose under the action of heat, nor does it alter in open air. When hydrated it occurs in the form of white salt crystallized into rhomboidal prisms or into quadrangular summitless pyramids. It is efflorescent because the crystals are generally covered with a white powder, being the carbonate which in contact with the air has lost half its crystallization water. It will precipitate in a cold state by sulphate of magnesia or chlorides of barium or calcium as well as by meta-antimoniate of potash. It colors the flame of the blowpipe an intense yellow.

Impure carbonate of soda, known in trade under the name of soda ash, is likewise classed under No. 534. Soda ash occurs in the form of an agglomerated or nonagglomerated powder whose color, although generally white, may vary from white to gray or yellowish gray. It is almost completely soluble in water, caustic to the taste, and of an alkaline reaction. It produces the various reactions of carbonate of soda, and inasmuch as among other impurities it contains sodium chloride, it likewise produces chloride reactions. Further, carbonic acid being expelled by the nitric acid, the nitrate of silver produces in this solution a white precipitate soluble in ammonia.

Carbonate of potash.—Carbonate of potash is white, deliquescent, and of an acrid flavor. It crystallizes into rhomboidal plates; is soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. It precipitates in a cold state under the action of sulphate of magnesia and of calcium and barium chlorides. Tartaric acid and bichloride of platinum likewise produce precipitates therein. It gives a violet color to the flame of the blowpipe.

Fresh cyanide of potassium is odorless, but after having absorbed some moisture it exhales an odor of hydrocyanic acid. It is white, deliquescent, and generally found in sheets or thin rolls. It is slightly soluble in concentrated alcohol and becomes effervescent with concentrated acids, emitting a prussic vapor having the characteristic odor of bitter almonds. Mixed with caustic-soda lye and treated with a solution of protoxide of iron and hydrochloric acid it gives a blue precipitate.

Yellow prussiate of potash or ferrocyanide of potassium in flat crystals of a pale-yellow color, transparent, odorless, soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol, the solution of which, under the action of an iron salt, takes an intense blue color, and red prussiate of potash or ferrocyanide of potassium in elongated garnet-red crystals are included in this number. Salts of protoxide of iron in solution produce a blue precipitate. Those of peroxide produce a red liquid which gives a blue color to iron.

Common collodion is a rather thick liquid, colorless, inflammable, with an ethereal odor, formed by a solution of pyroxilin in sulphuric ether mixed with alcohol. Evaporated on glass it leaves a thin, translucent, and elastic coat thereon. Photographic collodion takes a yellow color under the action of iodides entering into its composition.

No. 543 is applicable to vegetable or mineral colors imported in crystals or powder and employed for preparing paints and dyes.

No. 544 applies to colors prepared with oil or varnish and driers and presented either ready for use or in a more or less soft paste intended to be dissolved in a proper vehicle. This heading further includes paints in tablet or any other form for water-color painting.

Powders simply compressed or agglomerated into amorphous masses or in cylindrical or spherical shapes for use in the preparation of moistened or watered paints for wall or ceiling painting, etc., or in the dyeing or printing of tissues, are dutiable, according to No. 543, as unprepared colors.

Chloral or trichloride of aldehyde is a colorless, oily liquid, of a strong and pungent odor and burning taste. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and in the presence of an alkaline carbonate it emits chloroform. It dissolves iodine, taking a purple color.

Solid chloral, known under the name of chloral hydrate, is crystalline, opaque, white, prismatic, rectangular, or rhomboidal, and deliquescent. Mixed with bichromate of potash and treated hot, with nitric acid, it produces a blue color, which changes to red when ammonia is added.

Chloral hydrate treated with peppermint essence takes a pink tint before becoming dark red, which chloroform transforms into violet.

Chlorate of potash is white; it occurs in sheets of flat hexagonal crystals, odorless, of a salty taste. Insoluble in alcohol, it is slightly soluble in water; mixed with sulphur, it detonates and produces a violent shock; placed on glowing coals, it burns rapidly, while producing a dazzling light. Sulphuric acid colors it dark yellow.

Chlorate of soda crystallizes in small white cubes; it is soluble in three parts of cold water. At a high temperature it might inflame spontaneously.

Chloroform or carburet of chlorine is a colorless liquid exhaling a peculiarly agreeable ethereal odor, which produces a sweet sensation in the throat. It is denser than water, in which it is insoluble, while it is soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. It dissolves phosphorus, iodine, sulphur, camphor, wax, resins, and gutta-percha. It neutralizes the odor of asafetida, and mixed with albumen it coagulates into a jelly.

Chloride of soda or hypochlorite of soda is a colorless liquid with a strong odor of chlorine, which increases in contact with an acid. Chloride of lime in a dry state is a white deliquescent powder, having a strong smell of chlorine, and is incompletely soluble in water. Hypochlorite of lime is liquid, colorless, and has the same properties as hypochlorite of soda.

Chloride of potash, which greatly resembles chloride of soda, is liquid, sometimes slightly colored by permanganate, and exhales a strong odor of chlorine; it is also called Javelle's water.

Tariff No. 545 applies to acid tartrate or bitartrate of potash in very white prismatic crystals of an acid taste. Insoluble in alcohol, it is slightly soluble in cold water.

Creoline is a powerful liquid disinfectant, of a very dark color, into the composition of which a great quantity of crude carbolic acid enters. It smells like tar. It is likewise prepared in powder.

Tariff No. 547 applies to medicinal drugs and chemical and pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned in the tariff.

The following compositions or preparations are considered as "Drugs and pharmaceutical products:"

Alcoholates. Alcoholic remedies containing in solution the medicinal principles of one or more substances obtained by maceration, digestion, solution, or distillation.

Compound balsams. Prepared medicaments, unctuous or liquid, whose composition is not sufficiently precise for purposes of classification, since sometimes

they form alcoholic solutions and sometimes oily solutions, whilst they are always aromatic and composed of various substances.

Cigarettes. Cylindrical paper tubes containing, instead of tobacco, different medicinal plants.

Preserves. Medicaments which are generally of a soft consistency and contain an admixture of sugar and vegetable substances.

Cerates. Unctuous medicaments for external use, composed of oil, spermaceti, wax, and some medicinal substances.

Plasters. External medicaments of a consistency harder than ointments; they melt under the action of heat and are adhesive. Their basis is a fatty and resinous substance, and the medicinal principle is added as a powder or an extract. Plasters must not be confounded with emplastic cloths, which are tissues on which plasters are spread.

Medicinal extracts. All solutions of a medicinal substance or the juice of some vegetables reduced by evaporation to a sirupy consistency or to a dry paste.

By soft extracts are meant those having the consistency of honey or of a soft paste; solid extracts are those which break up or can be pulverized when cold; by dry extracts are meant those coming in sheets or scales absolutely anhydrous.

Medicinal sirups. Sirups containing in solution medicinal principles which can only be employed as medicaments and never to sweeten refreshing beverages, or for confectionery.

Liniments. Liquid medicaments, alcoholic, oily or fatty, for external use.

Medical pomades. Soft medicaments for external use, having for a basis a fatty substance.

Solutions. Liquid medicines, the medicinal principles of which are dissolved in water, alcohol, ether, glycerine, vinegar, etc., such as tinctures, drops, and other similar products.

Ointments. Soft medicaments for external use, in which a grease mixed with resin serves as an excipient for the medicinal substances.

Medicinal powders, compounded according to a special formula, forming a compound medicine, regardless of proportions and nature of substances employed.

Powders consisting of one substance only are to be rated according to that substance.

Effervescent salts are included in this number.

The active principles extracted by various processes from certain plants are called natural alkaloids, and are generally white, pulverulent, or crystallized, with an alkaline reaction and bitter taste, poisonous, and soluble in alcohol. When combined with some acids they form very active salts.

All natural and artificial alkaloids which are chemical products and not active principles preexisting in plants, are subject to the rate of No. 547.

All chemical products not specially mentioned in the tariff, which can only be classed as preparations, and not as well-defined products or as salts, are included in this number.

All preparations for veterinary use not specially mentioned in the tariff or the alphabetical list are regarded as comprised in tariff No. 548, provided that they are used exclusively for the treatment of animals.

Tariff No. 549 refers to all alcoholates and etherolates containing the aromatic principle of fruits or a substance artificially replacing the same.

Ether is a liquid product, volatile, derived from the distillation of alcohol, mixed with a small quantity of an acid of which it takes the name.

The ethers most generally employed are the following:

Acetic ether or acetate of oxide of ethyl, which is liquid, colorless, of an agreeable odor similar to that of vinegar, inflammable, soluble in 7 parts of water and

in any proportion of alcohol. Its specific gravity is from 0.900 to 0.920, and it boils at between 70° and 74° C.

Amylnitrous ether, or nitrite of amyl, which is liquid, yellowish, and volatile. Its specific gravity is 0.877. It boils at between 93° and 99° C. Its odor is agreeable and resembles that of apples, but its inhalation is dangerous, because it accelerates the beating of the heart and causes congestion of the brain.

Hydrobromic ether, or bromide of ethyl, is liquid, colorless, volatile, of a strong odor. Its specific gravity is 1.400, and it boils at about 40° C.

Butyric ether, or butyrate of oxide of ethyl, which is liquid, light, colorless, inflammable, little soluble in water, and very soluble in alcohol. Its specific gravity is 0.904, and it boils at about 110° C. Its odor being somewhat similar to that of pineapples it is employed in the preparation of artificial essences of pineapples and bananas.

Hydrochloric ether, or chloride of ethyl, which is a colorless liquid, of an agreeable odor, sweetish taste, very volatile. It dissolves resins, sulphur, and phosphorus. Its specific gravity is 0.874, and it boils at 11° C. It is mixed with alcohol to diminish its volatility.

Formic ether, or formiate of oxide of ethyl, which is a colorless and inflammable liquid. Its specific gravity is 0.915, and it boils at between 53° and 54° C. Its odor resembling that of peach stones it is employed in the preparation of artificial fruit essences.

Nitrous ether, or oxide of ethyl, which is a yellow liquid, inflammable, of an agreeable apple-like odor, and very volatile. Its specific gravity is from 0.880 to 0.945, and it boils at 21° C.

Nitric ether, or spirits of niter, which is liquid, colorless, of an agreeable odor and of sweetish taste, causing a cooling sensation.

Sulphuric ether, oxide of ethyl, or simply ether, which is colorless, inflammable, of an agreeable odor, very diffusible, volatile, of a burning taste, producing intense cold, owing to its rapid evaporation. It emits heavy vapors, which descend instead of ascending. In a pure state its specific gravity is from 0.715 to 0.720. It dissolves greases, camphor, rubber, iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, paraffine, and, mixed with alcohol, it dissolves gun cotton. It boils at 35° C.

Valerianic ether, or valerianate of oxide of ethyl, which is a liquid with a penetrating smell of the valerian. Its specific gravity is 0.890. It boils at between 133° and 134° C. It is used in the preparation of some artificial fruit essences.

Hydriodic ether, or iodide of ethyl, which is a colorless liquid with a strong ethereal smell. Its specific gravity is 1.970, and it boils at between 65° and 70° C. When thrown on glowing coals, it produces, without burning, violet vapors. It decomposes and turns dark under the action of light.

Emmthic ether is an etherolate of oils produced by the fermentation of grape skins, and is employed in the manufacture of artificial wines.

The following are classed in this number: Extracts for dyeing derived from dyewoods, such as logwood, India or Nicaragua wood, Brazil wood, buziletto, Saint Marban's wood, fustic, wood of Cuba, Gambal, the chestnut, Lima, and quercitron. Coloring materials extracted from lichens and vegetables, in powder or paste, such as orchil, garanceine extracted from madder, extract of safflower or carthamine, extract of turmeric or curcumin, extract of alkanet or mchusinus, extract of saunne, and other tanning extracts, such as gambier extract, are likewise comprised in this number.

White phosphorus occurs in small, translucent, opaque, or yellowish sticks. It is very soft and has an odor like garlic. In contact with air it emits smoke until it inflames, and for this reason it is preserved in receptacles filled with water. In

the dark it emits a bluish light. It is very soluble in sulphuret of carbon and slightly in ether, alcohol, benzine, and chloroform.

Red or amorphous phosphorus is opaque, pulverulent, of a dark-red nearly violet color. Insoluble in sulphuret of carbon, it is not inflammable in contact with air, although it inflames under the rays of the sun. Amorphous phosphorus is neither poisonous nor phosphorescent.

Common wooden matches and those called "safety matches," matches of wax or stearin (vestas), matches on cardboard or tinder, even when their paste is perfumed, are included in tariff No. 552.

Hyposulphide of soda, or sulphureted sulphide of soda, is a colorless salt, crystallized in rhomboidal prisms. It is odorless, insoluble in alcohol, and dissolves in water, lowering its temperature. Hydrochloric and sulphuric acids decompose the same by producing therein a precipitate of sulphur and emitting sulphurous gas. Hyposulphite of soda dissolves gold or silver chlorides.

By medicinal soaps are meant soaps manufactured exclusively for medicinal use, and containing medicinal or antiseptic substances, such as carbolic or salicylic acids, thymol, eucalyptus, tur, soaps combined with sulphur, arsenic, bicarbonate of mercury, or the like. Soap of this description is included in this number even when perfumed for toilet use, but if not actually containing medicinal properties, or if only used to soften or whiten the skin, such as glycerin, gail, almond, lettuce, or squaline-milk soap, etc., such products must not be considered as medicinal, but as ordinary soap, dutiable, according as to whether the same are perfumed or not, conformably to the number of the tariff applicable thereto. Nor are washing soaps or soaps for attendants of machines and engines, even when containing borax, tar, etc., included under medicinal soaps.

All kinds of yeast and leavens, whether liquid, in paste, or powder, are classed under tariff No. 555.

Carbide of calcium is a hard, irregular-shaped substance, of a black or dark-gray color. This product has the property of decomposing the water with which it comes into contact and becoming transformed into oxide of calcium. In such condition it exhales a carburet of hydrogen called acetylene, is very combustible and of a great illuminating power, which renders it fit for lighting purposes. Carburet of calcium rapidly alters in contact with damp air and then exhales an odor of garlic. On throwing a particle of 4 or 5 grams of this product into an ordinary glass containing one-third of its capacity of water, it immediately emits a gas smelling like garlic, which burns with a bright flame when it comes in contact with fire.

Tariff No. 556 applies to glass plates for photographers, which are sensitized by means of a light coating of gelatin or bromide of silver. Owing to the extreme sensitivity of these plates the inspection thereof by the customs must be effected with the precautions necessary to prevent them from being altered by coming into contact with white light, and packages inclosing the same can only be opened by the light of a lamp provided with red glasses. Like precautions must be adopted for sensitized paper and films, which are dutiable according to this number.

Tariff No. 558 refers to all salts and oxides not specially mentioned.

Nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, generally occurs in crystals of prismatic-hexahedral shape, colorless, odorless, and having a fresh, slightly bitter taste. It is soluble in 4 parts of cold water and in one third or fourth of its weight of boiling water. It is insoluble in pure alcohol and, when treated by platinum chloride, its solution gives a yellow precipitate, insoluble in alcohol.

When thoroughly stirred with a tartaric acid solution nitrate of potash gives a white granular or crystalline precipitate of bitartrate of potash, soluble in ammonia.

Nitrate of soda, commonly called Chile or Peru saltpeter, is a colorless product, crystallizing in prisms of a rhombohedral, nearly cubical, shape. It is odorless, has an acrid, freezing taste, very soluble, and nearly deliquescent.

Its neutral and very extensive solutions precipitate under the action of antimoniatic of potash, but not under that of carbonate of ammonia or chloride of platinum.

Silicate of soda, which is obtained by melting silica with caustic soda, occurs in glassy masses slightly colored green or blue, very hard, odorless, of a saline taste, and soluble in boiling water. In a liquid state this product has the consistency of sirup, is almost colorless, and of a specific gravity of at least 1.530. In this state it is very soluble in water. When treated by hydrochloric acid its solution gives a gelatinous precipitate, which is a characteristic property of silica.

Silicate of soda, which has the same characteristics as potassina, is generally known under the name of soluble glass. In a liquid state its specific gravity is 1.320.

Caustic soda occurs in an amorphous state, white and even gray, melted in very hard, thick sheets. Its reaction is alkaline.

When in a liquid state, as a concentrated lye, it has a specific gravity of 1.334.

Caustic potash occurs melted, white, odorless, with a very alkaline reaction. When highly purified it will melt in small knobs, which give it the shape of a lentil, or of round sticks. If less purified it can be melted into thick plates. It saponifies vegetable oils and fat substances. It also occurs in a liquid state, like concentrated lye, and its specific gravity varies between 1.075 and 1.334.

Sulphate of bioxide of copper occurs in large transparent crystals, having a doubly oblique crystallization, and being of a fine blue color, odorless, of a metallic taste, soluble in 4 parts of cold water and more soluble in boiling water. When spread its solution is pale blue and when stirred in ammoniac it assumes a dark-blue shade. Under the action of caustic potash its solutions precipitate in sky-blue flakes.

On stirring its slightly acid solution with a very clean wire, the latter will be covered with a coating of metallic copper.

Sulphate of copper is commonly known under the name of blue vitriol.

Sulphate of protoxide of iron occurs in rhombohedral crystals, transparent and of a sea-green color. Under the prolonged action of air these crystals become partly covered with peroxide of iron of a yellow ochre-like color. It is strongly styptic, is soluble in its weight of cold water, and still more soluble in boiling water. When treated with ferrocyanide of potassina, its solution produces a flaky blue precipitate and colors the liquid bright blue. Solutions of nitrate of silver precipitate the same into a metallic form. Sulphate of iron is commonly called green vitriol.

Sulphate of ammoniac occurs in hexahedral, colorless crystals, having a bitter taste. It is soluble in its weight of boiling water and also in a larger quantity of cold water. When treated with potash or soda its solutions emit abundant vapors of an ammoniacal odor, which, in contact with a stick steeped in hydrochloric acid, transform into a white smoke, which enables the presence of ammoniac to be detected. In order to ascertain the presence of sulphuric acid corresponding to the sulphate the solution is treated with chloride of barium, which must produce a white precipitate of sulphate of baryta.

Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts or "sal de lignum") crystallizes in straight rhombohedral, colorless, transparent prisms, of a bitter and salty taste. When treated with carbonate of ammoniac or soda its solution gives a white precipitate of magnesia. It is soluble in water.

Sulphate of sodas, or Glauber's salt, crystallizes in oblique, rhomboidal, four-sided prisms. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and nearly insoluble in water at a temperature below zero. Its solution will not give a precipitate when treated with carbonate of soda or nitrate of silver.

Sulphites of soda and of lime are salts obtained by the combination of sulphurous acid with the above-mentioned bases. Neutral sulphite of soda, with a slightly alkaline reaction, crystallizes in oblique prisms. Bisulphite, which has an acid reaction, occurs in irregular opaque crystals. It is likewise imported in concentrated solution. The sulphites in question are called antichlor, because they are used in industry for removing the excess of chlorine remaining in paper pulp or fibers after bleaching.

Sulphide of carbon, or carburet of sulphur, is a colorless, volatile liquid, having a strong, offensive odor; it is highly inflammable, insoluble in water, and soluble in alcohol and ether. It dissolves fats, resins, phosphorus, sulphur, iodine, and rubber. Its inhalation is dangerous and its specific gravity is 1.260 to 1.270. It will boil at 45° C., and its vapor mixed with air forms a detonating gas.

Tariff No. 588 comprises wines containing certain medicinal substances, such as cinchona, cod-liver oil, iron, peptone, etc., and unfit for table use.

By spirits are understood alcoholic liquors *fit for drinking purposes*.

The alcoholic strength of spirits varies between 38 and 65 centesimal degrees, and although this graduation is not absolute, spirits exceeding 65 centesimal degrees at the temperature of 15° C. shall, for the purposes of duty, be treated under tariff No. 525, charging alcohol and spirits of wine with a duty of 80 centaves per kilogram net weight.

In order to reduce spirits to the temperature of 15° C., in case experimentation has been made at other temperatures, reference will be made to the correction tables annexed to the regulations published by the secretary of finance on December 10, 1892.

Tariff Nos. 572 and 573 includes cider, ordinary hop beers, and ginger ales, concentrated beers, called extract of malt, and aerated refreshing beverages. The true extract of malt, known in commerce as "Kaiser's extract of malt," "Maltium," etc., is manufactured by concentrating in a vacuum the aqueous extract of the grain of malted barley, its value being due to the presence of diastase, which is not found in concentrated beer. These extracts are included in No. 547 as medicinal extracts, not specified, on account of their being used in medicine, either separate or mixed with other substances, as colic nut, cocaine, cod-liver oil, etc.

Tariff No. 574 refers to various bitters employed as appetizers, either in the form of drops, or mixed in stronger doses with other liquids. Such are the Hondras, Hostetter, Paris, Secrestat, Kina, and like bitters.

By liqueurs are meant all alcoholic beverages which, either by the maceration or distillation of seeds, peels, fruits, or aromatic plants, or even by the simple dissolution of their essential oils, have, in addition to the aroma of such vegetable products, a very sweet taste due to the quantity of syrup entering into their manufacture.

The mere presence of the aromatic principle without admixture of syrup would not be sufficient to class a liquid under liqueurs. On the other hand, the mere presence of a syrup in a liquid could not justify its classification as liqueur. For instance, sweet wines, generally known under the name of "liqueur wines," although composed of syrups or sugar of more or less inferior quality, are only dutiable as wines.

Wines included in tariff Nos. 578 and 579 are table wines, white, red, dry, or sweet, other than sparkling wines, even if containing an admixture of aromatic vegetable substances, as, for instance, in the case of vermouth.

Pure wines containing no other admixture beyond a little tannin, such as St. Raphael's, Bagnols, St. John's wines and the like, are considered as natural or table wines, and the rate on medicinal wines shall only apply to wines with an admixture of medicinal substances rendering them unfit for table use as ordinary wines. Wines containing quinine are classed under bitters.

Samples of wines, spirits, or liqueurs will be admitted free of duty, provided that the quantity of liquid contained in each receptacle does not exceed 40 centiliters, that the weight of the wine within the receptacle be not in excess of 400 grams, and that the net weight or the total volume of the samples presented by the same sender and consigned to the same person does not exceed 5 kilos or 5 liters, respectively.

Tariff No. 581 applies to paper waste which can only be utilized as stock for the manufacture of paper, and to pulp of vegetable fibers serving the same purpose, even if rolled, provided that they be undyed and perforated at spaces not wider apart than 10 centimeters. Dyed pulps, even when perforated, and those of a natural color, not perforated, and the importer refusing to have them perforated at his expense, as provided in tariff No. 581, shall be dutiable as pressed cardboard, according to weight per square meter.

Only lumps of pulp of celluloid, which can be used exclusively as pulp after being dissolved, shall be admitted as pulp even when not perforated.

The characteristic features of paper and cardboard by which their rates of duty are determined are very simple: (1) The color; (2) the weight per square meter; (3) the proportion of mechanical wood pulp in the white papers mentioned in Nos. 583 and 584.

The presence and proportion of mechanical wood pulp in paper can be ascertained by the intensity of the pink coloration produced by application of a drop of fluor-glucine, as compared with the standard colors of the custom-house obtained by qualitative and quantitative analyses.

Tariff No. 590 refers to all kinds of advertisements on paper or cardboard, unframed. By an advertisement is understood any paper or cardboard, engraved, printed, or lithographed, in one or more colors, with figures, landscapes, fanciful designs, views of buildings, etc., provided that it be exclusively intended to make known or recommend an article, the address of an establishment or factory, or to convey to the public information on any special subject.

Catalogues and advertisements in the form of pamphlets are regarded as printed books and are admitted free of duty. Steamship and railway guides, even when containing advertisements, are not considered as advertisements, but as printed matter free of duty.

Advertisements with rods of metal or wood on one or two edges are rated according to the material weighing most, but they are not taken into account when they weigh less than the paper or the cardboard on which the advertisement is printed.

Framed advertisements are rated according to the material and class of the frames.

Advertisements on plates of glass, metal, wood, etc., or on articles of various materials, are subject to the same duty as plates or articles of those materials.

Labels or posters, even when containing a motto or address, headings on papers to be used as documents, letters or orders, are not considered as advertisements.

Tariff No. 591 comprises tape paper cut into strips for ornamental borders, for cigarettes or for telegraph apparatus, strips of embossed paper known as "gardas," gilt or silvered, and in general strips of paper of all kinds not exceeding 5 centimeters in width, even when openworked or embossed.

Tariff No. 592 refers to paper cut for documents, letters, notes, bills, etc., with sides measuring less than 45 centimeters, as paper cut to sizes of 5 centimeters or over to the side are rated according to class and weight per square meter, under Nos. 582 to 589. Mourning paper and funeral notes are also comprised in this number.

The watermarks which the paper must have in order to be included in this number must be such as to indicate the use of the paper and must consist, on that account, of name of a person or of the firm using it. Paper with watermarks serving merely as trade-marks are excluded from No. 592.

Tariff No. 593 comprises printed, engraved, or lithographed tickets for lotteries, raffles, performances, or railways; document blanks, paper with a monogram, letter heads; engraved, lithographed, or printed paper for wrappers or labels; cards with name or address, etc.

Paper having only one letter, flower, or design printed, lithographed, or engraved is not included in this number, but in No. 592.

Tariff No. 594 refers to paper, glazed, mottled, colored, or embossed, entirely or partly, and to wall paper, neither bronzed, gilded, or silvered.

Wall paper with mica and that resembling velvet are included in this tariff number.

Glazed paper is coated on one side with white lead or other perfectly smooth paint. It is used for bookbinding and other purposes, as wrappers for bonbons, or capsules for medicine bottles.

Colored paper is colored only on one side and is used for bookbinding. It is immaterial for tariff purposes whether the paper be colored or embossed in imitation of grain, tissue, skin, or any other design. This number likewise applies to "conché" paper coated on one or both sides with silicate of magnesia, kaolin, or any other like substance, and showing either a brilliant or dull surface, but invariably soft to the touch, very smooth and uniform, these being indispensable conditions for its application, i. e., for printing of engravings and fine typographical work. By rubbing this paper with the finger, dipped in water, the upper coating of the substance applied thereon will come off and expose the surface of the paper thus prepared.

Tariff No. 595 refers to papers included in this note, but gilded, bronzed, or silvered, partly or over its entire surface.

Tariff No. 596 comprises fancy paper, generally used for walls, combined with cloth, silk, or any other material, except powder of a velvety size, or linen, and also various wall papers with designs or landscapes, used in the same way as common wall paper.

The rate of tariff No. 597 applies to all articles of paper or cardboard not specially mentioned, even when they have ornaments of other materials, except those of precious metals, skins, or tissues containing silk.

The maps and charts specified in tariff No. 598 must fulfill the requisite scientific conditions to be considered as the exact reproduction of the surfaces of the globe or of one of its parts. They must indicate the form, size, and position of mountains, rivers, seas, cities, currents, reefs, soundings, altitudes, meridians, degrees, scales, etc., according as to whether it concerns maps or marine or topographical charts.

The maps and charts referred to may at their upper or lower parts be provided with rods and be glued upon cloth and varnished. The classification of maps and charts is not modified when they have borders, advertisements, or engravings on their margins, provided that the map or chart be within the stipulated conditions and constitute the principal part of the printing.

This number also applies to printed, engraved, or lithographed sheets bearing alphabets, maxims, figures for studying geometry, natural history, etc., as used

in schools. Like maps and charts, these school maps may be provided with rods; if completely framed, they shall be dutiable according to the frames.

Engravings and lithographs in detached sheets and all kinds of paintings on paper, cardboard, cloth, ordinary sheet metal, glass, or composition, with or without frames other than of precious metals, are classed under tariff No. 599. Framed pictures containing also mirrors are to be considered as included in this number.

This number does not apply to unframed pictures for schools, decalcomanias, models, and collections of engravings representing ancient costumes, to pictures for children, building sheets with uncut parts, or the cut-out figures, open-worked or embossed and unfit for framing, which are to be considered as articles of paper or cardboard; only smooth sheets, printed, engraved, or lithographed, and oleographs on sheets of paper or cardboard, suitable for framing to form pictures, are to be regarded as prints or paintings.

Tariff No. 606 refers to portable iron gas generators for extinguishing fire, and fed by means of charges consisting of packets of carbonate and flasks of sulphuric acid.

Various apparatus called hectographs, copygraphs, chromographs, autocopists, mimeographs, and the like, employed in offices for reproducing manuscripts, are classed under tariff No. 607.

By scientific instruments are understood any apparatus of a more or less professional application and solely intended for the study or practice of any science, such as surgical, engineering, physical, and chemical. Under this denomination are also classed instruments which, although being of common use, are only intended for special scientific purposes, such as areometers, thermometers, barometers, etc.

See Note VI of Regulations for the Application of the Tariff.

Only mechanical toys, fitted with a key, spring, or clockwork, are included in tariff No. 610, but not those which are set in motion by pulling a wire or cord, or twisting springs or elastic cords, or by simple air pressure.

Tariff No. 611 refers to lamps for electric arc lights, incandescent lights in the open air, or any other system other than that of lamp chimneys included in No. 608. The glass globes for protecting the lamps in question, or for softening the brilliancy of the light, are not included in this section, but are rated as worked glass, according to classification.

Tariff No. 612 includes machinery and apparatuses of all kinds not specified, intended for use in agriculture, mining, industries, or arts.

By machinery is understood a collection of pieces or parts for generating or transmitting power, or for performing any other operation, operating always by regular movements and periods.

The machinery or apparatuses which are not intended for the industries, agriculture, mining, or the arts, are not included in this tariff number, and are dutiable according to their material and kind. In this class are included typewriters and calculating machines and, in general, all apparatuses and small machines for domestic use.

Mechanical tools, provided they operate with regular and periodic movements, are embraced in this tariff number. Those which are not covered by these conditions pay the rate of duty provided for in tariff No. 685.

Loose parts and pieces of machines, included in tariff No. 612, are all those which can not be put to other uses; those which are capable of being employed for other purposes, such as keys, valves, tubes, plates, metallic films, bolts, screws, etc., are subject to the duties assigned to them in the tariff, even if it should be proved by the importers that they are intended for use in machinery.

The gold-plated watch cases specified in tariff Nos. 618 and 619 are of common metal covered with one or two sheets of gold to protect them against acids.

As tariff No. 623 only refers to watches of any material other than gold or common gold-plated metal, silver watches, even gilt, and those of common metal, gilt or silvered, are classed under this number. Gilding is a gold coating applied to the metal by galvanizing or amalgamating. In such cases the coating is extremely light and does not resist the action of nitric acid, which in a cold state will in a few seconds attack the gold-coated metal by penetrating the pores of its covering.

Tariff Nos. 623 and 624 refer to vehicles of all kinds, not specified, for commerce, agriculture, and the transportation of merchandise. Cars, wagons, and carts, with or without springs, without frames or boxes (such as those employed in the transportation of trees, rails, etc.); vehicles, closed or open, with a solid or light box or bed, with or without windows, for the purpose of delivering merchandise in towns; and, in general, all vehicles whose principal use is the transportation of merchandise are, according to their weight, included in these numbers.

Tariff No. 625 includes iron or wooden wheelbarrows with a single wheel, used for transporting earth, sand, or building materials in mines or in excavations, clearance work, masonry, etc.; and small carts, with two or more wheels, strongly built, used for the conveyance of goods from warehouses, railway stations, quays, ports, etc. The distinctive feature of small carts with two or more wheels, just referred to, consists in the fact that the wheels are of cast iron and of a diameter comparatively small, and are not the work of a coach builder.

Means of conveyance not combining these conditions shall not be treated under this number, but be assessed according to component material or kind.

Tariff No. 626 exempts from duty only rolling stock intended for railways open for public traffic, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise; the classification of the rolling stock is to be determined by the width of the tracks, which must correspond to a track of not less than 914 millimeters wide. Vehicles of a lesser width are comprised in No. 625.

Tank cars intended for the transportation of liquids or fats by rail are included in this number. By detached and duplicate parts of railway carriages are meant all those which form parts of the carriages and are unfit for any other application, such as wheels, buffers, axles, springs, etc. Those parts which could be otherwise used, even if proved that same are imported to be fitted to railway carriages, shall be subject to their corresponding rates.

Tariff Nos. 627, 628, and 629 refer to carriages, properly speaking, not specified, which are used exclusively for the transportation of persons, such as omnibuses, stagecoaches, vans, berlins, coupés, cabriolets, phantoms, carriages, victorias, buggies, sulkies, duchesses, dogcarts, tilburies, vis-à-vis, trois-quarts, rockaways, landaus, bansomis, etc.; it being an expressed condition in distinguishing them that they shall be unfit for transporting merchandise. The circumstance that there may be places in stagecoaches, omnibuses, and covered vans intended for baggage will not alter their classification as carriages for the exclusive transportation of persons.

Skeleton carriages, neither upholstered nor painted, are unfinished carriages whose woodwork is neither painted nor varnished and whose cushions are not covered with cloth, leather, oilcloth, etc., and before being used still require painting, varnishing, or upholstering.

Powder for mines, included in tariff No. 642, must consist of grains measuring 3 millimeters and up. When powder for mines is imported mixed with grains measuring less than 3 millimeters, the whole shipment will be subject to the rates of tariff No. 645, applicable to powder for other than mining purposes.

According to the decree of February 21, 1905, ordinary black powder for mines, fireworks, or hunting, prepared only with charcoal, sulphur, nitrate of sodium,

or of potash, without the addition of other chemical substances, is to be exempted from the internal tax on explosives for industrial purposes.

In all cases of importation of powder declared to be exempt from internal tax, the customs authorities are to send samples of the powder to the headquarters.

Among explosives subject to this impost, the following are the most familiar:

With a nitroglycerin base: Giant powder, mica powder, Atlas powder, Jindson powder, forcite powder, cordite, Normal Swiss powder, Leonard's powder, ballistite, nitrogrenstine, and dynamite-gelatin.

With a nitrocellulose base: Dupont powder, indurite, and plastomenite.

With a base of picric acid or picrates, such as melinite and probably lyddite.

Sprengle explosives, the component parts of which are imported separately, are:

Ammonite: Of nitronaphthaline and nitrate of ammonia.

Bellite, securite, and roburite: Of di-nitro-chloro-benzine and nitrate of ammonia.

Romite: Of nitronaphthaline, paraffin, chlorate of potash, and nitrate of ammonia.

Rackarock: Of chlorate of potash and nitrobenzine.

Hellhoffite: Of nitro and di-nitro-benzine and nitric acid.

Panclastite: Of bisulphide of carbon and peroxide of liquid nitrogen.

Fulminates of silver or of mercury (transported suspended in water).

Lubricating oils are as a rule heavy mineral oils, sometimes crude, sometimes refined, and in most cases rich in paraffin or mixed with animal fats or olein. The least refined, whose specific gravity does not exceed 0.920, are of a reddish color, with greenish reflection. Gilt and paraffin oils are of a limpid yellow, with greenish reflection, their specific gravity being at least 0.898. Such oils are unfit for illuminating. No. 647 also comprises greases containing an admixture of plumbago, as well as Frazer's tallow, used as carriage-axle greases. Animal fats and vegetable oils are not included in this number.

Celluloid is a mass formed by the combination of camphor and gum cotton. This substance, which has the odor of camphor and burns rapidly, is used for imitating gutta-percha, amber, bone, tortoise shell, and ivory.

All leaves, calyxes, petals, and other accessories not specially mentioned in the tariff or alphabetical list are included in tariff No. 653, together with dyed or painted rubber tubes for flower stems, but not the metallic threads, covered or not, nor natural moss, even when dyed.

Tariff No. 660 refers to collections intended exclusively for facilitating instruction, by placing before the students faithful representations of objects with which it is desired to acquaint them. These collections are of great variety, but they always contain explanations which clearly indicate their use and allow of their being distinguished from other articles for children which are really toys and are rated as manufactures.

Among the latter are cardboard boxes containing dolls and various dresses; assortments of cardboards with perforated designs to be embroidered with yarn; ribbons of glazed paper of various colors used by children for plait work; embossed cardboards with figures or designs, or incisions for making brackets and other objects, etc.; all these articles being merely for amusement and not combined to initiate and develop by a methodical process a knowledge of useful things.

Real collections are generally provided with explanatory pamphlets containing directions for the teacher and facilitating the carrying out of the programme according to the author's plans.

Tariff No. 674 includes gut strings and tendons for musical instruments, and strings of metal wire covered with thread.

By separate parts of water-closets and urinals are meant those which can not be used for any other purpose. Those parts which can be used otherwise, such as cocks, floats, etc., are subject to rates assigned for such articles.

By cases are meant boxes with compartments necessary for an orderly arrangement of one or more articles. Unfitted cases are classified as manufactures, according to their material and grade.

The cases which are alone comprised in No. 700 are those fitted for sewing or dressing. When other fitted cases are imported (not for sewing or dressing), the cases and the fittings will be rated separately; however, if they are not declared by the importers as subject to separate duties, they shall be subject to the higher of the two rates.

Cases for sewing or dressing in which either the cases or the fittings have ornaments of precious metal, and which have not been declared by the importers as liable to separate rates for the cases and the fittings, shall be jointly rated according to No. 651.

Tariff No. 681 includes interior bands and linings of paper, tissue, or other material used for finishing the inside of hats, but not bands of leather or oilcloth, rubber cloth covers, and paper wrappers used for packing and covering hats.

Tariff No. 683 applies to parasol and umbrella sheaths whatever be their component material, even if trimmed with small accessories of gold, silver, or platinum.

Various sheets of asbestos, cardboard, felt, silicate, and other waterproof or incombustible materials, intended for roofs of buildings, are comprised in tariff No. 694.

Although Davy's lamp is the model miners' lamp, it has been the subject of numerous modifications. The best-known systems are divided into two classes, according to the principles on which based. In some the flame is surrounded by a thin metallic gauze. Should any quantity of explosible gas enter the lamp through this gauze the explosion will only take place inside the metallic gauze envelope and extinguish the light without outwardly communicating fire. In others the light is produced by an electric current inside a tube or small bulb filled with extremely rarefied gas. The breakage of the bulb instantaneously causes the extinction of the light.

Miners' lamps of all kinds, either fire-damp safety or for ordinary underground work, are included in tariff No. 695.

Tariff No. 697 includes type, vignettes, presses, and other accessories for printing and lithography. The following must be considered as accessories, viz, iron frames, rollers and their axles, molds for casting cylinders, proof-drawing presses, galleys, composing sticks, and wooden or metal bats, rulers, brushes for washing the forms and wooden or horse-hair brushes for striking off proofs, composition tables and their iron or marble tops, cases and chases of wood or iron.

Lithographic stones and their rollers of leather are dutiable according to this number, as well as clichés and roller-gline paste.

This number is not applicable to varnish, bronzing powders, oils, pencil brushes, sponges, and other articles which, although used in printing and lithography, are employed for other purposes and are specially mentioned in the tariff.

Tariff No. 699 includes billiard tables, but not the cloth, balls, cues, racks, and other accessories, all of which must be declared separately. Slates for billiard tables packed alone may likewise be declared separately.

Perfumery includes in that denomination all products and preparations for toilet use; spirituous aromatic waters, such as Florida, Cologne, and like waters, opiates and dentifrice waters, lotions, oils, pomatums, and cosmetics for the hair, scented extracts for handkerchiefs, perfumed vinegars, creams, powders, and oils for the skin, and depilatories for toilet use. Scented soaps are ranged under No. 692.

In the denomination of artificial plants are included plants for pots or vases and unfit for use as artificial flowers for dress, hair, hat ornaments, etc.

By wearing apparel of oilecloth, to which tariff No. 704 refers, is understood that made of cloth covered on the surface with a layer of rubber. Garments made of woolen or cotton cloth without any admixture of rubber, or with a layer of waterproofing inside, are rated as wearing apparel of wool or cotton.

Tariff No. 711 includes oilecloth of all kinds and for all purposes, provided that one or both sides be covered with rubber or varnish of rubber, like those used for covering tables and floors, and oilecloths for bedding and garments.

The duty of 20 centaves provided for in tariff No. 712 is not applicable to stakes or poles serving to erect field tents. If of rough wrought wood, such stakes or poles are exempt from duty, even when provided with metal ferrules, hooks, and points, but should such accessories be finely wrought, with moldings, turned or otherwise ornamented, they shall be dutiable as manufactures according to the corresponding tariff number.

Silk tissues specially manufactured for bolting flour in mills are classed in tariff No. 468. The disposition of the threads in this tissue is so characteristic that it can not be confounded with silk tissues for other uses. It will be observed that in tissues of No. 0060 or of 18 threads, called so because they have 18 threads per square inch, and up to No. 13, which contain 130 threads in a similar surface, the warp threads are coupled and entwine the woof threads in such a manner that they are held above and below by each of the two warp threads, which cross each other first to the right, then to the left, through each of the woof threads, so that the same coupled chain thread always passes successively above all the woof threads, while the other coupled thread always passes below.

In finer sieves, from No. 14 of 139 threads to No. 17 of 163 threads, the warp is alternately formed of coupled and single threads.

REMARK.—The foregoing explanatory notes are not final. The Department of Finance may, according to the progress of science or requirements of the service, amplify or modify the same.

PANAMA.

SHIPMENT OF COINS TO THE REPUBLIC.

In November, 1905, the Philadelphia Mint (United States) shipped to Panama an issue of \$1,000,000 in new \$1 silver coins of the fixed value of \$1 gold, which had been minted for the Panama Government. To insure the parity of the gold and silver currency of the Republic, a deposit of \$300,000 gold was made with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York. This is 15 per cent of the total issue of \$4,000,000 of the new Panama silver currency, of which \$1,000,000, as stated, is not yet in circulation.

Owing to the fact that Panama currency is used in the disbursements connected with the canal works, the United States is aiding Panama to establish a notable monetary system.

PARAGUAY.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1904.

[From "Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio."]

The foreign commerce of Paraguay in 1904 aggregated \$6,744,450.83 gold, as shown in the following tables:

	Value, gold.
Imports.....	\$3,565,631.25
Exports.....	3,178,819.58
Total.....	6,744,450.83

IMPORTS, BY CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Custom-house.	Value, gold.	Custom-house.	Value, gold.
Central.....	\$3,157,158.32	Ayolas.....	\$291,325.17
Concepción.....	156,677.20	Humaitá.....	21,146.46
Encarnación.....	157,928.68	Total.....	3,565,631.25
Pilar.....	39,434.42		

IMPORTS, BY PRODUCTS.

Articles.	Value, gold.	Articles.	Value, gold.
Woven fabrics.....	\$1,151,555.91	Hides and skins.....	\$16,360.61
Groceries.....	619,371.27	China and glassware.....	13,906.70
Hardware.....	322,118.90	Musical instruments.....	12,434.23
Beverages.....	261,911.40	Furniture.....	9,766.01
Fine hardware.....	157,525.68	Fancy hardware.....	8,895.41
Drugs.....	72,860.85	Jewelry and watches.....	7,586.03
Hats.....	65,935.22	Boots and shoes.....	4,659.29
Ready-made clothing.....	36,710.85	Saddlery.....	1,801.01
Perfumes.....	31,086.40	Sundries, dutiable and nondutiable.....	717,186.11
Arms.....	39,253.06	Total.....	3,565,631.25
Books.....	27,694.28		

IMPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Value, gold.	Country.	Value, gold.
Great Britain.....	\$1,168,197.65	Holland.....	\$3,581.70
Germany.....	887,668.48	Chile.....	3,321.05
Argentina.....	435,541.21	India.....	3,316.33
France.....	311,691.64	Japan.....	2,692.06
Italy.....	291,808.92	Switzerland.....	2,104.86
Spain.....	266,651.99	Sweden.....	1,916.67
United States.....	125,295.71	China.....	950.25
Belgium.....	72,660.98	Austria.....	910.39
Brazil.....	23,343.61	Total.....	3,565,631.25
Uruguay.....	16,329.01		
Portugal.....	5,117.00		

EXPORTS, BY CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Custom-house.	Value, gold.	Custom-house.	Value, gold.
Central.....	\$2,089,192.28	Ayolas.....	\$33,774.54
Concepción.....	368,044.85	Humaitá.....	11,000.56
Encarnación.....	481,192.98	Total.....	3,178,819.38
Pilar.....	126,751.19		
Villeta.....	68,802.88		

EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS.

	Value, gold.
Stock products	\$835,576.45
Forestry products	486,490.60
Gums, resins, etc.	447,916.76
Agricultural products	308,206.06
Miscellaneous products	10,712.41
Total	2,089,192.28

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Imports, gold.	Exports, gold.
1900	\$2,655,741.00	\$3,267,074.00
1901	3,022,817.00	3,416,683.00
1902	2,425,384.34	3,890,658.00
1903	3,551,824.92	4,233,652.00
1904	3,565,631.25	3,178,819.58

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION IN 1906.

The following particulars as to the agricultural exposition to be held in Asuncion, under the auspices of the National Agricultural Society of Paraguay, during 1906, have been received by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States:

"The National Agricultural Society of Paraguay has decided to have an agricultural exposition next year. It has now been definitely settled to hold it at the National School of Agriculture at Asuncion. It will be opened to the public from May 15 to the first Sunday after June 15, 1906.

"The exposition will be held in conformity with the classes, etc., established in a programme which has just been issued. Any person desiring to take part as an exhibitor must advise the executive committee before January 1, 1906, stating the amount of space which will be required. The committee reserves the right to accept or reject any applications received after that date.

"Foreign exhibitors will be allowed to exhibit their products, machinery, and general agricultural implements, and may compete for honorary prizes as well as take part in the permanent exhibition of agricultural machinery and implements. All agricultural machinery and implements exhibited must be submitted to practical tests, for which purpose the society will see that the proper means are provided, as well as the expert help necessary, so that said trials will be made under proper conditions. All practical tests must be public.

"The exposition will have the character of a fair. That is to say, all exhibits may be exposed for sale either privately by the exhibitor or through the executive committee.

"The exhibits must be received as follows: Machinery, from April 1 to 15; live plants, from April 1 to May 13; fruits and vegetables,

from May 12 to 14; products from cultivated plants, from April 20 to May 10; rural industries during the month of April; dairy industries, from May 11 to 14; apiculture and sericulture, during the month of April; poultry, from May 1 to 10; rural constructions must be finished prior to April 1.

Every exhibitor must present articles either manufactured or cultivated by himself, otherwise the exhibits will be excluded from the exposition. The exhibitors of small installations of agricultural machinery and other agricultural implements occupying a covered space should apply for the space absolutely necessary, stating the width and depth of the space required in meters, as well as a description of the articles to be exhibited. The exhibitors who may wish to make their exhibits in the open air, building for their own account the necessary sheds, can apply for space in the same manner.

The society will, upon request of the exhibitors, install the exhibits free of charge, provided the exhibitor places all material and necessary means at its disposal; the care and protection of the exhibits being in charge of the society.

Exhibitors who can not appear in person or send a representative must accept the space assigned to them. Articles which, for some just cause, have not been sent in upon the dates fixed, may be accepted if the committee sees fit to accept them and they will be entitled to compete for honorific distinctions.

All machinery and implements forwarded from foreign countries to be exhibited in the exposition must be consigned to the order of "Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura," freight charges up to the port of Asuncion being for account of the exhibitor. The "Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura" will establish, before the proper officials of the custom-house, the condition in which the machinery or implements arrive. The society will ask the Government to decree the free importation of the products, etc., to be exhibited in the exposition (the importation of machinery and agricultural implements is free through a constitutional provision), but in case they should be sold they shall pay the regular duties.

Upon the receipt of the articles to be exhibited a proper entry will be made, and a card signed by the committee will be given to the exhibitor. This card will contain the number of the order in which it was received, object exhibited, the place it comes from, and other remarks.

The person appointed by the committee will examine the goods before the exhibitor or his representative to establish the condition in which the articles have been received, stating on the card if they are in any way injured or if they have been received in perfect condition.

Exhibitors who make private sales must at once notify the secretary, showing the proof of same. To all articles sold will be attached

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a card stating the price paid and the name of the buyer. The exhibitors who sell any article must refund the executive committee for the expenses incurred in the matter of freight. No article may be withdrawn from the exposition grounds prior to the end of the exposition excepting such articles as are hard to keep or liable to injury.

"There will be both honorific and cash prizes—cash prizes being awarded to national exhibitors only. There will be three cash prizes for each class of goods, and the honorific prizes will be grand prizes of honor; first, second, and third class diplomas of honor corresponding to the first, second, and third cash prizes, and honorable mentions.

"The prizes will be presented by a jury selected by the executive committee and will give their decision three days prior to the closing of the exposition.

"Following are the various divisions under which prospective exhibitors may classify their goods:

1. *Agricultural machinery and implements.*

Class—

1. Flaws.
2. Harrows, and other implements for cleaning and rathailing.
3. Planters or drills.
4. Complete machinery for treating castor-oil bean, coffee, rice, peanuts, and crushing coconuts.
5. Different kinds of presses.
6. Small and medium size cotton gins.
7. Machinery for making starch, farina, and like substances.
8. Cutters, choppers, and reapers of forage.
9. Various agricultural machines and implements.
10. Apparatus for dairy and cheese factories.
11. Apparatus for agriculture, apiculture, and sericulture.
12. Implements for horticulture and arboriculture.
13. Apparatus for the domestic agricultural industry.
14. Apparatus for the domestic agricultural industry, for use in the country.
15. Machinery and chemical processes for treating fibers.
16. Machinery and processes for treating different kinds of oil products.

2. *Live plants.*

Class—

1. Collections of varieties of cotton and tobacco.
2. Forage plants.
3. Different herbaceous food and industrial plants.
4. Trees.
5. Ornamental plants.
6. Floriculture, plants, bouquets, flowers, and vases.
7. Useful plants lately introduced into the country.

3. *Fruits and products of cultivated plants.*

Class—

1. Domestic leaf tobacco.
2. Foreign leaf tobacco.
3. Native cotton, unspinned.
4. Foreign cotton, unspinned.
5. Coffee.
6. Peanuts and sponge and various oils.
7. Textiles and different fibres, "kajotee" ("mamul").
8. Various industrial products.
9. Milze.
10. Tapioca.
11. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, taro, arrow-root and other feculent roots.
12. Peas, beans, and other legumes.
13. Rice.
14. Sorghum, barley, wheat, and other cereals.
15. Lemons, oranges, and other citrus fruits.
16. Bananas.
17. Pineapples.
18. Grapes.
19. Tomatoes, "locotes," and other vegetables for export.
20. Vegetables for consumption.
21. Melons, watermelons, squash, salsyas edulis, and other cneurbitaceous fruits.
22. Different kinds of fruits for the table.
23. Gourds and vegetable sponges (Luffa).
24. Cultivated grass, preparations for export.
25. Selected seeds and collections of seeds.
26. Vanilla.
27. Cacao.

4. *Rural industries.*

Class—

1. Fecula starch, flours, farina, tapioca.
2. Confections, jellies, and preserves.
3. Pastes, candied, and evaporated fruits.
4. Sugars and molasses.
5. Oils and similar products.
6. Vinegars and fruit wines.

4. *Rural industries*—Continued.

Class—

7. Cigars and cigarettes.
8. Black tobacco and other preparations.
9. Packages for agricultural products and packing for export.
10. Rubber, gums, and other substances extracted from cultivated plants.
11. Home cotton industry.
12. Cordage, textiles, and other home products made from cultivated or wild fibers.
13. Brushes and brooms.
14. General domestic industries.

5. *Dairy industries.*

Class—

1. Cheeses and curds.
2. Butter.

6. *Apiculture and sericulture.*

Class—

1. Honey and beeswax, hives, and all products from the silkworm.

7. *Poultry.*

Class—

1. Chickens, heavy and for table; fresh and preserved eggs.
2. Ducks, geese, turkeys, grouse, and pigeons.

8. *Rural constructions.*

Class—

1. Types of rural constructions, different materials and plans.

9. *Insecticides.*

Class—

1. Insecticide products and apparatus and fumig destroyers and general means for destroying the enemies of agriculture.

10. *Fertilizers.*

Class—

1. Mineral fertilizers, organic and compound plants for fertilizing, and general means for fertilizing the soil.

11. *Complete installations.*

Class—

1. Plans, model, and prices for complete industrial, agricultural, and refrigerator installations.

12. *Extracts.*

Class—

1. For dyeing industries.
2. For medicinal purposes.
3. Extracts and essences.

13. *Irrigation and drainage.*

Class—

1. Projects, plans, studies, machinery, and apparatus for irrigation and drainage.

14. *Agricultural publications.*

Class—

1. Books, pamphlets, leaflets, magazines, text books, and other publications to further the national agricultural industry.

PERU.

IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS.

The United States Consul-General at Lima reports that a decree was promulgated at Lima September 12, 1905, permitting the importation into Peru of arms, powder, and shot for hunting purposes, of parlor rifles and their charges, and of revolvers of a caliber not to exceed .32 without the formality of obtaining special license from the Ministry of War. The decree above referred to will prove a boon to immigrant miners, rubber hunters, etc., whose hunting weapons are often really a part of their business equipment.

There has also been removed a local tax of 1 silver sol (\$0.487) on the importation of each rifle, shotgun, or revolver through the fluvial port of Iquitos, the headwaters of the Amazon.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1904.

Statistics of the mineral production of Peru for 1904, supplementary to those published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for November and taken from the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Peruvian Corporation of Mining Engineers, give the following figures as representing the

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Coal...
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Coke...
Crude...
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Benzin...
Residu...
Lead...
Copper...
Silver...
Gold...
Borax...
Salt...
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mineral and metallic output of the mines of the Republic in 1904, as compared with the preceding year.

	1903.	1904.
Coal.....		42,920
Bituminous shale.....		16,000
Coke.....		1,000
Crude petroleum.....	37,079	38,683
Kerosene.....		2,744
Gasoline.....		110
Benzine.....		50
Residuum.....		4,000
Lead.....	1,302	2,309
Copper.....	9,497	9,504
Silver.....	170,804	145,166
Gold.....	1,078	601
Borax.....	2,466	2,675
Salt.....	17,637	18,545
Sulphur.....		21

A value of \$6,662,910 United States currency is assigned to the above-quoted production.

SALVADOR.

COFFEE EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

The Salvador Chamber of Commerce in London is authority for the statement that the export of coffee from Salvador during the first quarter of 1905 showed an increase of value amounting to £92,545 as compared with the same period of 1904. Of this commodity France received 129,526 bags, valued at £351,850; Germany 71,246 bags, value £195,875; the United States 45,497 bags, value £127,555; Italy 36,734 bags, value £103,278, and Great Britain 34,262 bags, value £78,205. The remaining 14,505 bags went to other European countries.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1905 AND 1904.

[From "Diario Oficial," No. 217.]

	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.				
Former balance.....	\$246,908.79	\$254,179.00	\$82,819.79	
Imports.....	2,252,958.09	2,021,060.84	231,897.28	
Exports.....	677,764.08	746,022.34		\$88,858.26
Tax on liquors.....	1,014,339.88	1,089,686.74		75,346.86
Bundry receipts.....	286,103.41	174,416.56	111,686.88	
Services.....	177,721.50	160,008.69	17,712.81	
Miscellaneous sources.....				
Advances.....	15,392.85	4,991.67	10,401.18	
Deposits.....	33,532.01	11,270.82	22,261.22	
Money returned.....	20,508.09	892.12	19,615.97	
Loans made by contract, etc.....	691,237.88	600,012.90	294,224.98	
Total.....	5,499,567.64	4,863,114.65	740,620.11	144,194.12

1724 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Receipts and expenditures for the first six months of 1905 and 1904—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
National Assembly.....	\$39,683.17	\$42,713.13	.....	\$3,029.96
President and his office.....	19,430.00	27,325.00	.....	7,895.00
Department of Home Affairs.....	686,331.50	529,525.36	\$156,809.14	.....
Department of Fomento.....	300,995.95	270,993.78	120,002.17	.....
Department of Public Instruction.....	251,182.42	253,250.80	.....	2,068.38
Department of Charities.....	70,317.18	80,775.85	.....	10,458.67
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	42,584.35	17,934.81	24,651.54	.....
Department of Justice.....	309,857.07	258,642.89	51,214.18	.....
Department of the Treasury.....	271,775.70	228,323.12	46,452.58	.....
Department of Public Credit.....	1,939,556.13	1,806,120.84	133,435.29	.....
Department of War and Navy.....	906,944.06	825,380.60	80,563.46	.....
Sundry expenditures:				
Sale of bonds (Occidental Bank).....	130,718.02	113,392.21	17,325.81	.....
Advances.....	19,915.00	8,431.25	11,483.75	.....
Deposits.....	10,256.89	10,078.16	178.73	.....
Money returned.....	2,639.98	65,467.50	.....	62,827.52
Deposit in New York account General Treasury.....	28,494.00	.....	28,494.00	.....
Deposits in Bank of Salvador.....	114,377.26	.....	114,377.26	.....
Balance.....	221,500.96	323,786.35	.....	102,285.39
Total.....	5,459,567.64	4,863,111.65	784,990.91	188,564.92

COMPARISON.

First six months of—	
1905.....	\$5,459,567.64
1904.....	4,863,111.65
Excess of 1905 over 1904.....	596,425.99

MARITIME COMMERCE FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1905.

[From the "Diario Oficial" of September, 1905.]

ENTERED.

Port.	Shipping vessels.			Tonnage.	Tons of freight.	Number of passengers.	Mail matter.			
	Steamships.	Sailing vessels.	Crew.				Boxes.	Sacks.	Packages.	
Acajutla.....	87	1	5,722	191,667	13,061	155,551	709	269	3,806	260
La Libertad.....	59		2,171	79,776	1,284	22,151	140		51	30
La Unión.....	16		2,807	101,781	4,801	51,078	271		411	30
Other ports.....	171	1	11,000	471,237	19,208	228,081	1,150	269	3,331	419
50	145	508	661	112	4,371	835				65
Total.....	221	119	11,508	371,091	19,350	233,357	2,005	269	3,331	484

CLEARED.

Port.	Products of the country.		Passengers.	Mail matter.		
	Packages.	.....		Boxes.	Sacks.	Packages.
Acajutla.....	284,922	.....	723	288	892	334
La Libertad.....	20,587	.....	113	.....	36	30
La Unión.....	126,806	.....	206	.....	80	112
Other ports.....	432,315	.....	1,012	288	958	529
1,285	.....	881	.....	.....	1	69
Total.....	433,600	.....	1,923	288	959	598

German
Costa Rica
French
Honduras
English
Mexico
North
Nicaragua
Norway
Salvador

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Classification by countries.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steam ships.	Sailing vessels.	Crew.	Tonnage.	Tons of freight.	Number of packages.	Passengers.	Mail matter.		
								Boxes.	Sacks.	Packages.
German.....	58	.....	3,246	146,991	2,683	27,232	145	.....	8	23
Costa Rican.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	2	.....	80	6,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hondurian.....	50	25	183	.....	277	52	1,805	269	.....	17
English.....	.....	5	26	.....	204	41	1,097	7	.....	.....
Mexican.....	1	.....	33	.....	780	392	4,525	4	.....	4
North American.....	110	.....	7,625	217,613	16,031	196,442	1,001	269	3,323	387
Nicaraguan.....	.....	3	7	.....	9	4	151	2	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	.....	1	16	.....	1,171	199	784	.....	.....	.....
Salvadorian.....	.....	111	349	.....	371	42	1,319	577	.....	48
Total.....	221	149	11,568	374,091	19,359	233,257	2,005	269	3,331	481

CLEARED.

Flag.	Products of the country.	Passengers.	Mail matter.		
			Boxes.	Sacks.	Packages.
German.....	<i>Packages.</i> 136,897	136	.....	10	9
Costa Rican.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1
French.....	31,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hondurian.....	297	211	.....	.....	17
English.....	73	11	.....	.....	.....
Mexican.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North American.....	261,312	905	288	918	529
Nicaraguan.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Salvadorian.....	905	626	.....	1	51
Total.....	433,600	1,923	288	950	598

PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES.

A decree of the Government of Salvador provides that from September 1, 1905, the portion of the import duties previously collected in silver at the rate of 94 per cent of the tariff duties has been reduced to 68 per cent, the remaining 26 per cent to be converted into 12 per cent, American gold, payable in coin or in sight bank drafts on the United States.

EXPORT DUTY ON COFFEE.

From November 1, 1907, the export duty on coffee of 87½ cents per quintal will be superseded by a duty of 40 cents American gold, according to a decree promulgated by the Government of Salvador.

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 Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of October, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending October, 1905, 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 one month, are not received at 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 October, for example, are not published until some time in December.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Palocampêche; Palo de campêche; Campêche</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....		15,880	7,420	50,28
Mexico.....			876	67
Cuba.....				1,58
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carrão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....			698	8
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Cacao ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	697		162,791	22,18
Brazil.....	237,464	106,151	1,000,587	631,77
Other South America.....	138,481	82,808	1,500,114	1,576,50
Coffee (<i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i>):				
Central America.....	84,720	223,739	4,733,371	5,804,71
Mexico.....	70,899	55,330	2,013,255	2,605,91
Brazil.....	8,191,863	8,329,176	47,861,621	42,307,67
Other South America.....	835,627	1,123,616	8,418,817	6,449,21
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	410,543	341,628	2,001,583	2,881,73
South America.....		73,610	4,817	80,78
Fibers:				
Cotton, manufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodón en rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	49,706	44,076	290,183	221,50
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Henequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,067,590	1,579,462	11,951,104	12,603,59
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátano; Banano; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	261,145	258,711	3,683,487	3,799,80
Cuba.....	12,850	11,057	1,606,551	1,265,25
South America.....	39,298	27,024	374,211	492,60
Oranges (<i>Naranja; Laranja; Orange</i>):				
Central America.....	1,911	98	4,794	61
Mexico.....	22,021	26,817	30,817	36,00
Cuba.....	651	567	1,743	2,00
Pine-apples (<i>Piña; Pina; Pineapple</i>):				
South America.....	41,061	67,823	216,766	68,60

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hides and skins (Carcass pieces; Carcass pulls; Cuts and joints):				
Central America.....	60,724	32,326	511,035	439,709
Mexico.....	241,770	230,696	2,790,812	3,172,759
South America.....	1,065,918	1,333,385	9,931,211	11,338,815
India rubber, crude (Gutta elastica; Barrachourena; Chauliophora):				
Central America.....	69,148	51,380	646,959	666,523
Mexico.....	4,426	22,478	128,220	248,117
Brazil.....	1,822,049	2,261,240	19,408,516	22,597,759
Other South America.....	81,120	122,448	893,477	1,067,567
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomb en gabiquos, barres, etc.; Chumbo en linguetas, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.):				
Mexico.....	192,113	243,942	3,004,831	2,761,647
South America.....	1	101,392	11,870	19,900
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior no No. 16 de polvorão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):				
Central America.....	812		142,782	41,736
Mexico.....	802	4,463	52,458	589,036
Cuba.....	649,559	1,682,689	54,564,303	67,730,202
Brazil.....			101,376	1,332,194
Other South America.....	230,968	211,018	1,312,281	1,542,815
Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folho; Tabac en feuilles):				
Mexico.....	7,389	372	36,867	10,354
Cuba.....	840,048	1,042,889	7,542,622	9,430,659
Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogno; Acajou):				
Central America.....	93,009	57,057	591,523	422,936
Mexico.....	8,716	33,069	385,863	285,469
Cuba.....	7,490	503	151,270	70,959
South America.....		1,252	48,501	25,909
Wood (Latta; Ld; Latine):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	46,004	52,647	2,027,961	8,127,795
Class 2 (sawdust).....	10,879	5,448	422,291	570,861
Class 3 (cutting).....	5,979	349	934,286	816,123

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas):				
Central America.....	1,354	1,065	10,586	14,032
Mexico.....	22,911	40,520	304,502	356,231
Cuba.....	10,452	25,377	115,902	219,281
Argentine Republic.....	509,318	785,164	3,664,496	4,394,153
Brazil.....	4,612	7,751	43,409	100,131
Chile.....	15,839	51,733	259,416	251,808
Colombia.....	57	256	2,203	2,381
Venezuela.....	57	250	1,320	1,128
Other South America.....	7,064	20,867	102,468	200,531
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):				
Central America.....	32,943	8,360	83,452	463,182
Mexico.....	1,405	73,830	80,768	575,453
Cuba.....	68,031	86,510	617,275	898,986
South America.....	2,248	2,151	16,671	148,023
Wheat (Trigo; Trips; Blé):				
Central America.....	1,200	6,291	21,897	17,567
Mexico.....	802	81,063	18,521	430,650
South America.....	108	90,126	1,303	96,621
Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):				
Central America.....	142,418	135,075	1,480,710	1,790,866
Mexico.....	17,049	17,391	459,892	233,018
Cuba.....	238,343	290,852	2,456,252	2,865,207
Brazil.....	95,821	76,411	1,480,355	810,168
Colombia.....	35,282	58,082	465,301	511,090
Other South America.....	183,677	238,373	1,480,848	2,142,036

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901	1900.	1901.	1900.
Carriages, etc.				
*Tráileras, autos, etc.—and parts of <i>carros, autos y sus accesorios; Carros, autos, camion y partes de autos; Tráileras, camiones et leurs parties.</i>				
Central America.....	6,124	59,791	131,166	357,500
Mexico.....	64,739	91,749	1,714,315	972,646
Cuba.....	10,650	109,151	231,190	530,928
Argentine Republic.....	19,700	86,535	475,115	1,070,507
Brazil.....	4,708	7,206	37,125	75,376
Chile.....	4,115	29,767	51,211	301,861
Colombia.....	7,656	1,463	33,878	28,424
Venezuela.....	781	1,012	21,358	6,788
Other South America.....	18,093	23,710	110,165	132,366
Cycles, and parts of (Bicycles y sus accesorios; Bicycles et accessoires; Bicycles et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	690	236	3,612	4,500
Mexico.....	4,160	5,036	37,314	53,510
Cuba.....	1,981	2,850	29,583	32,561
Argentine Republic.....	1,264	752	15,168	11,900
Brazil.....	215	311	11,850	4,969
Chile.....	310	194	4,535	1,965
Colombia.....	22	87	259	673
Venezuela.....	22	87	259	673
Other South America.....	1,657	998	12,648	10,388
Copper (Cobre; Cobrec; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	143,011	128,550	916,229	967,697
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	400,293	230,865	1,783,695	2,308,095
South America.....	13,792	.....	24,630	.....
Cotton cloths (<i>Tijidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	137,125	130,304	1,333,932	1,294,725
Mexico.....	17,241	19,242	167,030	259,002
Cuba.....	70,448	122,266	576,680	1,075,414
Argentine Republic.....	33,727	22,996	178,722	369,408
Brazil.....	51,164	61,728	509,591	646,738
Chile.....	58,832	87,329	547,090	725,055
Colombia.....	101,098	44,306	678,822	469,897
Venezuela.....	44,125	18,582	306,649	332,898
Other South America.....	39,170	41,937	338,530	414,316
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	69,670	75,991	502,796	540,540
Mexico.....	46,252	41,680	438,721	538,264
Cuba.....	57,506	36,281	287,233	297,705
Argentine Republic.....	31,179	22,581	181,640	284,564
Brazil.....	5,953	2,751	78,627	56,131
Chile.....	2,111	4,690	15,589	18,829
Colombia.....	7,467	4,463	91,137	38,307
Venezuela.....	1,584	2,819	31,413	19,463
Other South America.....	5,250	6,511	35,952	45,169
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Appareils électriques y científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	8,034	20,703	138,169	196,169
Mexico.....	102,297	58,487	537,024	686,999
Argentine Republic.....	291,460	22,065	152,516	169,896
Brazil.....	10,928	50,327	250,212	381,191
Chile.....	5,107	13,176	63,638	104,981
Venezuela.....	6,227	8,280	60,114	84,961
Other South America.....	17,971	46,221	145,229	200,695
Iron and steel, manufactures of				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Rails de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	10,527	2,010	168,940	371,011
Mexico.....	3,600	20,921	601,667	1,201,797
South America.....	31,904	311,112	429,889	2,381,797
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferramentas, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	21,841	29,911	175,315	250,116
Mexico.....	54,127	98,709	640,309	867,907
Cuba.....	51,018	58,024	319,942	620,000

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Railroad hardware, etc.—Continued.				
Argentine Republic.....	19,772	44,450	400,644	604,999
Brazil.....	19,522	28,760	230,411	312,479
Chile.....	16,522	13,439	141,453	136,574
Colombia.....	11,517	2,001	84,997	43,784
Venezuela.....	4,211	2,167	10,726	26,477
Other South America.....	10,472	24,472	161,416	197,791
Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coudre et leurs parties; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	12,008	10,452	86,310	84,918
Mexico.....	43,270	70,137	513,850	504,709
Cuba.....	26,951	13,823	257,506	324,306
Argentine Republic.....	51,783	75,454	321,133	525,685
Brazil.....	11,738	12,325	168,327	136,352
Colombia.....	12,704	6,768	88,057	48,473
Other South America.....	26,698	21,679	239,747	300,763
Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties):				
Central America.....		18,218	61,200	152,068
Mexico.....		7,447	1,637,740	222,308
Cuba.....	42,330	134,584	486,793	407,600
Argentine Republic.....			120,940	207,448
Brazil.....	8,211	19,936	102,452	147,292
Colombia.....			34,251	18,933
Other South America.....	11,521		152,535	105,528
Typewriting machines, and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	3,601	6,459	17,946	46,780
Mexico.....	13,409	31,806	180,424	283,247
Cuba.....	5,987	8,127	41,873	58,535
Argentine Republic.....	7,544	12,403	47,632	84,757
Brazil.....	1,002	3,310	18,704	39,846
Colombia.....	925	372	7,227	9,370
Other South America.....	8,580	10,087	80,613	134,619
Leather, other than sole (Cuero distinta del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles):				
Central America.....	9,759	13,129	109,660	128,133
Mexico.....	4,041	5,097	54,581	67,786
Cuba.....	14,189	26,174	171,294	223,268
Argentine Republic.....	22,067	14,415	131,728	229,250
Brazil.....	8,251	17,267	81,385	111,612
Chile.....	2,379	5,398	32,466	50,114
Colombia.....	939	3,511	26,175	27,570
Venezuela.....	4,608	3,025	53,763	37,080
Other South America.....	5,920	6,623	42,088	67,526
Boots and shoes (Botas; Calzados; Chaussures):				
Central America.....	27,871	34,644	219,945	231,749
Mexico.....	84,428	64,116	686,118	1,264,066
Colombia.....	16,094	3,241	163,885	47,933
Other South America.....	19,691	33,244	124,620	204,485
Naval stores: (Resina y quitrista; Résine et quitrista; Résine et quistrista):				
Central America.....	2,111	1,583	15,897	17,764
Mexico.....	2,464	678	11,127	12,672
Cuba.....	5,328	8,494	48,538	56,744
Argentine Republic.....	11,087	8,427	100,870	71,949
Brazil.....	4,450	89,680	592,773	411,703
Chile.....	21		11,919	27,627
Colombia.....	1,007	4,808	11,167	17,254
Venezuela.....	1,867	4,437	25,704	28,860
Other South America.....	2,502	9,602	92,240	139,320
Paraffine (Lámparas, Antorchas, Fichas, etc.):				
Central America.....	2,091	5,029	18,541	26,301
Mexico.....	411	708	6,447	6,036
Cuba.....	4,762	6,703	51,234	64,599
Argentine Republic.....	20,933	9,245	162,292	106,246
Brazil.....	6,961	6,818	79,267	96,246
Chile.....	7,811	5,237	44,129	68,941
Colombia.....	645	372	6,644	4,620
Venezuela.....	585	653	7,157	5,190
Other South America.....	5,153	922	37,809	83,720

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	Dollars. 59,462	Dollars. 122,279	Dollars. 682,494	Dollars. 679,601
Cuba.....	57,655	29,258	406,790	363,660
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	20,973	36,085	247,922	263,702
Mexico.....	18,151	25,255	163,351	218,808
Cuba.....	16,458	28,597	174,465	206,794
Argentine Republic.....	358,366	116,865	1,962,565	1,686,633
Brazil.....	242,391	249,838	1,958,499	2,139,821
Chile.....	17,921	34,795	682,749	828,610
Colombia.....	10,051	6,629	107,586	92,116
Venezuela.....	11,263	10,585	131,406	116,640
Other South America.....	48,054	60,017	658,063	732,320
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	1,685	3,216	23,200	27,750
Mexico.....	71,438	87,490	973,765	623,300
Cuba.....	2,711	12,122	29,087	96,973
Argentine Republic.....	4,178	1,335	65,617	20,951
Brazil.....	6,759	23,005	272,308	159,868
Chile.....	7,812	772	21,986	27,660
Other South America.....	8,883	7,857	108,080	131,740
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Beef cannerie</i>):				
Central America.....	1,340	3,841	15,820	33,759
Mexico.....	1,233	2,873	16,856	36,300
Cuba.....	758	968	6,056	13,977
Argentine Republic.....	.....	15	632	17
Brazil.....	761	612	5,966	4,203
Colombia.....	216	.....	3,354	2,817
Other South America.....	851	1,002	19,399	21,223
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salada ou em salmuera; Beef salt ou en salmuere</i>):				
Central America.....	5,089	7,496	43,317	67,811
Mexico.....	45	761	734	5,222
Cuba.....	323	500	1,521	2,776
Brazil.....	33	.....	1,359	2,301
Chile.....	.....	713	2,814	3,604
Colombia.....	359	31	8,757	9,127
Other South America.....	16,146	26,383	126,767	176,507
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebu; Saff</i>):				
Central America.....	6,125	13,871	91,030	110,327
Mexico.....	3,790	61,366	16,054	79,400
Cuba.....	259	901	23,767	5,301
Brazil.....	.....	.....	4,397	6
Chile.....	.....	7,400	11,316	21,853
Colombia.....	493	2,765	9,514	16,009
Other South America.....	4,214	5,015	31,784	42,004
Bacon (<i>Bacon; Bacones; Lard joint</i>):				
Central America.....	1,122	2,218	22,822	10,800
Mexico.....	2,718	4,963	33,215	33,000
Cuba.....	21,748	16,193	313,460	304,767
Brazil.....	7,148	12,181	67,419	91,800
Colombia.....	207	38	1,753	300
Other South America.....	1,070	447	16,745	11,110
Hams (<i>Jamones; Pasaños; Jamboes</i>):				
Central America.....	1,698	8,322	37,173	64,767
Mexico.....	9,311	18,913	78,405	109,800
Cuba.....	17,905	41,719	379,338	390,300
Brazil.....	21	.....	1,687	79
Colombia.....	816	310	5,875	3,100
Venezuela.....	4,190	9,914	304,691	271,000
Other South America.....	2,791	6,661	24,927	40,000
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porco</i>):				
Central America.....	19,773	19,971	112,309	139,100
Cuba.....	36,591	38,501	916,279	868,000
Brazil.....	4,933	82	91,440	26,000
Colombia.....	771	.....	6,100	1,000
Other South America.....	19,877	11,110	104,180	183,000
Lard (<i>Manteca; Manteca; Butterfat</i>):				
Central America.....	9,171	19,830	100,897	107,000
Mexico.....	17,172	44,110	189,860	211,000

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Lard, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba.....	117,885	142,179	1,320,313	1,888,937
Argentine Republic.....	301	108	2,683	2,502
Brazil.....	22,551	7,520	219,631	95,544
Chile.....	3,290	5,777	37,771	66,946
Colombia.....	9,911	28,834	149,170	276,097
Venezuela.....	28,588	31,593	221,850	309,722
Other South America.....	40,317	21,151	309,882	331,758
Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):				
Central America.....	6,081	10,943	54,697	81,461
Mexico.....	8,193	10,719	86,665	109,131
Cuba.....	1,570	1,977	18,041	25,133
Brazil.....	6,758	8,788	107,721	113,152
Colombia.....	1,078	346	11,954	9,301
Venezuela.....	7,376	6,642	71,779	51,372
Other South America.....	1,225	177	11,679	21,886
Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):				
Central America.....	3,606	5,683	28,611	50,049
Mexico.....	3,245	2,594	40,876	31,132
Cuba.....	760	1,000	10,880	14,297
Brazil.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Colombia.....	156	38	2,615	2,841
Other South America.....	47	13	165	593
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America.....	2,356	6,046	42,606	51,098
Mexico.....	15,886	10,315	150,666	97,638
Argentine Republic.....	12,568	2,000	47,856	32,756
Colombia.....	4,170	1,288	21,225	7,677
Other South America.....	10,371	2,002	68,684	68,581
Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufactures de tabac; Tabac fabriqué):				
Central America.....	9,006	8,674	85,847	92,900
Mexico.....	1,037	2,958	13,448	19,535
Cuba.....	11,701	6,545	102,643	89,659
Argentine Republic.....	156	.....	5,327	12,055
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Colombia.....	1,410	.....	6,517	6,560
Other South America.....	7,358	3,129	45,111	40,665
Wool, and manufactures of:				
Wool, unmanufactured (Lana no manufacturada; Mouton non manufacturé; Bois brut):				
Central America.....	55,664	42,788	226,856	326,995
Mexico.....	27,838	92,645	418,063	680,977
Cuba.....	2,908	14,911	10,091	58,211
Argentine Republic.....	900	29,503	33,719	93,748
Brazil.....	1,063	.....	12,228	681
Chile.....	184	2,977	17,466	37,225
Colombia.....	132	80	4,094	12,621
Other South America.....	680	6,554	14,947	91,394
Lumber (Maderas; Maderas; Bois de construction):				
Central America.....	31,089	20,012	231,891	350,665
Mexico.....	107,412	116,997	1,713,670	1,324,232
Cuba.....	138,454	173,767	1,176,842	1,560,805
Argentine Republic.....	96,514	259,747	2,471,247	1,815,482
Brazil.....	65,592	265,777	502,775	392,355
Chile.....	20,030	58,041	310,110	381,987
Colombia.....	4,892	2,209	47,844	11,719
Venezuela.....	230	765	20,885	8,383
Other South America.....	13,649	32,576	641,408	554,773
Furniture (Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles):				
Central America.....	11,511	41,024	79,826	240,368
Mexico.....	50,262	36,678	404,476	683,154
Cuba.....	10,637	61,907	396,131	539,752
Argentine Republic.....	17,217	25,980	91,837	250,678
Brazil.....	4,808	3,312	27,774	76,543
Chile.....	2,992	1,919	33,362	56,561
Colombia.....	4,077	1,800	66,549	81,737
Venezuela.....	718	1,549	10,661	26,159
Other South America.....	5,504	6,339	60,163	79,840

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR OCTOBER, 1905.

For the ten months ended October 31, 1905, the foreign commerce of the United States aggregated \$2,236,943,822, made up of exports, \$1,256,916,471, and imports, \$980,027,351.

The increase over the same period of 1904 was \$244,774,739, consisting of exports, \$168,916,647, and imports, \$135,855,092.

The distribution of exports in the ten months was as follows:

Country.	Exports.	Increase.	Decrease.
Europe.....	\$820,071,956	\$28,419,516	.....
North American.....	224,326,784	27,711,809	.....
Asia.....	114,101,917	65,053,156	.....
South American.....	62,505,332	9,450,100	.....
Oceania.....	25,416,138	.....	\$1,029,068
Africa.....	14,339,027	.....	2,678,029

The \$22,000,000 North American gain was chiefly with Mexico, \$4,000,000; Canada, \$3,000,000; Guatemala, \$1,000,000; Panama, \$4,000,000 (not canal supplies), and Cuba no less than \$10,000,000.

The \$9,000,000 South American gain embraced the Argentine Republic, \$5,500,000; Brazil, \$1,000,000, and Chile, \$1,700,000.

The countries of origin for the imports for the ten months of 1905 were:

Country.	Imports.	Increase over 1904
Europe.....	\$175,670,191	\$66,221,816
North American.....	209,563,633	31,791,609
Asia.....	142,305,066	11,908,231
South American.....	116,663,517	7,232,800
Oceania.....	25,627,527	9,116,718
Africa.....	10,776,877	3,910,934

Canada furnished \$9,000,000 of the \$34,000,000 increased imports from North America, Mexico sent \$6,000,000, and Cuba \$17,000,000.

The Argentine Republic got \$6,000,000 of the \$7,000,000 South American increase, Brazil lost \$2,000,000, Chile got \$2,000,000, Colombia lost \$1,000,000, while Uruguay gained \$2,000,000.

Imports for the month of October, 1905, showed an increase of \$14,719,145 over the same month in 1904 from \$92,777,929 to \$107,518,065. There was a falling off of \$8,129,072 in exports, from \$162,527,943 to \$154,398,871.

The exports of products of agriculture decreased from \$101,835,830 last year to \$93,529,389 this, or \$8,306,441. The decrease in manufactures was only \$414,929, or from \$47,312,494 to \$46,898,474, but it is noteworthy that there was no reduction at all. There was, in fact, an increase of \$7,797,545 in breadstuffs, and \$673,833 in provisions, or \$8,471,378 in these food items; but the loss in cotton was \$15,745,021, the value last year being \$62,922,058, against \$47,157,637 this year.

The comparatively unfavorable record of October exports, therefore, was due to the restriction of cotton production, which was in a measure the result of direct effort.

In imports for the month of October there is an increase over last year of \$2,506,627 in articles of food and live animals, \$2,971,357 in crude materials for manufacturing, \$2,458,486 in articles used in manufacturing which have already undergone some process of manufacture, \$4,235,223 in manufactured articles ready for consumption, and \$2,606,983 in what are classed as "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc."

While the importation of materials and articles used in manufacturing was increased by \$5,429,843 in the single month, as compared to a year before, exports of manufactures were diminished, and at the same time the importation of manufactured goods and of "luxuries" increased by \$6,842,206, some of which at least were also manufactures, though what is included under "articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.," is never set forth in detail. The tendency for some time was to increase the importation of materials of manufacture and the export of manufactured goods, and to diminish the importation of manufactured articles "ready for consumption."

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

Exports from New York to Bolivia in September and October, 1905.

SEPTEMBER.

	Pack ages	Value.
Via Mollendo	613	\$8,845.09
Via Antofagasta	796	17,062.31
Via Rosario	40	1,125.00
Via Para	7	298.00
Total	1,456	27,330.40

OCTOBER

Via Mollendo	915	\$12,177.92
Via Antofagasta	1,724	16,908.56
Via Arica	290	3,160.00
Via Para	106	1,975.17
Via Rosario	38	1,262.00
Total	3,073	35,483.65

RECAPITULATION.

Via Mollendo	1,528	\$21,341.01
Via Antofagasta	2,520	33,990.87
Via Para	163	2,183.17
Via Rosario	78	2,687.00
Via Arica	290	3,160.00
Total	4,580	62,362.05

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Exports from San Francisco to Bolivia in September and October, 1905.

SEPTEMBER.

	Articles.	Pack- ages.	Kilos.	Value.
Via Antofagasta	Canned goods	70	2,256	\$207.95
	Wheat flour	520	23,864	1,047.50
Via Arica	do	590	26,120	1,285.35
Via Mollendo	do	40	1,820	70.00
	do	13,500	621,000	24,861.71
Total		14,130	648,940	26,217.46

OCTOBER.

Via Mollendo	Malted barley	105	4,608	\$167.00
	Canned goods	13	426	130.00
	Beer	2	228	18.00
	Wheat flour	41,345	2,068,935	79,912.00
	Lard	5	155	30.75
	Corn	152	9,054	390.00
	Wheat	417	47,955	1,334.00
Total		45,039	2,431,361	81,923.00
Via Antofagasta	Canned goods	50	2,200	400.00
	Lumber	22,377	661,106	4,614.75
	Lard	130	7,398	778.00
	Miscellaneous	21	2,431	130.00
Total		22,578	673,125	6,012.75
Via Arica	Wheat flour	1,000	93,000	3,384.00

RECAPITULATION.

	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.
Via Mollendo	45,039	2,431,361	\$81,923.00
Via Antofagasta	22,578	673,125	6,012.75
Via Arica	1,000	93,000	3,384.00
Total	68,617	2,897,486	91,319.75

Recapitulation by ports, September and October, 1905.

	Packages.	Value.
Total shipments from New York	4,506	\$62,915.00
Total shipments from San Francisco	68,617	91,319.75
Grand total	73,123	154,234.75

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of October, 1905, 12 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 62,887 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 11, carrying 129,925 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in October, 1905, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....	bales.. 20	Hides, loose.....	2,373
Brown root.....	do.. 1,287	Honey.....	barrels.. 50
Cedar.....	logs.. 433	Ixtle.....	bales.. 1,017
Chicle gum.....	bales.. 518	Lead bullion.....	bars.. 39,831
Chili.....	packages.. 1,217	Mahogany.....	logs.. 1,241
Cigars.....	do.. 46	Metals.....	boxes.. 637
Coffee.....	sacks.. 1,836	Oranges.....	do.. 1,504
Copper bullion.....	bars.. 1,285	Rubber, crude.....	bales.. 285
Deerskins.....	bales.. 341	Sarsaparilla.....	do.. 75
Goatskins.....	do.. 595	Sugar.....	sacks.. 10
Hair.....	do.. 9	Tecali marble.....	pieces.. 19
Hats.....	number.. 168	Tobacco, leaf.....	bales.. 102
Hempen.....	bales.. 11,565	Vanilla.....	boxes.. 152
Hides.....	do.. 2,229		

The Consul of Mexico in Philadelphia states that during the month of October, 1905, consular invoices were issued on goods shipped to Tampico and Veracruz, Mexico, the value of which aggregated \$105,553.62, and consisted of petroleum and coal, valued at \$58,501.22 and \$47,052.40, respectively.

Exports of merchandise from San Francisco, California, to Nicaraguan ports during the month of October, 1905.

Articles.	Cordoba.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Groceries.....	802	50,520	\$0,370.90	31	1,211	\$187.00
Flour.....	5,560	377,508	19,878.57	211	11,552	921.00
Rice.....	2,882	116,180	8,327.66			
Tallow.....	193	10,331	1,399.08			
Silk.....	530	21,118	5,551.18			
Cotton fabrics.....	45	6,117	3,862.71			
Cement.....	100	18,000	452.00			
Explosives.....	278	8,015	2,568.40			
Machinery.....	42	1,181	1,227.82			
Hops.....	1		707.16			
Miscellaneous.....	48	4,298	1,582.60			
Total.....	10,481	651,318	51,885.90	218	15,763	1,111.00

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

On December 5, 1905, President ROOSEVELT sent his annual message to the Congress of the United States, containing the following treatment of matters of interest to Latin America.

“ THE REVENUES.

“There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against

such a change. Much must depend not merely on the needs but on the desires of the people as a whole, for needs and desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to or desired by one section or one State only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the several States, as represented in the Congress, that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole; and there should then be a sincere, intelligent, and disinterested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes. But in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures or else the revenues must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted. It is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to say whether there will be need for it. It should be considered whether it is not desirable that the tariff laws should provide for applying as against or in favor of any other nation maximum and minimum tariff rates established by the Congress, so as to secure a certain reciprocity of treatment between other nations and ourselves. Having in view even larger considerations of policy than those of a purely economic nature, it would, in my judgment, be well to endeavor to bring about closer commercial connections with the other peoples of this continent. I am happy to be able to announce to you that Russia now treats us on the most-favored-nation basis.

"ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURES.

"I earnestly recommend to the Congress the need of economy, and to this end of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. As examples merely I call your attention to one or two specific matters. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. The Commissioner of the General Land Office recommends the abolishment of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices. This will effect a saving of about a quarter of a million dollars a year. As the business of the nation grows it is inevitable that there should be from time to time a legitimate increase in the number of officials, and this fact renders it all the more important that when offices become unnecessary they should be abolished. In the public printing also a large saving of public money can be made. There is a constantly growing tendency to publish masses of unimportant information. It is probably not unfair to say that many tens of thousands of volumes are published at which no human being ever looks and for which there is no real demand whatever.

"Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in no wise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down on the Navy, for instance, would be a crime against the nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama Canal would be as great a folly.

"CURRENCY.

"In my message of December 2, 1902, to the Congress I said:

"Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce; and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country."

"Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not consist in an inadequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided, but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fall and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year, so that the currency will contract against speculation and will expand for the needs of legitimate business. At present the Treasury Department is at irregularly recurring intervals obliged, in the interest of the business world—that is, in the interests of the American public—to try to avert financial crises by providing a remedy which should be provided by Congressional action.

"THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

"The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another conference to be called subsequently and at an early date. These questions were the following: (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2) the limitation of the armed forces on land and sea, and of military budgets; (3) the use of new types and caliber of military and naval guns; (4) the inviolability of private property at sea in times of war; (5) the bombardment of ports, cities, and villages by naval forces.

In October, 1904, at the instance of the interparliamentary union, which, at a conference held in the United States and attended by the lawmakers of fifteen different nations, had reiterated the demand for a second conference of nations, I issued invitations to all the powers signatory to The Hague convention to send delegates to such a conference and suggested that it be again held at The Hague. In its note of December 16, 1904, the United States Government communicated to the representatives of foreign governments its belief that the conference could be best arranged under the provisions of the present Hague treaty.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that we should wait until the end of the war then waging between Russia and Japan. The Emperor of Russia, immediately after the treaty of peace which so happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the President on September 13, through Ambassador ROSEN, took the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States Government in response expressed its cordial acquiescence and stated that it would, as a matter of course, take part in the new conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement, and that the conference is now an assured fact. This Government will do everything in its power to secure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice, and good will.

This renders it proper at this time to say something as to the general attitude of this Government toward peace. More and more war is coming to be looked upon as in itself a lamentable and evil thing. A wanton or useless war, or a war of mere aggression—in short, any war begun or carried on in a conscienceless spirit—is to be condemned as a peculiarly atrocious crime against all humanity. We can, however, do nothing of permanent value for peace unless we keep ever clearly in mind the ethical element which lies at the root of the problem. Our aim is righteousness. Peace is normally the handmaiden of righteousness; but when peace and righteousness conflict then a great and upright people can never for a moment hesitate to follow the path which leads toward righteousness, even though that path also leads to war. There are persons who advocate peace at any price. There are others who, following a false analogy, think that because it is no longer necessary in civilized countries for individuals to protect their rights with a strong hand, it is therefore unnecessary for nations to be ready to defend their rights. These persons would do irreparable harm to any nation that adopted their principles, and even as it is they seriously hamper the cause which they advocate by tending to render it absurd in the eyes of sensible and patriotic men. There can be no worse foe of mankind in general, and of his own

country in particular, than the demagogue of war, the man who in mere folly or to serve his own selfish ends continually rails at and abuses other nations, who seeks to excite his countrymen against foreigners on insufficient pretexts, who excites and inflames a perverse and aggressive national vanity, and who may on occasions wantonly bring on conflict between his nation and some other nation.

“But there are demagogues of peace just as there are demagogues of war, and in any such movement as this for The Hague conference it is essential not to be misled by one set of extremists any more than by the other. Whenever it is possible for a nation or an individual to work for real peace, assuredly it is failure of duty not so to strive; but if war is necessary and righteous, then either the man or the nation shrinking from it forfeits all title to self-respect. We have scant sympathy with the sentimentalist who dreads oppression less than physical suffering, who would prefer a shameful peace to the pain and toil sometimes lamentably necessary in order to secure a righteous peace. As yet there is only a partial and imperfect analogy between international law and internal or municipal law, because there is no sanction of force for executing the former, while there is in the case of the latter. The private citizen is protected in his rights by the law, because the law rests in the last resort upon force exercised through the forms of law. A man does not have to defend his rights with his own hand, because he can call upon the police, upon the sheriff's posse, upon the militia, or, in certain extreme cases, upon the Army to defend him. But there is no such sanction of force for international law. At present there could be no greater calamity than for the free peoples, the enlightened, independent, and peace-loving peoples, to disarm while yet leaving it open to any barbarism or despotism to remain armed. So long as the world is unorganized as now the armies and navies of those peoples who, on the whole, stand for justice, offer not only the best but the only possible security for a just peace. For instance, if the United States alone, or in company only with the other nations that on the whole tend to act justly, disarmed, we might sometimes avoid bloodshed, but we would cease to be of weight in securing the peace of justice, the real peace for which the most law-abiding and high-minded men must at times be willing to fight. As the world is now only that nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight, and that will not shrink from fighting if ever the conditions become such that war is demanded in the name of the highest morality.

“So much it is emphatically necessary to say in order both that the position of the United States may not be misunderstood, and that a genuine effort to bring nearer the day of the peace of justice among the nations may not be hampered by a folly which, in striving to achieve the impossible, would render it hopeless to attempt the achieve-

ment of the practical. But while recognizing most clearly all above set forth it remains our clear duty to strive in every practicable way to bring nearer the time when the sword shall not be the arbiter among the nations. At present the practical thing to do is to try to minimize the number of cases in which it must be the arbiter, and to offer, at least to all civilized powers, some substitute for war which will be available in at least a considerable number of instances. Very much can be done through another Hague conference in this direction, and I most earnestly urge that this nation do all in its power to try to further the movement and to make the result of the decisions of The Hague conference effective. I earnestly hope that the conference may be able to devise some way to make arbitration between nations the customary way of settling international disputes in all save a few classes of cases, which should themselves be as sharply defined and rigidly limited as the present governmental and social development of the world will permit. If possible, there should be a general arbitration treaty negotiated among all the nations represented at the conference. Neutral rights and property should be protected at sea as they are protected on land. There should be an international agreement to this purpose and a similar agreement defining contraband of war.

During the last century there has been a distinct diminution in the number of wars between the most civilized nations. International relations have become closer and the development of The Hague tribunal is not only a symptom of this growing closeness of relationship, but is a means by which the growth can be furthered. Our aim should be from time to time to take such steps as may be possible toward creating something like an organization of the civilized nations, because as the world becomes more highly organized the need for navies and armies will diminish. It is not possible to secure anything like an immediate disarmament, because it would first be necessary to settle what peoples are on the whole a menace to the rest of mankind, and to provide against the disarmament of the rest being turned into a movement which would really chiefly benefit these obnoxious peoples; but it may be possible to exercise some check upon the tendency to swell indefinitely the budgets for military expenditure. Of course such an effort could succeed only if it did not attempt to do too much, and if it were undertaken in a spirit of sanity as far removed as possible from a merely hysterical pseudo-philanthropy. It is worth while pointing out that since the end of the insurrection in the Philippines this nation has shown its practical faith in the policy of disarmament by reducing its little army one-third. But disarmament can never be of prime importance; there is more need to get rid of the causes of war than of the implements of war.

I have dwelt much on the dangers to be avoided by steering clear of any mere foolish sentimentality because my wish for peace is so

genuine and earnest; because I have a real and great desire that this second Hagne conference may mark a long stride forward in the direction of securing the peace of justice throughout the world. No object is better worthy the attention of enlightened statesmanship than the establishment of a surer method than now exists of securing justice as between nations, both for the protection of the little nations and for the prevention of war between the big nations. To this aim we should endeavor not only to avert bloodshed, but, above all, effectively to strengthen the forces of right. The golden rule should be, and as the world grows in morality it will be, the guiding rule of conduct among nations as among individuals, though the golden rule must not be construed in fantastic manner as forbidding the exercise of the police power. This mighty and free Republic should ever deal with all other States, great or small, on a basis of high honor, respecting their rights as jealously as it safeguards its own.

“MONROE DOCTRINE.

“One of the most effective instruments for peace is the Monroe doctrine as it has been and is being gradually developed by this nation and accepted by other nations. No other policy could have been as effective in promoting peace in the Western Hemisphere and in giving to each nation thereon the chance to develop on its own lines. If we had refused to apply the doctrine to changing conditions it would now be completely outworn, would not meet any of the needs of the present day, and, indeed, would probably by this time have sunk into complete oblivion. It is useful at home and is meeting with recognition abroad because we have adopted our application of it to meet the growth and changing needs of the hemisphere. When we announce a policy, such as the Monroe doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to the consequences of the policy, and those consequences from time to time alter. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for its exercise. Not only we, but all American republics who are benefited by the existence of the doctrine, must recognize the obligations each nation is under as regards foreign peoples no less than its duty to insist upon its own rights.

“That our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the doctrine is so clear as hardly to need argument. This is especially true in view of the construction of the Panama Canal. As a mere matter of self-defense we must exercise a close watch over the approaches to this canal, and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our interests in the Caribbean Sea.

“There are certain essential points which must never be forgotten as regards the Monroe doctrine. In the first place we must as a nation make it evident that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way

as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south. We must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe doctrine as in some way inimical to their interests, and we must try to convince all the other nations of this continent once and for all that no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us. There are certain republics to the south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they themselves, though as yet hardly consciously, are among the guarantors of this doctrine. These republics we now meet not only on a basis of entire equality, but in a spirit of frank and respectful friendship, which we hope is mutual. If all of the republics to the south of us will only grow as those to which I allude have already grown, all need for us to be the especial champions of the doctrine will disappear, for no stable and growing American republic wishes to see some great non-American military power acquire territory in its neighborhood. All that this country desires is that the other republics on this continent shall be happy and prosperous; and they can not be happy and prosperous unless they maintain order within their boundaries and behave with a just regard for their obligations toward outsiders. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. We desire peace with all the world, but perhaps most of all with the other peoples of the American continent. There are, of course, limits to the wrongs which any self-respecting nation can endure. It is always possible that wrong actions toward this nation or toward citizens of this nation in some State unable to keep order among its own people, unable to secure justice from outsiders, and unwilling to do justice to those outsiders who treat it well, may result in our having to take action to protect our rights; but such action will not be taken with a view to territorial aggression, and it will be taken at all only with extreme reluctance and when it has become evident that every other resource has been exhausted.

Moreover, we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations. If a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, such as an outrage against a citizen of that nation, then the Monroe doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort, save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupation in any shape. The case is more difficult when it refers to a contractual obligation. Our Government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. B

they do not, and in consequence we are liable at any time to be brought face to face with disagreeable alternatives. On the one hand, this country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt; on the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom-houses of an American republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations, for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation. The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be paid. It is far better that this country should put through such an arrangement rather than allow any foreign country to undertake it. To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debts of an improper character under duress, while it also insures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. Moreover, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is, therefore, in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice. It is of benefit to our people; it is of benefit to foreign peoples, and most of all it is really of benefit to the people of the country concerned.

“This brings me to what should be one of the fundamental objects of the Monroe doctrine. We must ourselves in good faith try to help upward toward peace and order those of our sister republics which need such help. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so we are, even though slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens, not only as among individuals, but also as among nations.

“SANTO DOMINGO.

“Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. It is not of the slightest consequence whether we grant the aid needed by Santo Domingo as an incident to the wise development of the Monroe doctrine, or because we regard the case of Santo Domingo as standing wholly by itself, and to be treated as such, and not on general principles or with any reference to the Monroe doctrine. The important point is to give the needed aid, and the case is certainly sufficiently peculiar to deserve to be judged purely on its own merits. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse, until a year ago all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately, just at this time a ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo, who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their country

and appealed to the friendship of the only great and powerful neighbor who possessed the power, and, as they hoped also, the will to help them.

"There was imminent danger of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had ceased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted, and at least two foreign nations were on the point of intervention and were only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this Government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need. In the case of one of these nations only the actual opening of negotiations to this end by our Government prevented the seizure of territory in Santo Domingo by a European power. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it obligatory on or proper for Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them unless some stability was assured her Government and people.

"Accordingly the Executive Department of our Government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the Senate. In the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made which will last until the Senate has had time to take action upon the treaty. Under this arrangement the Dominican Government has appointed Americans to all the important positions in the customs service, and they are seeing to the honest collection of the revenues, turning over 45 per cent to the Government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe depository for equitable division, in case the treaty shall be ratified, among the various creditors, whether European or American.

"The custom-houses offer well-nigh the only sources of revenue in Santo Domingo, and the different revolutions usually have as their real aim the obtaining possession of these custom-houses. The mere fact that the collectors of customs are Americans; that they are performing their duties with efficiency and honesty, and that the treaty is pending in the Senate gives a certain moral power to the Government of Santo Domingo which it has not had before. This has completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the Government is actually getting more from the 45 per cent than it got formerly when it took the entire revenue. It is enabling the poor, harassed people of Santo Domingo once more to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable revolutionary disturbance. It offers to all bona fide creditors, American and European, the only really good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims

which it ought not to pay, for now if it meets the views of the Senate we shall ourselves thoroughly examine all these claims, whether American or foreign, and see that none that are improper are paid. There is, of course, opposition to the treaty from dishonest creditors, foreign and American, and from the professional revolutionists of the island itself. We have already reason to believe that some of the creditors who do not dare expose their claims to honest scrutiny are endeavoring to stir up sedition in the island and opposition to the treaty. In the meantime I have exercised the authority vested in me by the joint resolution of the Congress to prevent the introduction of arms into the island for revolutionary purposes.

“Under the course taken stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, danger of foreign intervention has been suspended, and there is at last a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrangement is terminated by the failure of the treaty, chaos will follow, and if chaos follows, sooner or later this Government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign governments over the island, or else may be forced itself to intervene in the island in some unpleasant fashion. Under the proposed treaty the independence of the island is scrupulously respected, the danger of violation of the Monroe Doctrine by the intervention of foreign powers vanishes, and the interference of our Government is minimized, so that we shall only act in conjunction with the Santo Domingo authorities to secure the proper administration of the customs and therefore to secure the payment of just debts and to secure the Dominican Government against demands for unjust debts. The proposed method will give the people of Santo Domingo the same chance to move onward and upward which we have already given to the people of Cuba. It will be doubly to our discredit as a nation if we fail to take advantage of this chance, for it will be of damage to ourselves and it will be of incalculable damage to Santo Domingo. Every consideration of wise policy, and, above all, every consideration of large generosity, bids us meet the request of Santo Domingo as we are now trying to meet it.

“NATURALIZATION LAWS.

“During the past year evidence has accumulated to confirm the expressions contained in my last two annual messages as to the importance of revising by appropriate legislation our system of naturalizing aliens. I appointed last March a Commission to make a careful examination of our naturalization laws, and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notorious abuses resulting from the improvident or unlawful granting of citizenship. This Commission, composed of an officer of the Department of State, of the Department of Justice, and of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has discharged the

duty imposed upon it, and has submitted a report, which will be transmitted to the Congress for its consideration, and, I hope, for its favorable action.

"The distinguishing recommendations of the Commission are:

"First. A Federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

"Second. Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

"Third. More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

"Fourth. The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least ninety days after the filing of the petition.

"Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such State courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

"MERCHANT MARINE.

"To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets, and in case of need to reinforce our battle line. It can not but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister Republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to send their goods and letters to South America via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific, where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our merchant flag is now threatened through the liberal aid bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines. I ask your earnest consideration of the report with which the Merchant Marine Commission has followed its long and careful inquiry.

"COPYRIGHT LAWS.

"Our copyright laws urgently need revision. They are imperfect in definition, confused and inconsistent in expression; they omit provision for many articles which under modern reproductive processes are entitled to protection; they impose hardships upon the copyright proprietor which are not essential to the fair protection of the public; they are difficult for the courts to interpret and impossible for the copyright office to administer with satisfaction to the public. Attempts

to improve them by amendment have been frequent, no less than twelve acts for the purpose having been passed since the revised statutes. To protect them by further amendment seems impracticable. A complete revision of them is essential. Such a revision, to meet modern conditions, has been found necessary in Germany, Austria, Sweden, and other foreign countries, and bills embodying it are pending in England and the Australian colonies. It has been urged here, and the proposals for a commission to undertake it have from time to time been pressed upon the Congress. The inconveniences of the present conditions being so great, an attempt to frame appropriate legislation has been made by the copyright office, which has called conferences of the various interests especially and practically concerned with the operation of the copyright laws. It has secured from them suggestions as to the changes necessary: it has added from its own experiences and investigations, and it has drafted a bill which embodies such of these changes and additions as, after full discussion and expert criticism, appeared to be sound and safe. In form this bill would replace the existing insufficient and inconsistent laws by one general copyright statute. It will be presented to the Congress at the coming session. It deserves prompt consideration.

“THE PHILIPPINES.

“During the last year the Philippine Islands have been slowly recovering from the series of disasters which, since American occupation, have greatly reduced the amount of agricultural products below what was produced in Spanish times. The war, the rinderpest, the locusts, the drought, and the cholera have been united as causes to prevent a return of the prosperity much needed in the islands. The most serious is the destruction by the rinderpest of more than 75 per cent of the draft cattle, because it will take several years of breeding to restore the necessary number of these indispensable aids to agriculture. The Commission attempted to supply by purchase from adjoining countries the needed cattle, but the experiments made were unsuccessful. Most of the cattle imported were unable to withstand the change of climate and the rigors of the voyage and died from other diseases than rinderpest.

“The income of the Philippine government has necessarily been reduced by reason of the business and agricultural depression in the islands, and the government has been obliged to exercise great economy to cut down its expenses, to reduce salaries, and in every way to avoid a deficit. It has adopted an internal revenue law, imposing taxes on cigars, cigarettes, and distilled liquors, and abolishing the old Spanish industrial taxes. The law has not operated as smoothly as was hoped, and although its principle is undoubtedly correct, it may need amend-

ments for the purpose of reconciling the people to its provisions. The income derived from it has partly made up for the reduction in customs revenue.

"There has been a marked increase in the number of Filipinos employed in the civil service, and a corresponding decrease in the number of Americans. The government in every one of its departments has been rendered more efficient by elimination of undesirable material and the promotion of deserving public servants.

"Improvements of harbors, roads, and bridges continue, although the cutting down of the revenue forbids the expenditure of any great amount from current income for these purposes. Steps are being taken, by advertisement for competitive bids, to secure the construction and maintenance of 1,000 miles of railway by private corporations under the recent enabling legislation of the Congress. The transfer of the friar lands, in accordance with the contract made some two years ago, has been completely effected, and the purchase money paid. Provision has just been made by statute for the speedy settlement in a special proceeding in the supreme court of controversies over the possession and title of church buildings and rectories arising between the Roman Catholic Church and schismatics claiming under ancient municipalities. Negotiations and hearings for the settlement of the amount due to the Roman Catholic Church for rent and occupation of churches and rectories by the army of the United States are in progress, and it is hoped a satisfactory conclusion may be submitted to the Congress before the end of the session.

"Tranquillity has existed during the past year throughout the archipelago, except in the province of Cavite, the province of Batangas, and the province of Samar, and in the island of Jolo among the Moros. The Jolo disturbance was put an end to by several sharp and short engagements, and now peace prevails in the Moro Province. Cavite, the mother of the ladrones in the Spanish times, is so permeated with the traditional sympathy of the people for ladronism as to make it difficult to stamp out the disease. Batangas was only disturbed by reason of the fugitive ladrones from Cavite. Samar was thrown into disturbance by the uneducated and partly savage peoples living in the mountains, who, having been given—by the municipal code—more power than they were able to exercise discreetly, elected municipal officers who abused their trusts, compelled the people raising hemp to sell it at a much less price than it was worth, and by their abuses drove their people into resistance to constituted authority. Cavite and Samar are instances of reposing too much confidence in the self-governing power of a people. The disturbances have all now been suppressed, and it is hoped that with these lessons local government can be formed which will secure quiet and peace to the deserving inhabitants. The incident is another proof of the fact that if

there has been any error as regards giving self-government in the Philippines, it has been in the direction of giving it too quickly, not too slowly. A year from next April the first legislative assembly for the islands will be held. On the sanity and self-restraint of this body much will depend, so far as the future self-government of the islands is concerned.

"The most encouraging feature of the whole situation has been the very great interest taken by the common people in education and the great increase in the number of enrolled students in the public schools. The increase was from 300,000 to 500,000 pupils. The average attendance is about 70 per cent. The only limit upon the number of pupils seems to be the capacity of the Government to furnish teachers and schoolhouses.

"The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering the United States. I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rates under the Dingley Act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for by law.

"A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1904, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States upon the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States until July 1, 1906. I earnestly recommend that this suspension be postponed until July 1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philippines under any circumstances, because I am convinced that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms, and will only interfere and be an obstacle to the trade between the Philippines and the United States; but if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is enjoyed between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands in their respective products.

"I do not anticipate that free trade between the islands and the United States will produce a revolution in the sugar and tobacco production of the Philippine Islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine Islands, so slow is capital in going to the islands, so many difficulties surround a large agricultural enterprise in the islands, that it will be many, many years before the products of those islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of labor is also a formidable one with the sugar and tobacco producers in the islands. The best friends of

the Filipino people and the people themselves are utterly opposed to the admission of Chinese cooly labor. Hence the only solution is the training of Filipino labor, and this will take a long time. The enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States making provision for free trade between the islands and the United States, however, will be of great importance from a political and sentimental standpoint; and while its actual benefit has doubtless been exaggerated by the people of the islands, they will accept this measure of justice as an indication that the people of the United States are anxious to aid the people of the Philippine Islands in every way, and especially in the agricultural development of their archipelago. It will aid the Filipinos without injuring interests in America.

“HAWAII.

“In my judgment immediate steps should be taken for the fortification of Hawaii. This is the most important point in the Pacific to fortify in order to conserve the interests of this country. It would be hard to overstate the importance of this need. Hawaii is too heavily taxed. Laws should be enacted setting aside for a period of, say, twenty years 75 per cent of the internal-revenue and customs receipts from Hawaii as a special fund to be expended in the islands for educational and public buildings, and for harbor improvements and military and naval defenses. It can not be too often repeated that our aim must be to develop the Territory of Hawaii on traditional American lines. That Territory has serious commercial and industrial problems to reckon with; but no measure of relief can be considered which looks to legislation admitting Chinese and restricting them by statute to field labor and domestic service. The status of servility can never again be tolerated on American soil. We can not concede that the proper solution of its problems is special legislation admitting to Hawaii a class of laborers denied admission to the other States and Territories. There are obstacles, and great obstacles, in the way of building up a representative American community in the Hawaiian Islands; but it is not in the American character to give up in the face of difficulty. Many an American Commonwealth has been built up against odds equal to those that now confront Hawaii.

“No merely half-hearted effort to meet its problems as other American communities have met theirs can be accepted as final. Hawaii shall never become a Territory in which a governing class of rich planters exists by means of cooly labor. Even if the rate of growth of the Territory is thereby rendered slower, the growth must only take place by the admission of immigrants fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship. Our aim must be to develop the Territory on the same basis of stable citizenship as exists on this continent.

"PORTO RICO.

"I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rico. There is, in my judgment, no excuse for failure to do this. The harbor of San Juan should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the Federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the Federal Treasury and not from the Porto Rican treasury. The elections in Porto Rico should take place every four years, and the legislature should meet in session every two years. The present form of government in Porto Rico, which provides for the appointment by the President of the members of the executive council or upper house of the legislature, has proved satisfactory and has inspired confidence in property owners and investors. I do not deem it advisable at the present time to change this form in any material feature. The problems and needs of the island are industrial and commercial rather than political.

"THE PANAMA CANAL.

"The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama Canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States Senate on February 23, 1904. The canal properties of the French Canal Company were transferred to the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of \$40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the Commission was reorganized, and it now consists of THEODORE P. SHOSSET, chairman; CHARLES E. MAGOON, BENJAMIN M. HARRISS, Rear Admiral MONTECALI T. ENDICOTT, Brig. Gen. PETER C. HAINS, and Col. OSWALD H. EHRST. JOHN F. STEVENS was appointed chief engineer on July 1 last. Active work in canal construction, mainly preparatory, has been in progress for less than a year and a half. During that period two points about the canal have ceased to be open to debate. First, the question of route; the canal will be built on the Isthmus of Panama. Second, the question of feasibility; there are no physical obstacles on this route that American engineering skill will not be able to overcome without serious difficulty or that will prevent the completion of the canal within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost. This is virtually the unanimous testimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter for the Government.

"The point which remains unsettled is the question of type, whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay before the Congress at an early day the findings of the advisory board of American and European engineers, that at my invitation have been considering the subject, together with the report of the Commission thereon, and

such comments thereon or recommendations in reference thereto as may seem necessary.

"The American people is pledged to the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most earnestly to the Congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. Gratifying progress has been made during the past year, and especially during the past four months. The greater part of the necessary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be begun only on a limited scale till the Canal Zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The Isthmus had to be sanitized first. This task has been so thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the Isthmus and general health conditions vastly improved. The same methods which converted the island of Cuba from a pest-hole, which menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode have been applied on the Isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving, and sewerage of Panama and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out the Isthmus will be, for the Tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere.

"In addition to sanitating the Isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provided for employes and an adequate system of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices has been created. Hospitals have been established and equipped that are without superiors of their kind anywhere. The country has thus been made fit to work in, and provision has been made for the welfare and comfort of those who are to do the work. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been ordered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

"What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the Congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the Commission. The first appropriation of \$10,000,000 out of the \$135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner Act was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the Commission to the end of the year. Unless the Congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies, and there will be demoralization of the forces here and on the Isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively,

if there is delay in granting an emergency appropriation. Estimates of the amount necessary will be found in the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and the Commission.

“THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

“I recommend more adequate provision than has been made heretofore for the work of the Department of State. Within a few years there has been a very great increase in the amount and importance of the work to be done by that Department, both in Washington and abroad. This has been caused by the great increase of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more generally than heretofore, the increase of American capital which is seeking investment in foreign countries, and the growth of our power and weight in the councils of the civilized world. There has been no corresponding increase of facilities for doing the work afforded to the Department having charge of our foreign relations.

“Neither at home nor abroad is there a sufficient working force to do the business properly. In many respects the system which was adequate to the work of twenty-five, or even ten, years ago is inadequate now, and should be changed. Our consular force should be classified, and appointments should be made to the several classes, with authority to the Executive to assign the members of each class to duty at such posts as the interests of the service require, instead of the appointments being made, as at present, to specified posts. There should be an adequate inspection service, so that the Department may be able to inform itself how the business of each consulate is being done, instead of depending upon casual private information or rumor. The fee system should be entirely abolished and a due equivalent made in salary to the officers who now eke out their subsistence by means of fees.

“Sufficient provision should be made for a clerical force in every consulate, composed entirely of Americans, instead of the insufficient provision now made, which compels the employment of great numbers of citizens of foreign countries whose services can be obtained for less money. At a large part of our consulates the office quarters and the clerical force are inadequate to the performance of the onerous duties imposed by the recent provisions of our immigration laws as well as by our increasing trade. In many parts of the world the lack of suitable quarters for our embassies, legations, and consulates detracts from the respect in which our officers ought to be held, and seriously impairs their weight and influence.

“Suitable provision should be made for the expense of keeping our diplomatic officers more fully informed of what is being done from

day to day in the progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information, caused by insufficient appropriations available for cable tolls and for clerical and messenger service, frequently puts our officers at a great disadvantage and detracts from their usefulness. The salary list should be readjusted. It does not now correspond either to the importance of the service to be rendered and the degrees of ability and experience required in the different positions, or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite inadequate."

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

The "Monthly Bulletin" of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States covering exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oil, for October and for ten months of the calendar year 1905, shows a falling off for the month as compared with the same periods of the preceding year. There is an increase for the ten months, but the figures are below those of 1903 and far below those 1901. The total for the month is \$86,315,816, against \$93,981,004 last year and \$103,217,428 in 1903. The loss for the month is more than accounted for in the decrease in the value of cotton exported, which was \$47,157,667 this year, \$62,022,658 last, and \$60,265,002 in 1903. The decrease in the quantity is about as great as in value. In breadstuffs there was a notable gain for the month over last year, though the value was considerably below that for October, 1903. The total this year is \$15,255,671, against \$7,458,126 last year, and \$18,895,433 the year before. The gain of this year over last is quite general, but is greatest in wheat and flour, the value of the former being \$3,613,138, against \$1,646,189, and of the latter \$6,970,033, against \$4,052,360. In corn the increase was from \$1,504,156 to \$2,431,054. There is also a moderate gain in provisions, including live cattle, sheep, and hogs, viz. from \$16,326,254 to \$17,000,087.

The total of this whole class of exports for ten months was \$604,219,199, against \$559,404,710 last year, but in 1903 the value was \$620,359,436, and in 1901 it amounted to \$693,745,237. The gain over last year in breadstuffs was from \$75,834,924 to \$102,261,736, but it compares with \$161,386,545 in 1903, \$152,374,557 in 1902, and \$233,665,409 in 1901. These wide differences are largely due to wheat, though this year's gain over last year was almost wholly in corn, wheat showing a loss, from which recovery did not begin until the new crop took effect in September. The value of corn exported was \$47,170,961, compared with \$20,141,392 last year. That of wheat was \$6,899,983 against \$8,966,414, and that of flour \$35,391,178, against \$42,472,481. In provisions for the ten months there was an increase from \$157,632,612 to \$170,323,690, and in cotton from \$259,937,751 to \$267,437,713

The latter is to be credited mainly to last year's crop. For two months of the cotton year the value exported this year is only \$79,847,293 against \$106,664,983 last year, the export price being the same.

COMMERCE IN HIDES AND CATTLE.

During the six months ended June 30, 1905, there were exported from the United States 279,553 cattle, valued at \$21,647,545. Cattle to the number of 16,932, and valued at \$255,847, were imported into this country during the six months ended June 30, 1905. The total weight of cattle hides brought into this country during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was 113,166,657 pounds, valued at \$14,949,628. Most of the raw material used in making leather comes in free of duty now. The only duty imposed on any kind of hides is that on cattle hides, and the duty is but 15 per cent on those. It should be noted, too, that to the paragraph imposing a duty there is a proviso "that upon all leather exported, made from imported hides, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." Exporters of shoes or other articles made from cattle hides receive this drawback.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The latest monthly summary of the commerce of the Philippine Islands covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The value of the exports is \$92,352,615, which shows an increase over the \$39,259,627 of the previous year, but fails to come up to the amount of 1903, which was \$33,119,899. More than two thirds of the total, or \$22,113,244, consists of Manila hemp. This is an increase of \$251,281 over the previous year, though the quantity was slightly less. The next item is that of sugar, which was valued at \$4,977,026, an increase from \$2,608,507 in the previous year. The increase in quantity was not in proportion, being from 165,709,433 pounds to 250,542,682, indicating the advance in price, which has been universal. In both hemp and sugar there was an increase over 1903, but there has been a decline in the next important article of export, copra. The value in the last year was \$2,095,355; in 1904, \$2,527,019, and in 1903, \$4,473,029. This is attributed to an increased domestic consumption of the coconut and its products, and a failure to keep up production proportionately. The export value of tobacco was \$1,999,193, which is slightly below that of the previous year but above that of 1903, though in 1902 it reached \$2,501,367. All the "other" items of export, which are lumped together, amounted to only \$1,134,800 and show a decrease.

The share of the United States in this export trade of the Philippines was \$15,668,026, or nearly half, but it is mostly accounted for by hemp,

which was valued at \$12,954,515. The rebate of the export duty on hemp coming to this country has caused the increase in the direct trade since 1902. More than half of the sugar export, or \$2,618,487 in value, went to the United States, and it was an increase from \$354,144 in the previous year. An almost infinitesimal part of the Philippine tobacco is taken by the United States—only \$6,820 in the fiscal year—and as a competing product it is absolutely nil. Most of the copra used for the production of cocoanut oil goes elsewhere. The exports to the United States have increased to \$15,668,026 from \$11,102,775 last year, \$13,863,059 in 1903, and \$7,691,743 in 1902.

The import trade of \$30,876,350 shows a decline from \$33,220,761 in the previous fiscal year and \$32,971,882 in that ending in 1903. As there was a decrease of over \$4,000,000 in rice alone, this is to be regarded as a favorable sign, as it indicates recovery in domestic production. The share of the United States in the import trade shows increase, but it is still less than one-fifth of the whole, being only \$5,761,498, against \$4,633,216 last year and \$3,944,098 in 1903. The largest item of Philippine imports next to rice is cotton and cotton manufactures, which amounted to \$6,429,873, compared with \$4,962,354 the previous year, increasing from \$361,226 to \$846,354, but the share is still much smaller than it would be if the goods in demand were not obtained more cheaply elsewhere. Of iron and steel and their products \$2,919,604 was imported, compared with \$2,541,491 the previous year and \$2,023,784 in 1903. Here we appear to better advantage, supplying \$1,326,495, or approximately half, and showing an advance from \$885,617 the previous year and \$513,261 in 1903. This is a trade which will increase notably in the future if proper measures are taken to promote the industrial development of the islands. In animals and food products our showing is not good, and the same is true of most manufactures, except those of paper and wood, which are not large items.

INTERNAL REVENUE, FISCAL YEAR 1905.

The annual report of Commissioner GEORGE W. YERKES, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department, shows that the receipts of the Bureau for the year ended June 30, 1905, were \$234,178,976, an excess of \$1,284,195 over the collections for the fiscal year of 1904. Using as a basis the collections for the first three months of the current fiscal year, the Commissioner estimates that the receipts from all internal-revenue sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, will aggregate \$242,000,000, or nearly \$8,000,000 in excess of those for the last fiscal year. During the last finance year there was collected from the tax on distilled spirits \$129,512,628, on fermented liquors \$49,459,539, and on tobacco \$45,659,910.

The internal-revenue receipts for the last fiscal year are given as follows: From spirits, \$135,958,513, an increase over 1904 of \$148,497,

tobacco, \$45,659,910, an increase of \$1,004,101; fermented liquors, \$50,360,558, an increase of \$6,227,094; oleomargarine, \$605,478, an increase of \$121,381; mixed flours, \$1.648, an increase of \$82.81; adulterated butter, \$3,938, an increase of \$2,093; process or renovated butter, \$156,735, an increase of \$15,861; miscellaneous, \$441,198, a decrease of \$1,281,304.

There was an increase of 5,157,904 pounds in the quantity of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of taxable tobacco products and an increase of 33,005,773 pounds and a decrease of 2,394,633 pounds, respectively, in the quantity of domestic leaf exported and foreign leaf imported, and an increase of 40,483,351 pounds in the quantity of domestic leaf tobacco produced, as compared with the previous year.

COAL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Enough coal has been discovered in the island of Batan, of the Philippines group, to supply the army, the navy, and the Philippines government with a good quality of fuel for a period of three hundred and forty-eight years, according to the annual report of Brig. Gen. C. F. HUMPHREY, Quartermaster-General of the Army. The estimate has been made on the theory that 200,000 tons of coal would be used a year. The coal has been tested on some of the interisland transports with favorable results. General HUMPHREY makes a plea to Congress for \$50,000 to buy the coal lands, on which an option is now held by the Government. The option expires on March 1 of next year, and the necessary \$50,000 will be an item in the urgent deficiency bill. The island of Batan is off the southeast coast of Luzon and at the entrance of the gulf of Albay.

At present the coal used in the Philippines by the army, the navy, and the insular government comes from Australia and Japan. The freightage is very high, and by the time the coal is delivered it is very expensive. Then, too, owing to the marine conditions in the Orient, it has been found necessary to keep a large reserve supply on hand. At Batan the coal is easily obtainable, and at a not unusual cost docks may be built which can easily be utilized by vessels of the largest size.

"It is estimated," says General HUMPHREY, "that by establishing a mine and coaling station at this point an aggregate saving would be effected to the three branches of the government, based on the present consumption and the present price of coal at Manila, of \$570,000 per year."

TRADE ROUTES TO LATIN AMERICA.

The "New York Commercial," for November 10, 1905, in an article treating of the various commercial routes traversing the waters of the globe, has the following regarding trade connection between the United States and Latin America:

"The fourth great ocean commerce route is that to South America, the lines to that continent from the United States and Europe both sweeping around Cape St. Roque. A few steamers from both the United States and Europe continue on around Cape Horn and up the west coast, and there are also coasting steamers running southward from the Pacific slope ports. For this entire service, both for the great nations on the east, Venezuela, Brazil, and the River Plate republics, and for the west coast, the service to and from the United States is in the main unsatisfactory. The owners of the existing lines will naturally retort that they offer ample sailings for the traffic, and that as the traffic increases their accommodations will be enlarged. Still, there seems to be here a pronounced opportunity for new lines, liberally assisted by government subsidies or bounties (the two terms are here purposely used indiscriminately) and this route merits careful study in such a connection.

"To the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and adjacent countries and islands there are two trade routes, one to Cuba, Mexico, and points on the Gulf, the other along what is termed the Caribbean circuit. On both of these routes American lines are already operating extensively. Few of the vessels fly the American flag, but aside from this feature, these two routes seem to be gradually coming under American control without any government stimulus."

HARVEST ESTIMATE FOR 1905.

The Crop Estimating Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States issued its final preliminary estimate of corn, placing the total production at 2,707,993,540 bushels. General average as to quality is 90.6 per cent, as compared with 86.2 last year, 83.1 in 1903, and 80.7 in 1902.

The Government estimate officially confirms the statement that the 1905 corn crop is the largest on record. The nearest approach to it was the census report of the 1899 crop, which was 2,636,440,000 bushels.

The indicated harvests for 1905, as compared with 1904, show the following figures:

	1905.		1904.	
	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.
Winter wheat.....	421,400,000	29,723,000	372,935,346	26,865,000
Spring wheat.....	258,911,000	17,613,000	219,461,171	17,299,000
Total.....	680,311,000	47,336,000	592,396,517	44,164,000
Oats.....	939,312,000	27,698,000	891,585,552	27,842,000
Rye.....	391,312,000	1,825,000	27,231,565	1,792,000
Barley.....	132,806,000	4,974,000	189,748,978	5,145,000
Potatoes.....	260,739,000	2,997,000	332,830,300	3,015,000
Buckwheat.....	11,609,000	761,000	15,008,336	738,000
Flax.....	26,779,200	2,391,000	23,228,000	2,263,000
Hay.....	61,498,300	39,934,000	60,696,028	39,996,000

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION OF RICE.

Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States through its Bureau of Statistics show that the exports of rice to Cuba alone in the fiscal year 1905 amounted to 34,976,414 pounds, against 698,983 pounds in the preceding year, the value of rice exported to Cuba being \$993,819 in 1905, against \$19,985 in 1904. The total value of rice of domestic production shipped out of the country in the fiscal year 1905, including that to the noncontiguous territory of the United States, was \$5,361,641, against \$667,387 in 1900 and \$16,454 in 1895. Meantime the imports of rice have fallen from practically \$4,000,000 in 1899 to \$2,000,000 in 1905, and for the first time in the history of our commerce the rice exports exceed in value the rice imports. This remarkable change in the movements into and out of the United States is due in part to the large increase in production which has recently developed in Louisiana and Texas, and in part to the relations of the United States with certain rice-consuming communities, especially those of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Cuba, the two former through annexation and the latter through the reciprocity treaty. Formerly rice was grown only in the coast countries of the Carolinas and Georgia and the Mississippi Delta, but a few years ago it was discovered through experiments made by the Department of Agriculture that certain prairie lands in southern Louisiana and Texas, which had been formerly considered fit only for grazing, were peculiarly adapted to rice culture.

At present the United States apparently ranks fourth in the list of rice-producing countries of the world, the figures of exports in the latest available years being: India, 5,533,000,000 pounds; Siam, 1,893,000,000 pounds; French Indo-China, 1,514,000,000 pounds; the United States, 204,854,679 pounds, including shipments to its noncontiguous territory; Japan, 103,000,000 pounds; Dutch East Indies, 85,000,000 pounds; Italy, 82,000,000 pounds; Korea, 42,000,000 pounds, and Spain, 30,000,000 pounds.

The following table shows the value of rice imported into the United States and domestic rice shipped out of the United States in each year from 1895 to 1905, and illustrates to some degree the growth in production and its effect both on imports and on exports:

Year.	Imports.	Exports. ^a	Year.	Imports.	Exports. ^a
1895.....	\$3, 115, 512	\$16, 454	1901.....	\$2, 321, 838	\$1, 560, 897
1896.....	2, 185, 579	93, 754	1902.....	2, 926, 921	2, 090, 782
1897.....	3, 517, 169	31, 730	1903.....	3, 061, 473	2, 536, 710
1898.....	3, 716, 883	62, 909	1904.....	3, 075, 430	2, 790, 282
1899.....	3, 930, 119	118, 809	1905.....	2, 010, 966	5, 361, 641
1900.....	2, 279, 036	667, 387			

^a Includes shipments to noncontiguous territory of the United States.

1760 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of rice exported from the principal rice-exporting countries of the world in the latest available years:

Country.	Year.	Pounds.	Value.
United States ^a	1905	204,854,679	\$5,361,641
Italy.....	1905	82,233,309	2,563,862
Spain.....	1904	30,533,560	1,122,675
Siam.....	1904	1,802,988,160	21,938,867
India.....	1905	5,533,197,376	63,581,572
Korea.....	1904	41,785,067	647,708
Japan.....	1904	102,812,933	2,352,990
Dutch East Indies.....	1903	85,300,800	1,514,723
French Indo-China.....	1903	1,514,211,335	14,876,767
Total.....		9,465,191,491	113,682,070

^a Including shipments to Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, amounting to 91,571,919 pounds, valued at \$2,840,304.
^b Year ending March 31.

The following table shows the quantity and value of rice imported into the principal rice-importing countries of the world for the latest available years:

Country.	Year.	Pounds.	Value.
United States.....	1905	106,481,515	\$2,010,996
Canada.....	1905	32,200,539	563,470
China.....	1904	181,978,176	3,675,866
Austria-Hungary.....	1904	189,402,056	3,779,060
Belgium.....	1904	166,708,001	3,130,660
France.....	1901	495,242,493	7,201,000
Germany.....	1901	602,827,587	9,687,000
Russia.....	1903	162,264,216	3,086,372
Switzerland.....	1904	28,122,028	628,400
United Kingdom.....	1901	616,020,368	11,043,760
China.....	1901	417,577,333	5,818,311
Japan.....	1901	1,964,238,000	29,778,372
Philippine Islands.....	1901	589,880,567	7,710,750
Dutch East Indies.....	1903	440,005,308	6,413,390
Straits Settlements.....	1902	1,022,371,900	14,716,880
Argentine Republic.....	1904	62,298,303	1,955,000
Brazil.....	1903	162,234,197	3,532,467
Australia.....	1904	57,078,600	1,254,000
Cape of Good Hope.....	1903	28,292,992	532,430

URUGUAY.

WOOL SHIPMENTS, 1900-1905.

The shipments of Uruguayan wool during the five years 1900-1905, according to figures published in the "Review of the River Plate" for October 6, 1905, were as follows:

Destination.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Dunkirk.....	15,145	22,968	18,632	14,145	22,130
Antwerp.....	18,650	15,795	24,504	14,543	20,307
Hamburg.....	10,767	13,629	15,921	20,689	24,222
Bremen.....	5,184	6,299	2,944	1,621	1,661
Genoa.....	610	2,057	563	764	5,530
United Kingdom.....	3,728	3,582	13,462	8,315	3,229
United States.....	7,218	107	77	329	70
Bordeaux.....	1,534	629	274	1,433	60
Havre.....	846	1,131	2,917	1,303	98
Marseille.....	50	1,616	170	527	25
Barcelona.....		15	13	10	10
Rotterdam.....					
Various.....	107				
Total.....	64,189	67,818	79,564	63,559	84,580

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The receipts at the custom-houses of the Republic of Uruguay for the month of September, 1905, amounted to \$1,220,597, the figures for the same month in the five preceding years being as follows:

1904.....	\$885,706
1903.....	1,011,548
1902.....	906,967
1901.....	783,674
1900.....	733,454

Customs returns for the first eight months of the year show an increase of \$1,828,995, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904.

BUDGET FOR 1906.

The Uruguayan budget, as approved by the Congress of the Republic, provides for the disbursement of \$24,119,659 gold and \$123,673,352 paper.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1905.

[From the "Mercurio," of Montevideo, October 1, 1905.]

Summary of products shipped from port of Montevideo January 1 to July 31, inclusive, 1905.

Months.	Hides dry.	Hides salted.	Skins of unborn calves.	Calf-skins.	Wool.	Sheep-skins.	Bristles.	Hoofs.	Jerked beef.	
									Bundles.	Kilos.
January..	73,893	55,069	13	3	10,618	1,118	101	162	51,434	4,340,280
February	119,267	66,672	13	36	8,543	931	251	139	71,532	4,984,740
March...	57,320	51,469	46	3	5,346	465	123	17	115,162	3,960,178
April....	19,358	39,385	4	10	10,858	1,104	90	18	51,967	3,968,509
May.....	51,601	64,611	27	2	6,229	267	91	20	22,104	2,187,520
June....	21,139	81,186	5	4	3,377	4	31	103	32,893	2,734,240
Total...	318,618	357,662	127	58	41,971	3,889	687	399	381,092	22,175,479

Months.	Tallow.		Bran.	Flour.	Corn.	Wheat.	Ment.		Tongues.	Sheep.
	Hogs-heads.	Barrels.					Bundles.	Boxes.		
January.....	2,127	1,865	2,408	9,630	36,615	67,483	2,153	56	1,105	900
February.....	2,662	443	6,508	12,720	820	45,000	6,105	288	1,125	750
March.....	662	1,039	10	15,105	1,723	40,316	8,422	649	3,767	902
April.....	1,513	1,014	30	10,699	305	315,200	1,984	365	2,577	807
May.....	62	784	30	6,957	325	23,308	2-7	26	3,932	207
June.....	50	350	275	8,576	444	47,552	216	53	770	1,512
Total....	6,466	5,535	9,261	63,687	40,262	538,859	19,161	1,447	13,273	5,178

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

The United States Consul at Montevideo reports as follows concerning the development, in the River Plate country, of cattle breeding and its kindred industries:

"The River Plate country, which includes the Republic of Uruguay and a great portion of the Republic of Argentina, has long been included

among the leading stock-raising districts of the world. For generations the people of this section looked upon the ranch as about the only source of material wealth. They were in past years and to a very large extent still are a meat-eating people, and have given but little attention either to general agriculture or to truck farming. The cattle of the country needed no special care, as grass of the best quality for maturing and fattening grew in great abundance over this entire country and remained fresh and green during the whole year. The climate is such that domestic animals needed neither grain nor shelter. Until recently the cattle of this country were not domesticated, but roamed the plains almost at will, in a semiwild state. They were allowed to breed and inbreed without any care or attention from the owner. At that time the sale of the hides was the only part of the industry that yielded the owner any cash, and the meat, except a small portion required for food, was discarded as of no value.

"In recent years, however, the meat-eating people of other quarters of the globe have been attracted to this section, and have not only provided a wider market for its products, but have given its chief industry their attention. A large market has been provided for cattle by the manufacture of beef extract, which is carried on here very extensively. The ever-increasing demand for leather has opened up this market and increased the price of hides, and the bones and horns find ready sale, with the result that the cattle-raising industry has become very profitable. As prices increased and the business yielded greater profits the ranch (or camp) owners gave more attention to the business. They have fenced their farms and have given attention to the improvement of breeds. Within the last few years freezing plants have been established, both here and in Buenos Ayres, where meat is prepared for export. These establishments, although new, are already exporting annually several million dollars' worth of their product.

"As a result of these new markets a revival has taken place in the stock-raising industry, and this is most noticeable with respect to cattle. Thoroughbreds have been imported for breeding purposes, and the results have been so satisfactory that there is at this time a great demand for good bulls. The best class of animals, with good pedigrees, are sought, and are taken only from countries not infested with cattle diseases, and which are subject to proper sanitary regulations."

PUBLIC DEBT IN 1904.

The total amount of the public debt of Uruguay on December 31, 1904, was £26,112,000, showing a decrease of £218,700. The only debt issued during the year was \$1,000,000 of the extraordinary loan, second series, authorized by the Chambers for application to extraordinary war expenses. The total amount of debt redeemed during the year 1904

was \$2,028,258, the difference between this and the amount issued accounting for the net decrease in the general total. A decree has been promulgated authorizing the creation and issue of a new debt of \$8,000,000, entitled the "extraordinary loan of 1904," with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and 1 per cent amortization (also annual and accumulative) upon the amount actually issued. Out of the total debt above stated \$1,200,000 are to be issued to cover the army losses in 1904-5, and the remainder in settlement of claims for loss of cattle, etc., which have resulted from the revolution.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Oriental Steamship Company, according to a report of the German Consul-General in Yokohama, has organized a line of steamships to ply between Japan and South America. The company is sending two chartered steamers of 4,000 tons each to ply between Hongkong, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Callao, and Iquique. They will carry to South America Chinese coolies and oriental goods, and on the trip home will carry saltpeter from Chile and cotton and wool particularly from Peru. That the Japanese are destined some day to have extensive dealings with South America is as certain as anything connected with that progressive people. If subsidies will secure the lines until the trade develops far enough to put the steamship company beyond the need of subsidies they will doubtless be forthcoming.

Peru is undoubtedly interested in everything that goes on in the Pacific; so is Chile, so is Japan and China. No one who has watched the work of Japan in recent years will be surprised to see her seek and get a good hold on South American trade. It is only natural that she should make the effort, for South America has many things that Japan and China need. South America can use a great many Japanese and Chinese products.

ACTION OF THE PERMANENT SUGAR COMMISSION.

The "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for November 9, 1905, reports that the autumn session of the permanent commission under the Sugar Bounties Convention was held in Brussels on October 23 and the following days.

The legislation of the following States was examined: Brazil, Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay, Panama, the Philippines, and Nicaragua.

The case of Brazil was adjourned for further consideration at the next session of the commission, in March, 1906, in order to allow for further inquiries.

The countervailing duties previously fixed as applicable to sugar from Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay, and the Philippines were suppressed.

The commission decided that a bounty was in existence in Nicaragua, and the countervailing duties previously fixed as applicable to Nicaraguan sugar were maintained.

It was decided that no countervailing duties were required in the case of Panama.

THE WORLD'S WINE PRODUCTION.

The estimates of the world's wine production for 1905, taken from the "*Revue Viticole*," is as follows:

	Hectoliters.		Hectoliters.
France, including Algiers and Tunis.....	72,000,000	Portugal	2,100,000
Italy	38,200,000	Austria	1,900,000
Spain	28,750,000	Turkey and Cyprus.....	1,900,000
Russia	8,500,000	Argentine Republic.....	1,600,000
Roumania	8,400,000	Peru.....	1,500,000
Chile	2,700,000	Switzerland	1,200,000
United States.....	2,300,000	Greece.....	1,100,000
Germany	2,200,000		
Bulgaria	2,100,000	Total	176,450,000

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The United States Consul-General at Callao, Peru, states that he had been asked by the "*Instituto de Higiene*," of Lima, to make it known to American manufacturers of all kinds of sanitary goods that that institution proposes within a short time to open a permanent museum of hygiene, intended to educate the public into knowledge of what modern science and industries have done toward public sanitation. Dr. M. O. TAMAYO, the director of the institute, would be thankful for samples, printed matter, and any general information on these subjects which may be available from the United States. His address is: "Dr. M. O. TAMAYO, Director Instituto de Higiene, Lima." The institute is prepared, to a limited extent, to pay freight on exhibits, but it might be well to submit the matter to its director before shipping, especially in the case of bulky articles. Among the lines in which the museum would be interested are the following: Artificial foods, meat extracts, mechanical appliances (surgical), condensed milk,

^aThe hectoliter equals 26.417 gallons, making the total production 4,661,280,250 gallons.

sanitary plumbing, disinfecting apparatus, sera, vaccines, articles of clothing (or textiles) of special hygienic interest, mineral and aerated waters, electro-therapeutic appliances, cuspidors, desiccators, school furniture, building material, portable houses for use in sanitary work, and baby foods. The museum in question is a municipal institution which began to gain prominence some years ago under the Italian bacteriologist, Dr. UGO BIFFI, and it is directed by a corps of efficient medical men. It possesses well-equipped laboratories, both chemical and bacteriological, and is housed in a handsome building erected for this express purpose on the Paseo Colon, Lima's most fashionable promenade.

New York capitalists have been represented in Sonora, Mexico, for the last three months, looking into the question of erecting a custom smelter in Sonora. Two hundred acres of land have been purchased at Guaymas, and work will be commenced at once on a smelter of 250 tons daily capacity. Actual work was started on November 10, 1905, and the smelter will be completed by April, 1906. The land purchased is the best available there, as it has both railroad and deep-water connections. The smelter will be a boon to the mine owners of Sonora and Sinaloa that are now operating and will make a large number of properties very valuable that are not now being worked, owing to the nearest smelter being about 600 miles distant, and ores must be very valuable to stand such a long haul plus smelter charges. It is also proposed to build a large hotel, of first-class accommodations, for its salaried employees from the States, as well as fifty additional rooms for transients. The hotel site is ideal, as it is on an elevation overlooking the bay of Guaymas out into the Gulf of California. With such a hotel Guaymas will be a dangerous rival as a winter resort, as fine fishing and hunting are to be had in plenty. They also expect to operate a brickyard to make the brick for smelter and hotel, having secured a sand having 95 per cent silica and supposed to make the best quality of fire brick.

The United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, sends an account of the extensive operations of certain American and Canadian capitalists in South American street-railway and electric-lighting enterprises. One of the large operators, the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, has acquired possession of a large number of the local tramway and lighting systems and has obtained thirty to fifty year franchises under which to carry out its monopolistic enterprises. Far-reaching plans have been made for the development of the properties in the hands of this company. It is well known that German capital, backed by the powerful influence of the German South American Bank, has already acquired huge investments, and represents a strong competitor of American capital, especially in

the Argentine Republic and Brazil. It is especially gratifying, therefore, to note the expansion of American interests on such a large scale as is recorded by the consul.

American manufacturers are invited to participate in an international exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Brazil in 1908, in commemoration of the centenary of the opening of the ports of Brazil to the commerce of the world. The official body in charge of the project is the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro, which city has been selected for the exposition. It is pointed out that Germany and England get a large percentage of Brazil's import trade in manufactured articles, and that this exposition will afford a good opportunity to American manufacturers to advertise their wares in the Southern Republic. By the end of next year (1907) it is expected that steamship communication between the United States and Brazil will be largely increased by the services of the new Brazilero Lloyd Company.

It is proposed to open a factory for the making of condensed milk in the city of Lima shortly. The consumption of this article is very great in that city owing to the insufficiency of pasture land, and, as a consequence, of fresh milk in the neighborhood of Lima and its four suburbs. Messrs. PALACIO & HAHN (whose address is Agencia Mercantil, Calle Aparicio 15, Lima) desire to be placed in relation with firms in the United States who manufacture machinery for making condensed milk, can-making machinery, colored labels, and knocked-down boxes for packing cans. It is suggested that the firms interested address these gentlemen directly.

Among the numerous improvements which are being projected for the city of Lima is the erection of a new playhouse to be called "The Teatro Nacional." The building will be on a par with a number of handsome private edifices which have been put up of recent years, and the project is the result of a decided movement toward embellishing and otherwise modernizing a city which is one of the old historic towns of Spanish America. This movement is finding generous support among the wealthy and enterprising classes of the public, and is headed by Dr. FEDERICO ELGUERA, the present alcalde (mayor) of Lima.

The following dry goods of American manufacture are becoming quite popular in Guatemala: Brown cotton, all grades; cotton duck, Lindale, up to 6 ounces; light domestics; long cloth; gingham; cotton drill, checks and stripes (cheviot); blue and brown cotton drill; fancy calicoes and lawns; cotton ware, all colors. The piece of 24 yards is the most popular, although cotton chevots, gingham, etc., come put up in larger pieces. Dress patterns in lawn and calico are frequently imported.

The Executive of the Argentine Republic has promulgated the law granting a concession to Messrs. QUESADA BROTHERS for a tramway from the capital to Lujan, and another conceding to the Entre Rios Railway Company the right of crossing with its trains the Parana River and islands by means of steam ferryboats, from a point on the river Ibiicy Chico to the right bank of the Parana between Barardero and Campana; also a law granting to Mr. FRANCIS MULBALL the construction and exploitation of a port in San Blas and a railway thence to Choele-Choel. The Hydraulic Works Department has been authorized to call for tenders for the construction of the foundations and flooring of seven warehouses in the North Darsena. The cost is estimated at \$336,358.

An enterprise organized in the Argentine Republic has for its object the establishment of a line of motor vehicles to run across the Andes Mountains between Chile and Argentina on the old international road. It is stated the concessions have been granted by Chile and that the Government of the Argentine Republic is very favorable to the enterprise, and it is believed that a line of motor vehicles for both freight and passenger traffic will do much to revive business and competition in silk.

In Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, a group of capitalists have organized a company known as "*La Compañia Para Explotar los Desiertos de la Republica.*" The capital available is said to be \$5,000,000 national money, equivalent to about \$2,400,000 gold. The new company will undertake improvements in the undeveloped portions of the Republic and will acquire extensive properties where the lands are still cheap. They will be large purchasers of supplies for their various undertakings, and catalogues are requested for them. They will be interested in materials for establishing and maintaining colonists, and in tools, etc., for developing properties or for obtaining natural products. Address: *El Secretario de la Compañia Para Explotar Desiertos de la Republica*, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

It is reported that in the Argentine Republic there is an urgent demand for railway locomotives capable of developing greater speed than those in use at present. Recently two or three locomotives of American manufacture were placed on the railway between Buenos Ayres and Rosario and are making the distance, something over 180 miles, in five hours. Demand for better service has been stimulated, and parties interested request that those who can furnish railway equipment and rolling stock from America send catalogues and information to Argentine railway officials and to "*Su Excelencia el Ministro del Interior*, Buenos Ayres, Argentina."

A new mining company has been organized in Buenos Ayres, known as "The Argentine Tierra del Fuego Exploration Co." The capi-

tal is stated to be \$1,000,000, and the company proposes to prosecute active mining and exploration operations in Terra del Fuego. They will be considerable buyers of mining supplies, and their properties give promise of very great profit. Catalogues of mining materials and of suitable supplies are requested for them. Address: "The Argentine Terra del Fuego Mining Co., Recomendado al Banco de Italin, Buenos Ayres, Argentina."

The engineering department of the Mexican Central Railway has decided upon the construction of at least twelve large bridges on its new line between Tuxpan, Colima, and Manzanillo. The number of bridges does not include the numerous culverts which will be constructed along the new road. The new bridges will be erected at a great cost and their construction will require great engineering skill. The largest of the bridges planned will be 150 feet long and 200 feet high. All of the bridges will be constructed in the latest improved patterns and will be made entirely of steel, which will run the cost into many thousands of dollars.

A company, to be known as "*La Compañía Molinera Mexicana*," will shortly be formed in Mexico City, with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of erecting a flour mill at Celaya, with an initial output of 700 barrels a day, to be afterwards increased to 1,000 barrels. The mill will be equipped with the latest type of machinery, and several steel storage tanks of an aggregate capacity of 200,000 bushels figure in the plans. The total cost of the building, machinery, etc., will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

Señores IGNACIO IBIETA and LOUIS SERRANO, of Concepción, Chile, have important contracts in hand for improving the port and harbor facilities of that city, and will make of it a marine port. They have purchased the island of Roemant for 112,000 pesos, and will dig a canal to unite the bays of San Vicente and Talcahuano, thus making a safe opening to the sea for the city of Concepción. It is stated that these improvements will require very considerable expenditures, and that the Señores IBIETA and SERRANO will be active buyers of supplies. Catalogues with information in regard to materials and equipment are requested for them.

The Government of Chile is interesting itself in a project to build a railway from Antofagasta, in Chile, to Todos Santos, in Brazil. The railway will form a new transcontinental route, and will open up a great territory in Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia, making their products accessible to commerce. Suggestions looking to the negotiation of contracts for supplying materials or for securing rights and concessions for the development and utilization of products and materials from along the route may be addressed to "*Su Excelencia el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores*, Santiago, Chile."

Catalogues of materials of utility for country land owners are requested for Don GILBERTO R. GIL, of Casupa, Department of Minas, Uruguay. Active development is being pushed in the department of Minas, which is distant about 50 miles from Montevideo, adjoining the department of Canelones, in which that important city is situated. Minas is, therefore, within easy reach of the principal seaport of the country, and its resources are receiving attention, so that the most probable articles which will appeal to purchasers are materials for improving production and increasing the working equipments for the purpose of obtaining better efficiency and results without disproportionate expenditure.

A movement is being undertaken to improve the methods of planting, cattle raising, and general estate equipments in Bolivia. The committee in charge of this work will make every effort to induce land-owners to improve their methods and equipment. It is believed that manufacturers of agricultural implements and other materials for country estates will find a favorable opening to the Bolivian markets through this committee, and catalogues, information, and suggestions are requested. Address: "*El Secretario de la Junta Central de Agricultura y Ganaderia, Cochabamba, Bolivia.*"

A new company known as "*La Sociedad Las Selvas del Chaco*" has been organized at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Its object is to exploit forestry products and natural resources in the extensive but little developed territory of Chaco, Argentine Republic. It is stated that they will do an active business and will be buyers of supplies suitable for trading, as well as general supplies and materials for development work. Appropriate catalogues are requested for them.

Brazil is preparing to purchase new ships, and will probably divide the orders among the shipbuilders of England, France, and Italy. It is stated that some of these ships could very well be built in the United States, and parties interested in Brazilian trade request that owners of shipyards be asked to address "His Excellency, the Minister of Hacienda, Rio Janeiro, Brazil," in regard to the construction of ships in the United States.

A terminal company, to be composed of all the railroad systems and steamship lines entering the port of Veracruz, Mexico, is soon to be formed to take over all of the property of the companies, the value of such property determining each company's interest in the association. A mammoth union depot, which all of the railroads will enter, will be constructed, as will warehouses and freight houses. New yards will be laid out, new docks and wharves will be built, and many other improvements made that will cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000.

The Tabasco Land and Development Company has applied for a concession to establish a sugar refinery in the Canton of Minatitlan, at

Santa Lucrecia, on the confines of the States of Oaxaca and Veracruz. The company offers to establish a complete refinery within two years from the date of the charter, with capacity to refine 100 tons of sugar per twenty-four hours, and later 200 tons in the same period, and finally 300 tons. The application states that a refinery with initial capacity for 100 tons of sugar will cost over \$1,000,000, and afterwards \$500,000 for each additional 100 tons capacity.

There are good opportunities in Sonora, Mexico, for market gardeners, as, having the richest of soils, there are but few vegetables in the summer months, and most all consumed have to be imported from Los Angeles. Market gardeners understanding their business have splendid opportunities here and would be well repaid on any investments made, as most any and every thing can be raised here.

Don LUIS E. ALEMAR, of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, writes requesting general catalogues of goods suitable for sale in his country. He states that he wishes to increase the line he is carrying, and mentions as desirable picture postal cards, picture frames, toys, aluminum novelties, pens, fancy penholders, inkstands in new designs, automatic rubber stamps, and similar articles, when the appearance will attract the eye. Probably catalogues from mail-order houses would be suitable for him.

Señor JACINTO CALAVI, a civil and agricultural engineer, has been commissioned by the Government of Bolivia to act as the resident engineer in the regions surrounding Cochabamba, where works of irrigation are to be established, and an effort is to be made to place the whole region on a basis of greater productiveness. Catalogues of material suited to this work are requested for Señor CALAVI, and the belief is expressed that important developments will be due shortly. Address "Sr. JACINTO CALAVI, E. A. Cochabamba, Bolivia."

Don JUAN VELVERDE V. of Uyuni, Bolivia, requests general catalogues in regard to industries and factories. He states that he is about to establish a woodworking plant, and desires information in regard to tools for scroll work, carving, fretwork, etc., and also catalogues of machinery and supplies, and particularly of furniture and furniture parts ready to be put together. He states that he will be doing an active business and that he expects to establish a factory of some magnitude.

A society interested in cameras and photographic materials has been organized in Parana, Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, under the name of *Sociedad Fotografica de Aficionados*. It is stated that the members are enthusiastic and that there is an excellent opening for the sale of cameras and photographic supplies, and suitable catalogues are requested. Address "El Secretario de la *Sociedad Fotografica de Aficionados*, Parana, Entre Rios, Argentina."

An establishment for curing and salting meats has been purchased in Buenos Ayres by Señor FRANCISCO F. FREGEIRO. It is stated that he will improve the plant and increase its capacity. Catalogues of materials suitable for the meat-curing industry are requested for him. Address "Señor FRANCISCO F. FREGEIRO, *Saladero del Medio*, Buenos Ayres, Argentina."

Señor JOAQUIN MIRABELL, of San Benito, Estado de Chiapas, Mexico, has undertaken a contract to build an iron pier in that city. The work is to be commenced immediately, and is stated to be of some importance. Catalogues and information in regard to materials for construction and of supplies for maintenance and operation are requested for Señor MIRABELL.

The Chilean Government intends to take vigorous measures to foster the fishing industry along the entire coast of the country. It is proposed for this purpose to invite suitable foreign emigrants to form special fishing settlements, and the Government is prepared to spend a sum of £120,000 on the project.

Advices have been received that Señores ESTRELLA, *Hermanos*, of San Jose de las Matas, Dominican Republic, are about to equip a sawmill with extensive new machinery, boilers, etc. The principal machinery has been purchased, but catalogues of useful accessories and supplies for a sawmill are requested for them.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Chile of recent date contains a notice calling for tenders for the construction in Chile of a floating dock to raise vessels of 1,000 tons displacement, and to be installed in the naval dockyard of Talcahuano. Tenders must be sent in by May 1, 1906, to the "*Direccion del Material*," Valparaiso, where full information may be obtained. They must be accompanied by a deposit of 35,000 pesos (about \$11,000).

DON VICTOR ROMERO, of Tacna, Chile, has some important contracts in hand embracing the construction of public buildings in the city of Tacna, the construction of works of irrigation and improvements to the roads of the department of Tacna to the frontier of Bolivia. It is stated that he will be an active buyer of supplies and materials, and catalogues are requested for him.

DON HERMAN LAPPE of Taltal, Chile, has secured a concession to construct wharves in Caleta de Changos for the shipment of nitrates. It is stated that he will do an active business in shipping and trading, and the request is made that suitable catalogues should be sent him. He will be interested in shipping supplies, trading goods, and maintenance supplies for his properties.

The Pan-American Railway, it is said, has just contracted with Tampico concerns for the construction of a line from San Gerónimo to Juan Felipe, State of Veracruz. The road will be narrow gauge and

only 42 kilometers long, but will take in five important towns. The Pan-American owns an asphalt plant at San Geronimo, which has not been in operation for some time, but there is now talk of starting it up.

The Government of Uruguay has negotiated a loan in France for \$35,000,000 gold at 4½ per cent. A large portion of this loan will be devoted to public improvements, and there will be an active demand for supplies of all kinds in Uruguay, both in materials for construction and in supplies for workmen. Parties desiring to make proposals can address "*Su Excelencia el Ministro de Fomento, Montevideo, Uruguay.*"

The governor of the Province of Guanacaste, Costa Rica, is soliciting the attention of physicians with a view of obtaining the services of several who would care to locate in Guanacaste. It is stated that there is an excellent opening and that in some cases the Government will guarantee a subsidy for a reasonable time. Address, "*Su Excelencia Sr., Don PABLO, M. RODRIGUEZ, Gobernador de Guanacaste, Costa Rica.*"

A new firm of some importance is reported from Buenos Ayres and is known as Señores VICENTE IBANEZ Y CA. It is a reorganization of the old firm of MORO Y DOMINGUEZ, and will conduct a general mercantile business. Catalogues and offerings of articles suited to the Argentine markets are requested for them.

The largest stamp mill in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, is to be furnished by the ALLIS-CHALMERS Company, of Milwaukee. It will be erected for the Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines, the power to be furnished by the Guanajuato Light and Power Company.

Señor A. CAFUENTES, of Valparaiso, Zacatecas, Mexico, proprietor of the mercantile establishment El Poexenir, writes for catalogues and circulars of goods suited to a general mercantile establishment in central Mexico. He handles fancy goods, haberdashery, perfumes, patent medicines, dress goods, and novelties of all kinds.

Catalogues of hand stamps and rubber type printing outfits are requested for Don LUIS ECHEVERRIA A., of Bandera 1331, Santiago, Chile. He states that there is a business to be done in these articles, and that any new device of utility in hand printing would probably find an active market.

The contracts for lighting the streets of Cochabamba, Bolivia, are being advertised, and it is requested that those who may have improved processes for obtaining greater efficiency from kerosene lamps will address "*Sr. NATALIO FERNANDEZ V., Cochabamba, Bolivia.*"

The firm of N. MIHANAVICK has decided to erect large workshops at Carmelo, in the neighboring Republic of Uruguay. The new works will cost about \$600,000 gold.

According to the "*Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*," Brussels, tenders will be opened on December 16, 1905, at the offices of the Municipality, Sao Luiz, Maranhao, Brazil, for the installation of an electric lighting system in that town.

The Argentine Government has approved the plans for the water supply, sanitation, and drainage works of the port lands at a cost of \$1,786,111 paper. Part of the work, estimated to cost \$1,151,000, will be done by contract. No tenders have yet been called for.

The Mexican Government has approved the measure for extending the sewer and waterworks system over the three zones in Tampico still uncovered.

The Rosario Municipality will shortly call for tenders for the public lighting of that city by means of electricity and gas.

There is a large demand for enamel ware in Panama, owing to the number of workmen now there.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of 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.

A work of more than ordinary beauty and interest has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library in the three volumes entitled "Mexico—Its Social Evolution." As the name indicates, it is a history of the growth of the Mexican Republic from a sociologic standpoint, dating from a precolonial period to the present day. The wide scope of the work may be readily discerned by a consideration of the general heads under which the subject-matter is treated, as follows: The territory of Mexico and its inhabitants; Aboriginal civilization and the conquest; Colonial period and independence; The Republic, covering the Empire, federation and militarism, centralism, conflict with the United States, reorganization and reaction, the three years' war, and the intervention; Political institutions; The national army; Science; National education; National letters; Municipal laws and institutions; Juridical evolution; Agricultural evolution; Mining development; Industrial growth; Commercial evolution; Communications and public works; Treasury data, and Political history. It is a monumental inventory, summing up in a masterly manner the great progress of the nation during the Nineteenth Century. The names of the various writers who have prepared the different sections of the work are guaranties of the excellence and authority of the material,

the translation into English having been made by G. SENTIÑÓN. The excellence of the letterpress and the rare beauty of the numerous illustrations render it a valuable addition to any collection of Mexicana.

The "Engineering Magazine" for December, 1905, publishes as its initial article a paper covering the phases of "An engineer's life in the field on the Isthmus" (Panama). This interesting résumé is written by Mr. FULLERTON L. WALDO, and it follows and amplifies the lines drawn by Mr. JOHN F. WALLACE in his contributions to the "Engineering Magazine," previously noted, by making clear the fundamental soundness of the Panama Canal proposition and the nature of the temporary difficulties which have hampered the execution of the plans. The writer states that the *crux* of the whole matter is well known to be the control of the Chagres flood, as the excavation of Culebra cut is intrinsically simple, being the continued excavation of a volume of earth as great as the Pyramid of Cheops. The statement is made that the total of excavation aggregates 79,000,000 cubic yards, a second handling being, however, necessitated of some of the excavated earth by reason of its having been deposited too close to the margin on the proposed enlarged canal. An estimate of the length of time required for excavating the various types of waterway under consideration gives the following figures: Sea level, 15 years (until 1921); 30-foot level, 13½ years (until 1919); 60-foot level, 12 years (until 1918), this estimate not allowing for possibilities of red tape and bad management. It must be understood that as the work goes deeper it is more difficult to make progress on account of less accessible dumps, more troubles from water, and other causes.

The "Basin of Lake Titicaca" is the subject of a paper published in the "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for November, 1905, prepared by A. F. Bendelier. This lake of brackish water, lying at an altitude of 12,466 feet above sea level, fills a trough about 120 miles in length, at the southwestern base of the Bolivian Andes. The main lake is 41 miles in width at its greatest expansion, while the numerous smaller bodies of water into which it is separated by the intersection of the islands which are distributed throughout its extent have varying sizes and depths. Accurate soundings made in the larger body of water on the west or Peruvian side develop no greater depth than 609 feet, while on the eastern or Bolivian side a depth of 828 to 841 feet is recorded. Near the little island of Koa a depth of 1,312 feet is recorded, and about the island of Titicaca, the promontory of Capacabana, and as far as the mouth of the straits of Tiquina, the lake is very deep, but in the straits whereby the main lake is connected with its southeastern annexes, depth diminishes suddenly to 230 feet. The inference is drawn therefrom that Lake Titicaca has been imperceptibly falling during a period of unknown length. There is but one outlet, the

Desaguadero River, which, after draining into the lagoon of Poopó, has no visible outlet, while the feeders, on the surface, are very few, none of them being large enough for navigation. The environs of the lake, the inhabitants of the regions, and their alimentary and social habits are interestingly detailed by the writer, and reference is made to the architectural ruins indicative of the pre-Colombian condition.

SPECIAL AGENT HUTCHINSON'S letter, which will be found in number 2411 of the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports" issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, is a continuation of a previous letter on conditions in Paraguay. This is a rich agricultural country, the development of which has proceeded under primitive methods. The progressive spirit that has prevailed in the Argentine Republic and southern Brazil has overtaken Paraguay, and there is an opportunity for the introduction of agricultural implements and other tools and machinery. The forests abound with valuable timber, which is prepared for market without adequate facilities. There is a good chance here for introducing sawmills. What Mr. HUTCHINSON says as to the relative popularity of American and other foreign makes of tools and implements will interest manufacturers of those products.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING NOVEMBER, 1905.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persous interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

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BOLETIM MENSAL

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SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXI.

DEZEMBRO DE 1905.

No. 6.

RELATORIO ANNUAL DO DIRECTOR.

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,
Washington 1º de Dezembro de 1905.

Ao Senhor Secretario de Estado, Presidente do Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, e aos Membros do mesmo:

SENIORES: O honrado Senhor W. W. ROCKHILL, meu predecessor, vos submetteu no dia 1º de Dezembro de 1904 seu ultimo relatorio das operações desta Secretaria. Assumi o cargo de Director no dia 5 de Abril de 1905, e tenho a honra de submeter-vos o seguinte relatorio sobre os trabalhos da Secretaria durante o anno proximo findo.

CONTAS.

As contas da Secretaria durante o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1905 são como segue:

Recetta e despeza durante o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1905.

RECETTA.

Verba votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos para o exercicio de 1905	\$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc., desde 1º de Julho de 1904	\$10,282.43
Quantia recebida dos paizes latino-americanos por conta das quotas de varios annos	\$18,376.22
Entradas por vendas de publicações	800.00
	<hr/>
	19,176.22
	<hr/>
	29,458.65
Total da recetta	65,458.65

1787

DESPEZA.

Da verba votada pelo Congresso dos Estados

Unidos para o exercicio de 1905 \$35, 679. 54

Quantia necessaria para pagar contas ainda não

apresentadas (Mapa do Brazil)..... 320. 46

\$36, 000. 00

Da receita proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc..... 16, 910. 18

\$52, 910. 15

Saldo no dia 1º de Julho de 1905..... 12, 548. 47

Me é grato notar a grande differença a favor das receitas neste exercicio, que foi devido ao pagamento de quotas atrazadas.

Quadro detalhado das despesas no anno fiscal que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1905.

	Da quantia annual votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos, 1905.	Das entradas provenientes de vendas, alugueis, etc.	Total.
Vencimentos	\$29, 100. 01	\$2, 962. 20	\$32, 062. 21
Aluguel de edificio	2, 116. 67	166. 66	2, 283. 33
Artigos de escriptorio.....	16. 75	654. 89	671. 64
Bibliotheca.....	43. 81	764. 75	808. 56
Sellos de correio.....	51. 00	356. 10	407. 10
Mobilia		214. 91	214. 91
Impressões	3, 787. 35	7, 610. 20	11, 397. 55
Quantia de que se precisa para pagar contas ainda não apresentadas (Mapa do Brazil)	320. 46		320. 46
Despezas diversas.....	563. 95	3, 950. 44	4, 514. 39
Total	36, 000. 00	16, 910. 18	52, 910. 18

Conta da Typographia Nacional correspondente ao exercicio que findou em 30 de Junho de 1905.

Importancia total das contas apresentadas para o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1905	\$10, 248. 00
Quantia paga das entradas provenientes de vendas, alugueis, etc., durante o exercicio de 1905.....	\$7, 048. 08
Quantia paga da verba votada para 1905	3, 200. 00
	10, 248. 00

Esta somma cobre a despesa feita com a publicação regular do BOLTIM MENSAL, da obra sobre as leis sobre privilegios de invenção e marcas de fabrica nos paizes latino-americanos, em inglez e castelhano e dos manuaes de Honduras, Venezuela, Mexico e Bolivia.

O orçamento da receita e despesa para o exercicio que terminará em 30 de Junho de 1906 é como segue:

Receita orçada:

Verba annual votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos.....	\$36, 000. 00
Quotas das Republicas Latino-Americanas	15, 784. 90
Venda de publicações	1, 200. 00
Total.....	52, 984. 90

Calculo das despesas na proporção actual:

Vencimentos.....	\$33, 000
Aluguel de edificio	2, 200
Impressões	12, 000
Artigos de escriptorio e mobilia	900
Bibliotheca	1, 300
Sellos de correio	400
Despezas diversas	2, 500
	<hr/>
	\$52, 300. 00
Saldo.....	684. 96

Durante o anno proximo passado a Secretaria publica um Catalogo dos livros, folhetos, periodicos e mappa existentes na Bibliotheca de Colombo, relativas á Bolivia. Catalogos analogos sobre a Republica Dominicana, Cuba e Haiti tambem foram publicados, estando ainda em prelo o Catalogo de Cuba.

Um manual sobre a Republica de Cuba, preparado pelo Senhor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Ministro de Cuba em Washington, já está em prelo.

A publicação da "Compilação das Constituições Politicas dos Estados Independentes do Novo Mundo, com breves notas historicas e diversos annexos," a que se referia meu predecessor no seu ultimo relatorio, foi demorada afim de que as emendas ultimamente feitas nas constituições de algumas Republicas, pudessem ser nella comprehendidas. O primeiro volume da obra sahirá á luz em Janeiro proximo.

O manuscripto do Estudo Comparativo dos Codigos de Commercio e Leis Commerciaes dos Paizes Hespano-Americanos já foi concluido, e está sendo agora submettido aos representantes dos paizes da União Internacional para sua approvação.

Ainda não estão concluidos um numero de manuaes importantes que a Secretaria tem tido em via de preparação durante o anno proximo passado, devido ao facto de que a Secretaria não tem podido obter os dados precisos.

Está-se publicando agora o vigesimo-primeiro volume do BOLETIM MENSAL. Publica-se mensalmente uma edição de 10,500 exemplares, dos quaes, 10,200 exemplares são enviados para os diversos paizes da União Internacional.

BIBLIOTHECA.

Acredita-se que a Bibliotheca de Colombo é a mais importante do seu genero no mundo. É de desejar-se que exemplares de todas as publicações officiaes dos paizes latino-americanos sejam archivados nella. De tempo a tempo serão dirigidas aos Governos, por via diplomatica, communicações chamando-lhes a attenção para aquellas publicações que faltam á Bibliotheca, alim de que as suppram, de conformidade com a resolução da Conferencia Pan-Americana de Mexico, de 1901-1902.

A seguinte relação mostra o augmento que tem havido a Bibliotheca desde a data do meu ultimo relatório (1º de Dezembro de 1904):

Numero dos livros e folhetos na Bibliotheca em data do ultimo relatório.....	11,983
Addições durante o anno por doação e permuta:	
Volumes.....	624
Folhetos.....	274
	898
Addições durante o anno por compra:	
Volumes.....	137
Folhetos.....	41
	178
Total das addições.....	1,076
Numero dos livros e folhetos que estão hoje na Bibliotheca.....	13,059
Numero de mappas na Bibliotheca em data do ultimo relatório.....	430
Numero de mappas adicionados desde o ultimo relatório.....	35
Numero total dos mappas que estão hoje na Bibliotheca.....	465
Numero de atlas na Bibliotheca em data do ultimo relatório.....	30
Numero de atlas adicionados durante o anno.....	4
Numero total dos atlas que estão hoje na Bibliotheca.....	34
Numero de volumes encadernados desde o ultimo relatório.....	301
Numero de cartões adicionados ao catalogo geral:	
Cartões referentes a livros e mappas.....	2,714
Cartões referentes a periodicos.....	2,073
Total.....	4,787

O numero de publicações officiaes recebidas desde a data do ultimo relatório, é o seguinte.

	Volumes.	Folhetos.	Total.
Republica Argentina.....	16	6	22
Bolivia.....	19	11	30
Brazil.....	37	16	53
Chile.....	163	43	206
Colombia.....	3	4	7
Costa Rica.....	13	2	15
Cuba.....	19	20	39
Republica Dominicana.....	1	3	4
Equador.....	15	9	24
Guatemala.....	5		5
Haiti.....	2		2
Honduras.....	5	5	10
Mexico.....	33	10	43
Nicaragua.....	1	4	5
Panama.....		1	1
Paraguay.....	4	4	8
Peru.....	59	24	83
Salvador.....	2	5	7
Estados Unidos.....	126	95	221
Uruguay.....	9	2	11
Venezuela.....	25	17	42

Destes volumes e folhetos 192 são em duplicata.

Uma colleção de obras historicas, descriptivas e legislativas sobre Cuba foi emprestada á Bibliotheca pelo Sr. Dr. José I. RODRIGUEZ. Essa colleção consiste de 128 volumes e será augmentada de tempo em tempo.

NOVO MEMBRO DA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

No dia 1º de Julho de 1905, a Republica de Panamá se adheriu como membro da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas. A União Internacional compõe-se hoje de vinte e nuaa Republicas.

SEGUNDO CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

A Segunda Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional realizou-se na cidade de Washington, nos dias 9 até 14 de Outubro de 1905, sob os auspícios do Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, de conformidade com as resoluções adoptadas pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana que teve lugar na cidade de Mexico em 1902. Onze Republicas da União Internacional fizeram-se representar por dez e nove delegados nesta Conferencia, a saber: Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Equador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, a Republica Dominicana, Venezuela e os Estados Unidos.

Os resultados mais importantes da Conferencia foram a adopção pelas Republicas nella representadas da Nova Pharmacopea dos Estados Unidos, e a celebração de nua Convenção ad referendum estabelecendo o regulamento que deve ser observado pelos Estados signatarios da Convenção para impedir a apparencia ou a extensão, em seus territorios, da peste, cholera e febre amarella.

Esta Convenção foi entregue officialmente á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, e por esta transmittida ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, para ser depois remettida aos diferentes Governos signatarios.

A Conferencia levantou suas sessões no dia 14 de Outubro de 1905, para rennir-se na Cidade de Mexico em Dezembro de 1907.

EXPOSIÇÃO COMMEMORATIVA DO CENTENARIO DOS DESCOBRIMENTOS DE LEWIS E CLARK.

Assim como a Secretaria fez-se representar na Exposição Universal de Chicago em 1893, na Exposição Trans-Mississippiana e Internacional de Omaha em 1898, na Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo em 1901, na Exposição Interestadual e das Antilhas de Charleston em 1902, e na Exposição de St. Louis em 1904, tambem fez-se representar na Exposição de Portland commemorativa do descobrimento de Oregon por Lewis e Clark, de 15 de Maio a 15 de Outubro de 1905. Os objectos exhibidos comprehendiam os expostos na Exposição de St. Louis. A exhibição attendeu consideravel attenção na costa do Pacifico, e foi o meio de fazer conhecer os trabalhos da Secretaria naquella parte dos Estados Unidos.

Tenho a honra de ser, Senhores, vosso obediente servidor,

WILLIAMS C. FOX, *Director.*

TERCEIRA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

Na reunião mensal ordinaria do Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que teve lugar no Salão Diplomatico do Departamento de Estado, em 6 de Dezembro de 1905, Sua Excellencia Sr. JOAQUIM NABUCCO, Embaixador do Brazil, em nome do seu Governo, convidou as Republicas de America para uma Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, que deve realizar-se na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, em 21 de Julho de 1906. Este convite foi accedido por unanimidade.

Os representantes dos differentes paizes que estiveram presentes á esta reunião foram os seguintes: O Honrado Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, Presidente; Sua Excellencia o Embaixador do Brazil; Sua Excellencia o Embaixador do Mexico; os Ministros de Haiti, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Chile, Cuba, Bolivia, Guatemala, Republica Argentina e Colombia; os encarregados de negocios de Venezuela e Uruguay, e o Advogado da Legação do Paraguay. A Republica de Equador foi representada pelo Ministro de Costa Rica.

Em cumprimento das resoluções adoptadas nesta reunião, o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos nomeou as seguintes commissões:

(1) A commissão incumbida da preparação do programma da Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana compor-se-ha dos representantes diplomaticos dos seguintes paizes: Republica Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile e Mexico.

(2) Commissão para a preparação do regulamento preliminar da Conferencia: Os representantes diplomaticos da Bolivia, Colombia, Equador, Haiti, Nicaragua e Peru.

(3) A commissão para prepara e submeter á conferencia em sua proxima reunião, o projecto de reorganização da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas como uma instituição de caracter permanente, será constituída pelos representantes diplomaticos dos seguintes paizes: Guatemala, Panamá, Uruguay e Venezuela.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

EMBARQUES DE LÃ, 1900-1905.

Os seguintes dados estatísticos mostrando os embarques de lã Argentina com os seus paizes de destino, realizados no quinquennio de 1900-1905, foram extrahidos da "Review of the River Plate" de 6 de Outubro de 1905. Anteriormente ao anno de 1902-3, o peso médio de um fardo de lã foi de 450 a 500 kilos, mas posteriormente áquelle anno o fardo pesa, na média, 400 kilos.

Paizes de destino.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Dunkirk	149,599	183,650	203,570	182,029	187,173
Antuerpia	45,610	36,166	58,322	83,753	89,257
Hamburgo	70,496	65,846	101,362	97,448	79,470
Bremen	60,989	61,878	43,798	2,659	11,814
Genova	2,760	3,048	5,446	4,783	5,000
Reino Unido	30,087	21,336	30,226	28,141	43,895
Estados Unidos	39,649	25,981	25,486	32,173	24,703
Bordeaux	1,518	1,425	1,018	3,128	3,627
Havre	5,750	6,385	8,339	5,536	13,628
Marselha	480	4,698	1,667	2,193	2,112
Barcelona	619	111	8	117	.....
Rotterdam	26	1,219	2	.....	53
Outros paizes	5,923	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	413,465	411,385	479,211	411,960	451,892

ORÇAMENTO DA DESPEZA PARA O EXERCÍCIO DE 1906.

A despesa ordinaria da Republica Argentina para o exercicio de 1906 é fixada em \$24,119,059 em ouro e \$122,589.381 em papel, sendo distribuidos pelos oito Ministerios na forma seguinte:

	Ouro.	Papel.
Ministerio de Negocios Interiores .....	.....	\$19,186,000
Ministerio de Negocios Exteriores e Culto	\$368,221	1,214,200
Ministerio da Fazenda .....	.....	9,606,960

BOLIVIA.

ESTATISTICA FINANCEIRA.

[Da memoria do Ministro da Fazenda da Republica da Bolivia extrahimos os dados seguintes referentes ao anno de 1904.]

Rendas.—As rendas micionaes tem havido um augmento sobre as do anno de 1903. As alfandegas produziram em 1903, 2,720,716.79 bolivianos, e em 1904, 3,769,597.89 bolivianos.

O producto do imposto de importação sobre o alcool foi de 8,144,333 bolivianos em 1904, contra 474,413.38, que era o percebido no anno anterior.

O total do orçamento Nacional está calculado em 7,231,700.

Bancos.—Como uma prova de que uma reacção em sentido favoravel se está manifestando no paiz, e que tal movimento não passa despercebido no estrangeiro, pode citar-se o estabelecimento do Banco de Chile e Alemanha, que principion seus trabalhos no dia 8 de Junho ultimo. Esta instituição, que tem sua sede principal em Berlin, gira com um capital realizado de 2,500,000 marcos, e outro subscripto de 10,000,000 marcos, tendo fundado succursaes em varias cidades de Chile, com exito favoravel.

Como as operações de que se occupa repoisam no credito mais ou menos grande que possa inspirar, sem ter a facultade de emittir bi-

lhetes, seu representante se tem limitado a pedir o reconhecimento da pessoa jurídica como sociedade anonyma, para principiar seus negocios e o Governo tem exigido a constituição de segundo domicilio em Bolivia, mediante um poder expresso.

Outra instituição que em breve será estabelecida sob as mesmas condições que a anterior, é a do Banco Transatlantico, cujo representante tem prometido iniciar seus trabalhos no proximo mez de Outubro, e que seguramente as levará a cabo sem nenhum obstaculo.

Oxalá que a concorrência do capital de novos bancos traga, como é natural, a melhora do typo de juro, que agora é muito elevado, assim como a das demais condições geraes em suas transacções com o publico.

O capital e movimento dos bancos de emissão é como segue:

Bancos.	Capital.	Bilhetes em circulação.	Depositos e obrigações.
Banco Nacional de Bolivia.....	3,000,000	3,858,187.75	3,590,082.74
Banco Argandoña.....	2,500,000	3,242,981.00	2,611,679.79
Banco Industrial.....	1,200,000	1,241,111.60	1,716,622.28
Banco Agrícola.....	500,000	627,873.50	277,866.38

Bancos.	Caixa.	Carteira.	Fundo de reserva.	Fundo de provisão.
Banco Nacional de Bolivia.....	2,232,560.18	8,043,370.33	172,688.14	10,262.80
Banco Argandoña.....	2,778,130.35	5,695,848.05	141,177.11	24,798.55
Banco Industrial.....	1,091,057.26	2,898,732.83	26,101.27	7,280.33
Banco Agrícola.....	317,777.94	1,063,169.20	27,551	53.00

BANCOS HYPOTHECARIOS.

O Credito Hypothecario, com um capital de bolivianos 254,341.52, tendo em circulação bolivianos 3,729,600 em letras hypothecarias.

O Banco Hypothecario Garantidor de Valores, com capital de bolivianos 100,000, tinha no dia 31 de Dezembro ultimo letras em circulação por valor de bolivianos 836,400 e um direito de emissão de bolivianos 344,005.50, tendo havido o lucro de bolivianos 15,420.77.

O Banco Hypothecario Nacional, com o capital de bolivianos 100,000 e letras em circulação por valor de bolivianos 2,055,300, teve um lucro de bolivianos 13,985.56.

A caixa economica Ahorro del Hogar, que estimula um costume pouco enraizado em nossa sociedade, tem seguido desenvolvendo suas operações de conformidade com os seus estatutos, e em escala sempre ascendente. O excellente emprego dos capitales que maneja dá solidez a esta instituição e tem inspirado a confiança necessaria para fomentar a economia, que é a virtude das grandes nações.

As ultimas iniciativas feitas pelo presidente do Conselho de Administração, tendentes a melhorar a situação dos portadores de cedulas, influirã efficaçamente na extensão de seus negocios.

O estado actual desta instituição é o seguinte: Capital realizado, 10,000 bolivianos; cedulas emittidas, 3,606,000 bolivianos; depositos,

77,505.62 bolivianos; fundo de reserva, 14,000 bolivianos; bens de raiz, 198,777.30 bolivianos.

Os lucros dos bancos no primeiro semestre do anno em curso foram os seguintes:

	Bolivianos.
Banco Nacional de Bolivia	129,508.50
Banco Francisco Argandoña	154,973.94
Banco Industrial	116,058.59
Banco Agricola	35,538.74
Credito Hypothecario	19,183.85
Banco Garantidor de Valores	15,473.22
Banco Hypothecario Nacional	16,376.00
Ahorro del Hogar	7,558.39

COMMERCIO EM 1904.

IMPORTAÇÃO.

Alfandegas.	Volumes.	Kilos.	Valor.	
Antofagasta:			<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Primeiro semestre	279,419	9,650,047	4,153,415.84	
Segundo semestre	181,979	6,862,409	4,101,088.81	
Mollendo:				8,254,504.68
Primeiro semestre	208,795	9,142,741	2,328,318.79	
Segundo semestre	289,208	14,749,322	3,176,434.17	
Arica durante o anno				5,504,762.96
Villa Bella durante o anno				1,600,000.00
Puerto Suarez durante o anno				411,329.44
Tarja durante o anno				445,200.00
Tupiza durante o anno				440,300.00
Yumal durante o anno				58,000.00
Yumal durante o anno				173,000.00
Ouro durante o anno				52,500.00
Total				10,000,586.08

A este total deve-se acrescentar mais 25 por cento por embalagem, fretes, seguros, commissões, etc., pois que o total nem sempre consignado se toma das facturas consulares, que não comprehendem ditos gastos, e só indicam o preço de custo em fabrica. Assim teriamos:

Valor das importações segundo:

	Bolivianos.
Facturas consulares	10,000,586.08
Gastos inherentes, um 25 por cento	4,227,390.52
O que dá um total de	21,136,982.60

EXPORTAÇÃO.

Alfandegas.	Kilos.	Valor.	Direttos arrecadados.	
			<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Ouro	11,968,009	9,478,663.12	260,174.11	
Yumal	787,899	623,968.48	17,126.95	
Tupiza	4,442,008	1,142,070.33	31,348.98	
La Paz	694,843	556,316.65	45,106.30	
Repertição arrecadadora de Colquechani	1,091,854	861,746.30	23,735.90	
Repertição arrecadadora de Potosí	5,564,153	4,404,433.17	120,894.65	
Total	21,545,703	17,064,197.05	468,385.89	

Nota.—Os 468,385.89 bolivianos representam 468,385.89 libras de estanho de 60 por cento de lei. O preço médio do estanho "Strada" em 1904 tem sido de £126 17s. 5d. por tonelada de 1,000 kilos. O cambio médio em 1904 tem sido de 20d. por boliviano.

TELEGRAPHOS.

No anno de 1893 o producto dos telegraphos da Bolivia apenas chegou a 10,776, e em 1903 subiu a 68,750, e em 1904 a 82,435, e no presente anno se calcula que excederá de 100,000.

A extensão das linhas telegraphicas em 1893 era de 2,765 kilometros, dos quizes 1,455 kilometros pertenciam ao Governo. Em 1905, existem 4,678 kilometros de telegraphos, dos quizes 3,380 kilometros pertencem ao Governo.

CHILE.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM SETEMBRO E NOS PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1904 E 1905.

Segundo os dados estatísticos publicados no "Chilian Times" de 11 de Outubro de 1905, as rendas arrecadadas pelas alfândegas do Chile no mez de Setembro de 1905, foram na importância de \$7,976,834, correspondendo \$5,443,039 nos direitos de exportação e \$2,533,785 aos direitos de importação.

As cifras para egual mez de 1904 foram: Exportação, \$4,157,382; importação, \$2,048,395, ou seja o total de \$6,205,777, o que mostra um augmento a favor do de Setembro de 1905, de \$1,771,057.

As rendas arrecadadas durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1905 importaram em \$61,384,576, o que mostra um augmento de \$5,091,273 sobre as do mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

ESTADISTICA DO COMMERCIO PARA 1904.

A estatística do commercio da Republica do Chile para o anno de 1904, que foi ultimamente publicada, mostra que a importação foi por valor de \$157,152,080, e a exportação por valor de \$215,997,784, contra \$142,470,569 e \$194,279,672, respectivamente, no anno de 1903. Tanto na importação como na exportação, a Grã Bretanha tem a primazia, seguindo-lhe a Alemanha e os Estados Unidos.

Os quadros em seguida mostram a importação por paizes de origem e a exportação por paizes de destino:

Paizes de origem.	Importação.	Paizes de destino.	Exportação.
Grã Bretanha	\$57,345,488	Grã Bretanha	\$70,546,067
Allemanha	42,456,638	Allemanha	62,632,962
Estados Unidos	13,997,927	Estados Unidos	30,715,130
Francia	10,929,907	Francia	28,823,135
Peru	6,698,029	Hollanda	6,975,135
Republica Argentina	5,969,965	Italia	4,290,855
Italia	4,736,265	Peru	3,836,730
Belgica	3,343,069	Belgica	3,294,730
Brazil	1,563,171	Bolivia	1,115,665
Espanha	1,127,419		

Com relação ao movimento da navegação, diz-se que entraram nos portos da Republica durante o anno de 1904, navios a vela arqueando 16,012,879 toneladas, e navios a vapor, lotando 1,710,259 toneladas, contra 11,392,874 toneladas e 1,625,561 toneladas, respectivamente, no anno anterior. Saíram navios a vela com um total de 15,641,453 toneladas, e navios a vapor perfuzendo 1,729,319 toneladas, contra 11,313,260 toneladas e 1,607,253 toneladas, respectivamente, no anno anterior. A maior parte destes navios levavam a bandeira ingleza.

DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO DO ASSUCAR.

No dia 31 de Agosto ultimo foi approvedo pelo Congresso da Republica do Chile o projecto de lei que altera os direitos sobre a entrada do assucar no Chile. O texto desse acto legislativo é o seguinte:

“Artigo 1°. O assucar granulado de primeiro producto ou mascavado, humido ou secco, pagará de entrada, na vigencia desta lei, um augmento de direitos de 20 centavos por quintal metrico em cada anno, até atingir a 7 pesos com 60 centavos, direitos que continuarão pagando ao successivo. Egnal augmento e na mesma proporção pagarão os demais assucres impuros.

“Art. 2°. O Estado pagará, de 1 de Janeiro de 1915 em diante, ás fabricas nacionais de assucar de beterraba, o premio de 80 centavos por cada 100 kilos de beterraba succharina por ellas elaborados. Esse premio não será abouado si, decorridos quatro annos da data da sua vigencia, não se tiver estabelecido nenhuma fabrica além da que actualmente existe em Parral.

“Art. 3°. O Presidente da Republica regulará a execução desta lei e nomeará inspectores para verificação da contabilidade das fabricas de assucar de beterraba.”

REPUBLICA DA COLOMBIA.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DA VIAÇÃO FERREA.

A “Gaceta Oficial” de 14 de Agosto de 1905, publica o texto de um contracto celebrado entre o Governo da Colombia e uma companhia ingleza para a construcção de um caminho de ferro ligando o porto de Girardot no Alto Magdalena, ao de Honda na parte baixa deste rio. Pelos termos do contracto esta linha deve ser aberta ao trafego dentro do periodo de cinco annos contados da data do inicio dos trabalhos de construcção, podendo este prazo ser prorogado um anno, si no fim deste ficarem construidos o minimum de 50 kilometros de via. A companhia receberá do Governo uma subvenção de 9,900 onro, pagaveis em apolices, por cada kilometro construido.

A rede de viação que põe a capital da Republica em communicação com a costa comprehende as seguintes linhas:

1. A Colombian National Railway (propriedade de uma companhia Inglesa), ligando a capital no porto de Girardot no Alto Magdalena, cujos trabalhos proseguem satisfactoriamente.

2. A Colombian Western National Railway (Inglesa), ligando os portos de Girardot e Honda no rio Magdalena.

3. A La Dorada Railway (Inglesa), ligando os portos fluviales de Honda e La Dorada, que tem sido em funcionamento por muitos annos.

4. A concessão feita ao Sr. J. T. Ford (cidadão norte-americano) para uma estrada de ferro entre La Dorada e um ponto abaixo de Garare no rio Magdalena.

Deste ponto até Calamar, o ponto terminal da Cartegena-Magdalena Railway que é distante 125 leguas, ou até Barranquilla que é o ponto terminal da Barranquilla Railway, sendo distante 147 leguas, a communicação é feita por navegação fluvial.

CULTURA DO ALGODÃO.

Uma carta publicada no "Nuevo Tiempo" de Bogatá, contem as observações do auctor relativas á cultura do algodão na Republica da Colombia.

Depois de dar o escriptor as particularidades do solo, temperatura, plantação, poda, molestias da planta, etc., faz o seguinte calculo das despezas de produção e rendimento: As despezas com a preparação do terreno, plantação das sementes, irrigação e amanhos até a epoca da colheita, regulam, na média, \$9.74. A apanha do algodão é feita por mulheres que recebem 5 centavos por cada arroba apanhada. Cada mulher colhe de 3 a 4 arrobas de algodão por dia. Cada 100 libras de algodão que se colhem contêm, na média, 60 por cento de capsulas e 40 por cento de fibras. Em alguns casos a proporção da fibra attinge á cifra de 55 por cento. O preço que se obtem pelo algodão com capsula varia entre 97 centavos e \$1.46 por arroba. A area das maiores plantações de algodão não excede de 17 milhas quadradas. O salario maximo pago, inclusivê alimento, é de 16 centavos por dia.

Os districtos da Colombia que se consideram os mais appropriados ao cultivo do algodão são os seguintes: A bacia do Rio Magdalena, a península Goajira, a planicie de Valledupar até Paso, o Departamento de Bolivar desde San Juan Neponuceno até Curozal e a região das planicies, o Departamento de Antioquia, todo o valle do Cauca, e a região melhor de todas, o Departamento do Tolim, cujas terras apparentemente esteris se prestariam facilmente á irrigação. As regiões do Fusagasuga e Leiba, assim como o valle do Cucuta, possuem terrenos especialmente adaptados á cultura do algodão.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 1726 é extrahido da relação compulada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de outubro de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os dez mezes findos em outubro de 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos, no Ministerio da Fazenda 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 Outubro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Dezembro.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE.

No dia 5 de Dezembro de 1905, o Presidente ROOSEVELT enviou ao Congresso dos Estados Unidos a mensagem de costume, da qual extrahimos os seguintes paragraphos de interesse aos paizes latino-americanos.

"RECEITAS.

"Ha mais necessidade da estabilidade que de uma tentativa para conseguir a perfeição ideal nos methodos de obter rendas; e o abalo que certamente causaria ao mundo commercial e industrial qualquer mudança que se fizesse nestes methodos, torna inconveniente tal mudança, salvo por motivos poderosos. Não é possivel prescrever uma norma geral pela qual se possa determinar o momento em que as razões a favor dessa mudança sobrepujem as contra. Muito tem que depender não só das necessidades, mas dos desejos do povo, considerado em seu conjunto, pois as necessidades e os desejos não são necessariamente identicos. Certamente, não se pode fazer mudanças em lihas que sejam beneficas á uma região ou a um Estado somente. É preciso que os cidadãos dos differentes Estados, por seus representantes no Congresso, estejam accordes em que a mudança é necessaria e desejavel no interesse do povo em geral; e então deve fazer-se um esforço sincero, intelligente e disinteressado para effectual-a de forma tal que reuna, em quanto for possivel, o maximo de beneficio para o povo em geral e o minimo de desprezo inevitavel dos interesses especiaes de determinadas localidades e classes.

“Mas em tempo de paz as rendas publicas, tomando a média de uma serie de annos, devem ser egues ás despezas, ou, do contrario, é necessario augmental-as. O anno passado honve um deficit. A menos que nossas despezas possam manter-se dentro dos limites das rendas, será necessario modificar as leis relativas a ditas rendas. Todavia é demasiado cedo para indicar a forma em que a dita modificação deva ser feita, porque ainda é demasiado cedo para dizer si ha ou não necessidade della. Deve-se ter em consideração si não é conveniente que as leis de tarifa prescrevam a applicação, em contra ou a favor de qualquer outra nação, de um maximo ou um minimo de direitos aduaneiros estabelecidos pelo Congresso, afim de obter assim certa reciprocidade entre outras nações e nos mesmos. Tendo em vista considerações de politica ainda mais importantes que as de um caracter puramente economico, a meu juizo seria conveniente esforçar-nos por desenvolver relações commerciaes mais estreitas com os outros povos deste continente. Me é grato poder annunciar-vos que a Russia na actualidade nos trata sobre a base de nação mais favorecida.

“ECONOMIA NAS DESPEZAS.

“Recommendo encarecidamente ao Congresso a necessidade da economia e com este fim que se observe a maior vigilancia na votação de creditos. Por exemplo, vos chamo a attenção para um ou dous assumptos especiaes. Devem ser abolidos todos os cargos publicos que não sejam absolutamente necessarios. O commissario da Repartição Geral de Terras Publicas recommenda a abolição das Recebedorias de Fundos Publicos nas repartições de terras publicas dos Estados Unidos. Essa abolição importaria uma economia de cerca de um quarto de milhão de dollars por anno. A medida que os negocios da nação augmentam é inevitavel que de tempo a tempo haja um augmento legitimo no numero dos empregados publicos, e este facto fuz que resulte muito importante que, quando os empregos se tornam desnecessarios se supprimam. Nos impressos do Governo tambem pode fazer-se uma grande economia de fundos publicos. Existe uma tendencia constantemente crescente de publicar uma grande quantidade de informações que não tem importancia. Talvez não seja exaggerado dizer que se publicam muitos milhares de volumes que ninguem lê e de que não ha a menor necessidade.

“Entretanto, ao fallar de economia, de nenhuma maneira deva entender-se que advogo pela falsa economia que no fim é a peor das extravagancias. Por exemplo, reduzir a Marinha seria commetter um crime contra a nação. Deixar de proseguir activamente os trabalhos do Canal de Panamá seria egualmente uma tolice.

"A MOEDA CORRENTE.

"Na minha mensagem de 2 de Dezembro de 1902, ao Congresso, disse:

"Os typos de juros constituem um factor poderoso dos negocios, e affin de que esses typos possam egualar-se de maneira que satisfaçam ás varias necessidades das estações e de localidades muito separadas entre si, e para impedir a escassez de dinheiro que prejudica seriamente os negocios legitimos, é necessario que haja um elemento de elasticidade em nosso systema monetario. Os bancos são os servidores naturais do commercio, e sobre elles deve pôr-se, em quanto fôr possível, a responsabilidade de proporcionar e manter uma circulação adequada ás necessidades das nossas diversas industrias e do nosso commercio interior e exterior; e a emissão desta moeda deve ser regulada de modo tal que sempre haja em circulação uma quantidade sufficiente para satisfazer as necessidades commerciaes e industriaes do paiz."

"Toda consideração de prudencia exige a addição do elemento de elasticidade ao nosso systema monetario. O mal não consiste em um volume inadequado de dinheiro, e sim na rigidez desse volume, que não responde como deveria, ás necessidades variaveis de localidades e estações. Deve-se evitar a emissão excessiva de papel-moeda, mas deve-se adoptar alguma medida que dê em resultado um volume maior de dinheiro durante os mezes de outonno e de inverno do que em ontras estações menos activas do anno, de modo que a quantidade de moeda em circulação contraia-se impedindo a especulação e augmente-se quando os negocios legitimos o exijam. Na actualidade o Departamento do Thesouro vê-se obrigado a intervallos que se repetem com irregularidade, em bem do mundo commercial e industrial, isto é, em bem do povo americano, a tomar providencias para evitar as crises financeiras, as quaes devem ser subministradas pelo Congresso.

"A CONFERENCIA DA HAYA.

"A primeira Conferencia das nações que teve logar na Haya em 1899, não podendo discentir todas ns mterins subuettidas a sua consideração, recommendaron que em datu não longe se convocasse outra Conferencia que deveria tomar em consideração um numero de assumptos importantes. Estes assumptos eram os seguintes: (1) Os direitos e os deveres dos Estados neutros; (2) a limitação das forças armadas de terra e mar e dos orçamentos militares; (3) o emprego de novos modelos e calibres de embiões para o exercito e a armada; (4) a inviolabilidade da propriedade particular nos mares em tempos de guerra; (5) o honbardenmento de portos, cidades e povoações por forças mynos. No mez de Outubro de 1904, na pedido da União Inter-

parlamentaria que, em uma Conferencia celebrada nos Estados Unidos e á qual concorreram legisladores de quinze nações, tinha manifestado repetidas vezes seu desejo de uma segunda Conferencia das nações, expedi convites a todas as potencias signatarias da convenção da Haya, para que enviassem delegados á dita Conferencia e indiquei que se celebrasse outra vez na Haya. Em seu officio de 16 de Dezembro de 1904, o Governo dos Estados Unidos communicou aos representantes dos Governos estrangeiros sua creença de que a dita Conferencia devia realizarse de accordo com as disposições do actual Tratado da Haya.

“De todas as potencias foram recebidas cartas acceitando o convite, sendo em alguns casos a accettazione acompanhada da condição de que esperassemos até o fim da guerra que então existia entre Russia e o Japão. Immediatamente depois do tratado de paz que terminou felizmente esta guerra, o Imperador da Russia, em uma nota que foi entregue ao Presidente no dia 13 de Setembro pelo Embaixador ROSEX, tomou a iniciativa em recommendar que se convocasse agora a dita Conferencia. O Governo dos Estados Unidos em resposta expressou sua cordial acquiescencia e disse que tomaria parte na nova Conferencia e se esforçaria por conseguir seus fins. Supponho que todos os Governos civilizados hão de apoiar este movimento e que a Conferencia é hoje um facto assegurado. Este Governo fará tudo que esteja em seu poder para obter o exito da dita Conferencia com o fim de que se faça um progresso substancial na causa da paz, a justiça e a boa vontade internacionaes.

“Com este respeito convem fazer algumas observações quanto á attitude geral deste Governo para com a paz. Mais e mais a guerra está-se considerando como de por si uma cousa lamentavel e má. Uma guerra injustificavel e inutil, ou uma guerra de simples aggressão—em uma palavra, qualquer guerra que se comece e prosiga sem escrúpulos deve ser condemnada como um crime especialmente atroz contra toda a humanidade. Nada, porém, podemos fazer que seja de um valor permanente em prol da paz, a menos que sempre tenhamos presente o elemento ethico que jaz no fundo do problema. O que nós propomos obter são os fins da justiça. A paz é normalmente a companhia inseparavel da justiça mas quando a paz e a justiça se põem em conflicto, então um povo grande e honesto não pode, nem por um instante, hesitar em seguir o caminho que conduz para a justiça, ainda quando esse caminho nos conduza tambem para a guerra.

“Ha alguns que advogam pela paz a qualquer preço; ha outros que, segunndo uma analogia falsa, pensam que por não ser mais necessario nos paizes civilizados que os individuos defendam seus direitos com mão forte, é, portanto, desnecessario que as nações estejam promptas para defender seus direitos. Estas pessoas causariam um danno irreparavel á qualquer nação que adoptasse seus principios, e mesmo assim prejudicam seriamente a causa pela qual advogam, fazendo com

que appareça absurda aos olhos dos homens sensatos e patrioticos. Não pode haver um peor inimigo da humanidade em geral, e de seu proprio paiz em particular, que o demagogo da guerra, o homem que por mera tolice, ou no interesse de seus proprios fins, ataca continuamente e offende outras nações, que se esforça para incitar seus cidadãos contra os estrangeiros com pretextos insufficientes, que incita e inflamma uma vaidade nacional perversa e aggressiva e que ás vezes injustificadamente provoca um conflicto entre seu paiz e alguma outra nação.

“Mas ha demagogos da paz assim como os ha da guerra, e em um movimento como este em prol da Conferencia da Haya é importante não deixar-se guiar por um, nem por outro grupo de extremistas. Sempre que seja possivel a uma nação ou a um individuo trabalhar em prol da verdadeira paz, falla sem duvida ao seu dever si não o faz: mas si a guerra é necessaria e justa, então o homem ou a nação que fuja della perde todo direito a ser respeitado por si mesmo. Pouca sympathia nos inspira o sentimentalista que teme menos a oppressão que os soffrimentos phisicos, que prefere uma paz vergonhosa ao trabalho penoso que ás vezes é infelizmente necessario afim de obter uma paz justa. Até agora só existe uma analogia parcial e imperfeita entre o direito internacional e o direito de cada nação, porque no primeiro não é sancionado o emprego da força na sua execução, enquanto o é no segundo. A lei protege os direitos do cidadão particular porque a lei descança em ultimo termo sobre a força que se exerce por meio das formas legais.

“Um homem não tem de defender seus direitos com sua propria mão, porque pode appellar á policia, á guarda civil, á milicia do Estado, e em certos casos extremos ao exercito, para que o defendam. Não ha, porem, tal sanção de força no direito internacional. Na actualidade seria a maior calamidade si os povos livres, cultos, independentes e desejosos da paz, desarmassem, deixando que os povos barbaros e despoticos permanecessem armados. Enquanto o mundo permanença desorganizado como o está na actualidade, os exercitos e as armadas dos povos que, em geral, advogam pela justiça, offerecem não só a maior, senão a unica garantia possivel de uma paz justa. Por exemplo, si os Estados Unidos sós ou em companhia unicamente com as outras nações que, consideradas em seu conjuncto, tendem a proceder justamente, se desarmassem, poderíamos algumas vezes evitar o derramamento de sangue, mas deixaríamos de exercer influencia para obter a paz da justiça—a verdadeira paz pela qual os homens respeitadores da lei e de elevados motivos têm ás vezes de luctar com boa vontade. No estado actual do mundo, a unica nação que está preparada para a paz é a que sabe luctar e que não recuará si alguma vez as circumstancias chegarem a ser taes que a guerra for necessaria em nome da mais alta moralidade.

“Tudo isto é necessario dizer para que não se entenda mal a attitude dos Estados Unidos, e para que os esforços que se fazem para fazer approximar-se o dia da paz da justiça entre as nações, não estejam estorvados pela tolice, que, ao esfôrçar-se por realizar o impossivel, faria que ficasse infructifera qualquer tentativa para conseguir o pratico. Mas si bem que reconheçamos claramente todo o que fica exposto, segue sendo nosso dever evidente lutar por todos os meios possiveis afim de que se approxime o dia em que a espada deixe de ser o arbitro entre as nações. Na actualidade o pratico é tratar de reduzir tanto quanto fôr possivel o numero dos casos em que a espada ha de ser o arbitro, e de offerecer, pelo menos a todas as potencias civilizadas, um substituto da guerra que possa utilizar-se pelo menos em um numero consideravel de casos.

Muito pode fazer-se neste sentido por meio de outra Conferencia da Haya, e solicito encarecidamente que esta nação faça todo o que esteja em seu poder para estimular este proposito, e fazer que as decisões da Conferencia da Haya se tornem effectivas. Desejo sinceramente que a Conferencia possa idear um plano para fazer que a arbitragem entre as nações venha a ser o modo acostumado de resolver as questões internacionaes em todos os casos, excepto em alguns dê caracter especial, devendo estes ser tão claramente definidos e tão estritamente limitados como o permita o actual estado de desenvolvimento governamental e social do mundo. Si for possivel, deveria haver um tratado de arbitramento geral celebrado entre todas as nações representadas na Conferencia. Os direitos e a propriedade de Estados Neutros devem ser respeitados no mar como o são na terra. Tambem deveria haver um convenio internacional com este fim, e um outro semelhante que definisse o contrabando de guerra.

“Durante o ultimo seculo houve uma diminuição sensivel no numero de guerras entre as nações civilizadas. As relações internacionaes tem-se feito mais estreitas, e a criação do Tribunal da Haya não só constitue um symptoma desta estreiteza crescente de relações, mas tambem um meio pelo qual pode estimular-se o augmento dellas. Nosso proposito deve ser de tempo a tempo tomar os passos que possamos, para crear uma organização das nações civilizadas, porque, á medida que o mundo vai tornando-se mais civilizado, menor ha de ser a necessidade de armadas e exercitos. Não é possivel obter immediatamente o desarmamento, porque seria primeiro necessario determinar quaes são os povos que, em geral, constituem uma ameaça ao resto da humanidade, e providenciar para que o desarmamento não se converta em um movimento que em realidade viria a ser principalmente benéfico a estes povos inconvenientes; mas pode ser possivel exercer certa repressão sobre a tendencia de augmentar indefinidamente os orçamentos para gastos militares. Por certo o dito esforço só poderia ter exito si não se pretendia fazer demasiado, e si se apprehendesse con-

um espirito de prudencia que se afaste, quanto possivel, de uma pseudo-philanthropia meramente hysterica. Vale a pena mencionar que desde o fim da insurreiçao das Philippinas, esta nação tem mostrado praticamente sua fê na politica do desarmamento, reduzindo em uma terça parte seu pequeno exercito. O desarmamento, porém, jamás pode ser de importancia; ha mais necessidade de livrar-se das causas da guerra que dos instrumentos de guerra.

“Tenho tratado largamente dos perigos que devem ser evitados, afastando-se de um mero sentimentalismo, porque desejo tão sinceramente a paz; porque abrigo um desejo verdadeiro e vivo de que esta Segunda Conferencia da Haya venha a ser um grande passo para a obtenção da paz da justiça em todo o mundo. Não ha nenhum assumpto mais digno da attenção de um estadista que o estabelecimento de um methodo mais seguro que o que na actualidade existe de obter que se faça justiça entre as nações, assim para proteger as nações pequenas como para impedir a guerra entre as nações grandes. Com este fim devemos esforçar-nos não só para evitar o derramamento de sangue, mas sobretudo para reforçar eficazmente as forças do direito. A regra aurea deveria ser—e á medida que a moralidade do mundo se augmenta ha de ser—a norma de conducta, assim entre as nações como entre os individuos; mas pela regra aurea não se deve entender que prohibe o exercicio da força da policia. Esta poderosa e livre Republica sempre deve tratar os outros Estados, sejam estes grandes ou pequenos, sobre a base de honra elevada, respeitando seus direitos com tanto zelo como protege seus proprios.

“A DOUTRINA DE MONROE.

“A Doutrina de Monroe tal como tem sido desenvolvida e está sendo gradualmente desenvolvida por esta nação e accêita por outras nações, é um dos meios mais efficazes para conservar a paz. Nenhuma outra politica podia ter sido tão efficaz para estimular a paz no hemispherio occidental e para offerecer a cada nação deste hemispherio a opportunidade de desenvolver-se do modo que lhe mais conven. Si houvessemos recusado applicar a Doutrina de Monroe ás diferentes condições em cada caso, estaria hoje sem valor, não poderia satisfazer nenhuma das necessidades do momento, e em verdade é provavel que a estas horas teria cahido em completo esquecimento. Essa doutrina é util dentro do paiz e está fazendo-se reconhecer no estrangeiro porque temos adoptado sua applicação de maneira que responda ás crescentes e variaveis necessidades deste hemispherio. Quando annunciamos uma politica, como a Doutrina de Monroe, accêitamos as consequencias dessa politica, e estas consequencias alteram-se de tempo a tempo. Não se pode reclamar um direito e, todavia, procurar evitar a responsabilidade consequente ao seu exercicio. Não sómente nós, mas todas

as Republicas americanas que recebem beneficios pela existencia dessa doutrina, tem de reconhecer as obrigações que cada nação tem respeito dos povos estrangeiros, não menos que seu dever de salvar guardar seus proprios direitos.

“É tão evidente que nossos direitos e interesses estão tão profundamente compromettidos na manutenção da Doutrina de Monroe que apenas necessita de argumentos para demonstral-o. Isto é especialmente a verdade em vista da construcção do Canal de Panamá. Como uma mera questão de defesa propria temos que exercer uma estricte vigilancia sobre as entradas a este canal, o que significa que devemos cuidar de nossos interesses no Mar Caribbeano.

“Ha certos pontos essenciaes acerca da Doutrina de Monroe que jamais devem esquecer-se. Em primeiro lugar, como nação, devemos fazer conhecer claramente que não temos a intenção de consideral-a, de nenhuma forma, como um pretexto para estender nosso territorio, á custa das Republicas situadas ao sul de nós. Devemos reconhecer o facto de que em alguns paizes da America do Sul se temia que nós interpretassemos a Doutrina de Monroe de uma maneira que fosse prejudicial a seus interesses, e devemos tratar de convencer todas as demais nações deste continente, de uma vez para sempre, de que os governos justos e ordeiros não têm nada que temer de nós. Ha certas Republicas situadas ao sul de nós que já tem alcançado tal gráo de estabilidade, ordem e prosperidade, que ellas mesmas, ainda que apenas tenham consciencia disto, se contam entre os garantes desta doutrina.

“Hoje nós tratamos estas Republicas não só sobre uma base de completa egualdade, mas em um espirito de franca e respeitosa amizade que esperamos seja mutuo. Si todas as Republicas situadas ao sul de nós progredirão como têm progredido aquellas a que acabo de alludir, toda necessidade de que nós sejamos os campeões especiaes dessa doutrina desaparecerá, porque nenhuma Republica americana estavel e crescente deseja ver uma grande potencia militar não americana adquirir territorio em sua vizinhança. O que este paiz deseja é que as demais Republicas deste continente sejam felizes e prosperas, e não podem ser felizes e prosperas, a menos que mantenham a ordem dentro de seus respectivos limites e cumpram devidamente suas obrigações para com os estrangeiros. Deve reconhecer-se que os Estados Unidos jamás farão uso da Doutrina de Monroe como um pretexto para fazer uma aggressão territorial. Desejamos estar em paz com todo o mundo, mas desejamos estal-o sobretudo com os demais povos do continente americano.

“Ha, porém, limites ás injustiças que as nações que respeitem a si mesmas podem supportar. É sempre possivel que os actos injustos para com uma nação ou para com os cidadãos dessa nação, em qualquer paiz que seja incapaz de manter a ordem entre seu proprio povo, que não possa conseguir que os estrangeiros lhe façam justiça e que não

esteja disposto a fazer justiça aos estrangeiros que o tratem bem, podem dar em resultado que tenhamos de tomar providencias para proteger nossos direitos; mas essas providencias não serão tomadas com o fim de fazer uma aggressão territorial, e quando se tomam, só será com summa reluctancia e depois que se tornou evidente que se têm esgotado todos os demais recursos.

“Ademais, devemos fazer evidente que não permittiremos que qualquer nação deste continente use a Doutrina de Monroe como um escudo para proteger-se das consequencias de seus proprios máos feitos contra nações estrangeiras. Si uma Republica situada ao sul de nós commette uma offensa contra uma nação estrangeira, ou contra um cidadão dessa nação, então a Doutrina de Monroe não nos força a intervir para impedir o castigo da offensa, excepto para cuidar de que o castigo não assuma de maneira alguma a forma de uma occupação territorial. O caso é mais difficil quando se refere a uma obrigação contrahida por virtude de um contracto. Nosso Governo sempre tem recusado fazer cumprir taes obrigações a favor de seus cidadãos por meio da força armada. É muito de desejar que todos os Governos estrangeiros opinassem o mesmo acerca deste ponto. Mas não opinam assim, e, por consequencia, estamos expostos em qualquer tempo a encontrar-nos face a face com alternativas desagradaveis. Por um lado, este paiz certamente não teria recurso á guerra para impedir que um Governo estrangeiro cobre uma divida justa, e, por outro lado, é muito inconveniente permittir que qualquer potencia estrangeira tome posse—mesmo temporariamente—das alfandegas de uma Republica Americana para exigir o pagamento de suas obrigações; porque tal occupação temporaria poderia converter-se em uma occupação permanente. O unico meio de esenpar destas alternativas pode ser em qualquer momento que nós mesmos temos de esforçar-nos para chegar a algum arranjo em virtude do qual será paga uma obrigação justa. É muito melhor que este paiz tome a iniciativa em fazer semelhante arranjo que permittir que um paiz estrangeiro o tome.

“O fazer assim salva a Republica delinquente do pagamento, sob compulsão, de dividas de natureza impropria, e tambem salva os credores honestos da Republica de ser passados por credores deshonestos e cobiçosos. É necessario que os Estados Unidos assumam semelhante attitude para salvar-nos de um choque com qualquer potencia estrangeira. Por consequente, esta attitude é tanto no interesse da paz como no interesse da justiça. É benéfica ao nosso povo; é benéfica aos povos estrangeiros, e é benéfica, sobretudo, ao povo do paiz interessado.

“Isto me conduz ao que deve ser um dos fins fundamentaes da Doutrina de Monroe. Nós mesmos devemos procurar de boa fé ajudar nossas Republicas irmãs para obterem a paz e a ordem, quando necessitam de dita ajuda. Do mesmo modo que tem havido um desenvolvimento gradual do elemento moral nas relações dos individuos entre

si, assim nós, ainda que lentamente, estamos chegando a reconhecer cada vez mais o dever de sobrelevar nossas cargas entre si, não só como acontece entre individuos, mas tambem como acontece entre nações.

“SANTO DOMINGO.

“Santo Domingo, por seu turno, agora tem appellado á nos para que a ajudemos, e não só todo principio de prudencia, mas todo instincto generoso nos impelle a responder á seu appello. Não importa absolutamente si lhe damos o auxilio que Santo Domingo necessita como um incidente do sabio desenvolvimento da Doutrina de Mouroe, ou porque consideramos o caso de Santo Domingo como inteiramente isolado e que como tal deve tratar-se, e não por razões geraes ou com referencia alguma á Doutrina de Mouroe. O ponto importante é prestar o auxilio que se necessita, e o caso é sem duvida bastante especial para que mereça ser julgado simplesmente pela importancia que em si tem. Durante muitos annos as condições em Santo Domingo têm ido de mal em peor, até que, ha um anno, o povo desta Republica estava ao bordo de dissolução. Felizmente neste momento surgiu um governante em Santo Domingo que, junto com seus collegas, viu os perigos que ameaçavam seu paiz e appellaram á amizade do unico grande e poderoso vizinho que tinha o poder, e segundo elles creiam, tambem o desejo de ajudal-os.

“Havia na occasião imminente perigo de intervenção estrangeira. Os anteriores governantes de Santo Domingo haviam contrahido insensatamente dividas, e, devido a desordens internas, já não podia subministrar meios para pagal-as. A paciencia de seus credores estrangeiros se havia esgotado, e duas nações estrangeiras, pelo menos, estavam a ponto de intervir, e sua intervenção só foi evitada mediante a promessa não official deste Governo de que se esforçaria por ajudar Santo Domingo em sua hora de necessidade. No caso de uma destas nações sómente a iniciação de negociações com este fim por nosso Governo impediu que uma potencia Europea se apoderasse de territorio em Santo Domingo. Algumas das dividas contrahidas eram justas, ao passo que a natureza de outras não fazia obrigatorio nem justo que Santo Domingo as pagasse em sua totalidade. Mas Santo Domingo não podia pagar nenhuma dellas a menos que a seu Governo e povo se asseguasse certo gráo de estabilidade.

Por consequinte, o Departamento Executivo de nosso Governo celebrou um tratado em virtude do qual nós temos de procurar ajudar o povo dominicano a pôr em ordem suas finanças. Este tratado está pendente de approvação pelo Senado. No entanto se tem feito um arranjo temporario que ha de durar até que o Senado tenha tido tempo para resolver acerca do tratado. Em conformidade com este arranjo o Governo Dominicano tem nomendo americanos para occuparem todos os postos importantes no serviço das alfandegas e estes empre-

gados estão cuidando de que se cobrem honradamente as rendas, entregando o quarenta e cinco por cento ao Governo para suas despesas, e pondo o cincoenta e cinco por cento em um depositario seguro para ser distribuido equitativamente entre os varios credores, europeos e americanos, em caso que o tratado fôr approvedo.

“As alfandegas constituem quasi as unicas fontes de renda publica em Santo Domingo, e, em geral, o fim das differentes revoluções tem sido apoderar-se destas alfandegas. O mero facto que os inspectores das alfandegas são norte-americanos, que estão desempenhando seus deveres com efficacia e honradez, e de que o tratado está pendente de approvação do Senado, dá certo poder moral ao Governo de Santo Domingo que até agora não tem tido. Isto tem desanimado por completo todo movimento revolucionario, ao passo que tambem tem produzido um augmento tal nas rendas aduaneiras que o Governo está realmente recebendo mais com o quarenta e cinco por cento lhe entregue, que o que anteriormente recebia da renda total. Isto permite que o pobre e acossado povo de Santo Domingo dé uma vez mais sua attenção á industria e que esteja livre da maldição dos interminaveis disturbios revolucionarios.

“Proporciona a todos os credores de boa fê, assim americanos como europeos, a unica realmente boa opportunidade para obter o que justamente lhes é devido, e em troca proporciona a Santo Domingo a unica opportunidade de defesa contra reclamações que não deve pagar, pois si o tratado fôr approvedo pelo Senado, nós examinaremos minuciosamente todas estas reclamações, já sejam americanas ou estrangeiras, e cuidaremos de que as injustas não sejam pagas. Oppõem-se naturalmente ao tratado os credores deshonestos, assim estrangeiros como americanos, e tambem se oppõem a elle os revolucionarios profissionaes da ilha. Temos razão para crer que alguns credores que não têm a coragem de expor suas reclamações a um exame honesto, estão esforçando-se para promover a sedição na ilha e a opposição ao tratado. No entanto, tenho exercido a autoridade que me confere a resolução conjunta do Congresso para impedir que na ilha se introduzam armas para fins revolucionarios.

“Sob o systema que se tem adoptado, Santo Domingo está desfructando da estabilidade, da ordem e de todos os beneficios da paz; o perigo da intervenção estrangeira tem desaparecido por agora, e enfim ha probabilidades de que os credores receberão o que é justo, e nada mais. Si o arranjo termina pelo fracasso do tratado lhe succederá o chaos, e si o chaos lhe succede, este Governo mais tarde ou mais cedo, pode envolver-se em graves difficuldades com Governos estrangeiros acerca da ilha, ou do contrario pode ver-se obrigado por si mesmo a intervir na ilha de uma maneira desagradavel. De conformidade com o tratado proposto a independencia da ilha ha de ser respeitada escrupulosamente, desaparece o perigo de que se viole a Doutrina de Monroe pela

intervenção de potencias estrangeiras, e a intervenção do nosso Governo resulta minima, de modo que nós só procederemos em conjunção com as autoridades de Santo Domingo para conseguir a devida administração das alfandegas, e obter, por conseguinte, o pagamento das dividas justas e proteger o Governo Dominicano contra as reclamações de dividas injustas.

“O methodo proposto proporcionará ao povo de Santo Domingo a mesma opportunidade para adiantar-se que já temos dado ao povo de Cuba. Seria uma dupla deshonra para nós como nação si deixamos de aproveitar esta opportunidade, porque nós prejudicaríamos, a nós mesmos e causaria um damno incalculavel a Santo Domingo. Toda consideração de sabia politica e, sobretudo, toda consideração de ampla generosidade nós impelle que respondamos á petição de Santo Domingo.

“A MARINHA MERCANTE.

“Para o desenvolvimento do nosso commercio em tempo de paz e para a defesa de nossa bandeira em tempo de guerra, é indispensavel uma grande e prospera marinha mercante. Deveríamos ter navios proprios e marinheiros cidadãos norte-americanos para conduzir nossas mercadorias para mercados neutros, e para reforçar nossa linha de combate. Não pode ser senão um motivo de pena e inquietação para nós que as linhas de communicação com nossas republicas irmãs da America do Sul sejam principalmente estrangeiras. Não é conveniente que os commerciantes e fabricantes norte-americanos tenham de enviar suas mercadorias e sua correspondencia com destino á America do Sul por via da Europa, si desejm obter segnridade e promptidão. Mesmo no Pacifico, onde nossos navios têm tido maior exito que no Atlantico, nossa bandeira está hoje ameaçada como resultado dos subsidios generosos que outros Governos concedem ás suas proprias linhas de vapores. Recommendo á vossa attenta consideração o relatório minucioso sobre o assumpto apresentado pela Commissão da Marinha Mercante.

“A LEI DE PROPRIEDADE INTELLECTUAL.

“Nossa lei de propriedade intellectual necessita de reforma urgente. Sua definição é imperfeita e sua terminologia é confusa e contradictoria. A lei não contem disposições accrea de muitos artigos que, com arranjo aos processos reproductivos modernos, merecem ser protegidos. Impõe penalidades ao dono da propriedade intellectual que não são efficazes para a justa protecção do publico. É difficil de interpretação pelos tribunaes e á Repartição de Propriedade Litteraria é impossivel applical-a de nma maneira satisfactoria ao publico. Têm-se feito frequentes tentativas para melhorar esta lei por meio de emendas, havendo-se approved pelo menos doze projectos de lei com este fim desde que existem os Estatutos Revisados. Parece impossivel aperfeicoal-a mediante uma nova emenda. É indispensavel reformal-a completamente. Na Alle-

manha, Austria e Suecia, assim como em outros paizes estrangeiros tornon-se necessario reformar a lei para que responda ás condições modernas, e na Inglaterra e nas colonias da Australia já se tem apresentado projectos de reforma da lei de propriedade litteraria.

“Esta reforma tem sido recommendada encarecidamente neste paiz, e de teu po a tempo se tem feito propostas ao Congresso para que nomeie uma commissão para estudar o assumpto. Sendo tão grandes os inconvenientes que occasiona a lei actual, a Repartição de propriedade litteraria tem tratado de formular uma lei adequada, e com este fim tem convocado a conferencias varios individuos especial e praticamente interessados na operaçõ da lei de propriedade litteraria; delles tem obtido algumas suggestões respeito das modificações necessarias e tem redactado um projecto de lei que contem as modificações e addições, que depois da devida e completa discussão, lhe pareciun ser razoaveis e seguras. Este projecto de lei será apresentado á consideração do Congresso nesta proxima sessão e merece vossa prompta consideração.

“AS ILHAS PHILIPPINAS.

“Durante o ultimo anno as Ilhas Philippiunas têm-se recuperado lentamente da serie de desastres que, desde a occupação americana, têm diminuido sensivelmente a quantidade de productos agricolas comparada com a produzida durante o regimen hespanhol. A guerra, a febre epizootica, a praga dos gafanhotos, a secca e o cholera tem constituido uma reunião de causas para impedir que volva a prosperidade de que tanto se necessita nestas illas. A mais grave destas calamidades é a destruição pela febre epizootica de mais de um 75 por cento do gado de tiro, porque serão necessarios varios annos de criação para obter um numero sufficiente para as necessidades da agricultura. A commissão tentou supprir o gado que se necessitava, comprando-o nos paizes adjacentes, mas estas experiencias não tiveram exito. A maior parte do gado importado não podia resistir ao clima e os rigores da navegação e morreu de outras molestias que não eram a epizootia.

“As rendas do Governo têm diminuido necessariamente como resultado da crise nos negocios e na agricultura que tem havido nas Ilhas, e o Governo vin-se obrigado a exercer uma grande economia reduzindo seus gastos e saldos, e empregando todos os meios que estavam ao seu alcance para evitar que houvesse um deficit. Adoptou uma lei de impostos de consumo que incidem sobre os charutos, os cigarros e as bebidas espirituosas, abolido-se as antigas contribuições industriaes hespanholas. A applicação desta lei não tem tido a acceitação que se esperava, e não obstaute que o principio em que está baseada esta lei é justo, é possivel que tenha de ser emendada para que fique mais agruavel ao povo. A renda derivada desta lei tem compensado em parte a diminuição occorrida na renda das alfuudegas.

“Tem havido um notavel augmento no numero dos philippinos empregados no serviço civil, e uma diminuição correspondente no numero de norte-americanos empregados neste serviço. A acção do Governo tem-se feito mais efficaç em todos seus departamentos mediante a eliminação de todo emprego inconveniente e a promoção dos servidores publicos que o merecem.

“Continuam construindo-se obras de melhoramento nos portos, estradas de rodagem e pontes, ainda que a diminuição da renda publica prohibe a applicação de verbas de importancia para estes fins. De conformidade com a recente lei do Congresso, o Governo está chamando propostas para a construcção e exploração, por companhias particulares, de 1,000 milhas de vias ferreas. Já se tem effectuado a transferencia dos terrenos dos frades, de conformidade com o contracto que se celebrou ha dois annos, e pago o preço da compra estipulado.

“Acaba de decretar-se uma lei estabelecendo um processo especial no Tribunal Supremo para a prompta solução das controversias que tem surgido relativamente a posse e titulo de propriedade dos edificios da egreja e reitorias, entre a Egreja Catholica Romana e os cidadãos que reclamam com arranjo ás antigas municipalidades. Estão em progresso as negociações e argumentação verbal para determinar a quantia que se deve á Egreja Catholica Romana por alugueis e a occupação das egrejas e reitorias pelo exercito dos Estados Unidos, e se espera que antes do fim da presente sessão se submetta á consideração do Congresso uma decisão satisfactoria.

“Em todo o archipelago reinou a tranquillidade no anno passado, excepto na provincia de Cavite, na de Bataugas e na de Samar, e tambem na Ilha de Jolo entre os Moros. Poz-se termo aos disturbios de Jolo, mediante varios encontros reuhidos, e na actualidade a paz reina na provincia dos Moros. A provincia de Cavite, que foi a mãe dos ladrões nos tempos do regimen hespanhol, está tão saturada com a sympathia do povo pelo ladronismo que se torna difficil desarraigal por completo tal enfermidade. A perturbação de Bataugas foi causada sómente pelos ladrões fugitivos de Cavite. Os disturbios em Samar foram causados pelos povos analphabetos e semibarbaros que vivem nas montanhas, os quaes, tendo lhes concedido o codigo municipal mais poder do que elles podiam exercer discretamente, elegeram funcionarios municipaes que abusaram de seus cargos. Estes obrigaram os cultivadores do canhamo a vendel-o por um preço muito menor do que seu verdadeiro valor, e por seus abusos, forçaram o povo a resistir a autoridade constituida.

“Cavite e Samar constituem dois exemplos da inconveniencia de depositar demasiada confiança na idoneidade de um povo para seu proprio governo. Já a estas horas se têm suffocado todos os disturbios e se espera que com estas licções se formarão governos locais que garantem a tranquillidade e a paz aos habitantes. Este incidente constitue

outra prova do facto de que si tem havido algum erro em quanto a conceder o governo proprio aos Philippinos, tem sido na circumstancia de lhes ter sido concedido o governo demasiado prompto e não demasiado tarde. Em um anno, contado do mez de Abril proximo, se celebrará a primeira assemblea legislativa das Ilhas, e do criterio que este corpo manifestar, dependerá o futuro governo proprio.

“A feição mais promettedora de toda esta questão tem sido o grande interesse que o povo commum tem tomado na instrução e o enorme augmento havido no numero dos alumnos matriculados nas escolas publicas. O numero de alumnos tem augmentado de 300,000 a 500,000. A média da concorrência ás escolas é cerca de 70 por cento. O unico limite ao numero de alumnos parece ser o poder do governo para proporcionar professores e edificios. As condições agricolas das Ilhas impõem com mais força que nunca o argumento em favor de uma redução dos direitos aduaneiros sobre a entrada nos Estados Unidos de productos das Philippinas. Recommendo encarecidamente que se revoquem inteiramente os direitos aduaneiros que, de conformidade com a lei Dingley, se impõem na actualidade sobre os productos provenientes das Ilhas Philippinas, com excepção dos direitos sobre o assucar e o fumo, e que esses direitos fiquem reduzidos de um 25 por cento; que, a contar do dia 1º de Julho de 1909, se revoquem inteiramente os direitos aduaneiros sobre o fumo e o assucar provenientes das Ilhas Philippinas, e que então se prescreva pela lei o commercio livre entre as Ilhas e os Estados Unidos.

“Uma lei vigente que foi decretada a 15 de Abril de 1904, suspende a applicação das leis de cabotagem dos Estados Unidos ao commercio entre as Ilhas Philippinas e os Estados Unidos até o 1º de Julho de 1906. Recommendo encarecidamente que se prorogue este prazo até o 1º de Julho de 1909. Creio duvidosa a utilidade da applicação das leis de cabotagem ao commercio entre os Estados Unidos e as Philippinas, sejam quaes forem as circumstancias, porque estou convencido de que não será de beneficio aos navios americanos, e só servirá para interromper e constituir um obstaculo ao commercio entre as Philippinas e os Estados Unidos; mas si a lei relativa ao commercio de cabotagem ha de applicar-se desta maneira, não deve certamente entrar em vigor até que o povo dos Estados Unidos e o das Philippinas gozem entre si do commercio livre.

“Não espero que o commercio livre entre as ilhas e os Estados Unidos produza uma revolução na produção do assucar e fumo das Ilhas Philippinas. São tão primitivos os methodos que se empregam na agricultura nessas ilhas, corre tão lentamente o capital para ellas, são tantas as difficuldades com que tropeçam as grandes emprezas agricolas naquellas ilhas, que hão de passar muitos annos antes de que seus productos affectem os mercados dos Estados Unidos. A questão de bracos tambem é formidavel para os cultivadores de assucar e fumo dessas

ilhas. Os melhores amigos do povo philippino e o povo mesmo oppõem-se á entrada de *coolies* da China. Por conseguinte, a unica solução deste problema é o ensino dos braços philippinos, e para isto será necessario largo tempo. Comtudo, a approvação pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos de uma lei estabelecendo o commercio livre entre as Ilhas Philippinas e os Estados Unidos, teria graude importancia sob o ponto de vista politico e sentimental; e não obstante que o povo destas ilhas tem indubitavelmente exaggerado o beneficio que ha de resultar dessa lei, aceitaría esta medida de justiça como uma prova de que o povo dos Estados Unidos está deseioso de auxiliar o povo philippino por todos os meios, e sobretudo no desenvolvimento agricola do archipelago. Esta lei redundaria em beneficio dos Philippinos sem prejudicar os interesses dos Estados Unidos.

" HAWAII.

"A meu juizo devem tomar-se medidas immediatamente para effectuar a fortificação de Hawaii. Este é o ponto do Pacifico que mais importa fortificar afim de proteger os interesses de nosso paiz. Não se pode encurtecer a importancia desta medida. Sobre Hawaii pesam excessivas contribuições. Deve ser decretada uma lei que estabeleça a applicação, por um periodo de vinte annos, de um 75 por cento das rendas internas e aduaneiras de Hawaii, a um fundo especial para ser expellido na instrucção publica e em edificios publicos, e tambem em obras de melhoramento dos portos e em fortificações militares e navaes. Nunca se pode repetir bastante que nosso proposito deve ser desenvolver o territorio de Hawaii de conformidade com a politica tradicional dos Estados Unidos. Este territorio nos offerece graves problemas commerciaes e industriaes para serem resolvidos, mas não se deve adoptar nenhuma medida de allivio que permita a entrada de chinos e que os limita pela lei ás fainas agricolas e ao serviço domestico.

"O estado de servilismo nunca mais pode ser tolerado no solo dos Estados Unidos. Não podemos admittir que a devida solução dos seus problemas seja uma lei especial que permita entrar em Hawaii uma classe de braços que não podem entrar nos outros Estados e Territorios. Grandes obstaculos hão de vencer-se para crear-se uma commnidade Americana caracteristica nas Ilhas de Hawaii; mas o cidadão norte-americano não costuma ceder em presença das difficuldades. Têm-se organizado muitos Estados norte-americanos a despeito de inconvenientes egnaes aos que na actualidade existem em Hawaii.

"Não devem ser acceitos como finaes os esforços que, sem zelo, se tenham feito para resolver seus problemas, como têm resolvido seus problemas outros estados norte-americanos. Hawaii jamais se converterá em um Territorio no qual exista uma classe dominante de ricos fazendeiros por virtude dos *coolies* chinezes. Mesmo quando o desenvolvimento desse Territorio se retarde como resultado desta pro-

hibição, esse desenvolvimento só deve effectuar-se, deixando entrar immigrants capazes de assumir os deveres assim como as obrigações de cidadãos norte-americanos. Nosso proposito deve ser desenvolver esse Territorio na mesma base de estabilidade que existe neste continente. O nosso proposito deve ser desenvolver esse Territorio sobre a mesma base de nacionalidade estavel que existe neste continente.

“ PORTO RICO.

“Recomendo encarecidamente a sancção de uma lei que confiera aos cidadãos de Porto Rico direitos eguaes aos dos cidadãos norte-americanos. O porto de San Juan deve ser dragado e melhorado. As despesas com o Tribunal Federal de Porto Rico devem ser pagas dos fundos do Thesouro Federal e não dos do Thesouro de Porto Rico. As eleições em Porto Rico deverão ter lugar cada quatro annos, e a Legislatura deverá reunir-se em sessão cada dous annos. O actual regimen em Porto Rico que faz provisão para a nomeação pelo Presidente dos membros do Conselho Executivo ou casa superior da Legislatura, tem sido satisfactorio e tem inspirado de confiança os capitalistas. Na actualidade não me parece conveniente modificar esta forma de governo. Os problemas e necessidades da Ilha são mais industriaes e commerciaes que politicos.

“ O CANAL DE PANAMÁ.

“O tratado celebrado entre os Estados Unidos e a Republica de Panamá, em virtude do qual se torna possível a construcção do Canal de Panamá, entrou em vigor depois de sua ratificação pelo Senado dos Estados Unidos, a qual teve lugar no dia 23 de Fevereiro de 1904. A transferencia das propriedades da French Canal Company para o Governo dos Estados Unidos effectou-se no dia 23 de Abril de 1904, mediante o pagamento áquella companhia da somma de \$40,000,000. A 1º de Abril de 1905, a commissão foi reorganizada e na actualidade compõe-se dos seguintes engenheiros: THEODORE P. SHONTS, Presidente da Commissão, CHARLES E. MAGOON, BENJAMIN M. HARROD, Contra-almirante MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, General de Brigada PETER C. HAINS, e Coronel OSWALD H. ERNST. No dia 1º de Julho ultimo, JOHN F. STEVENS foi nomeado engenheiro em chefe. Os trabalhos activos de construcção do Canal, principalmente preliminares, têm sido em progresso por um anno e meio apenas.

“Durante este periodo se tem resolvido dous pontos acerca do Canal. Primeiro, a questão de rota; o Canal será construido atravez do Isthmo de Panamá. Segundo, a questão de exequibilidade; não existem obstaculos physicos nesta rota que a habilidade dos engenheiros norte-americanos não possa vencer sem graves difficuldades, ou que impeçam a terminação do canal dentro de um periodo razoavel e a um custo

razoavel. Esta é a opinião virtualmente unanime dos engenheiros que têm investigado o assumpto por ordem do Governo.

“O ponto que fica por resolver-se é a questão de modelo do canal—si deveria ser construido acima do nivel do mar com varias represas, ou ao nivel do mar com uma unica represa de maré. Sobre este ponto espero submitter á consideração do Congresso dentro de pouco tempo o resultado das investigações feitas pela junta de engenheiros europeos e norte-americanos de consulta, que, a meu convite, tem sido estudando o assumpto, juntamente com o relatorio da Comissão do Canal, e as observações ou recommendações que a este respeito me parecerem convenientes fazer.

“O povo dos Estados Unidos está compromettido a construir, com a maior brevidade possivel, um canal adequado ás necessidades do commercio do mundo e solicito encarecidamente a cooperação do Congresso para que se cumpra esse compromisso. É satisfactorio o progresso que se tem feito durante o anno, e particularmente durante os ultimos quatro mezes. Já estão concluidos a maior parte dos trabalhos preliminares do canal. Não se podiam começar os trabalhos de excavação, senão em escala reduzida, até que a Zona do Canal fosse feita um lugar salubre em que se podia viver e trabalhar. Essas obras de saneamento foram feitas de uma maneira tão completa que a febre amarella tem sido virtualmente extirpada do Isthmo, e as condições geraes de salubridade tem melhorado bastante.

“Os mesmos methodos, pelos quaes a Ilha de Cuba transformou-se de um foco de pestilencia que ameaçava a saude do mundo, em um lugar de habitação saudavel, têm sido applicados ao Isthmo com resultados satisfactorios. Não ha nenhuma razão para duvidar de que, levados a cabo os projectos para o abastecimento de agua, o calçamento das ruas e o systema de esgotos, das cidades de Panamá e Colon e dos acampamentos dos trabalhadores, o Isthmo será um lugar muito salubre. Já os trabalhos de saneamento estão tão adeantados que a saude de todos os empregados no canal, se acha tão bem resguardada como pode estar em trabalhos semelhantes neste paiz, ou em qualquer outra parte.

“Além dessas obras de saneamento do Isthmo, estão-se construindo commodos quartéis para os empregados, e foi adoptado um systema pelo qual estes serão suppridos de bons alimentos a preços modicos. Têm-se construindo e equipados hospitales que eguam aos melhores do seu genero. Desse modo se tem feito que o Isthmo esteja em condições propicias para trabalhar nelle, e têm se tomado as medidas necessarias para garantir o bem-estar dos empregados do canal. Durante o anno foram emprehendidas grande parte das machinas de que se necessita para a construção do Canal. Crê-se confiantemente que pelos meiods do proximo anno será installado um numero de machinas sufficiente para fazer a excavação em grande escala.

“O que é preciso agora, e isto sem demora, é que o Congresso vote um credito para fazer face ás despezas correntes da Commissão. O primeiro credito de \$10,000,000, do credito total de \$135,000,000 que se autorizou pelo Acto Spooner foi votado ha tres annos, e já é quasi esgotado. Delle fica apenas o sufficiente para cobrir as despezas da Commissão até fins do anno. Si o Congresso não votar um novo credito antes daquella data, será necessario suspender os trabalhos. Seria deploravel si agora estivessem interrompidos por algum tempo os trabalhos quando estão progredindo de uma maneira tão satisfactoria. Não haverá fundos para pagar os salarios dos empregados, nem para fazer frente ás contas de materiaes, e provisões em geral, e si se demora a votação de fundos que tão urgentemente se necessita, surgirá a desmoralização entre os diversos empregados, tanto aqui como no Isthmo, que na actualidade estão trabalhando harmoniosa e effizamente. Nos relatorios annexos do Secretario da Guerra e da Commissão se encontrarão calculos da quantia que se necessita.

“DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO.

“Recommendo que se vote uma verba maior que a que até agora se tem votada para os trabalhos do Departamento de Estado. Durante os ultimos annos tem havido um grande augmento na quantidade e importancia dos trabalhos a cargo do Departamento, tanto em Washington como no estrangeiro. Isto deve-se ao enorme desevolvimento do nosso commercio exterior, ao augmento da riqueza do nosso povo, que faz com que nossos cidadãos em geral viajem mais que até agora tem podido; o augmento dos capitaes norte-americanos que correm a paizes estrangeiros; e ao augmento da nossa influencia nos conselhos do mundo civilizado. Ao Departamento que tem a seu cargo nossas relações estrangeiras, não se tem proporcionado um augmento correspondente de meios para fazer este trabalho.

“Nem aqui em nosso paiz nem no estrangeiro temos pessoal sufficiente para fazer os trabalhos de modo conveniente. Em muitos respeitos o systema que era adequado ao trabalho que havia que fazer ha vinte e cinco, ou mais, annos, não é adequado na actualidade e deve modificar-se. Nosso pessoal consular deve classificar-se devidamente, e as nomeações devem fazer-se para as differentes classes concedendo ao Executivo autorização para destinar os membros de cada classe para que prestem serviços nos postos que os interesses do serviço consular exijam, em vez de fazer as nomeações para postos especificados, tal como se faz na actualidade. Deveria ser estabelecido um serviço de inspecção, a fim de que o Departamento possa informar-se sobre os negocios de cada consulado, em vez de depender das informações particulares casuaes. O systema de remuneração por meio de emolumentos deve ser abolido inteiramente e substituido pelo de vencimentos adequados.

“Deve votar-se uma verba sufficiente para ter um pessoal adequado em cada consulado que se componha inteiramente de norte-americanos, em vez da insufficiente verba que actualmente se faz, que faz necessario empregar um grande numero de cidadãos de paizes estrangeiros, cujos serviços podem obter-se por menos dinheiro. Em uma grande parte de nossos consulados os edificios e o pessoal não são adequados para desempenhar os arduos deveres impostos pelos termos das nossas leis de immigração, assim como por nosso crescente commercio. Em muitas partes do mundo a falta de um local adequado para nossas embaixadas, legações e consulados detrahe do respeito em que devem ser tidos nossos representantes diplomaticos, e affecta gravemente sua influencia.

“Deve ser votada uma verba sufficiente para fazer frente aos gastos necessarios para manter nossos agentes diplomaticos melhor informados do estado de nossos assumptos diplomaticos com outras nações. A falta destes informes, devido ás insufficientes verbas disponiveis para gastos de cabogrammas e para o serviço de mensageiros, com frequencia collocam nossos representantes em uma posição muito desvantajosa e faz que não possam prestar tão bons serviços. A tabella de vencimentos deve ser reorganizada, porque na actualidade não corresponde, nem á importancia do serviço que se tem de prestar e ao grão de habilidade e experiencia requeridas nos diferentes postos, nem ás differenças que existem no custo da vida. Em muitos casos os vencimentos que se pagam são inteiramente inadequados.”

ESTIMATIVA DAS COLHEITAS DE 1905.

A Comissão de avaliação das colheitas da repartição de estatistica dos Estados Unidos publicou sua ultima estimativa preliminar da safra do milho, que é de 2,707,993,540 alqueires. A qualidade média do milho é de 90.6 por cento, comparada com 86.2 por cento no anno anterior, 83.1 por cento em 1903 e 80.7 por cento em 1902.

O computo do Governo confirma oficialmente o asserto de que a colheita de milho de 1905 é a mais grande jamais registrada. A que mais se approxima a ella foi a colheita de 1899, que ascendeu a 2,636,440,000 alqueires.

As colheitas para 1905, comparadas com as de 1904, mostram as seguintes cifras:

	1905.		1904.	
	Alqueires.	Centos.	Alqueires.	Centos.
Trigo de Inverno	124, 100, 000	20, 750, 000	102, 935, 000	20, 805, 000
Trigo de primavera	269, 911, 000	17, 613, 000	219, 461, 171	17, 209, 000
Total do trigo	393, 911, 000	38, 363, 000	322, 396, 171	38, 014, 000
Total do milho	2, 707, 993, 540	27, 089, 000	2, 636, 440, 000	27, 842, 000
Total do centeio	30, 312, 000	1, 930, 000	27, 204, 000	1, 792, 000
Total do cevada	132, 800, 000	1, 071, 000	130, 748, 000	8, 145, 000
Total de batatas	264, 700, 000	2, 037, 000	332, 830, 000	8, 016, 000
Trigo moído	11, 000, 000	701, 000	15, 000, 000	700, 000
Total do feno	20, 770, 200	2, 031, 000	20, 229, 000	2, 260, 000
Total do feno	61, 408, 000	10, 901, 000	60, 030, 000	10, 900, 000

ROTAS COMMERCIAES PARA A AMERICA LATINA.

O "New York Commercial," no seu numero de 10 de Novembro de 1905, em um artigo ácerca das diversas rotas commerciaes que atravessam os oceanos do mundo, diz o seguinte respeito ás communições marítimas entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos:

"A quarta grande rota marítima commercial é a que vai para a America do Sul, sendo que as linhas que vão para aquelle continente desde os Estados Unidos e Europa, passam ambas ao redor do cabo de S. Roque. Uns poucos de vapores, tanto dos Estados Unidos como da Europa, seguem seu curso ao redor do Cabo de Horn e até a costa occidental, e tambem ha vapores empregados no serviço de cabotagem que partem dos portos da costa do Pacifico e correm para o sul. Todo este serviço de comunicação marítima, tanto com as grandes nações da costa oriental, Venezuela, Brazil e as Republicas do Rio da Prata, como com as da costa occidental, considerado em seu conjunto é deficiente. Os donos das linhas existentes responderão naturalmente que offerecem amplas facilidades para o trafico, e que á medida que este augmente se augmentarão tambem seus meios de transporte. Todavia, parece haver aqui uma boa opporrtunidade para o estabelecimento de novas linhas, as quaes deverão receber liberaes subsidios do Governo.

"Para o Golfo do Mexico, o Mar Caribbeano e os paizes e ilhas adjacentes, ha duas rotas commerciaes, uma para Cuba, Mexico e outros portos do Golfo e a outra ao longo do que se denomina o circulo Caribbeano. Os vapores de linhas norte-americanas já estão operando consideravelmente estas duas rotas, e parece que vão gradualmente dominando o trafico sem nenhum estímulo do Governo."

MOVIMENTO DO COMMERCIO NAS PHILIPPINAS.

O ultimo summario mensal do commercio das Ilhas Philippinas comprehende o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1905. O valor da exportação foi de \$32,352,615, contra \$30,250,627 em 1904, e \$33,119,899 em 1903. Deste total, mais de duas terças partes, ou sejam \$22,140,241, correspondem ás exportações de canhamo de Manila. Comparadas estas cifras com as do anno anterior vê-se que houve um augmento em valor de \$351,281, ainda que a quantidade exportada foi menor. A verba que segue a esta em importancia é a do assucar, cuja exportação foi por valor de \$1,977,026, a que mostra um augmento de \$2,668,507 sobre a do anno anterior. O augmento havido na quantidade não foi em proporção, sendo de 135,709,433 em 1904 e 150,542,682 em 1905, o que indica a alta no preço que tem sido universal. Tanto na exportação de canhamo como na do assucar houve um augmento comparadas com as de 1903, mas tem havido uma diminuição na exportação do coco, sendo de \$2,095,355 em 1905, contra \$2,527,010 em 1904, e \$1,473,029 em 1903. Isto é attribuido ao maior

consumo domestico do coco e seus productos e ao facto de não haver-se podido manter a produçãõ na devida proporçãõ. O valor do fumo exportado foi de \$1,999,193, que é um pouco inferior ao do anno anterior mas superior ao do anno de 1903. Todos os demais artigos de exportação foram por valor de só \$1,134,800, e mostram uma diminuição.

Neste commercio de exportação das Philippinas os Estados Unidos são representados por \$15,668,926, ou quasi a metade do total. Desta somma a maior parte, ou seja \$12,954,515, corresponde ás exportações de canhaõca. O abatimento nos direitos de exportação sobre a canhaõca exportada para este paiz tem tido em resultado um augmento no commercio directo desde 1902. Da exportação total de assucar, mais que a metade, ou seja \$2,618,487, foi com destino aos Estados Unidos, comparado com \$354,144, que representa as exportações de assucar com esse destino no anno anterior. Uma parte infinitesimal do fumo philippino, é dizer, mais que \$6,280 durante o exercicio, foi exportado para os Estados Unidos, e pode prescindir-se delle por completo como producto de concorrência. A maior parte do coco que se usa na fabricaçãõ de azeite, é exportada para outros paizes. As exportações para os Estados Unidos subiram de \$11,102,775 em 1904, a \$15,668,926 em 1905; em 1903 foram por valor de \$13,863,059, e por \$7,691,743 em 1902.

O valor da importação foi de \$30,875,350 em 1905, contra \$33,220,761 em 1904, e \$32,971,882 em 1903. Só na importação do arroz houve uma diminuição de mais de \$4,000,000, e este facto deve considerar-se como um symptoma favoravel, pois indica um augmento na produçãõ do paiz. O valor das importações provenientes dos Estados Unidos mostra um augmento, sendo de \$5,761,498 em 1905, contra \$4,633,216 em 1904 e \$3,944,098 em 1903. O principal producto importado nas Philippinas depois do arroz é o algodão e suas manufacturas, sendo as importações deste por valor de \$6,429,873 em 1905, contra \$4,962,354 em 1904. As importações de algodão procedentes dos Estados Unidos augmentaram de \$361,226 em 1904 a \$846,354 em 1905, mas este augmento é muito menor do que poderia ser si as mercadorias que têm procura não se obtivessem mais baratas em outros paizes. As importações de ferro e aço e suas manufacturas foram por valor de \$2,919,604 em 1905, comparados com \$2,541,491 no anno anterior, e com \$2,023,784 em 1903. Para este commercio contribuíram os Estados Unidos com \$1,326,495, ou seja quasi a metade do total. Este commercio ha de augmentar notavelmente no porvir si se tomarem as medidas devidas para estimular o desenvolvimento industrial das Ilhas. O commercio dos Estados Unidos em productos animaes e alimenticios não é satisfactoria, e pode-se dizer a mesmo da maior parte das manufacturas, com excepção do papel e as madeiras, que não representam productos de grande valor.

PRODUÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO DO ARROZ.

Conforme a estatística organizada pelo Repartição da Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, as exportações de arroz para Cuba só que se realizaram durante o exercício de 1905 foram de 34,976,411 libras no valor de \$663,849, contra 698,083 libras no valor de \$19,085, no exercício de 1904. O valor total do arroz de produção nacional que se exportou do paiz no anno fiscal de 1905, incluindo o exportado para os territórios não contiguos dos Estados Unidos, foi de \$5,301,644, contra \$667,387 em 1900 e \$16,454 em 1895. No entanto as importações de arroz diminuíram de \$4,000,000 em 1899 a \$2,000,000 em 1905, e pela primeira vez na historia do nosso commercio as exportações de arroz excederam em valor ás importações deste producto.

Esta mudança notavel no movimento da importação e exportação dos Estados Unidos se deve, em parte, ao enorme augmento havido ultimamente na produção dos Estados de Louisiana e Texas, e em parte ás relações commerciaes que têm os Estados Unidos estabelecido com certos paizes consumidores de arroz, especialmente com Porto Rico, as Ilhas Hawaii e Cuba, existindo as ditas relações com os dous primeiros por virtude da annexação, e com o ultimo por virtude de um tratado de reciprocidade. Outr'ora o cultivo do arroz foi limitado á zona da costa da Carolina do Norte, Carolina do Sul, Georgia, e á delta do Mississippi, mas ha alguns annos se descobrio por meio de experiencias feitas pelo Departamento da Agricultura, que certas planícies na parte meridional dos Estados de Louisiana e Texas, que outr'ora se consideravam sómente proprias para pastar gado, se adaptavam especialmente ao cultivo do arroz.

Na actualidade os Estados Unidos occupam o quarto lugar no rol dos paizes productores de arroz no mundo, sendo assim as cifras da exportação dos diversos paizes: A India, 5,533,000,000 libras; Sião, 1,893,000,000 libras; China Indo-Franceza, 1,514,000,000 libras; Estados Unidos, 204,854,679 libras, inclusive embarques a seus territorios não contiguos; Japão, 193,000,000 libras; Indias Orientaes Holandezas, 85,000,000 libras; Italia, 82,000,000 libras; Corea, 42,000,000 libras, e Hespanha, 30,000,000 libras.

A seguinte tabella mostra o valor do arroz importado nos Estados Unidos e do arroz de produção nacional exportado por este paiz annualmente desde 1895 a 1905, e representa até certo gráo, o crescimento na produção e seu resultado, tanto sobre a importação como sobre a exportação:

Anno	Importação	Exportação	Anno	Importação	Exportação
1895	\$1,110,513	\$16,454	1901	\$7,874,898	\$1,700,807
1896	2,187,570	63,754	1902	7,020,921	2,180,182
1897	3,517,160	51,706	1903	6,061,450	2,500,710
1898	3,710,853	61,000	1904	6,073,400	2,700,382
1899	3,400,100	118,800	1905	5,000,000	5,301,644
1900	2,276,000	667,387			

* Inclusive os embarques feitos para seus territorios não contiguos.

QUANTIDADE E VALOR.

A seguinte tabella mostra a quantidade e o valor do arroz exportado dos principaes paizes importadores de arroz do mundo nos ultimos annos de que se pode obter estatistica:

Paiz.	Anno.	Quantidade.	Valor.
		<i>Libras.</i>	
Estados Unidos.....	a 1905	204,851,679	\$5,361,641
Italia.....	1903	82,203,309	2,563,302
Espanha.....	1901	30,553,500	1,122,675
Sião.....	1904	1,892,988,160	21,998,867
India.....	b 1905	5,553,197,376	63,581,571
Coren.....	1901	41,785,067	647,798
Japão.....	1904	102,812,333	2,352,960
Indias Orientaes Holhandezas.....	1903	85,330,800	1,514,725
China Indo-Francaza.....	1903	1,511,211,335	14,876,767
Total.....		9,463,191,491	113,682,070

a Inclusive os embarques feitos para Porto Rico, Hawaii e Alaska, que ascendem a 91,571,917 libras no valor de \$2,810,304.

b Anno que terminou no dia 31 de Março.

A seguinte tabella mostra a quantidade e o valor do arroz importado nos principaes paizes importadores de arroz do mundo durante os ultimos annos de que tem sido possivel obter dados estatisticos:

Paiz.	Anno.	Quantidade.	Valor.
		<i>Libras.</i>	
Estados Unidos.....	1905	106,484,515	\$2,010,866
Canada.....	1905	32,200,539	563,574
Cuba.....	1901	181,978,176	3,675,806
Austria-Hungria.....	1901	189,102,036	3,779,048
Belgica.....	1904	166,708,001	3,130,641
Francia.....	1901	466,212,493	7,901,009
Allemanha.....	1901	602,827,587	9,687,009
Russia.....	1903	162,264,216	3,036,372
Suissa.....	1901	28,132,098	628,410
Reino Unido.....	1904	616,020,368	11,013,768

MEXICO.

PROROGAÇÃO DO PRAZO PARA A CONSTRUÇÃO DA ESTRADA DE FERRO DE MANZANILLO A COLIMA.

O "Mexican Herald," de 14 de Outubro de 1905, diz que o Governo do Mexico prorogou o prazo para a construcção da estrada de ferro que se estende de Manzanillo a Colima, devendo esta ser concluida em 1^o de Outubro de 1909.

Esta é a linha que a Mexican Central Railway adquiriu ultimamente da Mexican National Construction Company para servir como parte da linha que a Central Railway está actualmente construindo para a costa do oeste. Não é provavel que os trabalhos de construcção exigirão quatro annos para sua conclusão. Os trabalhos de construcção proseguem com grande actividade no trecho entre Colima e Tuxpan, e os contractantes esperam concluil-o em pouco mais de um anno. O

trecho da linha de Colima á costa já está construido, mas a via é de bitola estreita, e os novos proprietarios propõem-se substituí-la por uma de bitola larga. Em alguns pontos tambem será alterado o traçado da linha de modo que os trabalhos que teem de ser realizados importarão virtualmente na reconstrução da estrada. A extensão da linha é de 96 kilometros.

Um artigo do novo contracto estipula a construcção de cùes no porto de Manzanillo. As plantas desta obra já foram preparadas e os trabalhos de construcção serão em breve iniciados. Os trabalhos de construcção ou de reconstrução da linha que vai de Colima a Manzanillo não serão iniciados provavelmente até que sejam concluidos os trabalhos de construcção da linha de Colima a Tuxpan. Os contractantes teem mais de 3,000 trabalhadores empregados na construcção desta linha.

ESTABELECIMENTO DE UM SERVIÇO DE VAPORES PARA PASSAGEIROS.

Diz o "Mexican Herald" de 20 de Novembro de 1905, que, em virtude de uma concessão feita á linha de navegação a vapor Museu, essa linha vai estabelecer um serviço de vapores de passageiros em conexão com seus vapores de carga entre portos Mexicanos e um ou mais portos na costa do Atlantico dos Estados Unidos e no Golfo do Mexico. Este serviço será inaugurado em principios de 1906.

A companhia obriga-se a fazer duas viagens redondas por mez, devendo os vapores tocar em Nova York, em um ou mais pontos da costa, em Havana, Nova Orleans, Galveston, e em Tampico e Veracruz na costa do Mexico.

Em retribuição deste privilegio a Companhia compromette-se a transportar gratuitamente a correspondencia do Governo e as malas do correio, e a entregal-as aos agentes da linha nos portos do Golfo em que tocam regularmente os vapores. A Companhia obriga-se tambem a transportar gratuitamente dez toneladas de cargas do Governo em cada viagem.

Outros privilegios concedidos á Companhia são o de estabelecer um serviço de navegação costeira e o de estudar e explorar depositos de carvão de pedra existentes em diversos pontos da costa do Golfo.

O contracto terá vigor tres annos. A Companhia depositou ao Thesouro Federal a quantia de \$3,000 em apolices da divida publica para garantir a execução do contracto.

PANAMÁ.

EMBARQUE DE MOEDAS PARA A REPUBLICA.

No mez de Novembro ultimo o Cusa de Moeda de Philadelphia remetten á Republica de Panamá moedas de prata, de \$1, na importância de \$1,000,000, as quizes foram emilhadas para este Governo.

Para garantir a paridade das moedas de ouro e de prata da Republica, o Governo depositou com a Banker's Trust Company, de Nova York, a somma de \$300,000 em ouro, a qual representa o 15 por cento da emissão total de \$4,000,000 de novas moedas de prata de Panamá, dos quaes \$1,000,000 não estão ainda em circulação.

Devido ao facto de que os salarios dos empregados nas obras do Canal são pagos em moeda de Panamá, os Estados Unidos estão auxiliando o Governo de Panamá para estabelecer um notavel systema monetario.

PERU.

PRODUÇÃO MINERAL EM 1904.

A seguinte estatística em additamento á publicada no BOLETIM de Novembro, e que foi extrahida do vigesimo quarto relatório apresentado pelo Corpo de Engenheiros Mineiros Peruanos, demonstra a produção mineral da Republica em 1904, comparada com a de 1903.

	1903.	1904.
Carvão de pedra		42,220
Schisto bituminoso		10,000
Cobro		1,000
Petroleo em	37,070	34,000
Kerosene		2,741
Gasolina		10
Benzina		50
Reschito		4,000
Chumbo		2,220
Cobre	9,397	9,504
Prata	170,804	143,168
Ouro	1,073	601
Bornax	2,390	2,075
Sol	17,037	18,500
Enxofre		21

A produção total em 1904 foi por valor de \$6,692,910, em moeda dos Estados Unidos.

URUGUAY.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM SETEMBRO DE 1905.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica do Uruguay no mez de Setembro de 1905, foram na importancia de \$1,920,597. As rendas do mesmo mez nos cinco annos anteriores foram as seguintes:

1900	885,708
1901	1,041,546
1902	900,007
1903	783,674
1904	783,454

As rendas arrecadadas durante os primeiros oito mezes do anno mostram um augmento de \$1,828,995, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente de 1904.

ORÇAMENTO PARA 1906.

A lei de Orçamento da Republica do Uruguay, como approvada pelo Congresso, fixa a despeza em \$24,119,659 ouro e \$123,673,352 papel.

EMBARQUES DE LÃ, 1900-1905.

Conforme as cifras publicadas na "Review of the River Plate" de 6 de Outubro ultimo, as exportações de lã realizadas pela Republica do Uruguay no quinquennio de 1900-1905, foram as seguintes:

Paizes de destino.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1.
	<i>Fardos.</i>	<i>Fardos.</i>	<i>Fardos.</i>	<i>Fardos.</i>	<i>Fardos.</i>
Dunkirk.....	15,445	22,968	18,682	11,045	29,192
Antuerpia.....	18,650	15,795	24,594	14,543	20,513
Hamburgo.....	10,767	13,629	15,921	20,669	21,352
Bremen.....	5,184	6,289	2,944	1,621	1,607
Genova.....	640	2,057	563	761	554
Reino Unido.....	3,798	3,582	13,462	8,315	5,578
Estados Unidos.....	7,218	107	77	329	744
Holanda.....	1,531	629	271	1,023	474
Havre.....	846	1,131	2,917	1,303	935
Marsella.....	30	1,616	170	827	321
Barselona.....	.....	15	43	10	163
Rotterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diversos paizes.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	64,189	67,818	79,664	63,559	84,583

IMPORTAÇÃO, LIVRE DE DIREITOS, DE MATERIAES PARA USO NA CONSTRUÇÃO DE DOCKS E NAVIOS.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de 19 de Outubro de 1905 publica uma nota extrahida do "Deutsches Handels Archiv" do mez de Setembro, relativa á lei promulgada pelo Governo da Republica do Uruguay em data de 23 Maio de 1905, autorizando a importação, com isenção de direitos, dos seguintes artigos durante o periodo de vinte e cinco annos, devendo estes materiaes ser empregados na construção de docks e navios:

1. Materias para serem empregados na construção de docks, comprehendendo os diques, carreiras e officinas conexas, e suas dependencias.

2. Machinismos, moldes, e partes destas, para a construção e fim acabamento de tais docks, officinas, etc.

3. Os seguintes machinismos e moldes para a construção e reparação no paz de navios pertencentes aos proprietarios das ditas docks, etc.:

Machinas para navios, e partes destas; peças isoladas de navios importadas para serem depois juntas, e partes destas; madeiras não trabalhadas em geral; ferro e aço em barras, folhas e ligaduras, a ferro

angular; cobre e latão-em linguados e folhas; arrebites e pregos de ferro, cobre, metal composto e zinco, de todas as classes; feltro para cobrir navios; estopa de canhamo e algodão para trabalhos de calafetar; aleatrão mineral e vegetal; lona para velas, tintas e verniz; carvão de pedra para uso nas officinas.

Devem-se pagar direitos de importação sobre os supra mencionados artigos empregados na construcção ou reparo de navios, no caso de serem estes veudidos ou arrendados dentro do periodo de cinco annos depois de realizados os trabalhos de construcção ou reparo.

VENEZUELA.

AUGMENTO DE DIREITOS ADUANEIROS.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de 19 de Outubro de 1905 consta que um decreto ultimamente promulgado pelo Governo de Venezuela, auctoriza ao Executivo para fazer um augmento de 25 por cento nos direitos de importação sobre mercadorias importadas dos paizes que não gozam por virtude de tratados de reciprocidade do tratamento differencial. Fica tambem auctorizado o Executivo para augmentar, diminuir ou supprir direitos de importação nos casos urgentes, devendo justificar sua acção perante o Congresso.

DELIBERAÇÕES DA COMMISSÃO PERMANENTE SOBRE O ASSUCAR.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de Londres, correspondente a 9 de Novembro de 1905, annuncia que a sessão de outomno da Commissão Permanente do Convenio de Bruxellas realizou-se em Bruxellas no dia 23 de Outubro e dias seguintes.

Examinou-se a legislação dos seguintes paizes: Brazil, Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay, Panamá, as Philippinas e Nicaragua.

Resolven-se adiar a discussão da questão do Brazil para a proxima reunião da Commissão que ha de ter lugar em Março de 1906, afim de poder fazer novas investigações.

Supprimiram-se os direitos de compensação fixados previamente, taes como se applicam no assucar procedente de Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala, Paraguay e as Philippinas.

Na opinião da Commissão existem premios sobre o assucar em Nicaragua, e por consequente resolveu-se manter os direitos de compensação que anteriormente se fixaram como applicaveis ao assucar de Nicaragua.

Resolven-se não estabelecer direitos de compensação sobre o assucar procedente de Panamá.

SERVIÇO DE NAVEGAÇÃO A VAPOR ENTRE
JAPÃO E A AMERICA DO SUL.

Segundo um informe do Consul-Geral Allemão em Yokohama, a Companhia de Vapores Oriental organizou nma linha de vapores para o serviço de navegação entre Japão e a America do Sul. A companhia fretou dous vapores de 4,000 toneladas cada um, que farão a carreira entre Hongkong, Moji, Kobe, Yokahama, Callão, e Iquique. Os vapores transportarão para a America do Sul *coolies* chinezes e mercadorias orientaes, carregando na viagem de volta salitre do Chile e algodão e lã do Peru. Não ha duvida de que os Japonezes estão destinados a ter extensas relações commerciaes com os paizes da America do Sul. Si a companhia precisar de subsidios para garantir a existencia da linha até que o commercio se desenvolva, estes sem duvida lhe serão concedidos.

O Peru está muito interessado em tudo o que se passa no Pacifico, como tambem o está o Chile, o Japão e a China. Ninguem que tenha observado cuidadosamente o Japão nestes ultimos annos se surprehenderá ao vel-o solicitar e obter nma boa parte do commercio da America do Sul. É natural que o Japão fizesse esforços neste sentido, pois a America do Sul tem muitos artigos de que o Japão e a China necessitam. Por outra parte, a America do Sul pode usar muitos productos Japonezes e Chinezes.

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BULLETIN MENSUEL

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BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

Vol. XXI.

DÉCEMBRE 1905.

No. 6.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DU DIRECTEUR.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Washington, 1 décembre 1905.

A Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Président, et aux Membres du Conseil d'Administration de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

MESSIEURS: Monsieur W. W. ROCKHILL, mon prédécesseur, vous a soumis son dernier rapport le 1^{er} décembre 1904. J'ai pris la direction du Bureau le 5 avril 1905, et j'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport suivant sur les travaux du Bureau pendant l'année écoulée:

RECETTES.

Allocation annuelle des États-Unis	\$36,000.00
Balance provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc., 1 ^{er} juillet 1905.....	\$10,282.43
Sommes reçues des Républiques de l'Amérique Latine en paiement de leurs quotes-parts pour différentes années.....	\$48,376.22
Sommes provenant de la vente de publications.....	800.00
	<u>49,176.22</u>
	29,458.65
Total de recettes	<u>65,458.65</u>

DÉPENSES.

Prises sur l'allocation annuelle, 1905.....	35,670.54
Somme nécessaire pour acquitter la note non encore présentée (carte du Brésil)	320.46
	<u>36,000.00</u>
Prises sur les recettes provenant des ventes, loyers, etc.....	10,910.18
	<u>52,910.18</u>
Balance au 1 ^{er} juillet, 1905	12,548.47

C'est avec plaisir que nous remarquons l'énorme chiffre de la balance au crédit restant à la fin de cette année fiscale. Cette balance est due, comme en 1904, au paiement des quotes-parts restant à couvrir depuis plusieurs années.

Bordereau détaillé des dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1905.

	Prises sur l'allocation annuelle de 1905.	Prises sur les recettes provenant des ventes, loyers, etc.	Total.
Appointements du personnel.....	\$29,100.01	\$2,962.20	\$32,062.21
Loyer.....	2,116.67	166.66	2,283.33
Fournitures de bureau.....	16.75	654.89	671.64
Bibliothèque.....	43.81	764.75	808.56
Frais de poste.....	51.00	356.10	407.10
Ameublement.....	.....	244.94	244.94
Frais d'impression.....	3,787.35	7,810.20	11,597.55
Somme nécessaire pour acquitter la note non encore pré- sentée (carte du Brésil).....	320.46	.....	320.46
Frais divers.....	563.95	3,950.41	4,514.36
Total.....	36,000.00	16,910.13	52,910.13

Note de l'Imprimeur pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin, 1905.

Total des Mémoires remis pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin, 1905... \$10,248.08

Pour payer cette somme on a pris:

1° sur les recettes, loyers, ventes, etc., pendant l'année fiscale 1904.....	\$7,048.08	
2° sur l'allocation annuelle, 1905.....	3,200.00	10,248.08

Cette somme comprend les dépenses résultant de la publication régulière du BULLETIN MENSUEL, des éditions espagnoles et anglaises de l'étude sur les Lois de Brevets et des Marques de Fabrique de l'Amérique Latine, ainsi que des Manuels du Honduras, du Vénézuéla, du Mexique et de la Bolivie.

J'ai l'honneur de vous remettre ci-dessous un état présentant les prévisions des recettes et dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1906:

Prévision des recettes:		
Allocation annuelle des Etats-Unis.....		\$36,000.00
Allocations des Républiques Latines-Américaines.....		15,784.96
Vente des publications.....		1,200.00
Total.....		52,984.96
Prévision des dépenses sur la base actuelle:		
Feuille d'emargement.....	\$33,000.00	
Loyer.....	2,200.00	
Frais d'impression.....	12,000.00	
Fournitures de bureau et ameublement.....	900.00	
Bibliothèque.....	1,300.00	
Frais de poste.....	400.00	
Dépenses diverses.....	2,500.00	
		52,300.00
Balance.....		684.96

Le Bureau a publié pendant l'année écoulée un catalogue des livres, brochures, revues et cartes sur la Bolivie, qui se trouvent dans la Bibliothèque de Colomb. Des catalogues similaires sur Cuba, la République Dominicaine et Haïti ont été achevés, le catalogue sur Cuba étant sous presse.

Un manuel sur la République de Cuba, préparé par Señor DOX GONZALO DE QUESADA, Ministre de Cuba à Washington, est entre les mains de l'imprimeur.

La publication de la Compilation des Constitutions politiques des nations indépendantes du Nouveau Monde, avec de courtes notes historiques et divers appendices, a été inévitablement retardée afin que des amendements récents dans les constitutions de plusieurs des Républiques y soient compris.

Le premier tome de l'ouvrage paraîtra au mois de janvier.

On a terminé le manuscrit de l'Étude Comparative du Code de Commerce espagnol et des lois commerciales de l'Amérique, qu'on soumet aux membres individuels de l'Union Internationale afin qu'il puissent faire les remarques qu'ils jugeront nécessaires sur l'Étude en ce qui concerne leur pays.

Par suite du manque de données que le Bureau n'a pas pu obtenir jusqu'ici, il a été impossible d'achever plusieurs manuels importants qui sont en voie de préparation depuis l'année dernière.

Le vingt-et unième volume du BULLETIN MENSUEL est actuellement sous presse. On publie 10,500 exemplaires dans chaque édition, dont 10,200 sont envoyés régulièrement aux différents pays de l'Union Internationale.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE.

La Bibliothèque de Colomb est, croit-on, la plus importante de son genre.

Il est désirable qu'il y ait dans la bibliothèque des exemplaires de chaque publication des pays de l'Amérique latine. On enverra de temps en temps des notices attirant l'attention sur les publications qui manquent dans l'espoir qu'elles seront envoyées au Bureau par suite de l'arrangement conclu à la Conférence du Mexique en 1901-2.

Le tableau suivant montre l'augmentation de la bibliothèque depuis la date du dernier rapport (1 décembre 1903).

Nombre de volumes et de brochures dans la bibliothèque à la date du dernier rapport	11,983
Acquisitions depuis le dernier rapport:	
Provenant de dons et d'échanges, 624 volumes et 274 brochures...	898
Provenant d'achats, 137 volumes et 41 brochures	178
Acquisitions totales	1,076
Nombre de livres et de brochures actuellement dans la bibliothèque	13,059

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Nombre de cartes dans la bibliothèque à la date du dernier rapport . . .	430	
Nombre de cartes ajoutées depuis le dernier rapport	35	
<hr/>		
Nombre total des cartes actuellement dans la bibliothèque		465
Nombre d'atlas dans la bibliothèque à la date du dernier rapport	30	
Nombre d'atlas ajoutés depuis le dernier rapport	4	
<hr/>		
Nombre total d'atlas actuellement dans la bibliothèque		34
Nombre de volumes reliés depuis le dernier rapport		301
Nombre de cartes ajoutées au catalogue général:		
Livres et cartes géographiques	2, 714	
Table de matières pour les revues périodiques	2, 073	
<hr/>		
Total		4, 787

Publications officielles reçues par pays depuis le dernier rapport.

Pays.	Volumes.	Brochures.	Total.
République Argentine	16	6	22
Bolivie	19	11	30
Bresil	37	16	53
Chili	163	43	206
Colombie	3	4	7
Costa Rica	13	2	15
Cuba	19	20	39
République Dominicaine	1	3	4
Equateur	15	9	24
Guatemala	5		5
Haiti	2		2
Honduras	5	5	10
Mexique	33	10	43
Nicaragua	1	4	5
Panama		1	1
Paraguay	4	4	8
Pérou	59	28	87
Salvador	2	5	7
Etats-Unis	126	95	225
Uruguay	9	2	11
Venezuela	25	17	42

Sur ces volumes et brochures 192 sont en double.

On vient d'installer dans la Bibliothèque une collection d'œuvres historiques, descriptives et législatives sur Cuba, appartenant à Señor Don José J. Rodríguez et qu'il a bien voulu prêter. Cette collection se compose de 128 volumes et elle sera augmentée de temps en temps.

NOUVEAU MEMBRE DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Le 17 juillet 1905, la République de Panama est devenue membre de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, et vingt-et-une républiques sont représentées maintenant dans l'Union Internationale.

SECONDE CONFÉRENCE SANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

La Seconde Conférence Sanitaire Internationale a eu lieu à Washington du 9 octobre au 14 octobre 1905, sous les auspices du Conseil d'Administration de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Améri-

caines, conformément aux vœux adoptés par la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine à Mexico le 29 janvier 1902. Onze pays de l'Union Internationale étaient représentés à cette convention par dix-neuf délégués, à savoir: le Chili, Costa Rica, Cuba, l'Equateur, le Guatemala, le Mexique, le Nicaragua, le Pérou, la République Dominicaine, le Vénézuéla et les Etats-Unis.

Les plus importants résultats de la Conférence ont été l'adoption de la nouvelle pharmacopée des Etats-Unis par tous les pays représentés et la signature d'une convention ad referendum déterminant les règlements à observer par les puissances signataires de la convention pour empêcher l'apparition de la peste, du choléra ou de la fièvre jaune dans leur territoire.

Cette convention a été transmise au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines que l'a soumise au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères pour être envoyée aux différentes puissances signataires.

La convention s'est ajournée le 14 octobre 1905 pour se réunir à Mexico en décembre 1907.

EXPOSITION CENTENAIRE DE LEWIS ET CLARK.

De même qu'à l'Exposition Universelle de Chicago en 1893, l'Exposition Trans-Mississippi et Internationale à Omaha en 1898, l'Exposition Pan-Américaine à Buffalo en 1901, l'Exposition Inter-Etat et Inde Occidentale à Charleston et à l'Exposition en commémoration de l'Achat de la Louisiane qui a eu lieu à Saint Louis en 1904, le Bureau a été représenté à l'Exposition de Lewis et Clark qui a eu lieu à Portland du 15 mai au 15 octobre 1905. Les articles exposés provenaient en partie de l'Exposition de Saint Louis. L'exposition du bureau a attiré beaucoup d'attention sur la côte du Pacifique et a servi à faire connaître le travail du Bureau dans cette partie des Etats-Unis.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Messieurs, votre serviteur obéissant et dévoué.

WILLIAMS C. FOX,

Director.

TROISIÈME CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DES ÉTATS AMÉRICAINS.

A la réunion régulière du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, tenue le 6 décembre 1905 dans la salle diplomatique au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington, l'Ambassadeur du Brésil, Son Excellence JOAQUIM NABUCCO, a invité de la part de son Gouvernement, les Républiques de l'Amérique à se réunir à Rio de Janeiro le 21 juillet 1906, pour la troisième Conférence Internationale des Etats Américains. On a accepté l'invitation à l'unanimité.

Les représentants des différents pays intéressés qui ont assisté à cette réunion importante étaient: Son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis, président; Son Excellence l'Ambassadeur du Brésil; Son Excellence l'Ambassadeur du Mexique; les Ministres d'Haïti, de Costa Rica, du Nicaragua, du Chili, de la Bolivie, du Guatemala, de la République Argentine et de la Colombie; les Chargés d'Affaires du Vénézuéla et de l'Uruguay et le Conseiller de la Légation paraguayenne. Le Ministre de Costa Rica a représenté l'Equateur.

En conformité des vœux adoptés à la réunion dont il est question, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis a nommé les Comités suivants:

(1) Le comité devant préparer un programme pour la troisième Conférence Internationale se compose des représentants diplomatiques des pays suivants: République Argentine, Brésil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chili et Mexique.

(2) Le comité devant préparer les règlements préliminaires pour la Conférence se compose des représentants diplomatiques des pays suivants: Bolivie, Colombie, Equateur, Haïti, Nicaragua et Pérou.

(3) Le Comité devant préparer les règlements à soumettre à la Conférence pour le gouvernement de la réorganisation du Bureau des Républiques Américaines comme institution permanente se compose des représentants diplomatiques des pays suivants: Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay et Vénézuéla.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

LE COMMERCE DES BOULONS, DES CRAMPONS ET DES RIVETS.

D'après le "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruxelles, l'importation annuelle des boulons, des crampons et des rivets dans la République Argentine a une valeur de 358,000 piastres-or.

Les principaux pays fournisseurs sont l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, la Belgique et la France. Depuis quelque temps, les Etats-Unis ont également abordé ce marché. L'importation est en diminution à cause des progrès de l'industrie indigène. Il existe plusieurs fabriques de boulons.

L'industrie nationale est protégée par des droits de douane élevés, appliqués sur le poids brut des caisses. Il en résulte que les boulons et les rivets de grandes dimensions sont les plus imposés et que leur introduction est devenue très difficile. Les articles de dimensions réduites, au contraire, se vendent en grande quantité.

Les boulons qui ont au delà d'un demi-pouce anglais de diamètre et 2 pouces de longueur sont tous fabriqués dans le pays.

Les rivets importés ont des dimensions d'un quart à un demi pouce de diamètre et 1 pouce de longueur. Parmi les boulons qui se vendent le plus, on cite les "têtes rondes" et les "têtes mécaniques" pour charpentes en bois et pour constructions métalliques et navales. Les vis ne sont pas fabriquées dans le pays et ont un déboché important.

EXPLOITATION DES DÉPÔTS CARBONIFÈRES DE NEUQUEN.

Le "*Standard*" (République Argentine) annonce, dans son numéro du 22 octobre 1905, l'organisation d'un syndicat, sous la raison sociale de "Compañía Carbonífera de Chos Malal," dont l'objet est la recherche et l'exploitation du charbon de Curilenvú Tillmú et Chacay-Melehue. L'adjudication de ces travaux a été donnée, par un décret du gouvernement national, le 17 avril 1905, à Messieurs J. M. ESPECHE, SALVADOR C. TROTTA, VALENTIN FELLBERG, ARTURO S. TORINO, MIGUEL ESQUIVEL, JORGE GORISSEN, et ALFREDO RABOURDIN. La Compagnie est organisée au capital de \$80,000 (moneda nacional) divisés en 800 actions de 100 dollars chacune. Le terrain carbonifère accordé par cette concession se trouve près de Chos-Malal, dans le territoire de Neuquen et forme un quadrilatère borné par la Cordillera del Viento à l'ouest, la rivière Neuquen au sud, l'"arroyo" Chacay-Melehue au nord, et la rivière Curilenvú à l'est.

La République Argentine consomme annuellement 1,500,000 tonnes de charbon importé à des prix tellement élevés que les industries nationales se trouvent dans l'impossibilité de faire concurrence au pays producteurs de charbon. De plus les frais d'éclairage, de chauffage et de force motrice sont très hauts. Jusqu'ici, bien qu'on ait découvert le charbon dans plusieurs endroits du pays il ne s'est pas trouvé de la qualité requise pour produire la vapeur ou le gaz ou pour servir dans les maisons, et l'on n'a pas trouvé de dépôts d'une épaisseur suffisante pour en faire l'exploitation d'une manière profitable.

L'ancien directeur de la division des Mines du Ministère de l'Agriculture, Mr. HOSKOLD, a dit, dans son rapport soumis au Ministère, il y a quelques années que le charbon existait sur une étendue de 50 lieues carrées dans la région en question et il a recommandé qu'un examen soit fait afin de déterminer la qualité du minéral. Plus tard, un ingénieur en a fait l'analyse sur l'ordre du gouvernement et il a fait savoir dans son rapport publié dans l'Annuaire du Ministère de l'Agriculture en 1902, que, par suite d'un éboulement de terre on avait découvert un filon de charbon fossile de deux mètres de profondeur. Antérieurement, en 1889, on avait obtenu un spécimen de charbon du district de Neuquen que le chimiste français, M. LÉON RIOUT, avait trouvé de bonne qualité pouvant servir de combustible dans les maisons et aussi dans les entreprises métallurgiques et industrielles par suite d'une petite quantité de sulfure qu'il contient.

L'ingénieur désigné par le syndicat pour examiner le charbon du Curileuvú a fait savoir que le charbon se trouve dans un filon bien défini en couches dures, parallèles, composées de schiste bitumineux et d' "ariscas" possédant tous les signes caractéristiques des carbonifères. On n'a pas encore trouvé des plantes fossiles des couches carbonifères mais on sait que dans les lits carbonifères d'Europe, il y a des mines dans lesquelles ces fossiles sont très rares. L'ingénieur TURERRY certifie aussi que le charbon est supérieur en qualité à tout autre charbon découvert dans le pays et que l'essai fait le 18 juin par une compagnie de gaz, a prouvé qu'il produit plus de gaz que le charbon de Cardiff. De plus, on calcule que le prix d'une tonne de charbon sur place (y compris une somme nécessaire à l'amortissement du capital) reviendrait à \$3.50 la tonne et que le prix de transport à Bahia Blanca serait de \$4.54 la tonne, soit un prix total de \$8.04 par tonne en monnaie nationale, tandis que la tonne de charbon de Cardiff revient à \$13.64 dans le même port. Il termine son rapport en disant que "la formation carbonifère qui existe, ainsi que la qualité du charbon trouvé, sont des titres suffisants pour entreprendre des travaux méthodiques afin de sonder la zone de Curileuvú au moyen de machines capables de perforer à une profondeur de 300 mètres."

Mr. RODOLFO HAUTHAL, Directeur de la section de Géologie du Musée de la Plata et Professeur de Géologie et de Minéralogie à l'Université de cette ville, termine de la manière suivante un rapport intéressant en date du 25 août, sur l'origine probable du charbon de Curileuvú:

"Le charbon, sur les excellentes conditions duquel, comme combustible, il n'est pas nécessaire d'insister, se trouve en quantité plus que suffisante pour justifier la dépense afférente à des recherches sérieuses qui sont nécessaires pour connaître la quantité pouvant servir de base absolue aux calculs des profits qu'on pourrait retirer en l'exploitant."

Agissant d'après les rapports précités, on n'a acheté les machines nécessaires, car on a l'intention d'exploiter la concession en même temps que celle de M. JOSÉ IGNACIO RIOS pour un chemin de fer de Bahia Blanca au défilé d'Anturo de la Cordillère, qui traversera Chos-Malal et procurera ainsi les facilités nécessaires pour le transport du charbon de la compagnie à Bahia Blanca, ainsi que de tous les autres minéraux qui se trouvent dans la région.

EXPÉDITIONS DE BÉTAIL SUR PIED PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE 1904 ET 1905.

La "*Review of the River Plate*" publie les chiffres suivants dans son numéro du 3 novembre 1905, au sujet des exportations et importations de la République Argentine pour le mois de septembre, ainsi que pour les neuf mois finissant en septembre 1904 et 1905.

Exportations de bétail sur pied.

	Septembre.		Neuf mois finissant en septembre.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Bétail.....	588	591	8,662	3,924
Moutons.....	462	194	46,764	12,267
Chevaux.....	812	323	5,592	4,190
Ânes.....	5	250	2,636	2,253
Mulets.....	1,220	250	12,543	5,585
Porcs.....			127	73
Total.....	3,037	1,608	76,324	28,292
<i>Importations de bétail sur pied.</i>				
Bétail:				
Durhams.....	138	129	1,094	916
Herefords.....		7	56	18
Jerseys.....		2	4	7
Divers.....	4	10	29	39
Total.....	142	148	1,183	980
Montons:				
Lincolns.....	587	212	2,430	1,160
Rambouillet.....	19	86	19	92
Shropshire.....	76	125	125	199
Hampshire.....	121	43	151	113
Divers.....	61	9	351	195
Total.....	864	505	3,079	1,759
Chevaux:				
De course.....	41	21	120	48
Clydesdale.....	4	19	64	38
De trot.....	4	20	40	33
Yorkshire.....	9		24	
Divers.....	34	2	79	33
Total.....	96	62	327	152

Voici les destinations pour les neuf mois de 1905:

	Bétail.	Moutons.	Chevaux.	Ânes.	Mulets.	Porcs.
Royaume-Uni.....				178	80	6,270
France.....				15		
Belgique.....		39,300		103		
Allemagne.....				34		
Italie.....				1		
Espagne.....	200			5		2
Commanes.....	246	99		176		1,694
Afrique du Sud.....	581	4,732		4,052	2,551	4,011
Bresil.....	7,108	1,624		680		106
Chili.....				16		
Paraguay.....	70	55		37		2
Uruguay.....	429	819		101	5	
Portugal.....	20	35		1		
Total.....	8,662	46,764	5,592	2,636	12,543	127

EXPÉDITION DE LAINE, 1900-1905.

Les chiffres suivants montrant les expéditions de laine argentine, ainsi que les destinations, pour les cinq années 1900-1905, sont reproduits de la "Review of the River Plate" du 6 octobre 1905. Jusqu'en 1902-3, le poids moyen des balles de laine était de 450 à 500 kilos, mais depuis cette période le poids moyen d'une balle est de 400 kilos.

Destination.	1901-5.	1902-1.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Dunkirk.....	149,599	183,050	200,570	182,029	167,173
Antwerp.....	45,010	30,166	38,322	33,750	30,22
Hambourg.....	70,191	65,840	101,362	97,448	79,07
Brème.....	60,989	61,878	43,798	2,659	11,61
Gènes.....	2,760	3,018	5,140	4,793	3,30
Royaume-Uni.....	30,087	21,336	30,226	28,141	63,10
Etats-Unis.....	39,649	25,984	25,486	32,173	24,70
Bordeaux.....	1,518	1,425	1,018	3,128	3,07
Havre.....	5,750	6,385	8,319	5,836	13,00
Marseille.....	480	4,698	1,667	2,193	2,12
Rotterdam.....	619	111	8	117	.....
Pays divers.....	26	1,219	2	.....	.....
Total.....	413,465	411,385	479,214	411,900	450,80

BOLIVIE.

DÉNONCIATION DU TRAITÉ, D'AMITIÉ, DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION AVEC LA BELGIQUE.

Par une communication officielle du 30 août 1905, le Gouvernement bolivien a dénoncé le traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation conclu à Santiago du Chili le 17 août 1860 entre la Belgique et la Bolivie.

Le Gouvernement du Roi a donné acte de cette dénonciation.

En conformité de l'article 32, ledit traité cessera ses effets le 8 janvier 1907.

CHILI.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE, AINSI QU'EN 1904 ET 1905.

D'après le "Chilian Times" du 11 octobre 1905, les recettes douanières chiliennes en septembre 1905 se sont élevées à \$7,976,834, dont \$5,443,039 pour les droits d'exportation et \$2,533,785 pour les droits d'importation.

Voici les chiffres pour le même mois en 1904: exportations, \$4,157,384; importations, \$2,048,393, formant un total de \$6,205,777, soit une augmentation de \$1,771,057 pour l'année actuelle pendant le mois de septembre.

Pendant les neuf premiers mois de 1905 les recettes ont été de \$61,384,576, soit une augmentation de \$5,091,275 sur la même période de l'année 1904.

Le tableau suivant fait ressortir les sommes provenant de chaque port pour le mois de septembre 1904 et 1905 :

	Septembre—	
	1904.	1905.
DROITS D'EXPORTATION.		
Piaguán.....	\$897,953	\$797,203
Iquique.....	1,853,828	2,977,511
Tocopilla.....	918,725	909,011
Antofagasta.....	210,851	276,586
Talca.....	276,025	422,688
Total.....	4,157,382	5,443,099
DROITS D'IMPORTATION.		
Arica.....	5,238	35,942
Piaguán.....	19,951	15,290
Iquique.....	156,893	282,168
Tocopilla.....	9,436	15,866
Antofagasta.....	83,222	135,019
Talca.....	31,107	13,892
Caldera.....	9,841	12,189
Carrizal Bajo.....		20
Copulimbo.....	64,147	61,000
Valparaiso.....	1,287,099	1,569,315
Talcahuano.....	302,462	304,961
Coronel.....	61,822	11,731
Valdivia.....	36,794	61,452
Puerto Montt.....	1,528	1,954
Bouanes des Frontières.....	26,852	22,998
Total.....	2,048,395	2,533,795

COLOMBIE.

LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES CHEMINS DE FER.

La "Gazette Officielle" du 14 août 1905 contient le texte d'un contrat intervenu entre le Gouvernement colombien et une compagnie anglaise pour la construction d'un chemin de fer réunissant les villes de Girardot et de Honda situées sur le cours de la Magdalena. La compagnie recevra du Gouvernement une subvention de \$9,900 or (49,500 francs) par kilomètre et la ligne doit être livrée à l'exploitation cinq ans après la date de l'ouverture des travaux. Il en résulte que peu à peu, par une série de concessions indépendantes, les communications par voie ferrée entre la capitale et la côte se trouvent réalisées, ainsi que le montre l'énumération suivante :

- 1°. La Colombian National Railway Company (anglaise) unissant Bogota à Girardot sur la Magdalena supérieure.
- 2°. La Colombian Western Railway Company (anglaise), dont il est question plus haut, entre Girardot et Honda.
- 3°. Le Chemin de fer de La Dorada (compagnie anglaise) mettant en communication les ports fluviaux de Honda et La Dorada.
- 4°. La concession accordée à M. J. T. Ford, citoyen américain, ayant pour objet de relier La Dorada à un point de la rivière Magdalena situé au-dessous de Garare via Puerto Perico, avec extension sur Medellín, capitale du département d'Antioquin et second centre commercial de la République.

Il reste encore à parcourir une distance de 125 lieues par vapeur fluvial, jusqu'à Calamar, terminus du Chemin de fer Cartagena-Magdalena (américain) ou 147 lieues jusqu'à Barranquilla, terminus de la Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company (anglaise).

COSTA RICA.

RAPPORT DE "LA UNITED FRUIT COMPANY."

Le rapport de la "United Fruit Company" pour l'année finissant le 22 novembre 1905, fait ressortir une diminution dans les recettes nettes et le surplus après le paiement des dividendes, une énorme augmentation dans le commerce des bananes fait par la compagnie et une extension dans ses chemins de fer. Le président Preston dit: "Le total des recettes au 30 septembre 1905 a été de \$3,622,984, auquel on a ajouté \$37,575 représentant le montant reçu par la compagnie comme prime sur le nouveau capital émis pendant l'année. De ce total on a déduit \$16,766 pour couvrir les dépenses encourues par une compagnie subsidiaire qui a cessé d'exister et \$150,000 pour subvenir aux frais nécessités pour la transformation d'une partie des plantations de bananes à Cuba en plantations de canne à sucre.

Le nombre de régimes de bananes expédiés par la compagnie pendant l'année fiscale s'élève à un total de 30,296,709 y compris les expéditions faites en Angleterre. Pendant les douze mois précédents la compagnie a transporté 21,100,511 régimes. Le rapport fait ressortir que sur le total des recettes nettes \$1,044,703 provenaient des bananes et de fruits tropicaux divers et \$573,017 du commerce des sucres. Au 30 septembre 1905 la compagnie possédait un total de 295,517 acres, contre 298,583 l'année précédente ainsi que des baux pour 319,313 acres, contre 324,889 acres l'année précédente. La compagnie a 11,942 têtes de bétail contre 13,239 pour l'année précédente et 2,949 chevaux et mulets, contre 21,710 pour l'année antérieure. La compagnie a 173.65 milles de voies ferrées, non compris le Chemin de fer du Nord de Costa Rica, contre 153.79 milles en 1904 et 123.64 milles en 1903. Son matériel roulant consiste en 30 locomotives et 669 wagons.

Voici le tableau des recettes pour les années 1903-1904 et 1905:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Recettes nettes	\$1,416,914	\$1,801,895	\$1,852,540
Recettes de compagnies subsidiaires	170,807	272,879	225,300
Total des recettes nettes	1,617,721	2,077,774	2,077,840
Frais:			
Crédit	15,081		
Débit		137,125	229,500
Surplus	1,632,805	1,910,319	1,848,340
Dividendes	1,167,792	967,675	877,130
Surplus pour l'année	465,073	972,674	971,210

La balance du compte au 30 septembre est comme il suit:

	1905.*	1904.	Augmen- tation.
ACTIF.			
Plantation et équipement.....	\$16, 039, 789	\$15, 653, 480	\$386, 309
Argent comptant.....	2, 461, 677	1, 810, 199	651, 478
Argent à recevoir.....	1, 129, 919	1, 078, 292	51, 627
Avances d'argent.....	213, 659	186, 109	27, 550
Dividendes non réclamés.....	1, 729	811	918
Comptes des coupons.....	7, 725	8, 700	975
Avances au Chemin de fer du Nord.....	2, 091, 528	1, 750, 669	341, 008
Stocks et dettes d'autres compagnies.....	2, 091, 526	1, 955, 946	135, 580
Placements divers.....	375, 443	380, 046	4, 603
Total.....	24, 143, 415	22, 824, 252	1, 588, 863
PASSIF.			
Capital en actions.....	17, 485, 000	15, 782, 000	1, 703, 000
Dettes.....	2, 396, 000	2, 400, 000	4, 000
Dividendes et coupons non réclamés.....	9, 454	9, 511	57
Comptes payables.....	442, 684	516, 525	73, 841
Traites à vue.....	270, 236	345, 394	75, 158
Dividendes d'octobre.....	305, 987	315, 640	9, 653
Intérêt accru.....	9, 983	11, 231	1, 248
Surplus.....	3, 403, 774	3, 157, 951	245, 823
Total.....	24, 143, 415	22, 824, 252	1, 588, 863

* Diminution.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Décret No. 4, du 13 juillet 1905, fixant les droits de douane applicables aux tissus de coton imprimés ou avec raies de couleur, connus sous le nom de "flanelle de coton."

[*"La Gazette"* des 14 et 15 juillet 1905.]

Les tissus de coton imprimés ou avec raies de couleur, connus dans le commerce sous le nom de "flanelle de coton," seront rangés sous le No. 43 du tarif et soumis à la surtaxe de 50 pour cent.

Décret No. 5, du 13 juillet 1905, fixant les droits de douane applicables aux bandes en chanvre pour sangles ou pour soutenir les ressorts des meubles.

[*"La Gazette"* du 14 juillet 1905.]

Les bandes en tissu de chanvre ordinaire, généralement employées pour la confection des sangles et pour soutenir les ressorts des meubles, acquitteront les droits fixés dans le No. 77 du tarif, sans préjudice de la surtaxe de 50 pour cent.

Décret No. 51, du 27 juillet 1905, sur la franchise de droits applicables au sarnol, à la carboline et à la créoline.

[*"La Gazette"* du 3 août 1905.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE.—Seront exempts à l'entrée des droits de douane, de théâtre et de quai le sarnol, la carboline et la créoline ordinaire.

Décret du 29 août 1905, fixant le droit de douane applicable aux cartes postales illustrées ou de fantaisie.

[*"La Gazette"* du 30 août 1905.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. — Les cartes postales illustrées ou de fantaisie acquitteront 50 centimes le kilogramme si elles sont en papier ou carton; si elles sont en aluminium ou en toute autre matière, le droit sera de 75 centimes. Ces droits ne seront pas assujettis à la surtaxe de 50 pour cent et seront applicables à partir du 1^{er} octobre prochain.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1726 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-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 d'octobre 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des dix mois finissant au mois d'octobre 1905 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 d'octobre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de décembre.

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS AU CINQUANTE-NEUVIÈME CONGRÈS.

Le 5 décembre 1905, le Président ROOSEVELT a envoyé son message au Congrès des États-Unis. Nous en extrayons les passages suivants qui intéressent d'une manière toute spéciale l'Amérique latine:

“LA DOCTRINE DE MONROE.

“La doctrine de Monroe, telle qu'elle est comprise par les États-Unis et acceptée par les autres nations est le moyen le plus efficace pour maintenir la paix.

“Aucun autre règlement politique n'aurait pu faire autant pour le maintien de la paix dans l'hémisphère occidental et pour donner à chaque nation l'occasion de se développer d'après ses désirs.

“Si nous n'avions pas modifié la doctrine suivant les besoins de l'époque, elle serait maintenant complètement tombée en désuétude.

ne serait d'aucune utilité pour les besoins du jour et serait plus que probablement tombé dans l'oubli.

« Elle est très utile à l'intérieur et considérée favorablement à l'extérieur parce que nous avons su l'adapter aux nombreuses exigences et aux différents besoins de l'hémisphère. En mettant en avant un règlement tel que celui de la doctrine de Monroe nous prenons toute la responsabilité des conséquences qui peuvent en résulter et ces conséquences changent de temps à autre. Il n'est pas possible de réclamer un droit et de chercher à en rejeter toute responsabilité quand il s'agit de le faire respecter.

« Toutes les Républiques Américaines qui bénéficient de cette doctrine, comme les États-Unis, doivent reconnaître les obligations auxquelles elles sont tenues envers les nations étrangères aussi bien qu'elles demandent à ces nations le respect de leurs propres droits.

« Que nos droits et intérêts soient engagés fortement dans le maintien de cette doctrine est un fait si évident qu'il est à peine nécessaire de le discuter. Cela est surtout vrai en vue de la construction du Canal de Panama. Pour nous sauvegarder, il faut surveiller de près les approches de ce canal—ce qui veut dire qu'il faut que nous comprenions parfaitement l'importance de nos intérêts dans la Mer des Caraïbes.

« Il y a certains points essentiels qu'on ne doit jamais oublier au sujet de la Doctrine de Monroe. D'abord il faut que nous fassions comprendre que nous n'avons aucune intention de nous en servir comme excuse pour agrandir notre pays aux dépens des Républiques du Sud. Nous savons très bien que dans quelques-uns des pays de l'Amérique du Sud on a répandu l'idée que notre interprétation de la Doctrine de Monroe était contre leurs intérêts et nous devons essayer de convaincre toutes les nations de ce continent une fois pour toutes qu'aucun gouvernement juste et paisible n'a rien à craindre de notre part.

« Il y a au sud des États-Unis certaines Républiques qui ont déjà atteint un tel degré de stabilité, d'ordre et de prospérité qu'elles-mêmes, quoiqu'elles ne s'en rendent pas compte à présent, figurent parmi les soutiens de cette doctrine.

« Nous sommes maintenant en rapport avec ces Républiques sur une base de complète égalité et de plus, nous avons pour elles des sentiments d'amitié sincère qui, je l'espère, sont réciproques. Si toutes les Républiques du sud se développaient comme celles auxquelles je fais allusion, nous n'aurions plus besoin d'être le champion spécial de la doctrine de Monroe, car aucune République américaine stable et prospère ne désire voir une autre grande puissance militaire de l'hémisphère oriental s'établir sur un territoire voisin. Tout ce que les États-Unis peuvent désirer c'est de voir les autres Républiques de ce continent heureuses et prospères; et elles ne peuvent l'être à moins de maintenir l'ordre à l'intérieur et de s'acquitter avec conscience de leurs obligations

envers l'étranger. Il est bien entendu que la doctrine Monroe ne doit servir de subterfuge en aucun cas aux Etats-Unis pour acquérir de nouveaux territoires. Nous désirons la paix avec le monde entier et d'une manière toute spéciale avec les peuples du continent américain. Bien entendu, il y a des limites à tout, et une nation qui se respecte ne peut pas fermer les yeux sur tous les torts d'une autre nation. Il est toujours possible que des torts envers notre pays ou envers nos compatriotes habitant une de ces nations incapables de conserver l'ordre à l'intérieur ou d'obtenir la justice de personnes étrangères ou encore ne voulant pas rendre justice aux étrangers qui agissent toujours loyalement avec elles, nous obligent à prendre des mesures pour protéger nos droits; mais ces mesures ne seront jamais prises dans le but d'un accroissement territorial; elles seront prises avec hésitation et après avoir épuisé tous les autres moyens en notre pouvoir.

"D'ailleurs il faut que nous fussions voir que nous ne permettrons jamais à une nation de ce continent de se servir de la Doctrine de Monroe comme bouclier pour la protéger des conséquences de ses méfaits contre des nations étrangères. Si une République du Sud se rend coupable envers une nation étrangère, en ne respectant pas les droits ou la personne d'un de ses citoyens, alors la Doctrine de Monroe ne nous engage pas à intervenir contre la punition du coupable, excepté pour empêcher l'occupation territoriale.

"Le cas est plus difficile quand il s'agit d'obligations contractées. Notre Gouvernement s'est toujours refusé à faire exécuter ces obligations de la part de ses citoyens par un appel aux armes. Il est à souhaiter que tous les gouvernements étrangers fassent de même. Mais il n'en est pas ainsi, et par conséquent nous sommes toujours exposés à nous trouver dans des alternatives désagréables. D'un côté ce pays refuserait certainement de déclencher la guerre pour empêcher un gouvernement étranger de forcer le paiement d'une dette juste, mais de l'autre côté il serait très imprudent de permettre à n'importe quelle puissance étrangère de prendre possession, même temporairement, des domaines d'une République américaine, afin de la contraindre au paiement de ses obligations; car cette occupation temporaire pourrait devenir une occupation permanente.

"Il peut arriver que le seul moyen d'échapper à ces alternatives soit de nous charger d'un arrangement d'après lequel on paierait le plus possible d'une dette contractée loyalement. Il vaut beaucoup mieux que les Etats-Unis se chargent d'un tel arrangement plutôt que de permettre à un autre pays étranger de le faire. En agissant ainsi on met la République retardataire à l'abri d'un paiement de dettes injustes et on donne en même temps aux créanciers honnêtes de cette République la préférence sur les créanciers malhonnêtes. D'ailleurs, c'est le seul parti possible qui s'offre aux Etats-Unis pour nous assurer contre un conflit avec quelque puissance étrangère. Cette attitude est donc

dans l'intérêt de la paix aussi bien que dans celui de la justice. C'est un bienfait pour nous et pour les étrangers, mais c'en est encore un plus grand pour les habitants du pays intéressé.

"Ceci me ramène à ce qui doit être l'un des objets fondamentaux de la Doctrine de Monroe. Nous devons nous montrer nous-mêmes de bonne foi en essayant de guider vers la paix et l'ordre celles de nos Républiques-sœurs qui en ont besoin. De même qu'il y a eu une croissance constante de l'élément moral dans les relations d'un individu envers l'autre, de même nous commençons, quoique lentement, à reconnaître le droit de nous aider les uns les autres, non seulement entre individus mais aussi entre nations.

" SAINT-DOMINGUE.

"Saint-Domingue, à son tour, vient de nous demander de venir à son aide, et non seulement notre sagesse mais aussi tous nos instincts généreux, nous engagent à répondre à cet appel. Que nous accordions le secours demandé par Saint-Domingue pour lui-même ou pour obéir aux sages préceptes de la Doctrine de Monroe, cela ne change rien à la chose. Le point important est de donner le secours nécessaire et c'est certainement un cas à part pour mériter d'être jugé simplement selon ses mérites. Les conditions de Saint-Domingue allaient de pis en pis depuis plusieurs années et il y a un an toute la société se trouvait sur le point de périr. Heureusement, à cette époque un homme énergique voyant les dangers qui menaçaient son pays vint avec ses amis prendre la direction des affaires. Alors ils firent appel à l'amitié du seul voisin grand et puissant qui était en mesure de leur aider et dans lequel ils avaient mis leur espoir.

"Il y avait un danger imminent de l'intervention étrangère.

"Les autres chefs de Saint-Domingue avaient fait de nombreuses dettes et à cause de ses désordres intérieurs, le pays se trouvait dans l'impossibilité de remplir ses obligations. Les créanciers étrangers étaient à bout de patience et au moins deux des nations étaient sur le point d'intervenir. Pour les empêcher d'agir il fallut leur donner l'assurance officielle que nous ferions tout notre possible pour venir au secours de Saint-Domingue. Dans le cas d'une de ces nations, ce fut seulement l'ouverture immédiate de négociation par notre pays qui put empêcher la saisie du territoire. Quant aux dettes encourues, quelques-unes étaient justes, mais les autres n'étaient pas d'une nature à rendre obligatoire leur paiement en entier, et il était vraiment impossible à Saint-Domingue d'en acquitter aucune, à moins que la stabilité ne fût assurée à son gouvernement et à son peuple.

"Pour arriver à ce but, notre Ministère des Affaires Étrangères a fait un traité, d'après lequel nous devons aider le peuple dominicain à mettre de l'ordre dans ses finances. Ce traité est pendant devant le Sénat. En attendant, un arrangement temporaire a été conclu,

arrangement devant durer jusqu'à ce que le Sénat ait le temps de ratifier le traité. D'après cet arrangement le gouvernement dominicain a nommé des Américains dans toutes les positions importantes du service des douanes et ils doivent veiller à la perception honnête des recettes, donnant au gouvernement 45 pour cent pour les dépenses courantes et mettant de côté dans un endroit sûr les 55 pour cent restant pour les diviser d'une manière équitable, dans le cas de la ratification du traité, parmi les différents créanciers européens ou américains.

« Les douanes sont presque l'unique source de revenu de Saint-Domingue et en général le véritable but des différentes révolutions a été d'obtenir possession de ces douanes. Le simple fait que les percepteurs des douanes sont des Américains exécutant leurs devoirs d'une manière efficace et honnête et que le traité est pendant devant le Sénat donne une certaine puissance morale au gouvernement dominicain, puissance qu'il n'avait jamais eue jusqu'ici. Par conséquent le mouvement révolutionnaire est complètement éteint tandis que le nouveau régime a déjà tant augmenté les recettes que le gouvernement retire actuellement des 45 pour cent versés par les percepteurs américains une plus forte somme qu'il n'avait auparavant lorsqu'il administrait lui-même toutes les recettes douanières. Cet arrangement permet aux habitants de Saint Domingue, fatigués des révolutions et de leur état de guerre, de reprendre avec courage leurs occupations industrielles et de se débarrasser des interminables mouvements révolutionnaires. Il procure à tous les vrais créanciers, américains et européens, le seul moyen d'obtenir le remboursement de leurs créances et il offre en même temps à Saint Domingue le seul moyen de refuser le paiement des réclamations non fondées, car maintenant, si cet arrangement reçoit l'approbation du Sénat, nous examinerons à fond toutes les réclamations, soit américaines, soit étrangères, et nous ferons le nécessaire pour empêcher le paiement de toute réclamation injuste. Il y a naturellement de l'opposition au traité de la part de créanciers malhonnêtes, tant étrangers qu'américains, aussi bien que de la part des révolutionnaires de profession résidant dans l'île.

« Nous avons déjà raison de croire que quelques-uns des créanciers qui n'osent pas soumettre leurs réclamations à un examen minutieux, essayent de fomenter la sédition dans l'île et d'encourager l'opposition au traité. En attendant, j'ai exercé le pouvoir qui m'a été conféré par un vœu du Congrès pour empêcher l'introduction dans l'île d'armes à feu destinées au mouvement révolutionnaire.

« Sous ce contrôle, Saint Domingue commence enfin à jouir de la stabilité, de l'ordre et de tous les bienfaits de la paix; il n'y a plus à craindre le danger de l'intervention étrangère et on a enfin l'espoir que tous les créanciers seront désintéressés dans une égale mesure. Dans le cas où le traité ne réussirait pas à atteindre le but proposé, il est

alors certain que le plus grand désordre s'en suivrait et avec cet état de choses le gouvernement des Etats-Unis pourrait tôt ou tard se trouver entraîné à de sérieuses difficultés avec les gouvernements étrangers au sujet de l'île, ou bien encore il pourrait être forcé d'intervenir dans l'île d'une manière très désagréable. D'après le traité qui n'est pas encore ratifié, l'indépendance de l'île est scrupuleusement respectée, le danger de la violation de la doctrine de Monroe par l'intervention des puissances étrangères disparaît et l'intervention de notre gouvernement est réduite au minimum, de sorte que nous n'agissons que de concert avec les autorités dominicaines pour assurer la bonne administration des douanes et par cela même nous pourrions obtenir le paiement des dettes reconnues comme justes et de mettre le gouvernement dominicain à l'abri de toute réclamation mal fondée. La méthode que l'on se propose d'employer, procurera au peuple dominicain les moyens de marcher avant comme l'a déjà fait le peuple cubain sous notre égide tutélaire. Si dans cette circonstance, nous ne nous montrons pas à la hauteur de la situation, cette manière de faire jetter un discrédit sur notre nation en nous faisant un grand tort à nous-mêmes et un tort encore plus grand à l'île de Saint Domingue. Une politique sage et par-dessus tout, notre grande générosité habituelle, nous obligent en quelque sorte à répondre à l'appel qui nous est fait par Saint Domingue comme nous essayons de le faire à présent.

“CANAL DE PANAMA.

“C'est le 23 février 1904 que le Sénat des Etats-Unis a ratifié le traité entre les Etats-Unis et la République de Panama permettant la construction du canal. Les propriétés du Canal appartenant à la compagnie française ont été transférées aux Etats-Unis le 23 avril 1904 contre le paiement de \$40,000,000. Le 1^{er} avril 1905, on a réorganisé la commission et voici les noms des membres qui la composent: THÉODORE P. SHONTS, Président; CHARLES E. MAGOON, BENJAMIN M. HARROD, le contre-Amiral MORDECAI T. ENDICOTTE, le Général de Brigade PETER C. HAINS et le Colonel OSWALD H. ERNST. Le 1^{er} juillet dernier on a nommé M. JOHN F. STEVENS, ingénieur en chef. Depuis un an et demi à peine on a poursuivi activement les travaux préparatoires à la construction du canal. Pendant cette période on a éclairci deux points importants. Premièrement la question de la route que l'on ferait suivre au canal et on a décidé qu'il serait construit à travers l'isthme de Panama. Deuxièmement, la question de la possibilité de le faire et on a reconnu qu'il n'y a pas sur cette route d'obstacles physiques que l'habileté des ingénieurs américains ne puisse surmonter sans difficulté sérieuse ou qui puissent empêcher l'achèvement du canal dans un délai relativement court et à des prix raisonnables. C'est l'opinion presque unanime des ingénieurs envoyés par le Gouvernement

pour examiner ce sujet. Il ne reste qu'une chose à résoudre—la question du type. Le canal sera-t-il à écluses ou au niveau de la mer? J'espère avant peu soumettre au Congrès la décision prise à ce sujet par le Conseil d'Administration des ingénieurs américains et européens qui, sur ma demande ont examiné la question, ainsi que le rapport de la Commission avec les remarques ou recommandations nécessaires.

“ Le peuple américain est appelé à construire dans le plus bref délai un canal devant faire face au besoin du commerce du monde entier, et je fais un pressant appel au Congrès pour prêter main forte à l'accomplissement de cette tâche. On a fait des progrès très satisfaisants pendant l'année écoulée et spécialement pendant les quatre derniers mois. On a fait la plus grande partie des travaux préliminaires les plus importants. Les travaux actuels d'excavation ne pouvaient être commencés que sur une petite échelle avant que la zone du canal ne soit rendu salubre. Il a fallu d'abord faire des travaux sanitaires. Ce travail a été si bien dirigé que la fièvre jaune a presque complètement disparu et que les conditions générales sanitaires se sont grandement améliorées. On a appliqué à l'Isthme avec le plus grand succès, les mêmes méthodes qui ont changé l'île de Cuba d'endroit pestiféré qu'il était, menaçant la santé du monde entier en un endroit des plus salubres. Sans aucun doute, quand on aura achevé les grands travaux de conduites d'eau, de pavage et de drainage dans les villes de Panama et de Colon ainsi que dans les grands camps d'ouvriers, l'Isthme sera alors, pour les tropiques, un séjour d'habitation très salubre. Ces travaux sont déjà si avancés que la santé des personnes employées sur le canal est aussi bonne et aussi entourée de soins que celle des ouvriers faisant des travaux similaires aux États-Unis et ailleurs.

“ En plus des travaux sanitaires, on construit des bâtiments convenables pour les employés et on établira un système suffisant pour leur procurer une nourriture très saine à des prix raisonnables. On a construit des hôpitaux et on les a équipés de manière qu'ils soient supérieurs à ceux du monde entier. On a donc rendu le pays habitable et on a fait tout le nécessaire pour le bien-être et le confort de tous ceux qui seront appelés à y travailler. Dans le courant de l'année écoulée on a commandé la plus grande partie des machines nécessaires à l'exécution des travaux, et l'on compte que vers le milieu de l'année prochaine on pourra recommencer les travaux d'excavation sur une grande échelle.

“ Il faut que le Congrès se décide sans délai à voter la somme nécessaire pour faire face aux dépenses ordinaires et extraordinaires. La première allocation de \$10,000,000 sur les \$135,000,000 autorisés par l'acte Spooner n'a été votée il y a trois ans. Elle est maintenant presque épuisée, et ce qui reste est à peine suffisant pour le restant de l'année.

“ Si le Congrès ne vote pas une somme suffisante avant cette date tout travail devra cesser immédiatement, et il serait vraiment regrettable d'arrêter les travaux quand ils sont en si bonne voie d'exécution. Il n'y aura pas d'argent pour faire face aux feuilles d'émergement ni pour payer les notes dues pour les matériaux et provisions, et s'il y a le moindre délai à voter la somme d'argent nécessaire le personnel aux Etats-Unis et dans l'Isthme, qui travaille avec tant d'union et de succès, sera complètement démoralisé.

“ Dans le rapport du Ministère de la Guerre et dans celui de la Commission on trouvera l'estimation des sommes nécessaires à ce grand travail.”

EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS NATIONAUX.

Le “ Bulletin Mensuel du Bureau des Statistiques des Etats-Unis ” sur les exportations de blés, de provisions, de coton et d'huile minérale pour le mois d'octobre, ainsi que pour les dix mois de l'année, fait ressortir une diminution pour le mois d'octobre en le comparant à celui de l'année précédente. Il y a eu une augmentation pour les dix mois, mais les chiffres sont au dessous de ceux de l'année 1901. Le total pour le mois d'octobre 1905 est de \$86,315,816, contre \$93,981,004 pour le même mois de l'année 1904 et \$103,217,428 pour le même mois de l'année 1903. La diminution dans le mois d'octobre de cette année est plus que justifiée par la baisse dans la valeur du coton exporté, qui n'a été que de \$47,157,637 cette année, contre \$62,922,658 pour l'année 1904 et \$60,265,904 pour l'année 1903. La diminution en quantité est presque aussi considérable qu'en valeur. Quant aux céréales, il y a eu une hausse considérable pour le mois d'octobre de cette année sur celle de l'année dernière, quoique la valeur ait été bien au-dessous de celle du même mois de l'année 1903. La valeur totale pour cette année est \$15,255,671 contre \$7,458,126 pour l'année dernière. L'augmentation de cette année est générale, mais ce sont le blé et la farine qui ont augmenté le plus, la valeur du blé étant de \$3,613,198 contre \$1,046,189, et celle de la farine de \$6,970,069 contre \$4,052,360. Le maïs a augmenté de \$1,501,156 à \$2,431,054. Il y a eu aussi une petite augmentation dans les provisions, y compris le bétail sur pied, moutons et pores, soit \$17,000,087 contre \$16,326,254.

Le total de toutes ces exportations pour les dix mois a été de \$604,219,199 contre \$559,401,740 pour l'année antérieure, mais en 1903 la valeur était de \$620,359,436 et en 1901 de \$693,745,237. Le gain dans les blés et farines sur l'année écoulée s'est élevée de \$75,834,934 à \$102,261,736 contre \$161,386,545 en 1903, \$152,374,557 en 1902 et \$233,665,409 en 1901. Ces grandes différences sont dues principalement au blé, bien que l'augmentation de cette année sur l'année antérieure soit due presque entièrement au maïs, le blé montrant une perte dont il n'a commencé à se relever qu'avec la nouvelle récolte de

septembre. La valeur du maïs exporté a été de \$47,170,961 contre \$20,141,392 pour l'année dernière; celle du blé de \$6,899,983 contre \$8,966,414, et celle de la farine de \$35,391,178 contre \$42,472,481. Il y a eu une augmentation dans les provisions pour les dix mois de \$157,632,612 à \$170,323,690, et dans le coton de \$259,937,751 à \$267,437,718.

L'augmentation du coton provient principalement de la récolte de l'année dernière. Pour deux mois de l'année cotonnière la valeur des exportations de cette année n'est que de \$79,847,293 contre \$106,664,983 pour la même période de l'année dernière, le prix d'exportation étant le même.

HAÏTI.

PRODUCTION DE CAFÉ ET DE COTON.

M. W. F. Powell, Ministre des États-Unis à Haïti, fait savoir à son Gouvernement que la récolte de café de Haïti s'annonce comme très grande pour l'année 1905. En effet, on estime cette récolte à plus de 75,000,000 de livres, ce qui dépasse de 30,000,000 de livres environ celle de l'année dernière, mais n'atteint pas celle de l'année 1903, qui s'est élevée à plus de 100,000,000 de livres. Toutefois, cette récolte était phénoménale. La récolte de cacao pour l'année a été très grande, bien plus grande que celle de l'année précédente.

La campagne cotonnière qui est presque terminée a été aussi très belle. On expédie en Europe toutes les quantités de coton, de cacao et de café que le pays produit, et comme les prix de ces produits, surtout ceux du café, sont plus élevés que ceux de l'année dernière, le pays en retirera un grand bénéfice.

DÉNONCIATION DE LA CONVENTION DE COMMERCE DU 31 JUILLET 1900.

Le Gouvernement haïtien a dénoncé le 30 octobre 1905 la convention de commerce signée entre la France et la République de Haïti le 31 juillet 1900.

Par suite de cette dénonciation, ladite convention de commerce prendra fin le 30 avril 1906, dans laquelle les droits du tarif général devront, à défaut d'un nouvel arrangement, être appliqués en France aux denrées coloniales d'origine haïtienne.

MEXIQUE.

ENREGISTREMENT DE NAVIRES EN SERVICE PENDANT LE DEUXIÈME SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE FISCALE 1904-5.

D'après le "*Mexican Investor*" du 18 novembre 1905, le nombre des navires faisant le commerce extérieur entrés dans les ports mexicains pendant les six mois de janvier à juin de l'année 1905 s'est élevé au chiffre de 689. Les navires ont transporté 715,964 tonnes de marchandises. Pendant la même période 707 navires sont partis de ports mexicains pour l'étranger, transportant 171,401 tonnes de marchandises de produits mexicains.

Les arrivées de navires faisant le commerce du cabotage se sont élevées à 3,511, transportant 132,070 tonnes de marchandises, et les départs à 3,574, transportant 113,700 tonnes de cargaison.

Il y a au Mexique 332 navires de différentes classes inscrits sur les registres de la marine marchande. Ces navires sont engagés dans le commerce de cabotage, ainsi que dans le commerce extérieur entre les ports mexicains et l'étranger. Ces navires comprennent les bateaux de guerre, ainsi que les navires des compagnies suivantes: Compagnie Austro-Mexicaine, Compagnie de Navigation Mexicaine, Compagnie de l'Atlantique et du Golfe du Mexique, Compagnie Harrison, Compagnie Impériale des Postes Allemandes, Compagnie New York and Cuban Mail; Compagnie de Navigation Mexicaine Américaine, L. Leyland, E. Escalante et fils; Compagnie Française Transatlantique; Compagnie Mexicaine-Canadienne; Compagnie Espagnole Transatlantique; Malle Pacifique; Compagnie de Navigation Pacifique; Compagnie de Navires à Vapeur; La Chine Commerciale et la ligne Mason. Ces vingt-et-une lignes sont toutes engagées dans le commerce d'expédition. Il y a aussi plusieurs petites lignes desservant les côtes du Mexique qui n'ont aucun départ régulier.

Les intérêts maritimes sont naturellement divisés en deux classes, ceux du Golfe et ceux de l'Océan Pacifique. Les navires qui font le commerce du Golfe font escale à Ascención, Campêche, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, Morelos, Nautla, Progreso, Tampico, Tecoluh, Tuxpan, Veracruz et Xcalak. Sur le Pacifique les principaux ports où les navires font escale sont: Acapulco, Agiabampo, Allata, la Baie de Magdalène, Enseñada de Todos Santos, Enreka, Guaymas, La Paz (en Basse-Californie), Loreto, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Meda Blanco, Mulege, Porihnete, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, San Benito, San Blas, San José del Cabo, San Quentin, Santa Rosalia, Ronalá et Topolobampo. Parmi ces ports les plus importants du côté du Golfe sont: Campêche, Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Tampico et la Vera Cruz. Pendant le mois d'octobre il est entré à Progreso 27 navires, à Tampico

21 et à Veracruz 37. Du côté du Pacifique 15 navires sont entrés à Acapulco, 8 à Guaymas, 13 à La Paz, 14 à Manzanillo, 16 à Mazatlan, 13 à San Blas et 8 à Rosalia.

PRODUCTION DE CHARBON ET DE COKE EN 1904.

D'après le "*Journal of Commerce*" mexicain du 1er novembre 1905, la consommation de charbon et de coke augmente considérablement par suite de l'essor donné à la production des articles manufacturés et aussi à l'établissement de fabriques de toutes sortes. Le tableau suivant montre la quantité de charbon et de coke, ainsi que la valeur en or des quantités mentionnées avec les connaissements comme admises en franchise de droits pour toutes les années fiscales depuis l'année 1900-1901 inclusivement. Dans ce tableau on n'a pas tenu compte des fractions de poids ni des sommes inférieures à un dollar.

	Tonnes.	Valeur mentionnée sur les connaissements.
<i>Charbon admis en franchise.</i>		
1900-1901	585,546	\$1,419,96
1901-2	832,221	2,123,66
1902-3	975,885	2,752,99
1903-4	1,161,598	2,806,87
Juillet-décembre 1904	429,213	1,022,96
<i>Coke admis en franchise.</i>		
1900-1901	238,313	1,026,75
1901-2	286,199	2,088,67
1902-3	347,528	1,971,60
1903-4	320,358	1,288,00
Juillet-décembre 1904	135,257	493,70

En 1881, le Gouvernement ayant appris qu'il existait du charbon dans différentes parties du pays avait nommé une commission scientifique ayant pour chef Señor SANTIAGO RAMIREZ, ingénieur des mines très distingué pour faire un rapport sur le charbon du Mexique. Le rapport de cette Commission a été plus favorable qu'on ne s'y attendait, car elle a trouvé du charbon de différentes qualités dans les Etats de Sonora, de la Veracruz, de Puebla, d'Oaxaca, de Michoacan et de Guerrero. Elle a trouvé aussi des filons de charbon dans d'autres Etats.

Les dépôts carbonifères dans l'Etat de Sonora sont formés d'antracite de qualité supérieure, contenant 92 pour cent de charbon.

Le rapport de la Commission a donné une impulsion nouvelle au travail minier, mais la cherté des moyens de transport, ainsi que les formations irrégulières, ont découragé les mineurs, et l'exploitation des dépôts a été presque abandonnée.

Quelques années plus tard l'attention des capitalistes a été attirée sur les dépôts d'Esperanzas en Coahuila. On les a trouvés d'une richesse

suffisante pour décider l'organisation de la "Mexican Coal and Coke Co." de New York qui les exploite et qui en est propriétaire. En 1904, les dépôts ont produit 42,000 tonnes de charbon et 6,000 tonnes de coke, valant sur place \$300,000 en monnaie mexicaine. Presque toute la production de ces mines est vendue aux consommateurs industriels et aux fonderies établies dans le nord du pays. La production augmente constamment. C'est du charbon bitumineux, bon pour fabriquer le coke, et on a établi aux mines une usine très importante pour le fabriquer.

Les principales mines de charbon qu'on exploite aujourd'hui se trouvent le long de la ligne du chemin de fer intercontinental et dans l'Etat de Coahuila à Sabinas, à Barotera, à Hondo et à Frient, sans compter les mines d'Esperanzas déjà citées et qui sont les plus développées.

Sur le Rio Grande à l'ouest de Ciudad Porfirio Diaz s'étend un filon de lignite et le charbon est de bonne qualité mais on peut à peine s'en servir actuellement à cause de l'éloignement et de la nature sauvage du pays.

Les dépôts carbonifères dans l'Etat de Sonora ont attiré beaucoup d'attention, et plusieurs compagnies ayant des capitaux considérables ont été organisées pour leur exploitation, mais à cause du manque de transport par voie ferrée on n'a pas encore commencé à les développer.

On trouve du charbon anthracite de bonne qualité dans les districts de Matamoros, d'Izucan de Puebla, mais le manque d'organisation et de capitaux a retardé l'exploitation régulière.

Les plus importants dépôts carbonifères se trouvent près de la frontière du Texas, dans l'Etat de Coahuila. Ces dépôts s'étendent au delà de la frontière du Texas et embrassent une étendue de plusieurs mille carrés.

NOUVEAUX PAQUEBOTS SUR LA LIGNE DE NAVIGATION MEXICAINE.

Le "*Mexican Herald*" fait savoir dans son numéro du 20 novembre 1905 que le Gouvernement vient d'accorder une concession à la ligne de vapeurs Munsen, autorisant l'établissement d'un service pour le transport des voyageurs en plus de son service de marchandises entre les ports mexicains et un ou plusieurs ports des Etats-Unis sur l'Océan Atlantique ou sur le Golfe de Mexique. On doit inaugurer ce service dans les premiers mois de l'année 1906.

D'après les termes de la concession la compagnie doit arranger les départs et arrivées de chacun de ses vapeurs de manière que le service d'aller et retour puisse se faire deux fois par mois. Les vapeurs feront escale à New York, probablement à un ou deux points sur la côte, à

La Havane, à la Nouvelle Orléans, à Galveston, à Tampico et à la Vera Cruz.

La compagnie s'engage à recevoir et à transporter franco de port toute la correspondance et tous les imprimés du Gouvernement envoyés par l'administration des postes, et à les remettre aux agents de la ligne aux points du Golfe où les navires doivent faire escale dans leurs voyages régadiers. Elle transportera aussi franco à chaque voyage dix tonnes de marchandises pour le Gouvernement.

La compagnie aura le droit de faire le commerce de cabotage, à miner et à extraire le charbon à divers points sur la côte du Golfe.

L'adjudication a une durée de trois ans, et pour en garantir l'exécution la compagnie doit verser dans les caisses du trésor national un cautionnement de \$3,000 en obligations de la dette publique consolidée.

PROLONGEMENT DE CHEMINS DE FER.

Le "*American Herald*" du 14 octobre 1905 fait savoir que le Gouvernement vient d'accorder un délai pour la construction du chemin de fer de Manzanillo à Colima. D'après les modifications de l'adjudication, il faut que la ligne soit achevée le 1^{er} octobre 1909.

Le chemin de fer du Mexique Central vient d'acheter cette ligne à la compagnie de construction nationale mexicaine dans le but d'en faire une amorce pour la ligne qu'il construit sur la côte occidentale. Il est plus que possible qu'il ne faudra pas quatre années pour achever les travaux de construction. On poursuit déjà avec beaucoup d'activité les travaux sur la ligne entre Colima et Tuxpam, et les travaux à faire sur la ligne de la compagnie de construction mexicaine ne présentent pas de grandes difficultés. Les concessionnaires comptent qu'il ne faut pas plus d'un an pour achever la ligne entre Colima et Tuxpam, et ce qui reste à faire sur la ligne entre Colima et la côte est un travail de reconstruction.

Cette partie de la ligne est déjà terminée, mais elle est à voie étroite et les nouveaux propriétaires proposent de la changer en voie normale. Dans quelques endroits on doit aussi changer la route de sorte que les travaux faits équivaldront, pour ainsi dire, à la construction d'une nouvelle ligne de chemin de fer. La distance est de 96 kilomètres. Dans l'adjudication révisée, on a aussi voté des fonds pour la construction de wharfs dans le port de Manzanillo. On a fait des plans pour ces travaux et on compte les commencer avant peu. Il est probable que les travaux actuels de construction ou de reconstruction ne seront pas commencés avant l'achèvement des travaux entre Colima et Tuxpam.

Les adjudicataires ont engagé plus de 3,000 ouvriers pour faire ces travaux.

CONSTRUCTION D'UN CHEMIN DE FER SUR LA CÔTE DU PACIFIQUE.

Le Gouvernement mexicain vient d'accorder au représentant américain du "Southern Pacific Railway Company" la concession et la construction d'un chemin de fer de Guaymas, le terminus actuel du Sonora Railway, à Guadalajara ou à tout autre point du Mexican Central Railway, au choix du concessionnaire.

La longueur de la ligne est de 1,250 kilomètres environ, et une subvention de 12,500 dollars mexicains (62,500 francs) par kilomètre a été accordée.

La ligne doit être complètement terminée dans sept ans, mais une partie doit déjà être ouverte au trafic à la fin de la seconde année. Le tracé définitif n'a pas encore été arrêté, mais d'une manière générale la nouvelle voie partira du port de Guaymas où elle se rattache au Sonora Railway, atteindra Culiacan, la capitale de l'Etat de Sinaloa, par Alamos et Fuerte; puis ensuite le rail longera la côte du Pacifique jusqu'à Mazatlan. De ce port la ligne se dirigera vers le sud, passera à Tepic, pour s'infléchir dans une direction sud-est vers Guadalajara.

Depuis plusieurs années déjà le Gouvernement mexicain s'était préoccupé de la construction de ce chemin de fer, qui contribuera grandement au développement de cette partie du Mexique. Quoique la région traversée soit très productive et que nombreuses mines y soient situées, il a été jusqu'ici impossible de pouvoir exporter le minerai, par suite du manque de voies de communication. On espère que l'augmentation de la production qui résultera de l'exploitation du chemin de fer de Guaymas à Guadalajara, engagera le Gouvernement mexicain à abandonner ses objections au projet de l'établissement d'un service de navigation avec le Canada par la côte du Pacifique.

NOUVEAUX PHARES.

Près d'un million de piastres seront dépensées cette année pour la construction de nouveaux phares et l'entretien des anciens. Une grande partie de cette somme sera affectée à l'échévement de l'édifice où doit être établie la direction générale des phares à Vera Cruz, édifice au centre duquel sera érigée une grande tour de 43 mètres de hauteur qui remplacera le phare Benito Juarez. Le nouveau feu sera visible à 20 milles de distance, même en temps de brouillard.

En outre, un nouveau phare dont les feux seront visibles à 18 milles, va être construit à Punta Delgada. Lorsque ces travaux seront terminés, cette partie de la côte du golfe sera éclairée par douze feux, ce qui rendra la navigation pendant la nuit aussi sûre qu'en plein jour.

COLONISATION DANS L'ÉTAT DE CHIHUAHUA.

Le 9 novembre 1905, le gouvernement mexicain a conclu un arrangement avec Messrs. EDWARD HOEFELICH et MANUEL SEPTION pour la vente de terrains convenables à la colonisation. Ces terrains sont situés dans le district d'Iturbide, Chihuahua. Le prix du terrain est de \$1.25 par hectare en obligations de la dette publique payable en huit ans, d'après les conditions du marché. Les entrepreneurs s'engagent à y établir dans un délai de dix ans 500 colons de nationalité austro-hongroise et allemande; le premier groupe de 150 colons devant s'y établir dans un an.

Le gouvernement s'engage à céder gratuitement 100 hectares de terrain à chaque famille venant s'y établir. Une famille doit se composer d'homme et de femme avec ou sans enfants ou de père et de mère avec un ou plusieurs enfants; ou de frères et de sœurs dont l'un doit être majeur.

Dans le marché il y a un article consacré à l'établissement de mexicains dans cette partie du pays.

Les concessionnaires s'engagent à verser dans le trésor fédéral dans un délai de trois mois la somme de \$2,000 en obligations de la dette publique pour garantir l'exécution des termes du marché.

On accordera certains privilèges aux familles présentées par HOEFELICH et SEPTION afin de les engager à s'établir dans ce district.

 PANAMA.

ENVOI DE NOUVELLES PIÈCES D'ARGENT PAR LA MONNAIE DE PHILADELPHIE.

En Novembre 1905, la Monnaie de Philadelphie a expédié à Panama une émission de \$1,000,000 en nouvelles pièces d'un dollar, d'une valeur fixe d'un dollar or, qui a été monnayée pour le Gouvernement de Panama. Afin d'assurer la parité de la monnaie d'or et d'argent de la République, on a versé 300,000 dollars en or à la "Bankers' Trust Company" de New York. Cette somme constitue 15 pour cent de l'émission totale de \$4,000,000, de la nouvelle monnaie d'argent de Panama dont \$1,000,000 ainsi que nous l'avons dit, ne sont pas encore en circulation.

Comme on se sert de la monnaie de Panama pour les déboursements pour les travaux du Canal, les Etats-Unis aident le Panama à établir un bon système monétaire.

PÉROU.

PRODUCTION MINÉRALE 1904.

Les statistiques sur la production minière du Pérou pour l'année 1904, supplémentaires à celles publiées dans le "BULLETIN MENSUEL" pour le mois de novembre et extraits du vingt-quatrième rapport annuel du Corps des Ingénieurs des Mines du Pérou, font ressortir les chiffres suivants qui représentent la production minérale et métallique des mines du pays pendant l'année 1904, comparée à celle de l'année antérieure:

	1903.	1904.
Charbon.....tonnes métriques.....		42,920
Argile schisteuse bitumineuse.....id.....		16,000
Coke.....id.....		1,000
Pétrole brut.....id.....	37,079	38,683
Huile de pétrole.....mètres cubes.....		2,744
Gasoline.....id.....		110
Benzol.....id.....		50
Résidua.....id.....		4,000
Plomb.....tonnes métriques.....	1,302	2,209
Cuivre.....id.....	9,197	9,504
Argent.....kilos.....	170,801	115,166
Or.....id.....	1,078	601
Borate.....tonnes métriques.....	2,466	2,675
Sel.....id.....	17,637	18,545
Sulfure.....id.....		21

Cette production est évaluée à \$6,662,910 en monnaie des Etats-Unis.

URUGUAY.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES SEPTEMBRE 1905.

Les recettes des douanes de l'Uruguay pendant le mois de septembre 1905 dernier ont atteint la somme de \$1,220,597. Voici les chiffres pour le même mois des cinq années précédentes:

1904.....	\$885,706
1903.....	1,011,548
1902.....	906,967
1901.....	783,674
1900.....	733,454

Les recettes des huit premiers mois de l'année accusent une augmentation de \$1,828,995, comparées à celles de la même période de l'année 1904.

BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE 1906.

Le budget uruguayen, tel qu'il a été voté par le congrès renferme une clause pour le déboursement de \$24,119,659 or, et \$123,673,352 papier.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

AUGMENTATION DES DROITS DE DOUANE.

Le "*Board of Trade Journal*" (anglais) du 19 octobre 1905, fait savoir que le Gouvernement vénézuélien vient de publier un décret autorisant le Pouvoir Exécutif à augmenter de 25 pour cent maximum les droits sur les marchandises importées dans le Vénézuéla de pays ne jouissant pas des droits accordés par traité aux nations les plus favorisées. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est aussi autorisé à augmenter, diminuer ou supprimer les droits d'importation en cas d'urgence, étant responsable de ces différents changements devant le Congrès.

