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# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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FEBRUARY, 1904.

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

1904.

*AR 1.6: v. 16, no. 2*







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While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publication of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

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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.....	5
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Samples of merchandise.....	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as 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 limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (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 as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

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.		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for return receipt.	
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
								Charge for registration.
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Ypanama.....	22 centavos.....	35	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	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 centimes.....	25	3 centimes.....	74	3 centimes.....	5	10 centimes.....	5 centimes.
Cuba, b.....	10 centavos.....	25	5 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	40	1 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	40	1 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centimes.....	50	3 centimes.....	15	2 centimes.....	10	10 centimes.....	5 centimes.
Haiti.....	10 centimes.....	50	3 centimes.....	15	2 centimes.....	10	10 centimes.....	5 centimes.
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.....	5 cents.
Mexico.....	15 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.....	40 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Peru via Ypanama.....	22 centavos.....	35	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico.....	11 centavos.....	35	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Ypanama.....	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.....	50 centimes.....	70	15 centimes.....	15	10 centimes.....	10	50 centimes.....	25 centimes.
Venezuela.....	50 centimes.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	25 cents.....	50	71 cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	71 cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	71 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

<sup>a</sup>The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

<sup>b</sup>United States domestic rates and conditions.



PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAELS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.		Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN-AMERICA.
		Fl. in.	Fl.					
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, Retalhulen, 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 domestic rates and conditions.

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

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

<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>		<b>COSTA RICA—Continued.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
California.....	San Francisco.	New York.....	New York City.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
	Fernandina.	Oregon.....	Portland.
	Pensacola.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Texas.....	Galveston.
	Savannah.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
	Chicago.		
Illinois.....	New Orleans.	<b>CTBA.</b>	
Louisiana.....	Bangor.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Maine.....	Portland.	Florida.....	Jacksonville.
	Baltimore.		Key West.
Maryland.....	Boston.		Pensacola.
Massachusetts.....	Pascagoula.		Tampa.
Mississippi.....	St. Louis.		Brunswick.
Missouri.....	New York City.		Savannah.
New York.....	Wilmington.		Chicago.
North Carolina.....	Philadelphia.	Illinois.....	New Orleans.
Pennsylvania.....	Norfolk.	Louisiana.....	New York.
Virginia.....		Maryland.....	Philadelphia.
		Massachusetts.....	Boston.
<b>BOLIVIA.</b>		Missouri.....	St. Louis.
California.....	San Diego.	New York.....	New York.
	San Francisco.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
New York.....	New York City.		Mayaguez.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		San Juan.
<b>BRAZIL.</b>		<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Florida.....	Jacksonville.
California.....	San Francisco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
	Savannah.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Louisiana.....	Calais.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
Maine.....	Baltimore.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Maryland.....	Boston.	Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
Massachusetts.....	Pascagoula.		Arecibo.
Mississippi.....	St. Louis.		Humacao.
Missouri.....	New York City.		Mayaguez.
New York.....	Philadelphia.		Ponce.
Pennsylvania.....	Norfolk.		San Juan.
Virginia.....	Richmond.		Vieques.
<b>CHILE.</b>		<b>ECUADOR.</b>	
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		San Francisco.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Baltimore.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	Boston.	Montana.....	Butte.
Massachusetts.....	New York City.	New York.....	New York City.
New York.....	Portland.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania.....	Manila.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Philippine Islands.....	San Juan.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
Porto Rico.....	Port Townsend.	Tennessee.....	Nashville.
Washington.....	Tacoma.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>		<b>GUATEMALA.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Diego.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		San Francisco.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		Pensacola.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Florida.....	Chicago.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Illinois.....	Kansas City.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	Kansas.....	Louisville.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Kentucky.....	New Orleans.
New York.....	New York City.	Louisiana.....	Baltimore.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Maryland.....	Boston.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Massachusetts.....	St. Louis.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	Missouri.....	New York City.
		New York.....	San Juan.
		Porto Rico.....	Seattle.
		Washington.....	
<b>COSTA RICA.</b>		<b>HAITI.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	Georgia.....	Savannah.
Colorado.....	Denver.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Maine.....	Bangor.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	New York.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
		Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.		PARAGUAY—Continued.	
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
California .....	Los Angeles.	Indiana .....	Indianapolis.
	San Diego.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
	San Francisco.	Michigan .....	Detroit.
Illinois .....	Chicago.	Missouri .....	Kansas City.
Kansas .....	Kansas City.		St. Louis.
Kentucky .....	Louisville.	New Jersey .....	Newark.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.		Trenton.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.	New York .....	Buffalo.
Michigan .....	Detroit.		New York City.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.		Rochester.
New York .....	New York City.	Ohio .....	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
Texas .....	Galveston.		
Washington .....	Seattle.		
MEXICO.		PERU.	
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
Arizona .....	Saco.	California .....	San Diego.
	Nogales.		San Francisco.
	Phoenix.	District of Columbia .....	Washington.
	Tucson.	Hawaii .....	Honolulu.
	Yuma.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
California .....	San Diego.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
	San Francisco.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
Colorado .....	Denver.	Massachusetts .....	Boston.
Florida .....	Pensacola.	New York .....	New York City.
Illinois .....	Chicago.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.	Porto Rico .....	San Juan.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	SALVADOR.	
Mississippi .....	Passagonola.	California .....	San Diego.
Missouri .....	Kansas City.		San Francisco.
	St. Louis.	New York .....	New York City.
New York .....	New York City.	URUGUAY.	
Ohio .....	Cincinnati.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
Oregon .....	Portland.	California .....	San Francisco.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Florida .....	Apalachicola.
Philippine Islands .....	Manila.		Ferminville.
Porto Rico .....	San Juan.		Pensacola.
Texas .....	Brownsville.		St. Augustine.
	Eagle Pass.		Brunswick.
	El Paso.		Savannah.
	Galveston.	Georgia .....	Chicgo.
	Laredo.	Illinois .....	New Orleans.
	Rio Grande City.	Louisiana .....	Bangor.
	Subine Pass.	Maine .....	New Orleans.
	San Antonio.		Portland.
Virginia .....	Norfolk.		Baltimore.
NICARAGUA.			Boston.
Alabama .....	Mobile.		Seranton.
California .....	Los Angeles.		New York City.
	San Diego.		Philadelphia.
	San Francisco.		Manila.
Illinois .....	Chicago.		Charleston.
Kansas .....	Kansas City.		Galveston.
Kentucky .....	Louisville.		Norfolk.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.		Richmond.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.	VENEZUELA.	
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	California .....	Los Angeles.
Michigan .....	Detroit.		San Francisco.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.	Florida .....	Pensacola.
New York .....	New York City.		Chicago.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Illinois .....	Des Moines.
Porto Rico .....	Ponce.	Iowa .....	Baltimore.
	San Juan.	Maryland .....	Detroit.
Texas .....	Galveston.	Michigan .....	St. Paul.
Virginia .....	Norfolk.	Minnesota .....	Jersey City.
	Newport News.	New Jersey .....	New York City.
Washington .....	Seattle.	New York .....	Cincinnati.
PARAGUAY.		Ohio .....	Philadelphia.
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
Delaware .....	Wilmington.	Porto Rico .....	Arecibo.
District of Columbia .....	Washington.		Mayaguez.
Georgia .....	Savannah.		Ponce.
			San Juan.
			Galveston.
			Norfolk.

## 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.
Pie .....	Argentine Republic .....	0.9478 foot.
Quintal .....	do .....	101.42 pounds.
Do .....	Brazil .....	130.06 pounds.
Do .....	Chile, Mexico, and Peru .....	101.61 pounds.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric) .....	Metric .....	220.46 pounds.
Suerte .....	Uruguay .....	2,700 cuadras. (See 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, 1891-1902. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, two volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription .....	\$2. 00
Yearly subscription, foreign.....	2. 50
Single copies.....	. 25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (English, Spanish, and Portuguese.)	
670 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2. 50
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°.....	2. 50

NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.

## SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS

Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1897-98, 2 vols. in 4°, cloth.	5. 00
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 reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pp., 8°. Bibliography, p. 164.....	. 50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100.....	. 50

## HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 334.....	1. 00
Brazil. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°.....	. 75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrations, 119 pages, 8°.....	. 25
Mexico. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1900. 385 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 354.....	. 75

	Price
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrations, map, 187 pages, 8° .....	\$0.75
Venezuela. Second edition revised. 1899. In two parts.	
Part 1. English, 138 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 135 .....	.25
Part 2. Spanish, 278 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 275 .....	.25

## 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

## 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

## LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

## HANDBOOKS.

- The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de America.  
 Bolivia. (Spanish and English. Vol. 1. Spanish ed. completed.)  
 Cuba.  
 Dominican Republic.  
 Haiti.  
 Honduras. (Nearly completed.)  
 Mexico. (Edition of 1900 thoroughly revised and enlarged.)  
 Nicaragua.  
 Venezuela. (Ed. of 1899 enlarged and revised.)

## LAW MANUALS.

- A comparative study of the Spanish code of commerce and the commercial laws of America. (Full title will be given later.)  
 - Land and immigration laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)  
 - Patent and trade-mark laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1891.)



## MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, 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.	
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.	
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.	
Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages, 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.	
Album de Pará (A descriptive work of the State of Pará, Brazil.) 1 vol., 4°, cloth. Sent upon proper application.	
Chile at the Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, N. Y., 1901. 252 pages, 4° (paper).	
A Short Description of the Republic of Chile. According to official data. With a map and illustrations. Leipzig, 1901. 103 pages, 8°. 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.

JULY 1, 1903.

## 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 JANUARY 1, 1904.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.424	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.424	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	.424	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.923	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	Silver	Dollar	.461	Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or 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.

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.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XVI.

FEBRERO DE 1904.

No. 2.

## APLAZAMIENTO DE LA SEGUNDA CONVENCION GENERAL SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

OFICINA DEL MÉDICO MAYOR,  
JEFE DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE SALUBRIDAD  
Y DEL SERVICIO DE LOS HOSPITALES DE MARINA,

*Febrero 6 de 1904.*

Al Honorable Señor W. W. ROCKHILL,

*Director de la Oficina Internacional de las  
Repúblicas Americanas, Washington.*

MUY SEÑOR MÍO: Tengo el honor de remitir á V. el texto de un "aviso," que le ruego se sirva hacer publicar en el BOLETÍN, relativo al aplazamiento de la Segunda Convención General Sanitaria Internacional, que había de celebrarse en Santiago de Chile el 15 de marzo de este año.

Suplico á V. al mismo tiempo que se sirva notificar el referido aplazamiento á los Gobiernos de Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Paraguay y Uruguay.

El Señor Doctor Don EDUARDO MOORE ha dado su asentimiento, en nombre de Chile, al aplazamiento de que se trata.

Quedo de V., respetuosamente, atento servidor,

WALTER WYMAN.

**AVISO.—APLAZAMIENTO DE LA SEGUNDA CONVENCION GENERAL SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.**

Se ha considerado conveniente aplazar la Segunda Convención General Sanitaria Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que debía reunirse en Santiago de Chile el 15 de marzo de 1904.

La Oficina Sanitaria Internacional ha tomado esta determinación por unanimidad, y se dará aviso oportunamente de cuando habrá de efectuarse la reunión en Chile en el curso del año de 1905.

*El Presidente de la Convención General Sanitaria Internacional.*

WALTER WYMAN.

**NUEVO PLAN DE CAMPAÑA CONTRA LA FIEBRE AMARILLA.**

Con este título acaba de publicarse en la capital de México el importante trabajo que de orden del Señor Presidente de la Oficina Sanitaria, Internacional de esta ciudad se inserta en este lugar.

Este trabajo es debido á la eficaz laboriosidad, inteligencia é ilustración, universalmente reconocidas, del Señor Doctor Don EDUARDO LICEAGA, Presidente del Consejo Superior de Salubridad de la República Mexicana. Delegado que fué por México en la Primera Convención Sanitaria Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas tenida en Washington en 2, 3 y 4 de diciembre de 1902, bajo los auspicios del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, Vicepresidente de la misma Convención, y Primer Vocal de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional establecida en esta ciudad por virtud de resolución adoptada el 29 de enero de 1902 por la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana celebrada en la capital de México, de 22 de octubre de 1901 á 31 de enero de 1902.

El documento de que se trata es el siguiente:

**NUEVO PLAN DE CAMPAÑA CONTRA LA FIEBRE AMARILLA.**

La Secretaría de Gobernación se ha servido aprobar la siguiente iniciativa del Presidente del Consejo Superior de Salubridad para continuar la campaña contra la fiebre amarilla.

“La serie de comunicaciones que he elevado á esa Secretaría en nombre del Consejo Superior de Salubridad, para procurar combatir la fiebre amarilla, parece que debía haber llevado la convicción á todos los espíritus; sin embargo, la experiencia me ha demostrado que no ha sucedido así, y que es necesario divulgar más y más las enseñanzas que ofrece la ciencia y los resultados de la experiencia en los países extranjeros y en el nuestro. Me veo, pues, en la necesidad de volver á

someter á la consideración de mis conciudadanos el estado en que actualmente se encuentra la cuestión.

“Si la consideramos desde el punto de vista humanitario, la pérdida de vidas nos debería imponer la obligación de desterrar una enfermedad que causa todos los años numerosas víctimas en personas de cualquiera edad y condición, pero muy especialmente en el período medio de la vida. Otra consideración es la económica: si cada hombre es un valor para el Estado, la pérdida de vidas arranca brazos á la agricultura, á la industria, al comercio; esta pérdida influye de una manera directa en el menoscabo de la riqueza pública; y aún la sola enfermedad, además de las penas que ocasiona, separa al hombre, temporalmente, del trabajo con que provee á su subsistencia y contribuye á la riqueza pública.

“Nuestros puertos comerciales han sido detenidos en su desarrollo, como lo prueba la historia de Tampico. Durante los veinte años de 1878 á 1898, en que dejó de existir la fiebre amarilla en esa localidad, el progreso fué rapidísimo, y ya se pensaba que iba á ser el poderoso rival de Veracruz, cuando el azote del año de 1898 vino á disminuir la rapidez del progreso iniciado. La reaparición del vómito en el mes de mayo de este año hizo emigrar á tantos pobladores, que faltaron desde luego brazos para el comercio marítimo, para las industrias y hasta para proveer á las primeras necesidades de la vida. El puerto de Progreso, que por su situación cerca de la Isla de Cuba y sus inmediatas relaciones con esta isla y con los Estados Unidos, debería haber alcanzado un alto grado de prosperidad, se encuentra detenido en ella, por el temor á la fiebre amarilla. El puerto de Veracruz no ha podido adelantar, ni llegar al grado de prosperidad á que le llama su importancia comercial, su posición respecto del resto del país y las facilidades que las obras del puerto debían producirle, por ser el principal foco de epidemia de la enfermedad mencionada.

“El terror á las epidemias de fiebre amarilla aleja de nuestras feraces tierras del litoral del Golfo á millares de extrajeros que vendrían á poblarlas y á levantar la agricultura hasta la altura á que ha llegado en comarcas similares. Las obras del puerto, decía yo, destinadas á abrigar á los buques y á permitirles que lleguen á la orilla misma de los muelles, han quedado prácticamente inutilizadas, desde que los Estados Unidos y la Isla de Cuba declaran infectados los buques que se acercan á los muelles, é indemnes á los que permanecen en bahía. ¿De qué ha servido el enorme gasto emprendido para hacer de Veracruz un puerto, si las naciones que tienen más numerosas y frecuentes relaciones con él, han de dejar permanecer sus buques anclados en bahía para no ser sometidos á durísimas restricciones cuarentenarias impuestas en la Habana?

“Se podrían multiplicar las consideraciones de este género, pero las apuntadas bastan para comprender el perjuicio que nuestra agricul-

tura, nuestra industria y nuestro comercio exterior sufren con la existencia de la fiebre amarilla, y la constante humillación que nos imponen las naciones vecinas, que eran tolerantes ayer, cuando sus condiciones eran semejantes á las nuestras, y que son exigentísimas hoy, que las suyas han caubiado.

“Si los esfuerzos hechos por los Congresos científicos, si las resoluciones de las Convenciones Sanitarias han sido ineficaces para librarnos de la dureza con que son tratados nuestros puertos comerciales, no tenemos más que una sola manera de librarnos de esa tiranía, y es la de hacer desaparecer de nuestro suelo la fiebre amarilla.

“¿Pero será esto posible? Sí lo es, y para demostrarlo vamos á entrar en consideraciones de naturaleza puramente técnica.

#### “DOCTRINA DE LA TRANSMISIÓN DE LA FIEBRE AMARILLA.

“El Dr. FINLAY, distinguido médico de la Habana, fué el primero que sospechó que la fiebre amarilla podía ser transmitida por intermedio de la picadura de un mosquito que se creyó ser el *Culex fasciatus*, pero esta idea no fué tomada en consideración en la época en que él hizo sus primeros estudios; y fué necesario que sobreviniera la intervención militar de los Estados Unidos en la Isla de Cuba, para que aquella poderosa nación comprendiera, que sin desterrar la enfermedad que había agotado los ejércitos de España y la inmigración inmensa de aquella nación, no podía hacerse efectiva la ocupación militar de la isla. Con ese pensamiento puso al trabajo á sus hombres de ciencia, y éstos, después de una serie de experimentos que quedarán memorables en la historia de la humanidad, llegaron á demostrar hasta la evidencia que todos las ideas que se tenían sobre la etiología de la fiebre amarilla eran inexactas. Estos estudios se han confirmado en otras partes; se han ratificado en el mismo puerto de Veracruz, por una Comisión americana que hizo sus trabajos el año pasado, y acaban de recibir la sanción del “Instituto Pasteur,” cuyos miembros tienen una reputación universal.

“Esta doctrina se puede condensar en muy pocas palabras: cuando un enfermo de fiebre amarilla es picado por el mosquito *Stegomyia fasciata*, este insecto se infecta en un espacio no menor de doce días: una vez infectado es capaz de transmitir el vómito á un individuo sano; no inmune en un período no menor de cinco días y que excepcionalmente puede llegar á seis. De este conocimiento resulta que son tres los factores indispensables para la aparición de la fiebre amarilla: primero, enfermo de esta dolencia; segundo, mosquito del género *Stegomyia fasciata* que transmita la enfermedad; y tercero, hombres sanos y no inmunes, á quienes se pueda inocular la enfermedad.

“La historia natural del mosquito en cuestión ha sido profundamente estudiada por médicos americanos y cubanos. De este estudio han adquirido los conocimientos siguientes: primero, que el mosquito

*Stegomyia fuscata* deposita sus huevos en el agua limpia; segundo, que al transformarse en larvas, éstas necesitan subir á la superficie del agua cada minuto para respirar el aire atmosférico; tercero, que la duración de la vida de estos insectos ya infectados puede ser hasta de ciento cincuenta y cuatro días; cuarto, que estos insectos se encuentran diariamente en las habitaciones del hombre; quinto, que durante el invierno conservan la finesta propiedad de quedar infectados, y que al entrar el verano, vuelven á estar capaces de infectar á los individuos no inmunes.

“Al mismo tiempo que se han conquistado estos conocimientos, se ha adquirido la convicción de que los otros medios, que se reputaban propios para transmitir la enfermedad, no han sido demostrados.

“MEDIDAS PROFILÁCTICAS QUE SE DERIVAN DE LA TRANSMISIÓN DE LA FIEBRE AMARILLA POR EL MOSQUITO.

“Las precauciones que se tomaban anteriormente para precaverse de la fiebre amarilla, la mayor parte de ellas empíricas, se han sustituido con otras, que están fundadas en los datos positivos que acabo de mencionar. En efecto, ya no hay que pensar en que el origen de la enfermedad se encuentra en el suelo ó en el aire, y en determinados lugares de los buques, ni en las ropas manchadas por las deyecciones, ni en el contacto mismo de los enfermos. Por consiguiente, no se debe proceder como antes se hacía. Las medidas profilácticas actuales consisten en separar los tres elementos capitales de que antes hablamos: el hombre enfermo de fiebre amarilla, el mosquito que, chupando su sangre, se infecte y sea capaz de transmitir la enfermedad, y el hombre no inmune, en condiciones de recibirla. Como no sería humanamente posible separar á todos los hombres sanos, capaces de contraer la enfermedad, la ciencia sanitaria se ocupa de los dos primeros elementos.

“Para que un hombre enfermo de fiebre amarilla deje de ser peligroso, es preciso aislarlo, pero no á la manera con que se hace el aislamiento en las otras enfermedades; el aislamiento tiene aquí por objeto impedir que sea picado por los mosquitos, y esta condición se realiza fácilmente cubriendo todas las ventanas por medio de alambrados finos que impidan la entrada del mosquito, y poniendo en los lugares de entrada del cuarto de aislamiento una doble puerta de malla de alambre, dispuesta de manera que cuando se abra la exterior se cierre forzosamente la interior, y para abrir ésta se cierre necesariamente la exterior. Una cadena de determinadas dimensiones permite realizar esta idea. Un cuarto con estas condiciones es el que se debe destinar al aislamiento de los enfermos de fiebre amarilla. Cualquiera otro procedimiento que no haga imposible la entrada del mosquito hasta ponerse en contacto con el enfermo, es absolutamente ineficaz y debe ser desechado. Basta, pues, para impedir, en cualquier lugar, que la fiebre amarilla se desarrolle

como epidemia, que se aisle el primer enfermo que llegue á la localidad, porque es preciso saber que la ciencia experimental ha demostrado que del primero al cuarto día de la enfermedad es cuando los atacados de fiebre amarilla infectan más seguramente al mosquito *Stegomyia fasciata*.

“De aquí proviene la otra regla de establecer el aislamiento en el momento en que un individuo presenta reacción febril, cualquiera que sea la enfermedad que la produzca. Si, pues, se cuenta con un lugar destinado para los enfermos sospechosos (y lo son todos los que tienen calentura) ese enfermo no podrá infectar al mosquito. El curso de la enfermedad define si el sospechoso está ó no enfermo de fiebre amarilla. Si lo está, se le pasará inmediatamente al departamento especial dispuesto como hemos dicho, para que se le aisle hasta que termine su enfermedad. Su contacto con los demás sospechosos que lo acompañaron no ha sido peligroso para ellos, puesto que estando encerrados en un cuarto á donde no pueden penetrar los mosquitos, éstos no pueden llevarles la enfermedad.

“Es indispensable destruir los mosquitos que fueron ya infectados, y para esto se emplea no la desinfección que se usa para todas las enfermedades transmisibles; aquí el objeto de la desinfección está enteramente definido; es únicamente destruir los mosquitos. Los tres medios que se recomiendan habitualmente, son los siguientes: los vapores húmedos del ácido sulfuroso, la combustión de la crisantema y la del tabaco. Para emplear estos medios es indispensable que se cierren las puertas y ventanas, que se cubran con papel pegado por medio de engrudo las rendijas de las puertas y todas las aberturas, por pequeñas que sean, que comuniquen con el aire exterior; que se quemé el azufre, la crisantema ó el tabaco en cantidad suficiente, manteniendo cerrada la pieza por el tiempo necesario, pasado el cual se abren con precaución las puertas, se recogen los mosquitos, que están muertos ó enfermos, y para que ninguno de ellos pueda sobrevivir, se les incinera. De las tres sustancias indicadas, solamente el ácido sulfuroso es un verdadero insecticida y es el único que recomendamos. Más tarde diremos las proporciones en que se ha de hacer la combustión, en relación con la capacidad del cuarto que se trate de desinfectar.

“Pero no basta hacer la guerra á los mosquitos que ya fueron infectados; es preciso intentar exterminarlos en su origen, y entonces se utiliza el conocimiento dado por la Historia Natural, de que los mosquitos del género *Stegomyia fasciata* depositan sus huevos sólo en agua limpia. Esta agua se encuentra en las habitaciones, en depósitos más ó menos grandes, ó está estancada en la superficie del suelo. Para impedir que los insectos tantas veces mencionados depositen sus huevos en esos recipientes de agua limpia, basta cubrirlos con tapas de red de alambre tan fina como la que se emplea para cubrir las puertas y ventanas de los cuartos de aislamiento de los enfermos. Si los depósitos



de agua son mayores ó por cualquier circunstancia no pueden ser cubiertos, se extiende sobre ellos una capa delgada de petróleo crudo. Este obra de dos maneras: como obturador mecánico, para que no depositen los huevos en el agua, y como destructor de las larvas, utilizando el conocimiento que nos ha dado también la Historia Natural, de que esas larvas ó *gusarapos*, como las llaman en la costa, salen á cada minuto á respirar el aire atmosférico. Pues bien, la capa de petróleo les impide mecánicamente esta salida y las larvas mueren por asfixia.

“He aquí el conjunto de medios prácticos que impedirán el desarrollo y la propagación de la fiebre amarilla.

“MANERA DE UTILIZAR LOS RECURSOS QUE ENSEÑA LA CIENCIA SANITARIA PARA IMPEDIR QUE LA ENFERMEDAD SE DESARROLLE EN UNA POBLACIÓN CUALQUERA.

“Son tres los objetos que persigue la higieue en el caso de la fiebre amarilla: aislar al enfermo de esta dolencia, destruir los mosquitos ya infectados ó impedir el desarrollo de nuevos mosquitos del género mencionado.

“AISLAMIENTO DE LOS ENFERMOS.

“Para que el aislamiento sea eficaz, ha de comenzar en el momento en que aparece la enfermedad, y los recursos con que contamos para saber que hay enfermo sospechoso de tener la fiebre amarilla, son los siguientes:

“Primero: La obligación que tienen los médicos, conforme al Código Sanitario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, de dar aviso á la autoridad sanitaria de todo enfermo sospechoso de tener la fiebre amarilla.

“Segundo: La obligación igualmente legal, para todos los jefes de familia, jefes de talleres, de colegios, de escuelas, cuarteles, etc., de dar el mismo aviso.

“Mas como pudiera suceder que las personas antes mencionadas faltaran al cumplimiento de su deber y no hicieren la declaración que la ley les impone y que por esa omisión un enfermo de fiebre amarilla quedara expuesto á la picadura de los mosquitos, se ha establecido la visita domiciliaria rigurosa y continua. La experiencia adquirida en la Habana y la que hemos tenido en México, durante la epidemia de la peste bubónica que reinó en Mazatlán, ha demostrado que se puede descubrir á cualquier enfermo en el momento en que comienza á tener calentura, si se organiza un cuerpo sanitario dirigido por personas enseñadas á verificar esta inquisición. Algunos miembros de esta policía sanitaria han llegado á una rara perfección en el cumplimiento de esa tarea, y ellos podrán servir de instructores en las diferentes localidades que pudieran ser invadidas por la enfermedad.

“A la declaración del caso de enfermedad, ó al descubrimiento de él por la visita domiciliaria, ha de seguir el aislamiento inmediato en el

departamento de enfermos sospechosos. Ohrando de esta manera, los mosquitos no han tenido tiempo de picar al enfermo. Pero aun para evitar la posibilidad de que esto suceda, en el lugar amenazado por la epidemia, se debe recomendar á todos las personas no inmunes, que estén cubiertas durante la noche por medio de pabellones, haciéndoles conocer el peligro á que se exponen si no observan esta sencilla recomendación.

“Como el aislamiento es la base fundamental del combate contra una epidemia, necesitamos detenernos sobre la manera de realizarlo. Si todos los habitantes de una población fueran personas educadas y de una cultura considerable para penetrarse de la doctrina de la transmisión de la fiebre amarilla, bastarían las recomendaciones generales que dejamos apuntadas, para que cada familia se encargara del aislamiento de su enfermo y lo hiciera concienzudamente, encerrándolo en un cuarto cuyas puertas y ventanas tuvieran redes de alambre, y que cuidara de evitar, de una manera absoluta, la intrusión de un mosquito que pudiera picar al enfermo; pero desgraciadamente esta educación especial no existe en la inmensa mayoría de los casos, y se hace indispensable que la administración pública intervenga para suplir esta falta de educación especial. La manera con que se realiza el aislamiento metódico y eficaz es en los hospitales, dirigidos por un personal médico inteligente, profundamente penetrado de su misión, enamorado del cumplimiento de su deber, y de un personal secundario penetrado también de las mismas ideas. El aislamiento en el hospital, además de que tiene las ventajas que se acaban de indicar, hace más fácil la administración de las medicinas y la distribución de los alimentos á las horas indicadas por el médico. El hospital es un lugar en donde reina la disciplina, que además resulta económico para la administración pública, pues la experiencia ha demostrado las dificultades que tiene la asistencia domiciliaria y el aumento de gastos que impone al Erario público.

“Mas como hay personas cultas y acomodadas que pueden pagar su asistencia en un lugar en donde se haga el aislamiento colectivo, se establecerán “Casas de salud,” en donde se aislará á esta clase de enfermos, y sólo en circunstancias enteramente excepcionales y tomando el parecer de las autoridades sanitarias, se podrá permitir el aislamiento en el domicilio del enfermo. Este aislamiento individual ó colectivo es una obligación impuesta á todos los ciudadanos por el Código Sanitario Federal, de manera que ninguna persona, cualquiera que sea su edad, su sexo, su condición social ó nacionalidad, puede eludir esta obligación, y si en alguna vez está justificado el axioma de que la salud pública es la suprema ley, es cuando se trata de evitar á la comunidad el perjuicio que un individuo le puede causar cuando no se somete voluntariamente á las prescripciones vigentes.

“En resumen: el aislamiento de los enfermos en caso de epidemias como la fiebre amarilla es absolutamente obligatorio.

“Si se procede con todo rigor é inmediatamente á ese aislamiento, podemos asegurar de la manera más terminante que en ninguna localidad puede desarrollarse la epidemia de la fiebre amarilla.

#### “DESTRUCCIÓN DE LOS MOSQUITOS YA INFECTADOS.

“Esta operación se ejecuta como ya lo indicamos antes, cerrando herméticamente el cuarto en donde estuvo el enfermo que pudo haber sido picado, cubriendo las rendijas de las puertas y todas las hendiduras por medio de papel fuerte untado de engrudo y quemando azufre en la proporción de 40 gramos por metro cúbico de capacidad de la pieza, disponiéndose de una ó varias vasijas que contengan brasas en perfecta combustión, de modo que al arrojar el azufre, produzca el ácido sulfuroso la saturación de la atmósfera del local. Pasadas cuatro horas por lo menos, se abrirá el cuarto, y una vez que se pueda penetrar á él, se barrerán todos los mosquitos que hayan caído en el suelo y se les incinerará inmediatamente. Esta operación, que es en sí muy sencilla, necesita, sin embargo, ser ejecutada por personas que se hayan acostumbrado á practicarla, y para lo cual es preciso organizar una brigada de desinfectadores á las órdenes de un jefe experimentado, que irá practicando esta operación en cada casa, en el momento que la desocupe el enfermo.

#### “DESTRUCCIÓN DE LAS LARVAS DE LOS MOSQUITOS STEGOMYIA FASCIATA.

“Partiendo de los datos que ha enseñado la Historia Natural y, como antes dijimos, es preciso, primero desocupar todos los depósitos de agua limpia en donde se hayan desarrollado las larvas de esos insectos; restregar las vasijas en su interior, para que no queda ninguna larva viva; poner en ellas el agua limpia y cubrir las con una tapa ajustada ó de red metálica bastante tupida; esta operación tiene por objeto impedir que los mosquitos depositen sus huevos en las vasijas de que se habla; pero los depósitos de agua que sean, más grandes, como charcos, estanques, etc., ó los muy pequeños, como los que se hacen accidentalmente después de las lluvias, y hasta las pequeñas oquedades que dejan en la tierra las pisadas de los animales, se deben cubrir con una capa delgada de petróleo crudo. Esto tiene como fin, según antes dijimos, impedir que los insectos depositen los huevos en el agua; y en aquellos lugares en que ya los depositaron, evitar que las larvas puedan salir á la superficie del agua á respirar el aire atmosférico.

“Para ejecutar esta operación, se necesita formar una tercera brigada que se encargue de visitar casa por casa, á fin de averiguar el estado en que se encuentran los depósitos de agua, vaciar los que tengan ya larvas, limpiarlos perfectamente, llenarlos de agua limpia y cubrirlos con tapa ajustada ó de red metálica, y poner petróleo en la proporción

de 30 gramos por metro cuadrado de superficie, en los otros depósitos de que antes se habló. En el lugar donde se arroje el agua que contenga larvas, se tendrá la precaución de verter petróleo, para evitar que aquéllas se desarrollen. Estas operaciones, sencillas como son, requieren también un personal acostumbrado á ejecutarlas con perfección, y de aquí viene la necesidad de formar la tercera brigada, que se consagrará exclusivamente á ese objeto.

•• Hé aquí, pues, los medios que deberán ponerse en ejecución para impedir el desarrollo y la propagación de una epidemia en una localidad que ya está invadida ó que comienza á serlo.

•• MEDIDAS DESTINADAS Á IMPEDIR LA PROPAGACIÓN DE LA ENFERMEDAD, DE UNA LOCALIDAD INFECTADA Á OTRA QUE NO LO ESTÉ.

•• Los hombres, lo mismo que los animales, tan pronto como descubren la posibilidad de contraer una enfermedad, tienden á emigrar. Esta emigración no debe evitarse, porque disminuye, en cualquier localidad, el número de personas que pueden ser atacadas; pero á condición de que no salga ningún enfermo ni sospechoso de serlo, capaz de llevar la epidemia al lugar á donde se dirija. Para evitar esto, se organiza una comisión de médicos que examinen á todos los que intenten salir de la población. Á fin de que este examen sea perfecto, á los otros medios de investigación que empleare el médico, se debe agregar el uso del termómetro, pues á toda persona que se encuentre en estado febril, no solamente no se le permitirá la salida, sino que se le aislará en el departamento de sospechosos. Si de la investigación hecha, resultare que la persona que intenta salir no está enferma, se le extenderá un pasaporte en que consten su nombre, edad, sexo, profesión ú ocupación; en el que se consignará que se la ha encontrado sana; que no está en estado febril; la hora en que se hizo el examen, y cuál es el lugar de su destino. La comisión médica llevará un registro en donde se anoten todos estos datos, y dará aviso á la autoridad política y sanitaria, si la hubiere, del lugar de destino del pasajero.

•• La persona provista de pasaporte tendrá la obligación de presentarlo en las estaciones sanitarias que fuere atravesando y en el lugar de su destino, para ser vigilada hasta por cinco días.

•• Como se ve, esta medida tiene por objeto impedir que salga de la ciudad infectada cualquier enfermo ó sospechoso de estarlo, y asegurar al mismo tiempo la vigilancia de los pasajeros que pudieran llevar el germen de la enfermedad, ya sea en el camino ó en el lugar de su destino. Para que esta disposición dé resultados, se necesita aplicarla á los que salen por ferrocarril, en carruaje, á caballo, á pie, y ser ineficaces en el castigo que se imponga á los infractores.

•• Para que mosquitos ya infectados no puedan ir alojados en los coches de ferrocarril, en los coches de tracción animal ó en cualquier otro vehículo, se desinfectarán éstos por medio del ácido sulfuroso

antes de permitir su salida, y se seguirá ejecutando esta desinfección en cada estación sanitaria. La desinfección de los furgones y de las mercancías no tiene otro objeto que la destrucción de los mosquitos que puedan estar alojados en las paredes del furgón ó en los envases de las mercancías y podrá hacerse sin abrir los furgones, introduciendo por una abertura practicada en una de sus paredes ó en una puerta con postigo, llevando hasta el interior, por medio de una manga ó de un tubo metálico, los vapores del ácido sulfuroso generado afuera, en aparatos especiales. Cuando se trate de desinfectar carros que contengan telas delicadas, objetos metálicos, etc., que puedan sufrir deterioro con el ácido sulfuroso, deberá emplearse el ácido cyanhídrico que es un poderoso insecticida, sujetándose estrictamente á las reglas del instructivo especial formulado por el Consejo, para evitar los accidentes á que pudiese dar lugar el manejo imprudente de esta substancia peligrosa.

El tráfico de los ferrocarriles, que parece facilita la transmisión de las enfermedades, no lo es si se establecen las reglas que acabamos de indicar, y para mayor seguridad si se hace transbordo de los pasajeros á otros coches antes de entrar á las ciudades que están indemnes; si se establecen estaciones sanitarias conforme lo ordena el Código Sanitario para hacer la vigilancia de los pasajeros, y si se repiten las operaciones de desinfección en los coches y en los furgones que conduzcan los equipajes ó mercancías. Es preciso no olvidar que estas operaciones no tienen en el caso uñas objeto, tratándose de la fiebre amarilla, que destruir los mosquitos ya infectados; por consiguiente la operación queda reducida á su mayor sencillez.

“Las estaciones sanitarias, destinadas como se ha dicho á hacer la vigilancia de los pasajeros que transitan por los ferrocarriles, en coches, á caballo, ó á pie, y la detención en ellas de los pasajeros que se encontraren enfermos, ó sospechosos de estarlo, es suficientemente eficaz cuando están bien establecidas. Los resultados que se obtuvieron por este medio en el Estado de Sinaloa, cuando fué invadido el puerto de Mazatlán y los pueblos inmediatos por la peste bubónica, nos ha convencido de su utilidad, á condición solamente de que el personal que dirija esas estaciones se componga de médicos honorables, profundamente penetrados de su misión y de un personal secundario adiestrado.

“Para que todas estas medidas puedan alcanzar el resultado que de ellas se espera, es indispensable que sean realizadas eficaz y oportunamente; que sean dictadas por una sola autoridad y ejecutadas por un personal bien diestro y penetrado de la misión que se le confía.

“El ejemplo de lo que pasó en Mazatlán es una enseñanza que no debemos olvidar. El Ejecutivo de la Unión, por medio del Consejo S. de Salubridad, estudió la serie de medidas que se deberían adoptar, y una vez que se formó un plan, su ejecución se confió á dicho Cuerpo,

bajo la vigilancia de la Secretaría de Gobernación. El señor Gobernador del Estado de Sinaloa, cuya conducta será eternamente digna del mayor elogio, se hizo el ejecutor inteligente y abnegado de las disposiciones de la Federación, y á su ejemplo todas las autoridades del Estado, el Municipio, la Junta de Caridad y los particulares todos, dirigidos por los médicos, formaron un cuerpo perfectamente organizado, que dió el ejemplo admirable de extinguir una enfermedad tan temida como la peste bubónica, en el espacio de seis meses solamente. El resultado alcanzado hace esperar al Consejo que si esa Secretaría se dirige á los Gobiernos de los Estados en donde reina la fiebre amarilla, les propone el plan de defensa contra esta enfermedad, que se acaba de bosquejar, y les pide su aquiescencia para llevarlo á cabo, pero en los mismos términos en que se hizo en el Estado de Sinaloa la campaña contra la peste bubónica, se obtendrá el mismo buen éxito que se tuvo entonces.

“El Consejo tiene plena confianza en que los Estados interesados aceptarán la propuesta que les haga el Ejecutivo, porque el de Veracruz, desde hace un año, está dando una subvención para combatir la fiebre amarilla, y en el presente se ha dirigido al Gobierno Federal pidiéndole que confie al Consejo la dirección de la campaña contra el vómito. El Estado de Tamaulipas ha seguido su ejemplo, solicitando igualmente la intervención del Consejo. El de Yucatán, que ha emprendido una campaña tan vigorosa contra la enfermedad mencionada y que siente el beneficio que reportará en su comercio interior y exterior, cuando de su suelo se haya desterrado el vómito, no dudamos que aceptará la iniciativa del Ejecutivo de la Unión.

“ Los Estados de Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Nuevo León y San Luis Potosí, que no tienen endémica la fiebre amarilla, pero á cuyo territorio se extiende cuando toma la forma epidémica, creo que no vacilarán en formar parte de esta convención, interesados como están en que la temida enfermedad no dificulte sus comunicaciones, ni entorpezca el progreso tan franco en que han entrado los pueblos de su comprensión. El Consejo confía en que ninguno de los Estados mencionados dejará de convencerse de que, si sus esfuerzos aislados pueden bastar para sofocar la enfermedad en una localidad dada, serían incapaces, cada uno, para desterrar la fiebre amarilla de nuestro territorio, si no se encarga la dirección de la campaña toda al Ejecutivo Federal. Por último, el Consejo está seguro de contar con la cooperación de todos los Estados en esta empresa, por ser una obra que reclaman á la vez la humanidad, la civilización y el progreso moral y material de México.

“ México, noviembre 13 de 1903.

“ E. LICÉAGA.”

## EL FERROCARRIL PANAMERICANO.

El proyecto de reunir por un ferrocarril á las naciones continentales del Nuevo Mundo—proyecto que encontró tan calorosa acogida en los dos Conferencias internacionales americanas, que hasta ahora se han celebrado, la primera en Wáshington de 1889 á 1890, y la segunda en la capital de México de 1901 á 1902—parece estar marchando rápidamente á su realización.

Así resulta de las noticias que ha traído el Señor Don CHARLES M. PEPPER, que como Comisionado especial fué enviado por el Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT á varios de los referidos países con el objeto de estudiar este asunto, y que, aunque acaba de regresar á esta ciudad, ha informado ya brevemente al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y á la Comisión permanente del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, de que es Presidente el Honorable Señor HENRY G. DAVIS, del resultado de su misión. En donde quiera que estuvo el Señor PEPPER, tanto en la América del Sud, como en México y en Centro América, encontró la más amistosa y favorable disposición para la completa realización del proyecto, y ni se le escatimó ningún auxilio, ni dejó de prestársele la cooperación que solicitó.

Algunos de esos países han promulgado leyes especiales destinadas á facilitar el resultado que se apetece, y otros ó han empezado á fomentar líneas ó establecer poblados á lo largo de las líneas de la proyectada vía férrea, ó han hecho concesiones de terrenos tendentes al mismo objeto. Hay también, según informa el Señor PEPPER, muchas millas de camino de hierro en construcción. Puede decirse, en una palabra, que las impresiones que ha traído el mencionado caballero respecto á las oportunidades que ofrecerá para el comercio, tanto local como internacional, la gran vía proyectada, son extremadamente favorables.

Dentro de poco se habrá concluido el Informe definitivo del Señor PEPPER, que el público seguramente recibirá con agrado.

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## EL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

### MEMORANDUM PREPARADO POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO Y TRABAJO.

“El Congreso tiene facultad para \* \* \* fijar el patrón de los pesos y medidas.” (Inciso no. 5, sección 8, del Artículo I de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos.)

#### LEGALIZACIÓN DEL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL.

“Será legal en todas partes de los Estados Unidos de América hacer uso de los pesos y medidas del sistema métrico decimal.” (Secciones 3569 y 3570 de los Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos.)

## LOS PATRONES DEL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL SON ADOPTADOS COMO FUNDAMENTALES.

“La Oficina de pesos y medidas \* \* \* considerará en lo futuro, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en la ley de 28 de julio de 1866, como patrones fundamentales, los prototipos internacionales del metro y del kilogramo.” (Orden del Secretario del Tesoro, abril 5 de 1893.)

## LOS TIPOS DEL FRANQUEO DE LA CORRESPONDENCIA HAN DE ESTAR BASADOS EN EL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL.

“El Ministro de Correos suministrará á las Administraciones de su dependencia, que tengan intercanje postal con países extranjeros y á todas las demás que él estimare conveniente, aunque no lo tengan, las balanzas postales que se necesiten para el peso de las cartas y paquetes, arregladas de manera que los referidos pesos estén marcados en gramos del sistema métrico decimal, en la proporción de quince gramos para cada media onza de peso ordinario.” (Sección 3880 de los Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos.)

## EL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL HA DE USARSE PARA DETERMINAR EL PESO DE LAS MONEDAS.

“El peso de la moneda llamada ‘half a dollar,’ ó sea el medio duro, será doce gramos y medio. El de la moneda de veinte y cinco centavos (*quarter*) y el de la de diez centavos (*dime*) serán respectivamente la mitad y la quinta parte del expresado medio duro.” (Sección 3513 de los Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos.)

## EL CONGRESO FEDERAL DEBE PROVEER DE PATRONES DEL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL Á LOS DIFERENTES ESTADOS DE LA UNIÓN.

“*Se resuelve por el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos de América reunidos en Congreso, Que se ordene, como por la presente se ordena, al Secretario del Tesoro, que suministre á cada Estado, por medio de su Gobernador respectivo, un juego completo de patrones de pesos y medidas, conforme al sistema métrico decimal, al fin de que pueda en ellos ponerse en uso.*” (Resolución conjunta de Congreso, aprobada el 27 de julio de 1866.)

## LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS SE HICIERON PARTE EN EL CONVENIO DE ESTABLECER UNA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE PESOS Y MEDIDAS.

“Las Altas Partes Contratantes, se comprometen á establecer y mantener, en París, á sus expensas, por medio de un fondo común, una Oficina Internacional permanente y científica de pesos y medidas.

“Esta Oficina está encargada de la custodia de los patrones internacionales de pesos y medidas según el sistema métrico decimal, á los que han de referirse para comprobación todos los prototipos de los unos y las otras que existan en el mundo. Fué establecida y está mantenida de mancomún por todos los principales Gobiernos del mundo.



(Convención de 1875 firmada en nombre del Gobierno de Wáshington por el Embajador de los Estados Unidos de América en la República francesa.)

EL USO DEL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL ES OBLIGATORIO EN PUERTO RICO.

\* "1. El uso del sistema métrico decimal de pesos y medidas y de su nomenclatura será obligatorio.

"2. Se exigirá y hará cumplir este mandato en toda clase de negocios, ventas, contratos. \* \* \*

"3. Los establecimientos de comercio, tanto al por mayor, como al menudeo, harán sus ventas por los pesos y medidas del sistema métrico decimal." (Bando del Gobernador militar del Departamento de Puerto Rico de 18 de marzo de 1899.)

EL USO DEL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL ESTÁ ESTABLECIDO COMO LEGAL EN LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS.

"El sistema métrico decimal de pesos y medidas, autorizado por las secciones 3569 y 3570 de los Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos, y al presente en uso en las Islas Filipinas, continuará en observancia." (Acta n° 230 de 17 de setiembre de 1901, sección 9, Arancel de aduanas de las Filipinas.)

LAS MEDIDAS DEL SISTEMA MÉTRICO DECIMAL QUEDAN ADOPTADAS POR ORDEN DEL CONGRESO PARA DETERMINAR LAS UNIDADES ELÉCTRICAS.

"Se dispuso por el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes que las unidades eléctricas internacionales basadas en el sistema métrico decimal, sean las unidades legales de medida eléctrica en los Estados Unidos." (Suplemento á los Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos, tomo 2°, capítulo 131.)

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UN LIBRO UTILÍSIMO.

Con el título de *Citizenship of the United States* (Ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos) acaba de publicar el Señor DON FREDERICK VAN DYNE, Segundo Consultor letrado del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, un libro de gran mérito que será estudiado con provecho por cuantos tienen que entender en la determinación de las cuestiones, frecuentes y en mas de un caso enojosas, que se suscitan sobre punto tan capital é importante.

Entre los muchos méritos del libro, en que brillan por todas partes la claridad de la exposición y la bondad del método, deseulla prominentemente el de carecer de pretensiones. Su distinguido autor

ha cuidado de explicar él mismo que no ha entrado en absoluto en su ánimo someter á la consideración del público ninguna idea preconcebida sobre la cuestión abstracta de la ciudadanía americana, ni exponer ó desenvolver doctrinas respecto á lo que acerca de este punto debiera ser el Derecho, sino explicar simplemente cual es este en el día, según lo entiende y lo practica el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América.

Cierto es que una persona de los estudios y antecedentes profesionales del Señor VAN DYNE habría muy bien podido dar cima, con notable éxito, á una obra doctrinal del carácter y aspiraciones que requiere tan serio asunto, tratando este con toda la filosofía que su naturaleza impone. Pero eso es precisamente lo que el Señor VAN DYNE ha querido evitar, no, sin duda, porque lo creyera innecesario, sino porque en su deseo, puramente práctico, no entraba más objeto que el de introducir orden y método en el *disjecta membra* de la tradición jurídica relativa á la ciudadanía del país, y “compilar y arreglar en forma lógica y conveniente, bajo un solo índice, lo establecido ó aceptado como ley con respecto á este asunto.”

Aún dentro de esos límites, voluntariamente escogidos, que privan á la obra de todo carácter dogmático—tal vez pudiera decirse científico—para convertirla en una especie de utilísimo vademecum, donde pueda encontrarse á mano la jurisprudencia del caso (que es cabalmente lo que constituye el inestimable mérito del libro) se ve en este por donde quiera cuan vasta y bien digerida erudición acompaña al talento de su distinguido autor, y cuan asidua y concienzuda ha sido su labor en los diez años, que él nos cuenta en el prólogo, ha estado manejando estos asuntos, autorizada y oficialmente, en el Departamento de Estado.

No es de extrañar, por tanto, que como anuncia la casa editora—The Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co. de la ciudad de Rochester, en el Estado de New York—haya resuelto el antedicho Departamento, á poco de salir á luz el libro, que se le envíe un vasto número de ejemplares para repartirlos entre las Legaciones y Oficinas Consulares de los Estados Unidos de América en el extranjero.

Como declara con razón el Señor VAN DYNE en el prólogo ya mencionado de su excelente libro, la importancia del problema de la ciudadanía, que en todos los países es muy grande, puesto que de su resolución en uno ú otro sentido depende necesariamente el reconocimiento ó la repulsa, de lo que es el primero y más esencial de los atributos del estado civil de las personas, se encuentra en los Estados Unidos de América muchísimo más acentuada, habiendo ido su interés en aumento en proporción al acrecentamiento del poder del país.

“La maravillosa expansión de nuestro comercio durante los últimos diez años, y las recientes adiciones que se han hecho á nuestro territorio, han producido inevitablemente que el contacto de nuestro pueblo con las naciones del mundo sea mayor que en tiempos pasados y que

las relaciones de nuestros ciudadanos con los Gobiernos y ciudadanos de otros países se hayan vuelto más complicadas. De ahí es que sea en el día tan necesario para el estadista, el abogado, el capitalista, y el estudiante en general, entender claramente cuales son los derechos y cuales los deberes correlativos de la ciudadanía americana, y darse cuenta exacta del derecho que asista á un individuo para pedir á su Gobierno que lo proteja en su persona y bienes contra la acción de un Gobierno extranjero, y del que á su turno asista á su Gobierno para exigir de él el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que su carácter nacional le impone."

La dificultad de este problema, que en los Estados Unidos de América es en ocasiones extremada, depende principalmente de dos causas distintas. Una es que el Derecho que en ellos impera, en esta materia como en otras, es el denominado en inglés "Common Law," que más que ciencia ó sistemático conocimiento y exposición de principios y causas, es una especie de "tradición jurídica," lo cual da lugar á dudas, é impone la necesidad de echarse á buscar precedentes, y armonizar los que con frecuencia se encuentran contradictorios, ó echarlos de un todo á un lado, por considerarlos como se dice en el lenguaje forense del país *obiter dicta*. Y es la otra el hecho práctico de que en los Estados Unidos de América, el fundamento de la nacionalidad no es el étnico, ni el histórico, sino el puro y estrictamente legal, dependiendo, como dependen, la grandeza y poderío del país, como sucedía en la antigua Roma, del grande número de extranjeros de que se compone su población, y de la diversidad de las razas que la constituyen.

De la primera causa proviene la confusión que es inherente á toda especie de empirismo. Peor que eso todavía es la posibilidad de que el llamado á decidir un punto, sobre todo si es nuevo, lo decida á su arbitrio. Bien conocida es la antigua máxima de que el mejor Derecho es el que menos deja al arbitrio del juez, y el mejor juez el que menos descansa en el suyo propio. *Optima lex que minus arbitrio judicis relinquit: optimus iudex qui minimum sibi.*

De la segunda causa resultan conflictos entre los principios dominantes en el país de origen y los que prevalecen en los Estados Unidos de América, que no siempre han sido fijos, porque en ellos ha tenido en ocasiones notable influencia la conveniencia, ó necesidad política.

De aquí resulta que hasta la mera tentativa de una obra, como la que el Señor VAN DYNE ha llevado á cabo con tanto éxito, tendría que considerarse meritoria.

El Derecho sobre ciudadanía, como dice el Señor VAN DYNE, se encuentra esparcido aquí y allí en diferentes Actas del Congreso, y en numerosas decisiones de los tribunales de justicia, tanto federales como de los Estados. Hay que ir á buscarlo, además, en las declaraciones hechas por el Poder Ejecutivo de la Unión en sus "Papeles de Estado," y en la correspondencia diplomática que ha mediado entre el Gobierno

de Washington y los Gobiernos de otros países, correspondencia que en mucha parte no ha sido nunca publicada, y á que no es posible tener acceso. Puede figurarse el lector, si dadas estas circunstancias, la tarea del Señor VAN DYKE de recoger entre todo eso lo más fundamental y mejor establecido, compilándolo en un libro de moderada extensión que puede servir de guía en investigaciones futuras, no es excesivamente recomendable.

El libro está dividido en cuatro "partes," y va acompañado de un "Apéndice." En la primera parte se trata de la ciudadanía por nacimiento. En la segunda, de la adquirida por naturalización. La tercera se ocupa de los pasaportes, y la cuarta examina lo que en la lengua inglesa se llama "expatriation," y en castellano se diría propiamente "manera de perder la ciudadanía."

En el Apéndice se encuentran los artículos de los Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos relativos á ciudadanía y naturalización, y los "tratados de naturalización" que han concluido los Estados Unidos de América, con Austria-Hungría, Baden, Baviera, Bélgica, Dinamarca, la Gran Bretaña, Hesse, la Confederación norte alemana, Suecia y Noruega, y Wurtemberg.

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## COMERCIO Y FINANZAS DEL MUNDO.

Acaba de publicar, el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, un volumen que contiene numerosos é importantísimos datos estadísticos comparativos y una de sus partes se intitula: "Area, población, comercio, ingresos, egresos, deudas, medios circulantes y dinero acumulado de los principales países del mundo." Este libro comprende todos los países y colonias de los cuales ha sido posible obtener informes sobre el comercio y demás pormenores que abarca su título, y da, por lo tanto, una idea suficientemente exacta del comercio y condiciones económicas del mundo civilizado.

### AREA Y POBLACIÓN.

El area de los países y colonias tomadas en consideración monta á 40,701,936 millas cuadradas ó sea 105,418,014 kilómetros cuadrados, y su población á 1,487,159,000 habitantes, lo que justifica el cálculo de 1,600,000,000 almas como total aproximado de la población actual del universo.

### COMERCIO.

La exportación total de los países y colonias referidos alcanza á \$10,278,616,000 y la importación total á \$11,523,755,000, lo que da un movimiento comercial de \$21,804,391,000.

Los datos sobre la mayor parte de los países se refieren al año de 1902, en pocos casos á 1901 y en algunos á 1903. Por consiguiente

puede darse por sentado que el comercio total del mundo asciende en números redondos á 22 billones de dollars.

Los cinco países cuya importación es mayor son los siguientes:

Paises.	Importaciones.
Gran Bretaña.....	\$2,571,416,000
Alemania.....	1,340,178,000
Estados Unidos.....	1,025,719,000
Países Bajos.....	867,308,000
Francia.....	848,046,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,652,711,000</b>

Esta suma de \$6,652,711,000 alcanza á la mitad de la importación de todos los países del mundo, la cual asciende, como queda dicho, á \$11,500,000,000.

Las principales importaciones y exportaciones según la unidad de población es como sigue:

Paises.	Unidad de población.		Paises.	Unidad de población.	
	Importación.	Exportación.		Importación.	Exportación.
Países Bajos.....	\$162.20	\$137.08	Gran Bretaña.....	\$61.28	\$32.87
Nueva Zelandia.....	72.98	79.58	Australia.....	54.74	54.74
Bélgica.....	65.62	53.55	Estados Unidos.....	12.76	17.32
Suiza.....	64.89	50.28			

INGRESOS Y EGRESOS.

Los ingresos totales de dichos países y colonias es de \$7,854,301,000 y los egresos de \$7,939,540,000, lo que da un deficit colectivo de \$85,239,000.

DEUDAS PÚBLICAS.

El estado de las principales deudas públicas, por países, es el siguiente:

Paises.	Deudas públicas.	Paises.	Deudas públicas.
Francia.....	\$5,856,312,892	Imperio Alemán.....	\$698,849,400
Gran Bretaña.....	3,885,166,333	Austria Hungría.....	1,112,790,247
Rusia.....	3,333,938,388	India Británica.....	1,102,965,139
Italia.....	2,560,605,000	Australia.....	1,047,819,629
España.....	2,061,389,972	Estados Unidos.....	925,011,637
Estados Germánicos.....	2,687,621,000		

Las deudas públicas de Francia, la Gran Bretaña, Italia, España y toda Alemania, colectivamente, pasan de \$17,000,000,000 y por lo tanto, alcanzan á la mitad de toda la deuda pública del mundo.

La deuda pública calculada por unidad de población es como sigue:

Paises.	Unidad de población.	Paises.	Unidad de población.
Nueva Zelandia.....	327.11	Argentina.....	100.08
Australia.....	277.79	Gran Bretaña.....	92.59
Portugal.....	151.02	Países Bajos.....	86.62
Francia.....	130.31	Bélgica.....	81.28
Uruguay.....	132.81	Italia.....	78.85
Honduras.....	124.19	Estados Unidos.....	11.51
España.....	110.72		

## MEDIOS CIRCULANTES.

Todos los países tomados en cuenta tienen el oro por patrón, menos Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, China, Colonias Francesas de la India Oriental, México, Paraguay, y ciertas colonias Alemanas.

El comercio de estos diez países que tienen el patrón de plata monta á \$631,194,000, ó sea algo menos del 3 por ciento sobre el monto del comercio universal, que asciende á \$22,000,000,000 como queda demostrado.

## DINERO ACUMULADO.

El acopio de dinero en los países tomados en cuenta monta á \$11,999,000,000, ó en números redondos á \$12,000,000,000. El dinero acumulado en México y en otros países en que circula el dollar mexicano está calculado según este signo de cambio.

Estos \$12,000,000,000 de que se compone la cantidad total de medio circulante en los referidos países están representados por \$5,355,000,000 oro, \$3,680,700,000 plata y \$2,963,600,000 papel moneda al descubierto. Washington, D. C.: enero de 1904.

N. VELOZ-GOITICOA.

## LA BIBLIOTECA COLOMBINA DE SEVILLA.

La Biblioteca Colombina fué fundada, como es sabido, por Don FERNANDO COLÓN, hijo del descubridor de América.

Ocupa dos salas que están adornadas con valiosas colecciones de retratos de los hombres ilustres de Sevilla.

Tiene todo lo relativo al descubrimiento y otros documentos muy valiosos. Hoy cuenta con 32,000 volúmenes.

En una vitrina que se halla en el centro de la sala segunda, pueden verse autógrafos de CRISTÓBAL COLÓN. Y en otra, breviaros de los siglos XIII y XV, un libro de coro del XIV y los misales del Cardenal MENDOZA.

Todavía hay una tercera vitrina con la espada del Conde FERNÁN GONZÁLEZ, que, en la toma de Sevilla, era llevada por GARCI PÉREZ DE VARGAS.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

**RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR JOHN BARRETT, ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.**

[De "La Nación," núm 10817.]

En presencia de los Secretarios de Estado y otros funcionarios de categoría, recibió el 21 de diciembre de 1903 en audiencia pública el

Vicepresidente de la República en ejercicio del poder ejecutivo al nuevo Representante diplomático de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, Caballero JOHN BARRETT, quien al presentar su credencial al Jefe del Estado pronunció el siguiente conceptuoso discurso:

“EXCELENCIA: Habiendo sido nombrado Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en la República Argentina, tengo el alto honor de presentar ahora á V. E. mis credenciales, otorgadas por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos. Al mismo tiempo tócame entregar á V. E. la carta de retiro de mi distinguido predecesor, el Hon. WILLIAM P. LORD. Su renuncia presentada durante el uso de licencia en su patria, después de tres años de servicios, que han obtenido la cordial aprobación de mi Gobierno, hace imposible su presencia en esta ocasión. Espero sinceramente que sabré demostrarme digno, no sólo de la confianza que ha depositado en mí el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, sino también de la del Gobierno ante el cual estoy acreditado. Es casi superfluo declarar que será mi propósito hacer todo lo que esté en mi poder para continuar las felices relaciones que existen actualmente entre las dos Repúblicas.

“Al manifestar mi complacencia por haber sido destinado como Ministro en esta gran capital, no sería yo fiel intérprete de los sinceros sentimientos del Gobierno y del pueblo de los Estados Unidos, si no expresara con elocuentes palabras á V. E. la admiración siempre mayor y el respeto que, á consecuencia de más detenidos estudios y conocimientos, se abrigan en los Estados Unidos por los hechos pasados, el progreso presente, y las potencialidades futuras de esta República hermana, tan rica en recursos.

“La lucha persistente de la Argentina para llegar á ser una nación autónoma; sus triunfantes conquistas sobre las disensiones civiles; sus fuerzas de reserva tanto en héroes militares como en estadistas patrióticos, siempre listos para servir á su patria en la hora del peligro extremo; su aleccionamiento progresivo hasta el dominio de problemas de Gobierno, de educación y de comercio que han puesto frente á frente una República nueva y un pueblo viril; su variedad de clima templado que fomenta el más alto desarrollo de los sentimientos del ciudadano y de la civilización; su enorme y fértil área que ofrece ilimitado campo de acción á la agricultura y á la industria; y su asombrosa disposición de llanuras bien bañadas, y cruzadas por numerosos ríos navegables, que ascienden paulatinamente á altiplanicies fértiles ó cubiertas de bosques, constituyen, desde tantos y tan importantes puntos de vista, el contrapeso sudamericano de los unales históricos y de las condiciones económicas y físicas de los Estados Unidos de América del Norte, de modo que las dos naciones y los dos pueblos deben exprimentar siempre un alto y particular grado de simpatía y de mutua confianza.

“Con respecto á nuestras relaciones comerciales directas, que yo

deseo fomentar en todos los modos posibles y que son tan importantes para la prosperidad de ambos países, séame permitido manifestar la esperanza de que no esté lejano el día en que las condiciones de ambos mercados y la recíproca legislación sean más favorables para el desarrollo del comercio entre la Argentina y los Estados Unidos. La producción de Norte América de la misma clase de productos de los argentinos no aumenta en proporción al crecimiento de su población y del consumo, y llegará el día en que los Estados Unidos rivalizarán con Europa como compradores de las exportaciones argentinas. Á este respecto, yo deseo aplaudir la aceptación de la Argentina de la invitación para formar parte de la Exposición universal que se realizará en Saint Louis el año próximo. Como esta Exposición está destinada á ser la más grande empresa de su clase en la historia del mundo, la representación en ella de la Argentina llamará ampliamente la atención y redundará en su propio beneficio y fama.

“Puesto que la República Argentina y los Estados Unidos son competidores en los mercados de los productos de la agricultura y de la ganadería en el mundo, de esta saludable competencia se deduce lógicamente que ambas naciones se tendrán el máximo respeto recíproco, teniendo cada una de ellas para la otra aquella natural admiración que todo competidor abriga siempre por su digno y amistoso rival, y que trabajarán juntamente, como aliados comerciales, para ampliar el campo de su comercio más allá de sus propias fronteras. Si una República no puede siempre aceptar las vistas y las objeciones de la otra; si no puede haber siempre coincidencias de opiniones sobre reciprocidad comercial, estos cambios de opiniones y estas discusiones de política comercial llevarán seguramente á una aproximación hacia lo que fuera mejor para ambas y hacia un más perfecto conocimiento de las ambiciones de cada una de ellas.

“Antes de concluir este humilde discurso, me permito manifestar aún más, que si las políticas que siguen la Argentina ó los Estados Unidos, que tienen grandes proyecciones y significados internacionales, no son siempre comprendidas en el momento de su ejecución, se debe recordar que la historia y los sucesos posteriores, una vez desaparecido el velo que cubre la interpretación de la política contemporánea, han mostrado muchas veces que no solamente dichas políticas se fundan en los bien entendidos intereses de todos, sino que los Gobiernos que las siguieron procedieron en vista de los más altos motivos y hallan su justificación en las condiciones del momento no conocidas generalmente por todos en aquel entonces.

“En nombre y representación del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, tengo el honor de felicitar á V. E., y por su intermedio á su Excelencia el eminente Presidente de la República, actualmente ausente de la capital, por la notable prosperidad material de la Argentina, así como por su estabilidad política y económica, y de manifestar mis mejores



votos y los del Gobierno y del pueblo de los Estados Unidos, por el mantenimiento jamás interrumpido de tan prósperas condiciones.”

Respuesta del Vicepresidente.

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Agradezco los benévolos conceptos que acabáis de dedicar á la República Argentina, al considerarla en el desenvolvimiento de su vida externa y en medio de la paz interna bajo el imperio de instituciones análogas á las que rigen en vuestra patria.

“Los intereses bien entendidos de los dos países harán cada día más amplias sus relaciones comerciales; pues cada uno tiene su mercado para recibir muchos productos del otro; y, aun tratándose de los similares exportables, las necesidades de las naciones y una elevada política económica garantizan que no soportaremos los perjuicios de competencia ruinosa para la ganadería y la agricultura que son las más grandes industrias de las dos Repúblicas.

“Al amparo de una amistad que cada día es más sólida, y persistiendo en una política que ensancha siempre las relaciones comerciales entre las dos naciones, cada una dentro de su legítimo campo de acción, seguirá engrandeciéndose por medio del trabajo, atrayendo á ricos y vastos territorios á todos los hombres que quieran vivir y prosperar al amparo de instituciones libres y protectoras.

“Confío, pues, Señor Ministro, en que vuestra misión ha de contribuir á estrechar aún más las relaciones entre nuestros dos países, y para ello encontraréis en el Gobierno argentino toda clase de facilidades, como las tuvo vuestro digno antecesor.

“Al reconocer en el elevado carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, hago votos por que la prosperidad y grandeza de vnestra patria no se interrumpa jamás, y por la felicidad de su Presidente, á quien espero transmitiréis estos sentimientos del Pueblo y Gobierno argentinos.”

#### DECRETO DE RECONOCIMIENTO.

##### DEPARTAMENTO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO,

*Buenos Aires, Diciembre 21 de 1903.*

En vista de la carta credencial que ha presentado el Señor JOHN BARRETT, por la cual se le acredita en el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, el Vicepresidente de la República, en ejercicio del poder ejecutivo, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Queda reconocido el Señor JOHN BARRETT en el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Norte América.

ART. 2º. Comuníquese, publíquese en el “Boletín Oficial” y dése al Registro nacional.

QUIRNO COSTA.

J. A. TERRY.

## MODIFICACIÓN DEL ARANCEL.

Ley nº 4203, de 31 de agosto de 1903, derogando el artículo 2 de la nº 3745, referente al impuesto interno á los vinos.

[“Boletín Oficial” de 3 de septiembre de 1903, nº 2972.]

ARTÍCULO 1º.—Declárase derogado, desde el 1º de enero de 1904, el artículo 2 de la ley nº 3745, que establece el impuesto interno de dos centavos por litro al vino natural de producción nacional ó que se introduzca del extranjero.

## COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN OCTUBRE DE 1903.

## BUENOS AIRES.

Maíz.....bolsas..	1,508,245	Manteca.....cajones..	7,967
Trigo.....íd....	144,372	Quebracho.....toneladas..	1,683
Lino.....íd....	169,707	Quebracho,extracto..bolsas..	30,205
Harina.....íd....	54,545	Minerales.....íd....	13
Lana.....fardos..	4,022	Tripas.....bordalesas..	125
Cueros lanares.....íd....	10,766	Caballos.....	560
Cueros vacuos:		Mulas.....	193
Secos.....número..	131,438	Sebo.....pipas..	246
Salados.....íd....	37,803	íd.....bordalesas..	1,859
Cueros potros:		Tasajo.....fardos..	12,793
Secos.....íd....	17,113	Cárneros congelados.número..	79,797
Salados.....íd....	2,594	Carne conservada..cajones..	4,715
Cueros becerros.....íd....	26,270	Lenguas.....íd....	1,002
Cerdo.....fardos..	432	Pasto.....fardos..	29,970
Cueros diversos.....íd....	843	Ovejas congeladas.....trozos..	13,877
Tortita de lino.....bolsas..	12,868	Carne congelada.....íd....	30,448
Afrecho.....íd....	118,375	Carne menuda.....bultos..	3,244
Ceniza y huesos ..toneladas..	4,611	Tabaco.....fardos..	460
Astas.....	44		

## LA PLATA.

Durante el mes de octubre de 1903, salieron del puerto de La Plata 9 vapores. Las mercaderías que llevaron fueron como sigue:

Maíz.....kilos..	2,622,121
Trigo.....íd....	660,000

## BAHÍA BLANCA.

Durante el mes de octubre de 1903, salió 1 vapor del puerto de Bahía Blanca. Su carga y destino fueron como sigue:

*Brasil.*—Trigo, 54,471 bolsas.

## SAN NICOLÁS.

Salieron del puerto de San Nicolás 20 vapores durante el mes de octubre de 1903, llevando á los países mencionados á continuación los siguientes productos:

*Inglaterra.*—Maíz, 57,300 sacos.

*Bélgica.*—Maíz, 22,571 sacos.

*Alemania.*—Maíz, 55,829 sacos.

*Ordenes.*—Maíz, 289,543 sacos; cueros vacunos secos, 10,270; cueros lanares, 74 fardos; cueros becerros, 5,600.

**SEGUNDO CERTAMEN HISTÓRICO-LITERARIO DE LA BIBLIOTECA PÚBLICA DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES, EN LA CIUDAD DE LA PLATA.**

*Cartel.*—La Dirección de la Biblioteca Pública de la Provincia invita á todos los escritores de habla castellana residentes en América á tomar parte en el segundo Certamen Histórico Literario que, para solemnizar el aniversario patrio del día 25 de mayo de 1810, se celebrará en dicha Biblioteca el día 25 de mayo de 1904, con arreglo al siguiente programa:

I. El acto tendrá lugar en el salón público de la Biblioteca, después del *Te Deum* que forma parte de los actos oficiales que se celebran en la expresada fecha.

II. Serán adjudicados los premios siguientes:

1º. Medalla de oro. Ofrecida por la Dirección de la Biblioteca para el autor de la mejor composición en verso endecasílabo sobre tema libre y que no contenga menos de ochenta versos.

Accesit: Medalla de bronce. Ofrecida por la misma Dirección para el autor de la poesía que siga en mérito á la premiada con medalla de oro.

2º. Obras completas de Sarmiento en 52 tomos elegantemente encuadernados. Ofrecidas por la Honorable Cámara de Diputados de la Nación para el autor del mejor estudio sobre la "Actuación é influencia de Sarmiento en la Historia de la República Argentina."

Accesit: Diploma con mención honorífica.

3º. Medalla de oro. Ofrecida por el Ministerio Nacional del Interior para el autor del mejor trabajo sobre "Carácter del teatro nacional y examen crítico de las obras producidas hasta ahora."

Accesit: Diploma con mención honorífica.

4º. Busto en bronce de Bidavia. Ofrecido por el Ministerio Nacional de Instrucción Pública para el autor del mejor trabajo sobre "La instrucción pública durante el gobierno del General DON MARTIN RODRIGUEZ."

Accesit: Diploma con mención honorífica.

5º. Gran medalla artística de plata. Ofrecida por el Ministerio de Gobierno de la Provincia para el autor de la mejor oda "A la Independencia Americana."

Accesit: Diploma con mención honorífica.

III. Todas las composiciones deberán ser inéditas y escritas en castellano.

IV. Oportunamente se publicará la forma en que será constituido el jurado que ha de adjudicar los premios.

V. Las composiciones se recibirán hasta el último día de marzo de 1904, debiendo ser dirigidas en esta forma: "Al Director de la Biblioteca Pública, La Plata (República Argentina").

Serán rechazados los pliegos faltos del franqueo necesario.

VI. Cada composición llevará un lema ó máxima que la distinga de las otras y estará acompañada de un sobre cerrado que contenga el nombre del autor y que en la parte exterior lleve el mismo lema ó máxima de la composición.

VII. Los sobres que contengan los lemas de las composiciones premiadas serán abiertos en el acto del certamen, publicándose los nombres de los autores. Los demás sobres serán quemados en el mismo acto.

VIII. En el caso de que los autores premiados no lean sus composiciones en el acto del certamen, el jurado, ó en su defecto el Director de la Biblioteca, designará la persona ó personas que hayan de proceder á dicha lectura.

Dada en la ciudad de La Plata á los dos días de octubre de 1903.

JULIO P. ARAMBURU,  
*Secretario del Certamen.*

LUIS R. FORS,  
*Director.*

#### EXPLOTACIÓN DE BOSQUES Y YERBALES.—DECRETO REGLAMENTARIO.

[Del "Boletín de la Unión Industrial".]

El Poder Ejecutivo ha dictado el siguiente decreto reglamentando la explotación de bosques y yerbales:

BUENOS AIRES, *noviembre 27 de 1903.*

Siendo necesario reglamentar los artículos 18 y 19 de la Ley de Tierras, mientras no se dicte una ley especial de bosques y yerbales, y propender por todos los medios á que su explotación se haga de un modo racional y compatible con su conservación y previo conocimiento por el Gobierno de los productos que pueden obtenerse de cada lote de concesión.

El Presidente de la República decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Nómbrase en comisión á los señores Jefe de la División de Tierras y Colonias, Ingeniero OCTAVIO S. PICO; Jefe de la Sección de Meteorología, don GUALTERIO G. DAVIS; Botánico, Doctor CARLOS SPEGAZZINI; é Inspector de bosques, L. RAMOS MUÑOZ, para que informen al Gobierno sobre las extensiones de bosques del Estado que deban reservarse y cuidarse especialmente por razones de utilidad pública.

La referida Comisión asesorará asimismo: sobre las variedades de

maderas, cuyo corte pueda permitirse; época en que puedan ser utilizadas; medios de propaganda para la creación de montes en general y de cultivos y plantaciones forestales de determinadas especies; medidas que regularicen la explotación y conservación de los bosques particulares y sobre la extensión del radio de las concesiones urbanas á que se refiere el art. 12 y la aplicación de tarifas y derechos fiscales mencionados en el art. 9°.

ART. 2°. Queda prohibido el corte de maderas y leña, la elaboración de carbón vegetal y la extracción de cualquier producto forestal en los bosques del Estado, sin autorización del Ministerio de Agricultura, con arreglo á las disposiciones del presente decreto.

ART. 3°. No podrán hacerse concesiones de bosques en terrenos que no hayan sido previamente explorados con relación á su riqueza forestal ó que resulte conveniente reservar de toda explotación, conforme á lo dispuesto en el artículo 1°.

ART. 4°. Todo terreno que contenga bosques cuyo valor líquido sea á razón, por lo menos, de diez pesos la hectárea, no podrá ser vendido ni arrendado, reservándose para concesión de bosques. Sólo el concesionario de éstos podrá obtener el arrendamiento del terreno para la ganadería ó agricultura.

En los terrenos actualmente arrendados que tengan bosques, sólo el arrendatario podrá obtener la concesión de su explotación.

ART. 5°. Los bosques destinados á concesión, serán divididos en lotes, determinándose aproximativamente la especie y cantidad de madera explotable que contengan y los medios de comunicación hasta los puertos inmediatos ó estaciones de expedición de los productos. Estos lotes no podrán ser mayores de diez mil hectáreas, ni su concesión por más de diez años.

ART. 6°. La explotación de dichos lotes podrá ser vendida en subasta pública, anunciándose con noventa días de anticipación en el territorio respectivo y en la capital de la República. El remate tendrá lugar en la División de Tierras y Colonias, con arreglo al pliego de condiciones que se formule; y los adjudicatarios deberán abonar en el acto la suma que se establezca.

ART. 7°. El Poder Ejecutivo podrá también hacer concesiones de explotación directa de bosques por el máximo de tiempo y de superficie establecida en los artículos anteriores y por el mínimo del precio de diez por ciento de los productos forestales.

ART. 8°. La base para el remate será este diez por ciento, por el tiempo que el Poder Ejecutivo fije en los decretos respectivos, así como por el mínimo y máximo de la cantidad de madera explotable que se haya determinado.

ART. 9°. Los concesionarios de bosques abonarán el tanto por ciento que se haya establecido para la explotación con relación al valor de la madera extraída, evaluada anualmente por el Ministerio de Agricultura

al precio corriente de plaza en el lugar de embarque ó expedición. Esta tarifa será determinada previo informe de la Comisión anteriormente nombrada.

ART. 10°. Queda prohibido el corte de madera en las épocas de vegetación activa de los árboles, como también de los que no tengan el desarrollo conveniente, según los informes que para distintas especies produzca la Comisión antedicha.

ART. 11°. Los arrendatarios de terrenos con bosques destinados á la explotación, ó los concesionarios de terrenos que no hayan cumplido las condiciones necesarias para adquirir título de propiedad, pero que estén dentro de los términos establecidos para ello, podrán obtener la concesión de explotación de bosques, conforme á las disposiciones del presente decreto.

Sin esta concesión no podrán explotar más que la cantidad necesaria para su consumo personal de leña, cereados ó construcciones.

ART. 12. En el radio que alrededor de cada población se determine previamente por la Comisión mencionada, podrán hacerse concesiones urbanas de explotación de pequeños lotes menores de cien hectáreas, para extraer madera por un valor que no exceda de tres mil pesos anuales.

ART. 13. Las solicitudes de concesión de bosques en los terrenos que se hayan destinado al efecto, deberán expresar:

1°. El paraje donde ha de hacerse la explotación, designándole por su nombre conocido.

2°. Área y linderos del terreno solicitado.

3°. Especies arbóreas y cantidad mínima y máxima de madera que se propone explotar, manifestando si es para exportación ó consumo interior.

4°. Tiempo que durará la explotación.

5°. Punto de embarque ó expedición de los productos;

6°. Punto donde se han de pagar los derechos;

7°. Fianza ofrecida en garantía del cumplimiento de las obligaciones del contrato.

ART. 14. Las solicitudes serán informadas por el Jefe de la División de Tierras y Colonias, previo informe de la Oficina de Bosques y, en su caso, de las autoridades de la localidad donde se encuentre el terreno.

ART. 15. Todo concesionario ó adjudicatario de bosques estará obligado á dar fianza suficiente por el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de la concesión.

ART. 16. Las concesiones serán escrituradas por triplicado ante la División de Tierras y Colonias y registradas en las Gobernaciones é Inspecciones locales y en las Aduanas ó Receptorías del Territorio donde hubiera de ubicarse el aprovechamiento.

ART. 17. Es obligatorio el uso de una marca oficial en la madera que se corte en los bosques fiscales.

ART. 18. Todos los productos forestales procedentes de la explotación ó utilización de los bosques fiscales ó particulares no podrán transportarse sin una guía que acredite su legítima procedencia, siempre que deban salir del Departamento original. La guía será expedida por el Inspector ó autoridad local en su defecto, extrayéndose de un registro talonario en que constará el movimiento de explotaciones forestales del Distrito, el cual se comunicará trimestralmente á la Inspección.

ART. 19. Toda partida de madera ó cualquier producto forestal que fuere conducido sin la guía correspondiente, será embargado y detenido hasta que se justifique su procedencia.

ART. 20. Los concesionarios de explotación forestal están obligados á abrir picadas regulares para la conducción de los productos de explotación hasta los caminos, costa ó puertos de planchada, siendo estas sendas de uso común cuando no perjudiquen el tránsito de los concesionarios.

ART. 21. Los que exploten especies no concedidas ó por mayor cantidad de la estipulada en los contratos, estarán sujetos al coniso de los productos y á la rescisión del contrato respectivo.

ART. 22. Los que destruyan por el fuego, ó sin la debida concesión corten en cualquier forma, árboles de los terrenos fiscales, serán constituidos en prisión por las autoridades locales y puestos á la disposición de los jueces correspondientes.

ART. 23. En las escuelas, estaciones agrícolas y terrenos de experimentación se ensayará el cultivo de las especies forestales más útiles en cada región, conforme á las indicaciones de la Comisión nombrada en el artículo 1°.

ART. 24. Mientras no se organice una Inspección especial de bosques, correrá con su régimen la División de Tierras y Colonias, bajo cuya dependencia funcionará al efecto la Oficina respectiva con el Inspector actual, Señor L. RAMOS MUÑOZ, como Jefe, con la asignación de trescientos pesos mensuales, y Don HORACIO RIVERA, como escribiente, con la asignación de cien pesos mensuales.

Esta oficina tendrá bajo su dependencia á los actuales Inspectores de bosques y yerbales y cuidará del cumplimiento de las disposiciones de la ley y del presente decreto, proyectando los contratos de explotación en las diversas formas establecidas, vigilando su estricto cumplimiento y estableciendo las bases de un régimen de administración y estadística del ramo.

ART. 25. Comuníquese, publíquese y dése al Registro Nacional.

ROCA.

W. ESCALANTE.

## BOLIVIA.

## LEY CONSULAR.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO, Presidente Constitucional de la República.

Por cuanto el Congreso nacional ha sancionado la siguiente Ley:

“El Congreso nacional decreta:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. Los funcionarios consulares de Bolivia, cualquiera que sea su categoría, son de dos clases: de profesión y de elección.

“Los primeros deberán ser forzosamente ciudadanos bolivianos y llenar las condiciones que fije el Reglamento respectivo, pudiendo reeager el nombramiento de los segundos en nacionales extranjeros.

“ART. 2º. Los Cónsules de profesión percibirán el sueldo que les fije la ley del presupuesto, el cual les será abonado por semestres anticipados.

“ART. 3º. Los emolumentos ó derechos que percibieren los Cónsules en el ejercicio de sus funciones, pertenecerán al Estado y serán objeto de cuenta especial.

“ART. 4º. Los Cónsules de elección, que desempeñarán su cargo ad honorem, tendrán por toda asignación lo siguiente: el cinco por ciento sobre el producto que arroje el impuesto sobre facturas y el cincuenta por ciento sobre los demás derechos que recauden.

“ART. 5º. Si la asignación anterior no fuese suficiente para atender á los gastos indispensables de algunas oficinas consulares, podrá el Ejecutivo aumentarla en la proporción que fuere necesaria.

“ART. 6º. Los Cónsules de profesión tendrán además derecho á gastos de viaje ó instalación, correspondientes á un trimestre de sus haberes.

“ART. 7º. Los sueldos de los Cónsules de profesión, así como el servicio diplomático, serán pagados al tipo fijo de veinte peniques por boliviano; pero si el cambio en Bolivia llegare á ser mayor que el fijado, se les abonará al cambio del día.

“ART. 8º. Sólo tendrá lugar el pago de gastos de regreso, equivalente á un trimestre de sueldo, á los Cónsules de profesión que hubieren desempeñado durante dos años sus funciones, salvo los casos de enfermedad comprobada ó cesación obligada.

“ART. 9º. Antes de entrar al ejercicio de su cargo, los Cónsules de profesión prestarán una garantía equivalente á un año de sueldo.

“ART. 10º. Los Cónsules nacionales desempeñarán las funciones de Ministros de fe pública y en tal carácter podrán extender los instrumentos y ejercer los actos que la ley señala á los notarios.

“ART. 11º. Podrán asimismo registrar los nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones de los Bolivianos que lo solicitaren, desempeñando en estos casos las funciones de oficiales del Registro civil.



“ART. 12º. Los Cónsules cobrarán los derechos que á continuación se expresan:

“1º. Por la legalización del manifiesto de la carga de un buque, calculando el tonelaje según la legislación de los respectivos países, por cada tonelada sobre el tonelaje neto, dos centavos.

“2º. Por certificación de facturas consulares, dos bolivianos, siempre que el valor de la factura no exceda de doscientos bolivianos; las facturas de mayor valor pagarán el uno y medio por ciento computable en la moneda del país de origen.

“No se cobrará derecho alguno sobre las facturas relativas á importación de oro sellado á Bolivia.

“3º. Por visación de guías de tránsito, dos bolivianos.

“4º. Por sentar en sus Registros partidas de nacimiento, matrimonio ó defunción, un boliviano.

“5º. Por las copias de esas partidas, cuando se solicitaren, dos bolivianos.

“6º. Por extender diligencias en que el Cónsul obre en el carácter de funcionario judicial, dos bolivianos.

“7º. Por cualquier acto que requiera la asistencia del Cónsul fuera de su despacho, cuatro bolivianos, si su asistencia no pasare de tres horas, y un boliviano por cada hora de exceso.

“8º. Por intervenir en la venta pública de bienes ó en la tasación de ellos, se cobrará el uno por ciento.

“9º. Por extender en sus Registros cualquiera instrumento que le corresponda otorgar, en su carácter de Ministro de fé pública, cuatro bolivianos. Si el instrumento excediere de dos pliegos, cobrará un boliviano por cada pliego de exceso.

“10º. Por autorizar un testamento cerrado, dos bolivianos.

“11º. Por intervenir en la administración de bienes de ausentes ó intestados, dos por ciento.

“12º. Por el depósito que se hiciere en el Consulado de mercaderías ó dinero, uno por ciento sobre el valor de las primeras ó sobre la cantidad del segundo. Si el depósito fuese de documentos, cobrará un boliviano.

“13º. Por expedir un pasaporte, tres bolivianos.

“14º. Por visar un pasaporte, dos bolivianos.

“15º. Por legalización y reconocimiento de firmas de documentos, dos bolivianos.

“16º. Por asistencia fuera del lugar de su residencia á cualquier acto, seis bolivianos por día y los gastos de viaje.

“17º. Por copia autorizada de cualquier documento, un boliviano por foja.

“ART. 13º. No se cobrará derecho alguno á los bolivianos indigentes.

“ART. 14º. Para calcular en moneda extranjera los derechos establecidos por la anterior tarifa, se reputa el boliviano equivalente á veinticuatro peniques.

“ART. 15°. El Ejecutivo emitirá timbres consulares por el valor de uno, dos y tres bolivianos.

“ART. 16°. Todos los documentos expedidos por los Cónsules, llevarán adheridos los correspondientes timbres por el valor de los derechos percibidos, á excepción de las facturas consulares, en las que bastará la anotación de los derechos cobrados.

“ART. 17°. La presente ley se pondrá en vigencia desde el 1° de enero de 1904.

“ART. 18°. El Ejecutivo reglamentará esta ley.

“Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales.

“Sala de sesiones del H. Congreso Nacional.—La Paz, diciembre 27 de 1903.

“ANÍBAL CAPRILES.

“JOSÉ S. QUINTEROS.

“DEMETRIO F. DE CÓRDOVA, S. S.

“L. SERRUDO VARGAS, D. S.

“J. NICOLÁS REYES, D. S.”

Por tanto la promulgo para que se tenga y cumpla como ley de la República.

Palacio de Gobierno, de la ciudad de La Paz, á los 28 días del mes de diciembre del año de 1903.

JOSÉ ML. PANDO.

JUAN M. SARACHO.

## COSTA RICA.

### POBLACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA EN DICIEMBRE 31 DE 1903.

Según carta dirigida por el SEÑOR DON JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, al Secretario de la Oficina Internacional, de que es órgano este BOLETÍN, fechada el 13 de enero de 1904, ha de calcularse en 320,000 habitantes la población total de la República el día 31 de diciembre de 1903.

En el BOLETÍN de diciembre último, y descansando en lo que dice la obra titulada “Costa Rica en el siglo XIX,” se había puesto 303,762.

El Señor CALVO dice:

“Según el Informe del Director de la Estadística Nacional, anexo á la Memoria de la Secretaría de Gobernación, Policía y Fomento, correspondiente al año natural que terminó el 31 de diciembre de 1902, la población de Costa Rica era en aquella fecha de 316,738 habitantes, ó sea 317,000 en números redondos. El aumento de población en 1902 fué de 3,919. De manera que, tomando esa misma proporción, podría fijarse sin riesgo de un error notable, en 320,000 habitantes, en números redondos, el 31 de diciembre de 1903.”

**MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.**

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, en uso de las facultades que le confieren el artículo 1° del decreto n° 46 del 16 de julio de 1888 y el párrafo 2° del artículo 2° del decreto n° 7 del 14 de junio de 1901, decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Refórmase el decreto n° 1 del 2 de julio de 1902, en la parte referente al aforo establecido para los licores, aguardientes, ron, ginebra, whiskey y demás bebidas espirituosas que contengan hasta 60 por ciento de alcohol; los cuales en lo sucesivo pagarán al ser desalmacenados las cuotas siguientes:

	Colones.
Quando se importen embotellados en cajas ó canastas, cuyo contenido total no exceda de 9 litros, el kilogramo .....	1.20
Quando se importen embotellados en cajas ó canastas, cuyo contenido total sea mayor de 9 litros, el kilogramo .....	2.00
Quando se importen en damajuanas ó barriles, el kilogramo .....	2.40

*Párrafo único.* En todos los demás respectos quedan vigentes las disposiciones del citado decreto n° 1 del 2 de julio de 1902, que establecen el aumento que debe cobrarse cuando las bebidas contenidas en esta fracción tengan una riqueza alcohólica superior al 60 por ciento.

Dado en la ciudad de San José, á los diez días del mes de noviembre de mil novecientos tres.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

*El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Hacienda y Comercio,*

MANUEL J. JIMÉNEZ.

**LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE MATERIALES PARA SER USADOS EN EL PUERTO DE LIMÓN.**

[De "La Gaceta" n° 16.]

La Comisión Permanente del Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, á iniciativa del Poder Ejecutivo y de conformidad con lo que dispone la fracción 4ª del artículo 94 de la Constitución, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se exceptúa del pago de derechos de aduana y muellaje á los tubos de barro, cemento romano y tela de alambre de tejido fino que se introduzcan para ser usados exclusivamente en el puerto de Limón, en construcciones de desagües, aceras de casas, solares y ventiladores ó celosías de puertas y ventanas.

ART. 2°. Esta exención durará hasta el 31 de diciembre de este año y estará sujeta á las siguientes condiciones:

1°. Los materiales dichos, que se introduzcan al amparo de esta concesión, deben ser consignados á la orden del Gobernador de la comarca.

2°. Que antes de autorizar el retiro de cualquier cantidad de esos

artículos, dicho funcionario exija del interesado declaración firmada respecto del lugar donde haya de emplearse, conforme á esta ley.

3ª. Que los propietarios de los artículos paguen en proporción á sus introducciones, los gastos de bodega y demás indispensables que tenga que hacer el Gobernador para la ejecución de este decreto.

ART. 3. Si los materiales retirados del depósito se usaren fuera del puerto ó en otros objetos que los autorizados, el introductor pagará una multa de tres veces el valor de los derechos de aduana y muellaje, y perderá, además, la tela de alambre, el cemento y tubos de barro que conserve en depósito á la orden del Gobernador.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Palacio Nacional. San José á los dieciocho días del mes de enero de mil novecientos cuatro.

PEDRO ZUMBADO,  
*Presidente.*

FÉLIX PACHICO,  
*Secretario.*

San José á los veinte días del mes de enero de mil novecientos cuatro.

Ejecútese.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL

*El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Hacienda y Comercio,*  
MANUEL J. JIMÉNEZ.

## CUBA.

### PROCLAMA DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA, RESPECTO Á LA APLICACION Á CUBA DE LA LEY DE PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Á virtud de gestiones practicadas por el Sr. DON GONZALO DE QUESADA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República en Washington, y en consideración á las seguridades dadas por dicho Gobierno al de los Estados Unidos, de que en Cuba se hallan protegidos los derechos de propiedad intelectual de los ciudadanos americanos, de igual manera que lo están los de los cubanos, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América se ha servido dictar la siguiente Proclama, otorgando á los ciudadanos cubanos que cumplan con los requisitos exigidos por la Ley de Propiedad Intelectual vigente en los Estados Unidos, los beneficios que esta Ley concede á los ciudadanos de aquella Nación:

“ PROCLAMA DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

“ Por cuanto en la sección 13 de la Ley del Congreso aprobada el 3 de marzo de 1891, denominada ‘Ley para modificar el título sesenta,

capítulo tres, de los Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos relativo á la propiedad intelectual,' se dispone que dicha ley 'se aplicará solamente á un ciudadano ó súbdito de un Estado ó Nación extranjera cuando dicho Estado ó Nación extranjera permita á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de América el beneficio del derecho de propiedad intelectual, sobre las mismas bases esencialmente que á sus propios ciudadanos,—ó cuando dicho Estado ó Nación extranjera forme parte de un convenio internacional donde se pacte la reciprocidad en lo relativo á la propiedad intelectual, y en virtud de los términos de dicho convenio puedan los Estados Unidos de América formar parte del mismo cuando lo tuvieren á bien;'

"Y por cuanto en dicha sección se dispone asimismo que 'la existencia de una ú otra de las condiciones arriba expresadas será determinada por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos por medio de una proclama que publicará oportunamente, según lo exigieren los objetos de esta Ley:'

"Y por cuanto se han dado garantías satisfactorias de carácter oficial de que en Cuba la ley permite á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos el beneficio del derecho de propiedad intelectual sobre las mismas bases esencialmente que á los ciudadanos de Cuba.

"Por tanto, yo, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, declaro y proclamo, que la primera de las condiciones especificadas en la sección 13 de la ley de marzo 3 de 1891 existe actualmente y se cumple con relación á los ciudadanos de Cuba.

"En testimonio de lo cual, firmo la presente, disponiendo que se estampe en ella el sello de los Estados Unidos.

"Hecha en la ciudad de Washington, hoy día 17 de noviembre de 1903 y el 128° de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos.

"[SELLO.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Por el Presidente:

"JOHN HAY,

"*Secretario de Estado.*"

#### MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

TOMÁS ESTRADA PALMA, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Cuba, hago saber: que el Congreso ha votado, y yo he sancionado, la siguiente ley:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se autoriza al Ejecutivo para aumentar hasta un treinta por ciento los derechos de importación que pagan en las aduanas de Cuba todos los artículos extranjeros.

ART. 2°. El Ejecutivo usará de esta autorización dentro de las estipulaciones del Tratado con los Estados Unidos.

ART. 3°. El aumento á que se refiere el artículo primero, tendrá el carácter de transitorio, y regirá hasta la promulgación de los nuevos Aranceles.

Por tanto mando que se cumpla y ejecute la presente ley en todas sus partes.

Dada en el Palacio de la Presidencia, en la Habana, á diez y seis de enero de mil novecientos cuatro.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES,

*Secretario de Hacienda.*

#### DECRETO NO. 23.

En vista del extraordinario y creciente consumo de ciertas grasas en los mercados de esta Isla, que sin ser nocivas se venden corrientemente como si fueran "manteca de cerdo," valiéndose para ello los vendedores del uso de rótulos amañados en los envases, y silenciando al comprador, en otros casos, la verdadera naturaleza y composición de dichas sustancias; oído el parecer de la Junta Superior de Sanidad, y á propuesta del Secretario de Gobernación, he tenido á bien disponer lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Los comerciantes é industriales que expendan bajo las denominaciones de "manteca," "manteca compuesta," ó cualesquiera otras, sustancias que sin ser manteca pura de cerdo se asemejen á la misma ó puedan confundirse con ella por su sabor ó aspecto, quedarán obligados á informar al comprador ó consumidor, al tiempo de la venta, que dichas sustancias no son "manteca de cerdo" y á poner en los envases que las contengan un rótulo que diga en castellano, con caracteres romanos impresos de un modo inteligible y duradero y en el lugar más visible de los mismos: "Manteca artificial."

ART. 2º. Los infractores de estas prescripciones serán castigados con arreglo á los preceptos del Código Penal.

Palacio Presidencial, Habana, 22 de enero de 1904.

El Presidente,

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

El Secretario de Gobernación,

EDUARDO YERO.

#### LOS FERROCARRILES.

[De "La Gaceta Económica."]

Actualmente hay en Cuba 1,473 millas de vías férreas, sin incluir el ferrocarril eléctrico de la Habana, que tiene una línea en la ciudad de la Habana y poblaciones vecinas, ni tampoco los ramales construidos para el uso de los ingenios y compañías mineras, que por todo componen 964 millas. Estos ferrocarriles representan, según sus dueños, un valor capitalizado de 11,309,692 pesos. Los ferrocarriles públicos cuestan, incluso su material rodante, como \$65,000,000, y sus ganancias brutas, de acuerdo con el último informe del Gobierno, publicado á principios de 1901, eran de \$5,800,000 y las ganancias netas \$2,100,000.

En cuanto al número de millas, el ferrocarril Central, que pertenece á una empresa americana, es el mayor de la isla y pone en conexión á Santa Clara con San Luis, por una distancia de 323 millas, uniéndose en el último punto con el ferrocarril de Santiago, cuyo terminal está en Santiago de Cuba.

Los Ferrocarriles Unidos de la Habana representan el segundo sistema en cuanto á longitud, con un total de millas de 264½. Esta compañía funciona varias líneas, una de las cuales se extiende desde la Habana á Batabanó, por la distancia de 36 millas, y atraviesa campos dedicados al cultivo del tabaco y la caña de azúcar.

El ferrocarril del Oeste, que pertenece á una empresa inglesa, fué comprado por sus dueños actuales poco tiempo después de la guerra entre los Estados Unidos y España. Parte de la Habana hacia el Sur y el Oeste, atravesando distritos dedicados al cultivo de la caña y el tabaco, en la provincia de la Habana, hasta llegar al distrito tabacalero de Vuelta Abajo, en la provincia de Pinar del Río.

Las demás líneas importantes son: el ferrocarril de Cárdenas y Júcaro, con un capital suscrito de \$8,000,000 y con un total de 206 millas; los ferrocarriles Centrales de Cuba, en la provincia de Santa Clara, con 186 millas; el ferrocarril de Matanzas, que parte de la ciudad del mismo nombre, á través del rico distrito dedicado al cultivo de la caña, hasta Cumanayagua; el ferrocarril de Marianao, que une á la Habana con el pueblo y playa del mismo nombre; el ferrocarril de Júcaro y San Fernando, que va de Júcaro, en la parte suroeste de la provincia de Puerto Príncipe, hasta Estero; y el ferrocarril de Puerto Príncipe y Nuevitás, que parte de la ciudad de Nuevitás, puerto en la costa norte de la provincia de Puerto Príncipe, hasta la ciudad de Puerto Príncipe, capital de la provincia, con una distancia de 140 millas.

Entre las otras líneas férreas de menor longitud é importancia, cuentan el ferrocarril de las Tunas á Sancti Spíritus, que pertenece á la familia del Valle; el ferrocarril de Gibara á Holguín, que se abrió al tráfico en 1885; el ferrocarril de Santiago de Cuba, que pone en comunicación á esa ciudad con la de San Luis, en la misma provincia, y se une allí con el ferrocarril Central; el ferrocarril de Guantánamo, que se abrió al público en enero de 1858, y parte de Caimanera, hasta Guantánamo, siguiendo hasta Jamaica, un pueblo que está á 19 millas de Caimanera; el ferrocarril Insular, con capital americano, que ha construído recientemente un ferrocarril eléctrico de la Habana á Marianao, el cual será prolongado hasta Mariel; y el ferrocarril Oriental de Cuba, otra empresa americana de organización reciente, que está construyendo desde Guantánamo, una línea de 48 millas, la cual recorrerá un vasto distrito, rico productor de caña de azúcar y de magníficas maderas duras.

## LA BAJA DEL AZÚCAR.

[“Diario de la Marina,” Habana, enero 25 de 1904—Edición de la tarde.]

En su acreditada revista titulada “Weekly Price Current,” del 5 del actual, los señores CZARNIKOW Y CA. de Londres, atribuyen á las crecidas ventas de azúcar de remolacha efectuadas últimamente, para entregar de enero á marzo, y las continuas ofertas de azúcar de la próxima cosecha, á precios cada vez más reducidos, la fuerte é inesperada baja que impera en el mercado universal, y ha anulado por completo las ventajas que habían de reportar á estos hacendados la supresión de las primas en Europa y la reducción de 20 por 100 en los derechos en los Estados Unidos.

En efecto, la azúcar de remolacha, que á principios de este mes estaba, en Londres, á 8s. 3¼d. y la de centrifugas en Nueva York á 2½ ets. libra cy f, se cotizan hoy á 7s. 10½d. y á 1¾ centavo, respectivamente, y según telegramas de fechas recientes, Alemania se prepara para dar á sus siembras de remolacha la misma extensión que el año pasado.

Al ocuparse de la baja que se ha producido en el mercado azucarero del mundo entero, dice el “Journal des Fabricants de Sucre,” de París, en su edición del 8 del actual, lo que sigue:

“Se esperaba que al ponerse en vigor el convenio de Bruselas subiría el precio del azúcar; pero desgraciadamente no ha resultado así, á consecuencia del desfavorable efecto que ha causado en el ánimo de los fabricantes de las Antillas inglesas y comerciantes de la Gran Bretaña la ratificación del tratado de reciprocidad entre los Estados Unidos y Cuba; así es que todos fundan ahora sus esperanzas en la campaña fiscal emprendida por Mr. CHAMBERLAIN y aspiran á que Inglaterra adopte para sus colonias la política que los Estados Unidos han puesto en planta para con Cuba.

“Mientras los productores de azúcar de las colonias inglesas se quejan de los bajos precios y piden al Gobierno metropolitano que les proteja, los confiteros, dulceros y fabricantes de productos azucarados, como son la cerveza, las galletitas, el chocolate y otros, se quejan del perjuicio que la implantación de derechos sobre el azúcar ha causado á sus respectivas industrias, pues les obliga á pagar por dicho producto un sobreprecio equivalente al 50 por ciento de su valor en plaza y para conseguir la abolición del citado derecho, han formado una Asociación denominada ‘Liga del azúcar libre’ que cuenta ya con un gran número de asociados.

“Otro factor poderoso, quizás el de más peso en la baja del precio, es la lentitud con que aumenta el consumo en los principales países productores; así, mientras Rusia absorbe cerca del 75 por ciento de su producción, el consumo en Francia es de 45 por ciento; en Alemania, de 40 por ciento y en Austria-Hungría, solamente de 35 por ciento, teniéndose forzosamente que exportar y vender á cualquier precio los respectivos enormes sobrantes que influyen de manera tan nefanda sobre el curso del mercado universal.”

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En nuestro concepto, el único medio que tienen los hacendados cubanos para sortear las dificultades de la actual mala situación que puede prolongarse indefinidamente, consiste en abaratar el costo de su producción, mediante la consecución de jornales abundantes y baratos, el mejoramiento de la calidad de la caña para que su rendimiento sea mayor, y la instalación en las fábricas de los aparatos más modernos y que hayan dado en la práctica los resultados más satisfactorios.

Con el planteamiento de esas mejoras, y teniendo orden y economía en la administración, podrán fabricar azúcar y ganar dinero, vendiéndolo á 3 reales arroba.

#### EFFECTOS DE LA SUPRESIÓN DE LAS PRIMAS.

[“Diario de la Marina,” Habana, enero 28 de 1904.]

El profesor SACHS publica en la “Sucrevie Belge,” de Bruselas, el artículo que traducimos á continuación:

“De acuerdo con las estipulaciones del convenio firmado en esta ciudad el 5 de marzo de 1902, Alemania, Austria-Hungría, Bélgica, Francia y Holanda han suprimido desde el 1° de septiembre último las primas directas é indirectas que otorgaban á sus azúcares, y tres de dichas naciones, Alemania, Bélgica y Francia han reducido, además, el impuesto de consumo.

“El resultado natural de estas medidas ha sido una baja en los precios y un aumento en el consumo de los citados países, á los cuales se agrega Inglaterra para completar el cuadro de comparación:

#### Precios del azúcar en los países consumidores.

	31 de julio de 1903.	31 de octubre de 1903.
Londres, cubos de Tate por quintal .....	188.....	188. 3d.
Idem, granulado austriaco por quintal.....	98. 10½d .....	108. 3d.
Magdeburgo, refinado, panes, por 50 kls.....	29.70 marcos.....	20.07 marcos.
Viena, idem, idem, por 100 idem .....	85.00 florines.....	66.30 florines.
Paris, idem, idem, por 100 idem .....	93.25 francos.....	58.75 francos.
Bruselas, idem, idem, por 100 idem.....	85.00 francos.....	53.00 francos.
Idem, cristalizado, por 100 idem.....	75½ francos .....	46.00 francos.

“Según se ve, el único país en que el precio del azúcar ha tenido una pequeña alza, ha sido Inglaterra, á causa de los derechos de importación.

#### “AUMENTO DEL CONSUMO.

“Si comparáramos las cantidades de azúcar que han sido declaradas para el consumo en los citados países, veremos que el consumo ha tenido los siguientes aumentos en toneladas de refinado:

	Septiembre y Octubre.	
	1902.	1903.
Alemania .....	148,574	234,020
Austria-Hungría.....	65,191	83,517
Francia .....	79,124	202,867
Bélgica .....	10,000	23,228
Holanda .....	23,051	30,044
Gran Bretaña.....	231,232	232,088
Total.....	557,172	806,764

“El aumento para los seis países citados durante los meses de septiembre y octubre, ha sido de 248,592 toneladas de azúcar refinado, equivalentes á 276,213 idem de crudo, lo cual dista bastante de la cifra que se esperaba.

“Si los precios no han subido en el mercado universal, se debe, según nuestro modo de ver, á las crecidas existencias de azúcares de la anterior cosecha que quedan por realizar y que están principalmente en manos de comerciantes que los adquirieron el año pasado, á precios sumamente reducidos y pueden, por consiguiente, venderlas, con beneficio, á los actuales precios.

“Cuando estén exhaustas estas existencias, será preciso tener en cuenta la situación de los fabricantes europeos, cuya mayoría, principalmente los de Francia y Bélgica no podrán seguir trabajando con provecho, dado el actual precio del azúcar y el valor de la remolacha, y si hubiese necesidad de reducir el año entrante el precio de ésta, habría necesariamente una fuerte reducción en los sembrados, la que se traduciría *ipso facto* en una menor producción.”

#### PRODUCCIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DEL TABACO.

[Del “Diario de la Marina,” Habana enero 30 de 1904.]

Por considerarlo de verdadero y general interés, reproducimos, á pesar de su mucha extensión, el siguiente artículo que publica en su último número la importante revista “El Tabaco:”

##### “LA EXPORTACIÓN DEL TABACO CUBANO EN 1903 Y SU VALOR.

“Siguiendo la costumbre establecida en años anteriores, y con objeto de evitar á nuestros lectores el hacer cálculos y comparaciones entre lo exportado en el año 1902 y en 1903, y su valor respectivo, explicaremos los datos estadísticos publicados en el número anterior.

“Rama.—La producción de todas las regiones tabacaleras ha sido de 342,748 tercios, contra 398,844 en 1902, arrojando un déficit la cosecha última de 56,096 tercios.

“Se han exportado para diversos países 277,120 tercios y 12,993 pacas, que unidas al número de tercios á razón de 2 tercios por paca, forman un total de 303,116 tercios con 15,593,822 kilos, contra 255,994 tercios y 2,349 pacas, que forman un total de 260,692 tercios con 13,499,102 kilos ó sean 42,424 tercios con 2,094,720 kilos más en el año de 1903.

“Los Estados Unidos continúan siendo el principal importador con 181,428 tercios y 12,635 pacas con 10,138,565 kilos, contra 196,314 tercios y 2,321 pacas con 10,128,891 kilos que importaron en 1902.

“Aunque en 1902 importaron los Estados 14,886 tercios más que en 1903, en este año el número de pacas fué de 10,314 más que en el anterior, las que equivalen á 20,628 tercios, viniendo á resultar que en 1903 importaron 5,753 tercios con 90,226 kilos más que en 1902.

“Alemania, que se ha colocado en el segundo lugar entre los países consumidores de rama, ha aumentado este año la importación de aquella en un 150 por 100, con la cantidad de 46,079 tercios y 38 paeas, que equivalen á 46,177 tercios, con 2,564,146 kilos, contra 18,971 tercios y 1,102,286 kilos en 1902, resultando un aumento de 27,146 tercios, con 1,461,860 kilos en 1903.

“España ha pasado del segundo al tercer lugar como país consumidor de nuestra rama, con 32,153 tercios con 1,933,349 kilos, contra 27,064 tercios con 1,548,282 kilos en 1902, ó sean 5,089 tercios con 385,067 kilos más en 1903.

“Austria ha aumentado su consumo de nuestra rama en un 25 por ciento sobre el año anterior, y Canadá en un 400 por ciento, habiéndonos comprado este año 5,305 tercios con 288,238 kilos, contra 1,402 tercios con 73,573 kilos en 1902, ó sean 3,903 tercios con 214,665 kilos más que en 1902.

“La República Argentina, Francia y Holanda, con pequeño aumento, continúan consumiendo casi lo mismo que en el año anterior, como también los demás países importadores.

“Han dejado de importar rama este año la Guayana inglesa, Suecia y Noruega, Colombia, Nueva Escocia y Guatemala, que nos compraron el año anterior 227 tercios con 16,603 kilos, y han empezado á importar el Brasil, la India inglesa, Santo Domingo, Rusia y el África inglesa, que nos han tomado 95 tercios con 5,071 kilos, ó sean 132 tercios con 11,532 kilos menos que los que dejaron de importar los países antedichos.

“*Tabacos*—El número de los exportados á diversos países alcanza á 208,607,450, contra 208,508,550, en 1902, ó sean 98,900 tabacos más en 1903.

“Inglaterra continúa siendo el principal mereado consumidor de nuestro sin rival torcido, habiéndonos comprado 92,277,137 tabacos, contra 97,319,558 en 1902, ó sean 5,042,431 tabacos menos en el año 1903.

“Los Estados Unidos siguen también siendo nuestro segundo mereado en torcido, habiendo importado 45,800,429 tabacos, contra 42,285,851 en 1902, ó sean 3,714,578 más en 1903.

“Alemania también conserva el tercer lugar, con 31,560,509 tabacos comprados este año, contra 27,979,364 en 1902, ó sean 3,581,145 tabacos más en 1903.

“Entre los Estados Unidos y Alemania han consumido de más lo que importa la baja de lo importado por Inglaterra.

“Francia ocupa el cuarto lugar, con 9,425,585 tabacos, contra 10,166,540 en 1902, ó sean 741,082 menos en 1903.

“España sigue en quinto lugar como mereado consumidor, con 7,420,010 tabacos, contra 6,635,209 que nos compró en 1902, ó sean 788,801 más que en 1903.

“Canadá ha aumentado su importación en cerea de 2,000,000 de tabacos.

“Bélgica la ha disminuido en cerea de la misma cantidad de 2,000,000 de tabacos.

“Australia. La baja de la importación en este país alcanza á 2,200,000 tabacos.

“La República Argentina ha aumentado en consumo en muy cerca de 1,000,000.

“Italia, nos ha tomado este año cerea de 400,000 tabacos más que en 1902.

“Los demás países consumidores, con poca alza ó baja, continúan como en el año anterior.

“Han dejado de comprarnos tabaco torcido este año: Escocia, los Países Bajos, Irlanda, Curazao, la Guayana Holandesa, Haití, Marruecos, las Indias Orientales, Batavia, Martinica, Trinidad y la Guayana Inglesa—países todos ellos que en junto nos tomaron en 1902, la suma de 808,642 tabacos.

“En cambio han empezado á comprar este año, Austria, el África portuguesa y otros países de África, Servia, las Islas Azores, Puerto Rico, Roumania, Ecuador, Dinamarca, Aden, Hongkong, la China inglesa y otros países de Asia, que en conjunto nos han comprado 1,302,282 tabacos, ó sean 395,640 más de lo que dejaron de importar los otros países indicados.

“Austria, que este año nos ha consumido 1,102,000 tabacos, puede aumentar mucho su importación, si nuestros industriales se ocupan en trabajar aquel mercado.

“*Cigarrillos.*—La exportación de cigarrillos para los diversos países consumidores se eleva á la suma de 14,341,445 cajetillas, contra 11,670,155 en 1902, ó sean 2,671,290 más en 1903.

“Colombia continúa siendo el principal mercado consumidor de nuestros cigarrillos habiendo tomado este año la mitad de todo lo que hemos exportado. Su importación se eleva á 7,239,610 cajetillas, contra 5,222,484 en 1902, ó sean 2,017,126 cajetillas más en 1903.

“Las Antillas holandesas é inglesas son los dos mercados consumidores de cigarrillos que siguen en importancia á Colombia. En ellas se ha aumentado este año el consumo de este artículo en más de 1,100,000 cajetillas.

“México, las Canarias, Chile y el Perú, que siguen en importancia, han aumentado en algo su consumo.

“Francia nos ha tomado este año 228,000 cajetillas menos.

“Cesaron de importar cigarrillos: Escocia y Nueva Escocia, la India inglesa, el Egipto, Curazao y la Guayana holandesa, que en 1902 nos compraron 1,529,779 cajetillas. En cambio han empezado á importarnos el África inglesa, varios países de Asia, las Islas Azores, Puerto Rico, Bolivia, Ecuador, Haití, Marruecos y Aukland, que nos han comprado 107,599 cajetillas, ó sean 1,422,160 cajetillas menos de las que han dejado de importar los países indicados.

“*Picadura*.—La que hemos exportado este año asciende á 106,874 kilogramos, contra 65,359 en 1902, ó sean 41,515 más en 1903.

“Los Estados Unidos nos han tomado 6,200 kilos más que en 1902.

“Colombia ha duplicado su consumo, tomándonos 27,445 kilos, contra 14,157 en 1902.

“Los demás países consumidores continúan en la misma proporción.

“Antes de finalizar este trabajo debemos advertir á nuestros lectores, que aunque no ignoramos que los barriles de tripa contienen cada uno cerca de dos tercios de rama, los hemos sumado con los tercios que hemos exportado, para seguir la misma comparación que en años anteriores, teniendo en cuenta que los barriles, las pacas y los tercios que se remiten á cualquier país, su peso en kilos se suma en junto, razón por la cual el número total de kilos no se altera en la estadística publicada.

“En cuanto al número de cajas en los tabacos y de cajas y barriles en los cigarros y picadura, el total consta en la estadística quincenal de exportación, publicada en el número anterior del 10 del actual.

“Para terminar, réstanos ocuparnos del valor de la rama, tabacos, cigarros y picadura que hemos exportado, y al efecto, como la escasez de la cosecha anterior aumentó el valor de la rama, siendo causa de que también se aumentara algo el importe de la mano de obra por las huelgas que se efectuaron en diversas fábricas, y como también los derechos de consumo interior deben tenerse en cuenta, en lugar de calcular el millar de tabacos á \$50 como el año anterior, lo calcularemos á \$60, dejando el mismo precio á la rama, picadura y cigarros, por más que éstos algo han aumentado de valor por los sellos de consumo.

*Valor del tabaco exportado en 1903.*

	Pesos.
Rama, 303,116 tercios á \$40 uno .....	\$12, 124, 640. 00
Tabacos, 207,607,450 á \$60 millar .....	12, 516, 447. 00
Cigarros, 14,341,445 cajetillas á \$25 millar .....	358, 536. 12½
Picadura, 106,874 kilos á \$1.20 uno .....	128, 248. 80
Total .....	25, 127, 871. 92½

“Resulta de los datos que anteceden que el valor total del tabaco que hemos exportado durante el año 1902, es de veinte y cinco millones ciento veinte y siete mil ochocientos setenta y un pesos con noventa y dos centavos y medio, que comparado con el del año anterior, arroja un aumento á favor de 1903, de tres millones novecientos seis mil ochocientos diez y nueve pesos sesenta y cinco centavos.

“Aunque sea repetir lo que ya hemos dicho, bueno es que conste que á la suma que antecede para conocer el valor de nuestra producción é industria del tabaco, debe agregarse el respetable valor del consumo en el país, que es enorme, y las grandes cantidades que se llevan los viajeros y que no constan en las estadísticas de exportación; esas sumas unidas, pueden muy bien elevarse á ocho millones de pesos y tendremos

que el valor del tabaco que produce y elabora la Isla de Cuba es superior á treinta y tres millones de pesos.

“Con esto se demuestra una vez más, que si no de tanta importancia como la primera fuente de nuestra riqueza, que es el azúcar, el tabaco le va al alcance y puede muy bien aventajarla, con poco empeño que para ello tome el Estado ayudando al productor y al fabricante.

“Hasta hoy, el enorme valor de la producción é industria tabacalera cubana, puede decirse que poco ha adelantado en largos años.

“Los modernos cultivos adoptados con método é inteligencia pueden duplicar la producción de la rama; con ello, es natural que el precio de la misma sea más equitativo, y al suceder ésto, podría así mismo abaratar la industria sus productos, haciendo posible que á la vez se duplique la exportación por el mayor consumo tanto en los Estados Unidos como en los demás países donde sólo las clases privilegiadas pueden consumir nuestro incomparable torcido.

“Todo esto es fácil de conseguir, primero, ocupándose el Estado de concertar buenos tratados de comercio, y segundo, dando á la Secretaría de Agricultura la importancia que debe tener en un país esencialmente agrícola, para que ésta á su vez pueda auxiliar en debida forma á los vegueros pobres y crear estaciones agronómicas donde puedan hacerse los ensayos que no esté en aptitud de hacer el agricultor, para que en poco tiempo podamos conseguir que el tabaco sea nuestra primera fuente de riqueza, porque no tiene ni puede tener los rivales ni la competencia que tiene el azúcar.”

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## CHILE.

### CONVENCIÓN Y REGLAMENTO SOBRE CAMBIO DE ENCOMIENDAS POSTALES ENTRE CHILE Y EL REINO UNIDO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA É IRLANDA.

JERMAN RIESCO, Presidente de la República de Chile, por cuanto, entre la República de Chile y la Gran Bretaña se conelnyó y firmó el 21 de octubre de 1902, por medio de plenipotenciarios autorizados al efecto, la Convención y el Reglamento relativos al cambio de encomiendas postales que, copiados á la letra, dicen así:

“Los Gobiernos de Chile y de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda convienen en mantener el servicio de encomiendas postales entre Chile y el Reino Unido, bajo las bases de la Convención sobre encomiendas postales celebrada en Wáshington el 15 de junio de 1897.

“El Reglamento que sigue debe aplicarse en general, no sólo á las encomiendas cambiadas directamente entre Chile y el Reino Unido,

sino también á las encomiendas remitidas en tránsito de alguno de los dos países por intermedio del otro:

“I.

“1. Podrán cambiarse encomiendas entre Chile y el Reino Unido, hasta cinco kilogramos ú once libras inglesas de peso.

“2. Estas encomiendas podrán ser con valor declarado, hasta por la suma de mil doscientos cincuenta francos.

“II.

“1. Queda garantida la libertad de tránsito por el territorio de cada uno de los dos países contratantes, y la responsabilidad de ambos correos sujeta á los límites determinados por el Artículo X de esta Convención.

“Salvo arreglo contrario entre las Administraciones interesadas, la trasmision de las encomiendas que se cambien entre países no limítrofes, se operará al descubierto.

“III.

“El franqueo de las encomiendas será obligatorio, excepto en el caso de reexpedición.

“IV.

“1. El correo remitente abonará al de destino por derecho de tránsito territorial, un franco por cada encomienda postal remitida de Chile al Reino Unido ó vice versa.

“Cuando el transporte marítimo sea á cargo del correo de destino, esta suma se aumentará en tres francos.

“2. La administración de origen fijará el porte que se deberá pagar por las encomiendas postales que se cambien entre los dos países.

“V.

“1. Los derechos correspondientes al seguro de las encomiendas con valor declarado serán de 25 céntimos por cada 300 francos ó fracción de esta suma y se distribuirán de la manera siguiente:

	Céntimos.
Para la administración de origen .....	10
Para la administración de destino .....	5
Transporte marítimo .....	10

“2. Queda también facultado el correo de origen para cobrar al remitente y conservar para sí un derecho de certificación de 25 céntimos por cada encomienda con valor declarado.

## " VI.

" En el caso que las encomiendas originarias ó enviadas de uno de los países hayan de pasar en tránsito por el otro, deberán abonarse al correo de este último los derechos de tránsito y seguro que le correspondan según los cuadros que recíprocamente se remitirán, para este efecto, las Administraciones de ambos países.

## " VII.

" Las encomiendas á las cuales se refiere la presente Convención no podrán ser gravadas con otros derechos que los establecidos en ella.

## " VIII.

" La reexpedición de encomiendas de un país al otro, así como la devolución de las que no hayan sido entregadas, dará lugar á la percepción suplementaria de los portes fijados por los artículos IV y V á cargo de los destinatarios ó de los remitentes según el caso.

## " IX.

" 1. Es prohibido enviar dentro de las encomiendas postales:

" a) Cartas ó comunicaciones con el carácter de correspondencia, á excepci6n de la factura misma del contenido, que puede acompañarse abierta; animales vivos, exceptuándose las abejas encerradas en cajas especialmente construidas para este efecto, y los demas objetos cuya admisi6n no está autorizada por las leyes y reglamentos aduaneros de cualesquiera de los dos países.

" (b) Artículos explosivos ó inflamables y, en general, todos aquellos cuya conducci6n presente peligro.

" 2. Es igualmente prohibido enviar monedas, materias de oro ó plata y otros objetos de valor dentro de las encomiendas que no se expidan con valor declarado.

" 3. En el caso en que se haya dado curso á una encomienda quebrantando alguna de estas disposiciones, la administraci6n de destino procederá de la manera y forma prescritas en su legislaci6n y reglamentos internos.

" 4. Cada administraci6n proporcionará á la otra una lista de los artículos cuya entrada sea prohibida en su país; pero la infracci6n de las disposiciones sobre esta materia, no comprometerá en ninguna ocasi6n la responsabilidad de ellas ante las autoridades policiales ó aduaneras ó ante los remitentes de encomiendas.

## " X.

" 1. Salvo caso de fuerza mayor, si una encomienda postal se pierde, es sustraída ó sufre avería, el remitente, y en su defecto á solicitud de



éste, el destinatario, tiene derecho á una indemnización equivalente al valor real de la pérdida, de la sustracción ó de la avería, á ménos que el perjuicio haya sido ocasionado por culpa ó negligencia del remitente, ó por vengra de la naturaleza del objeto.

“Dicha indemnización no puede exceder, respecto á las encomiendas ordinarias, de veinticinco francos, y tocante á las con valor declarado, del monto de este valor.

“El remitente de una encomienda perdida ó cuyo contenido haya sido completamente destruido durante su permanencia en el correo, tiene derecho, ademias, á la restitución de los gastos de envío.

“En todo caso, el derecho de seguro quedará á beneficio de las Administraciones postales.

“2. La obligación de pagar la indemnización incumbe á la Administración de que dependa la oficina remitente.

“Se reserva á esta Administración el recurso de repetir contra la Administración responsable, es decir, contra aquella en cuyo territorio ó servicio haya tenido lugar la pérdida, sustracción ó avería.

“3. Hasta prueba contraria, la responsabilidad incumbe á la Administración que, habiendo recibido la encomienda sin hacer observaciones, no pueda comprobar su entrega al destinatario, ni su trasmisión regular á la Administración siguiente, si hay lugar á ello.

“4. El pago de la indemnización por el correo remitente deberá tener lugar lo más pronto posible y, á mas tardar, dentro del plazo de un año contado desde el día de la reclamación.

“El correo responsable es obligado á reembolsar sin retardo al correo remitente, el monto de la indemnización pagada por ésta.

“5. Es entendido que no será acogida la reclamación, si no se hace dentro del plazo de un año contado desde la fecha del depósito de la encomienda en el correo.

“Trascurrido este plazo, el reclamante no tiene derecho á ninguna indemnización.

“6. Si la pérdida, sustracción ó avería ha tenido lugar durante la conducción entre las oficinas de cambio de los dos países, sin que sea posible establecer en cual de los dos servicios se ha verificado el hecho, ambas Administraciones satisfarán la indemnización por mitad.

“7. La responsabilidad de las Administraciones termina desde que se entregan las encomiendas postales á sus dueños.

## “XI.

“1. Es prohibida toda declaración fraudulenta superior al valor real del contenido de la encomienda que se desee remitir en calidad de valor declarado.

“2. En caso de contravención del inciso interior, el remitente pierde todo derecho á la indemnización, sin perjuicio de las acciones judiciales que puedan intentarse con arreglo á la legislación del país de origen.

“XII.

“Cada administración dispondrá de las valijas necesarias para el envío de sus encomiendas.

“Dichas valijas deberán ser devueltas vacías á la oficina remitente por el correo próximo.

“XIII.

“1. La legislación interna de cada uno de los dos países se aplicará á todo lo que no esté previsto en las estipulaciones de la presente Convención.

“2. Ambas Administraciones se comunicarán reciproca y periódicamente las disposiciones de sus leyes ó reglamentos relativos al servicio de encomiendas postales.

“XIV.

“Las dos Administraciones postales de los países contratantes designarán las oficinas ó localidades que han de atender al cambio de las encomiendas, reglamentarán la forma de su trasmisión y adoptarán todas las demás medidas de detalle y orden conducentes á asegurar la observancia de la presente Convención.

“XV.

“Esta Convención reemplazará á la de fecha 2 de junio de 1896.

“Comenzará á regir desde el 1º de enero de 1903 y caducará previo aviso de un año dado por cualquiera de las partes.

“En fé de lo cual los infrascritos, debidamente autorizados al efecto han firmado la presente Convención y le han puesto sus sellos.

“Hecho por duplicado en Santiago, á 21 de octubre de 1902.

“J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.

“GERARD LOWTHER.

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“REGLAMENTO DE DETALLE Y ORDEN PARA LA EJECUCIÓN DE LA CONVENCION RELATIVA AL CAMBIO DE ENCOMIENDAS POSTALES ENTRE CHILE Y LA GRAN BRETAÑA.

“I.

“1. El cambio de encomiendas postales entre los dos países se efectuará en valijas cerradas y directamente por la vía marítima.

“2. Las oficinas de cambio para la ejecución del servicio de encomiendas serán las de Santiago, Talcahuano y Punta Arenas en Chile y la de Liverpool en Gran Bretaña.

## “II.

“1. Las dos Administraciones postales se comunicarán recíprocamente cuál de los servicios marítimos mantenidos por ellas será utilizado para el transporte de las encomiendas.

“2. Previo convenio con los demás correos interesados, las dos Administraciones se comunicarán mutuamente por medio de cuadros lo siguiente:

“(a) Una nómina de los países con respecto á los cuales puedan servir de intermediarias para el transporte de encomiendas postales.

“(b) Las vías aprovechables para la conducción de estas encomiendas desde el punto de entrada á sus territorios ó servicios.

“(c) El total de los gastos que, con relación á cada destino, deberá serle abonado por el correo que le envíe las encomiendas.

“3. Los datos contenidos en los cuadros servirán de base á cada Administración para fijar las vías que se emplearán para la trasmisión de sus encomiendas y los portes que deberán pagar los remitentes según sean las condiciones en que se efectúe el transporte intermediario.

## “III.

“1. Las dimensiones de las encomiendas que se remitan de Chile al Reino Unido, no podrán exceder de sesenta centímetros en longitud, ó de veinticinco decímetros cúbicos en volumen; las encomiendas postales que se despachen del Reino Unido á Chile no podrán exceder de dos pies ingleses de longitud ni de cuatro pies, combinando la longitud de la encomienda con su circunferencia.

“2. No obstante las disposiciones anteriores podrán admitirse las encomiendas que no midan más de un metro de largo (tres pies tres pulgadas), siempre que su ancho y su alto no pasen de veinte centímetros (ocho pulgadas).

## “IV.

“Para ser admitida toda encomienda deberá—

“1. Llevar la dirección exacta del destinatario.

“Respecto á las encomiendas que contengan especies monetarias, artículos de oro ó plata, joyería ú otros objetos preciosos, esta dirección deberá ser escrita en el embalaje mismo de la encomienda.

“2. Estar embalada de una manera adecuada á la duración del viaje y que preserve suficientemente el contenido.

“El embalaje deberá ser de tales condiciones que sea imposible ocasionar daño ó menoscabo del contenido sin dejar una huella visible de la violación.

“3. Estar sellada sobre lacre, plomo ú otra sustancia, con el timbre ó marca especial del remitente.

"4. En caso de declaración de valor, indicar esta declaración en el lugar de la dirección, á la vez que en el boletín de expedición, sin enmendaduras ni raspaduras ni aun aprobadas.

"Cuando la declaración sea expresada en moneda chilena ó inglesa, el remitente ó la Administración del país de origen está obligada á efectuar la reducción á francos, indicando con números colocados al lado ó debajo de los que indican el valor de la declaración, el equivalente en francos y céntimos.

" V.

"1. Cada encomienda deberá ser acompañada de un boletín de expedición y de declaraciones de aduanas iguales ó análogas á los modelos A y B adjuntos.

"Las Administraciones se comunicarán recíprocamente el número de declaraciones de aduana que deben suministrarse según el país de destino.

"2. Se permite hacer uso de un solo boletín de expedición y, si no se oponen las leyes aduaneras, de una sola declaración de aduana para varias encomiendas hasta el número de tres, siempre que procedan de un mismo remitente y estén destinadas á una misma persona, con tal que ninguna de esas encomiendas sea con valor declarado, pues en tal caso cada una debe ir acompañada de un boletín por separado.

"8. Si el valor del franqueo no se encuentra representado por estampillas adheridas al boletín de expedición, deberá ir anotado en éste.

"4. El peso exacto en kilogramos de cada encomienda con valor declarado, deberá inscribirse por la oficina de origen, tanto en la dirección de la encomienda como en el boletín de expedición en el lugar destinado al efecto en este formulario.

"Las Administraciones declinan toda responsabilidad tocante á la exactitud de las declaraciones de Aduana.

" VI.

"1. Cada encomienda, así como su correspondiente boletín de expedición deberá llevar una etiqueta conforme ó análoga al anexo modelo C, con el número de registro y el nombre de la oficina de origen.

"2. El boletín de expedición deberá además timbrarse por la oficina de origen, en el lado de la dirección, con un sello que indique el lugar y la fecha del depósito.

"3. Cada encomienda con valor declarado deberá llevar una etiqueta con la indicación "Insured" ó "Valeur déclarée."

"4. Cuando las encomiendas contengan especies monetarias, artículos de oro ó plata, ú otros objetos preciosos, las etiquetas se colocarán de modo que no pueda servir para ocultar desperfectos del embalaje. No deben tampoco doblarse sobre los lados del embalaje de manera que cubran los bordes.

## “VII.

“Las encomiendas postales se anotarán por la oficina de cambio remitente en una guía de ruta conforme al modelo D, anexo al presente Reglamento, con todos los detalles que este formulario contiene. Deberán agregarse á esta guía de ruta los boletines de expedición y las declaraciones de Aduana.

## “VIII.

“1. Al recibirse una guía de ruta, la oficina de cambio destinataria procederá á comprobar las encomiendas postales y los diversos documentos anotados en ella, y si hay motivo, dará cuenta de las que falten y de las demás irregularidades que se observen, por medio de un boletín de verificación conforme al adjunto modelo E.

“2. Todas las diferencias que pudieran observarse en los abonos que figuren en las cuentas, deberán ser señaladas por boletines de verificación. Los boletines de verificación aceptados se adjuntarán á las guías de ruta á que se refieren. Las correcciones no apoyadas por piezas justificativas no se tomarán en cuenta en la revisión.

## “IX.

“1. Las encomiendas que deban reexpedirse á causa de dirección equivocada, serán enviadas á su destino por la vía más directa de que pueda disponer el correo reexpedidor. Cuando esta reexpedición importe devolución de las encomiendas al correo remitente, los abonos inscritos en la guía de ruta de este correo serán anulados y la oficina de cambio reexpedidora enviará estos objetos á la oficina que corresponda, anotándolos sencillamente en la guía de encomiendas, señalando el error por medio de un boletín de verificación.

“2. En el caso contrario, si el monto de abono al correo reexpedidor es insuficiente para cubrir los gastos de reexpedición que le incumben, se acreditará la diferencia adicionándola á la suma inserita á su favor en la guía de ruta de la oficina de cambio remitente. La causa de rectificación se comunicará á dicha oficina por medio de un boletín de verificación.

“3. Las encomiendas postales que se reexpidan á causa de cambio de residencia de los destinatarios, á países con los cuales Chile ó el Reino Unido tengan establecido este servicio serán gravados á cargo de los destinatarios por el correo que las entregue, con un porte equivalente á la cuota que corresponda á este último correo, al reexpedidor y, si hay lugar á ello, á cada uno de los intermediarios.

“4. El correo reexpedidor abonará su cuota cargándola en la guía al correo intermediario ó al de nuevo destino.

“5. En el caso en que el porte exigible por el trayecto ulterior de una encomienda que deba reexpedirse, sea pagado en el momento de la

reexpedición, se tratará este objeto como enviado directamente del país reexpedidor al de destino y será entregado sin cargo al destinatario.

“6. Los remitentes de encomiendas que no hayan podido entregarlas, deberán ser consultados acerca de los que debe hacerse con ellas.

“7. Si, consultado el correo remitente de una encomienda acerca de lo que debe hacerse con ella, no suministra los datos necesarios dentro de los seis meses siguientes á la fecha en que se hizo la consulta, la encomienda se devolverá á la oficina de origen.

“8. Sin embargo, los objetos expuestos á deteriorarse ó á descomposición, pueden ser vendidos inmediatamente, sin aviso previo y sin formalidad legal, á beneficio de quien corresponda. Se formará proceso verbal de la venta.

“El producto de la venta se destinará en primer lugar á cubrir los gastos que afecten el envío, y el saldo que resulte se transmitirá á la oficina de origen para ser entregado al remitente.

“En caso de ser imposible, por cualquier causa, la venta de los objetos averiados, ó sin valor alguno, se destruirán ó quedarán en poder de las autoridades aduaneras.

“9. Las encomiendas que haya que devolver á la oficina de origen, serán inscritas en la guía de ruta con la mención “Rebut” (rezago) en la columna de observaciones y serán tratadas y gravadas como las que se reexpiden á causa de cambio de residencia de los destinatarios.

“10. Toda encomienda cuyo destinatario se haya dirigido á un país que no tenga establecido el servicio de encomiendas con Chile y el Reino Unido, se tratará como rezago, á ménos que el correo del primer destino se encuentre en situación de hacerla llegar á poder de aquél.

“11. Los derechos aduaneros correspondientes á las encomiendas que se devuelvan al país de origen, ó se reexpidan á otro país, deben ser cancelados por el correo del destino primitivo, sea Chile ó sea el Reino Unido.

#### “X.

“1. Cada Administración cuidará que cada una de sus oficinas de cambio forme trimestralmente, por todos los envíos recibidos de las oficinas de cambio del otro correo, un estado conforme al adjunto modelo F, en el que se consignarán las sumas anotadas en cada guía de ruta, sea abonándolas al debe ó al haber.

“2. Los estados F deberán recapitularse posteriormente por la misma administración en una cuenta conforme al anexo modelo G.

“3. Esta cuenta acompañada de los estados F, de las guías de ruta, y siempre que haya lugar, de los boletines de verificación, si los hubiere, se someterá al examen de la otra Administración en el curso del mes siguiente al trimestre con que se relacione.

“4. Las cuentas trimestrales, después de comprobadas y aceptadas por ambas partes, se resumirán en una cuenta general anual por la Administración acreedora.

“5. El saldo que resulte del balance de estas cuentas, se pagará por el correo deudor al acreedor en francos, por medio de letras giradas sobre la capital, ó sobre una plaza comercial de este último país, siendo de cuenta del correo deudor los gastos á que dé origen el pago.

“6. La formación, envío y pago de las cuentas deberán efectuarse en el más breve plazo posible, y á más tardar ántes de trascurrido un año.

“Terminado este plazo, las sumas debidas por un correo al otro se recargarán desde esta fecha con intereses, á razón de 5 por ciento al año.

#### “XI.

“El presente Reglamento comenzará á regir desde la fecha en que se ratifique la convención á que se refiere, y tendrá la misma duración que dicho convenio.

“Sin embargo, se reserva á las Administraciones la facultad de modificar periódicamente sus detalles de común acuerdo.

“Hecho por duplicado en Santiago, á 21 de octubre de 1902.

“J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.

“GERARD LOWTHER.

“Y por cuanto la Convención y el Reglamento preinsertos han sido ratificados por mí, previa aprobación del Congreso Nacional.

“Por tanto, haciendo uso de la facultad que me confiere la parte 19 del artículo 73 de la Constitución Política del Estado, dispongo y mando que la Convención y Reglamentos preinsertos se cumplan y lleven á efecto en todas sus partes como ley de la República.

“Dada en la Sala de mi despacho, en Santiago, á veintiocho días del mes de julio de mil novecientos tres.

“JERMAN RIESCO.

“MÁXIMO DEL CAMPO.”

#### “PROTOCOLO ADICIONAL.

“Los infrascritos, teniendo presente que la Convención relativa al cambio de encomiendas postales entre los correos de Chile y de la Gran Bretaña, suscrita el 21 de octubre próximo pasado, no ha podido entrar en vigor por causas ajenas á la voluntad de las Altas Partes Contratantes, en la fecha del 1° de enero en curso, señalada en el artículo XV de la dicha Convención, han convenido, debidamente autorizados, en que la vigencia de ella comenzará siete días después de su promulgación como ley de la República de Chile.

“En fé de lo cual, los infrascritos suscriben y sellan el presente protocolo, en doble ejemplar y en los idiomas castellano é inglés, en Santiago, á 27 de enero de 1903.

“[L. s.]

HORACIO PINTO AGÜERO.

“[L. s.]

GERARD LOWTHER.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

## IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 411 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 diciembre de 1903, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los doce meses que terminaron en diciembre de 1903, comparados con igual período de 1902. 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 diciembre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta febrero.

## FERROCARRILES DEL ESTADO DE NEW YORK.

[“Las Novedades,” New York, enero 21 de 1904.]

El informe de la Comisión de Ferrocarriles del Estado de Nueva York, abarcando el año económico fenecido en 30 de junio de 1903, contiene datos interesantes sobre el movimiento ferrocarrilero en este Estado, no sólo durante dicho período, sino haciendo referencias y comparaciones respecto de otros períodos, así como cálculos para lo futuro. Del informe se desprende que las crisis industriales y económicas afectan en poco á los ferrocarriles, cuyas entradas, comprendiendo solamente los de vapor y por la superficie, excedieron en el mencionado año económico al próximo anterior en la suma de \$28,203,116.54.

En 1903 (año económico), los gastos de explotación ascendieron á \$226,991,079.61 y los beneficios netos á \$94,559,489.99, excediendo éstos en \$5,987,402.14 á los de 1902, y éstos últimos en \$2,271,605.24 á los de 1901. Los intereses pagados y acumulados fueron \$355,737.27, y las contribuciones \$80,373.91 más que en 1902. Se pagaron dividendos de 3.33 por ciento contra 3.26 en 1902, cuya demasía en favor del año último equivalió á \$1,316,737.27.

Durante 1903 acarrearon los ferrocarriles de Nueva York (no entran en esta cuenta los urbanos, de villas y ciudades) 90,410,656 pasajeros, contra 87,388,825 en 1902, lo que tomado á milla por pasajero significaría 4,927,513,003 en 1903 y 4,896,945,243 en 1902. El flete, considerado á milla por tonelada, ó en otras palabras, por cada milla pasaron en 1903, toneladas 30,375,874,049, y en 1902, toneladas 27,358,062,915.



Por término medio, el personal al servicio de estas Compañías fué en 1903 de 216,461 empleados, á que se pagaron sueldos y jornales por la suma de \$133,447,270.34, contra 199,373 empleados que ganaron \$119,251,509.04 en 1902, de modo que lo pagado por dichos conceptos en 1903 fué un término medio de \$616 contra \$599 en 1902, con una fracción de centavos en ambos casos.

Pasando á la nota melancólica, en 1903 murieron, á consecuencia de accidentes en dichos ferrocarriles 884 personas y quedaron heridas 1,729, incluyendo pasajeros, empleados y otros, contra 762 muertos y 1,868 heridos en 1902. Los pasajeros muertos en 1902 fueron 19 y los heridos 278. El término medio de pasajeros muertos durante los cinco años fué de 13 por año y el de heridos 284, habiendo sido el de empleados en el mismo quinquenio de 245 y 913 respectivamente. Durante ese término hubo un pasajero muerto por cada 4,578,455 y un herido por cada 325,218, ó sea en cuanto á muertos, aproximadamente, el doble que en Inglaterra.

La estadística de líneas urbanas arroja cifras proporcionadamente respetables. Tuvieron en 1903 \$48,974,748.77 de ingresos, unos \$2,000,000 más que en 1902; se aumentó su extensión durante 1903 en la enormidad de 128,481 millas, y acrecieron en el mismo año 1,267,562,057 pasajeros, ó sean 58,051,518 más que en 1902.

Las bajas por accidentes fueron: muertos 39 pasajeros, 22 empleados y 111 otros individuos; heridos 432 pasajeros, 42 empleados y 332 otras personas: total 172 muertos y 806 heridos.

Los ferrocarriles elevados de Manhattan (ciudad de Nueva York, sin contar á Brooklyn), acrecieron durante 1903 el numeroso ejército de 246,587,022 pasajeros, contra 215,259,345, ó sea á razón de 675,581 diarios en 1903 contra 589,752 en 1902.

Las bajas ocurridas en dichos elevados durante el último año económico fueron: pasajeros muertos, 14; empleados, 23; otros, 11; total, 48; pasajeros heridos, 119; empleados, 21; otros, 3; total, 143.

#### PRODUCCIÓN DE HIERRO.

Durante 1903 se produjeron en los Estados Unidos 18,009,252 toneladas de hierro bruto, contra 17,821,507 toneladas en 1902 y 15,378,354 en 1901. Con todo, es de observarse que durante la segunda mitad de 1903 hubo una gran reacción en la producción, como lo demuestra el hecho de que habiendo en 30 de junio 320 hornos en operación, sólo funcionaban 182 en 31 de diciembre, menos que en ningún otro año desde 1897 inclusive á la fecha. En 31 de diciembre de 1896 había 159 hornos en operación, y en igual fecha de 1902 funcionaban 307.

#### DATOS SOBRE ENSEÑANZA.

El sostenimiento de las escuelas públicas en el Estado de Nueva York durante los doce meses de 1903 costó la suma de \$41,418,096, ó sea

\$4,049,078 más que en 1902. El haber de maestros y maestras montó á \$23,971,167, ó sea \$1,254,925 más que en 1902. Los salarios fueron por término medio, en poblados, villas y ciudades interiores \$345.26 al año, y en esta ciudad \$992.08. Debe advertirse que la diferencia en el costo de la vida es inmensa. Esta suma de haberes representa para el interior un aumento de \$7.94 al año por persona, y de \$9.83 en esta ciudad. El número de maestros de ambos sexos fué de 34,435 en 1903, y 33,390 en 1902. El número de alumnos fué, en las ciudades, 1,264,431, y en los campos, 476,329, ó sea un aumento total de 110,058 sobre 1902. El valor total de las escuelas del Estado de Nueva York, en propiedad material, montó en 1903 á \$99,668,241, indicando un aumento de \$7,460,768 sobre 1902.

## GUATEMALA.

### DECRETO IMPORTANTE.

[De "La República," núm. 3588.]

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Guatemala, Considerando:

Que conforme al decreto número 595, de 9 de junio de 1899, se dispuso en beneficio público equiparar los billetes de Banco y del Comité Bancario con la moneda nacional de plata.

Que no obstante la claridad de esa disposición, no ha sido recta y fielmente interpretada, ocurriendo con frecuencia dudas y vacilaciones que es preciso hacer cesar, principalmente en lo que se refiere á las liquidaciones que practican los Tribunales cuando se exige judicialmente el pago en oro de alguna obligación.

Por tanto en uso de las amplias facultades de que estoy investido por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1. Cuando se exija judicialmente el pago en oro de alguna cantidad, los deudores satisfarán sus créditos en plata ó en billetes de los Bancos ó del Comité Bancario, conforme al Decreto ya citado, y al cambio que el oro tenga sobre la plata.

ART. 2. El cambio se fijará ya sea por expertos ó por el tipo corriente de los Bancos.

ART. 3. Este Decreto comenzará á regir desde el día de su publicación.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo: en Guatemala, á veintidós de diciembre de mil novecientos tres.

MANUEL ESTRADA C.

*El Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Gobernación y Justicia.*

JUAN J. ARGUETA.

## EMISIÓN DE BONOS.

PALACIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO,  
Guatemala, 19 de octubre de 1903.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República acuerda:

1°. Que para pagar el impuesto de exportación de café, que señala el Decreto gubernativo número 637, de fecha 16 del mes en curso, se emitan bonos por la cantidad de un millón de pesos, oro americano, en la forma y por los valores siguientes:

	Número.	Total valor.
\$1 oro .....	2,000	\$2,000
\$10 oro .....	5,000	50,000
\$100 oro .....	7,000	700,000
\$1,000 oro .....	248	248,000
Total.....	14,248	1,000,000

2°. Los bonos serán firmados por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, y por cada uno de los Directores de Cuentas y Aduanas, numerándose y registrándose por la Dirección General de Cuentas.

Comuníquese.

ESTRADA C.

*El Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público.*

GUILLERMO AGUIRRE.

## HAITÍ.

## MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

I.—*Ley de 10 de agosto de 1903, promulgada el 13 del mismo mes, por la cual se aumentan los derechos aplicables á la exportación de las maderas de guayacán y de cedro.*

[“Le Moniteur” de 22 de agosto de 1903.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde el ejercicio próximo venidero, la madera de guayacán se sujetará, á su exportación, á un aumento de derechos de dollar 0.75 oro por cada mil libras.

ART. 2°. Desde la misma época, la madera de cedro adeudará, á la exportación, un dercho de 1 dollar oro por cada mil libras.

ART. 3°. La presente ley deroga toda legislación en contrario, quedando encargado de su ejecución el Secretario de Estado de Hacienda y Comercio.

II.—*Circular del Ministerio de Hacienda, de 5 de octubre de 1903, relativa al peso de las maderas y raíces de Campeche con destino á la exportación.*

[“Le Moniteur” de 10 de octubre de 1903.]

Para evitar toda clase de abusos, se ordena por la presente que en lo sucesivo las maderas y raíces de Campeche no podrán pesarse anticipadamente. No se procederá, por consiguiente, á esta operación antes de que el buque que deba embarcarlas se halle señalado ni antes de que se hayan cumplido todas las formalidades aduaneras.

## HONDURAS.

**MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, GENERAL DON MANUEL BONILLA, PRESENTADO AL CONGRESO NACIONAL LEGISLATIVO EN SUS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DE 1904, Y CONTESTACIÓN QUE SE LE DIÓ.**

SEÑORES DIPUTADOS: Me es altamente satisfactorio veros reunidos, en cumplimiento de vuestro deber, para ocuparos en las tareas correspondientes al año que comienza.

Recibid, desde luego, mi cordial saludo, y abrigad la confianza de que veré, con particular interés, los trabajos que llevéis á cabo en el ejercicio de vuestras atribuciones.

Abiertas vuestras sesiones ordinarias en ocasión propicia para la labor legislativa, por la tranquilidad interna y la paz exterior de que disfrutamos, os expondré los actos más salientes de mi administración, dejando á los Secretarios de Estado, la tarea de informaros detalladamente de las disposiciones respectivas en los diversos ramos de la administración pública, que sean, al mismo tiempo, dignas de vuestro conocimiento.

Desde que cerrasteis vuestras sesiones últimas, hasta la fecha, el orden público se ha mantenido inalterable mediante la acción legal de los funcionarios y empleados que se hallan al servicio actual del Gobierno, y al favor, especialmente, del marcado civismo de los ciudadanos en general, que, aleccionados por dolorosa experiencia, desoyen las perniciosas sugerencias de la sedición, y contribuyen á afianzar la paz de que tanto necesita la República para el impulso de su prosperidad.

Manteniendo las promesas que hice al pueblo hondureño en mi programa de Gobierno, he dirigido mis esfuerzos á establecer una política de conciliación y concordia entre los hondureños todos, para que los elementos sanos del país concurren con buena voluntad al servicio de la patria, encaminando á los pueblos por la vía de su positivo engrandecimiento, y colaborando generosamente en el establecimiento de una administración que garantice la libertad dentro del orden.

Pacificado el país con el triunfo de las instituciones, obtenido por el esfuerzo patriótico de los hondureños, la acción administrativa entró en un período de normal actividad, y el Gobierno se consagró á los trabajos de reorganización que exigían los acontecimientos pasados. La confianza volvió á los ánimos; los ciudadanos pacíficos y laboriosos se entregaron, por entero, á sus labores; las escuelas se abrieron; el comercio recuperó su importancia; y, en resumen, volvió á escucharse, por dondequiera, el himno de la paz y del trabajo.

Las relaciones exteriores continúan cultivándose con la mayor cordialidad con los Gobiernos que, desde más ó menos tiempo, tienen establecidas relaciones oficiales con el nuestro. En la actualidad no hay incidente alguno de importancia que pueda alterarlas, siendo, por el contrario, cada día más estrechas, especialmente con los Gobiernos de Centro-América, con los cuales estamos ligados por vínculos de solidaridad perfecta que aseguran la paz y la amistad entre nuestros respectivos países.

Entre los Gobiernos hermanos y amigos de Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua y Honduras se ha ajustado últimamente un tratado que tiene por principal objeto la conservación de la paz, y que contiene, asimismo, otras estipulaciones de interés común.

Oportunamente, el Señor Ministro del ramo elevará á vuestro conocimiento dicha convención.

Correspondiendo á los elevados fines de su institución, el Poder Judicial ha funcionado independientemente dentro de la esfera de sus atribuciones, marchando con regularidad y llenando en general su importante cometido. La Corte Suprema vigila constantemente para que los funcionarios de su dependencia no se desvíen en el desempeño de sus funciones, y dicta las medidas necesarias para que no sufra interrupción el curso legal de los negocios. El Ejecutivo atiende con especial empeño á prestar su apoyo para la cumplida administración de justicia, reconociendo la importancia de la misión confiada á ese ramo del Gobierno.

Las contratas celebradas en diferentes épocas para la construcción del Ferrocarril Interoceánico de Honduras, han originado el reclamo de una crecida suma que los tenedores de bonos hacen á la nación por medio de su apoderado Mr. W. J. BAIN. En consecuencia, se ocupa en la investigación y esclarecimiento de todo lo que concierne á este delicado asunto; y al efecto ha nombrado un Agente que hoy reside en Londres, á quien se han dado las instrucciones convenientes á fin de acumular todos los datos que deben tomarse en cuenta para su mejor solución.

El mismo Agente ha sido nombrado Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos, Inglaterra y Francia, tanto para facilitar sus gestiones en el asunto de dicha reclamación, como para entrar en otras negociaciones de interés

para la República. Es hora ya de concluir con un asunto que data de tantos años; y el Gobierno confía en que los hombres importantes del país le prestarán su eficaz cooperación para terminarlo del mejor modo posible.

Los documentos que se han publicado y que seguirán publicándose, con referencia á la construcción del Ferrocarril, dan á conocer los turbios manejos que se han empleado en el curso de las negociaciones, y la justicia que asiste á Honduras para negarse á aceptar una reclamación sin el examen previo de su origen.

No habiendo cumplido el "Honduras Syndicate" con varias de las estipulaciones expresadas en el contrato de arrendamiento de la sección de Ferrocarril, y rescindido, en consecuencia, por la ley misma del contrato, el Gobierno gestionó para que se le devolviera; y el Representante de dicha Compañía lo puso á su disposición el 27 de mayo anterior. La restitución de la vía ha puesto al Gobierno en condiciones de explotar, por sí mismo, el Ferrocarril, confiando su dirección á un Superintendente, cuya actividad y honradez han producido los más benéficos resultados. Esto ha originado una reclamación infundada por parte del Sindicato, la cual se halla pendiente y cuya solución promete ser favorable á nuestros intereses.

Continúan los trabajos de la carretera del Sur, que avanza con bastante rapidez. Concluida dentro de poco tiempo esa hermosa vía de comunicación y otras que deben abrirse, las transacciones comerciales aumentarán por la fácil salida de nuestros productos, y la inmigración, que hasta ahora no se ha efectuado en gran número, afluirá considerablemente en busca de nuestros variados y exuberantes elementos de riqueza.

La parte construida de la carretera del Norte se ha conservado y mejorado, y en estos días se ha celebrado una contrata para la continuación de esa vía, que no cede en importancia á la del Sur.

Existe en construcción otro camino, que aunque directamente no lo hace el Gobierno por su cuenta, debo mencionarlo por su utilidad; el que está abriendo con tan buen éxito Mr. ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, representante de la "Ulúa Commercial Company," que pondrá en comunicación al rico Departamento de Olancho con la Costa Norte de la República.

Los trabajos agrícolas de la Costa Norte cobran cada día más importancia. En no lejano tiempo ellos pueden hacer de aquella sección territorial el emporio de la riqueza de Honduras. Naturales y extranjeros se consagran con ardor á diversas empresas, contando con la fecundidad de los elementos que en aquellos lugares les ofrece la naturaleza y la facilidad que prestan para la exportación. El Gobierno, no obstante las dificultades de la naciente situación, ha atendido, en cuanto le ha sido dable, á los intereses de aquel litoral.

Con respecto á la Hacienda Pública, debo hacer notar, antes de todo,

que la fuerte deuda contraída para los gastos de la guerra recién pasada, está ya casi satisfecha; puesto que lo que queda por pagar es muy insignificante. De esto os daré cuenta en un Mensaje especial.

La deuda pública interna ha seguido amortizándose en las formas diversas que se han adoptado desde mucho tiempo atrás. La Memoria respectiva contendrá los datos numéricos que demuestran el movimiento de las cuentas especiales que la constituyen.

Los empleados están oportuna y debidamente pagados; las pensiones y montepíos que se habían relegado al olvido, se satisfacen con regularidad; y los agraciados cuentan con un recurso seguro para sus respectivas necesidades.

Todas aquellas obras de mayor urgencia, que necesitan de los fondos públicos para su conservación y mejora, han sido debidamente atendidas.

En resumen, los datos de que se tiene conocimiento auguran un aumento considerable en las rentas públicas, como podréis apreciarlo, á su tiempo, en la Memoria del Señor Ministro del Ramo.

La educación y la instrucción pública, que son la base de las mejoras sociales y seguros elementos para la vida librè de los pueblos, necesitan un impulso vigoroso que tengo el propósito de comunicarles en cuanto sea posible. Pero antes de llevarlo á cabo, pienso que deberían hacerse algunas reformas á las leyes de la materia, para dar una nueva y más atinada organización á los planteles de enseñanza en todos sus grados.

La organización de las milicias nacionales llama especialmente mi atención.

En tanto que la fuerza tenga que ser un factor en los asuntos sociales, hay que procurar que se organice en las mejores condiciones, así para corresponder á su privativo objeto, como para evitar que entre en colisiones con los elementos civiles de la asociación.

El principio dominante de esta materia, aceptado por los pueblos civilizados, es que la autoridad militar debe venir siempre en apoyo de la autoridad civil, salvo aquellos casos en que grandes motivos de conveniencia pública y de justicia demanden que aquella obra directamente.

Bajo este concepto, tendré especial cuidado de que los empleados militares sean hombres de honor y comedidos, para que no traspasen la línea en que deben mantenerse.

Para concluir, debo manifestaros, señores Diputados, que los ciudadanos gozan de entera libertad y se dedican exclusivamente al trabajo, no habiendo uno solo que se halle en prisión ó extrañado del suelo de la patria por causas políticas. Mi propósito firme de procurar la conciliación de los hondureños, lo mantendré con entereza, en la seguridad de que esa política es la que puede dar mejores resultados para la Nación y para los individuos. Habrá tal vez, por el momento, quienes no se avengan á este modo de pensar; pero al fin reconocerán que es el dictado de la razón y el patriotismo, y que, más tarde ó más

temprano, tiene que prevalecer sobre las opiniones contrarias. Vendrá un día, el cual espero con confianza, en que todos los hondureños compactos y bien aleccionados respecto de sus deberes y sus derechos, llegarán á formar una valiosa comunidad digna del respeto y de las simpatías del mundo civilizado. En todo caso, esa es mi aspiración.

Hago votos por que el patriotismo más acendrado sea la norma de vuestros actos, al trabajar por la felicidad de la Nación que os ha encomendado sus intereses, y os reitero cordialmente, señores Diputados, el homenaje de mis respetos.

MANUEL BONILLA.

TEGUCIGALPA, 1<sup>o</sup> de enero de 1904.

Á este documento contestó el Dr. Don FAUSTO DÁVILA, en los siguientes términos:

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: El Congreso Nacional ha escuchado con interés vuestro Mensaje, y oportunamente os dará la contestación que le merezca tan importante documento.

Al haceros cargo del Poder Ejecutivo, las circunstancias del país llevaban el germen de un sinnúmero de dificultades preparadas de antemano, que habéis sabido vencer con cordura y honradez. La paz y el orden que reinan en la República son debidos á vuestra constante y patriótica labor.

Bajo tan buenos auspicios, el Congreso Nacional tiene ancho campo para trabajar por el bien de la patria con entera independencia y libertad.

Seguid en vuestra labor: el pueblo hondureño, que jamás en su vida política ha dado una prueba más alta de su civismo, del cariño y respeto á sus instituciones y de adhesión á un hombre público, como la que dió al elegidos Presidente, sobreponiéndose á todo en la lucha electoral y combatiendo después con heroísmo á vuestras órdenes para reivindicar sus derechos, sabrá haceros justicia. Vos le daréis la paz para su engrandecimiento y bienestar.

El Congreso, por mi medio, os corresponde el saludo que le dirigís; y hace votos por la felicidad de la patria y por vuestra ventura personal.

F. DÁVILA.

TEGUCIGALPA, 1<sup>o</sup> de enero de 1904.

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## MÉXICO.

### LA EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO PARA CUBA.

El Cónsul de México en la Habana ha dirigido á la Secretaría de Relaciones, y ésta á su vez ha trasmitido á la Cámara de Comercio de



México, un Informe detallado acerca de la importación de ganado mexicano en la Isla de Cuba.

El informe aludido contiene algunos datos proporcionados por el Sr. FORTUNATO DE LOS SANTOS, quien, de paso en la Habana, fué solicitado por el Cónsul mexicano en aquel puerto para el expresado objeto. Es de advertir que el Sr. DE LOS SANTOS tiene en Ciudad Juárez, Coahuila, una casa ganadera que se ocupa en hacer exportaciones en gran escala á la Isla antillana.

Se insertan algunos párrafos del Informe expresado:

#### CLASES Y CONDICIONES DEL GANADO.

El ganado que se exporte á Cuba debe proceder de tierra caliente, porque el de tierra fría tarda mucho tiempo en cebarse y muere en gran número, á consecuencia del cambio de clima, motivo por el cual tiene muy poca ó ninguna aceptación.

Hay mayor demanda en este mercado para el ganado vacuno que para el caballar y mular. Los toros obtienen mayor salida que los novillos. Las yeguas convienen más que los caballos y los mulos.

Se importa poco ganado gordo y mucho flaco, ó como vulgarmente se dice en "buenas carnes," ó sea en condiciones apropiadas para la ceba.

#### DERECHOS DE ADUANA.

Hé aquí lo que pagan por cabeza las distintas clases de ganado á su introducción en esta isla:

Toros y novillos gordos .....	\$7. 00
Toros y novillos flacos hasta 700 libras.....	2. 00
Toretas .....	2. 00
Añojos .....	1. 00
Yeguas .....	3. 00
Mulos .....	5. 00
Caballos castrados.....	2. 00
Caballos enteros.....	5. 00
Caballos enteros que pasen de 7 cuartas.....	15. 00

Estos derechos se entienden en moneda americana.

Son libres de derechos las vacas horras y las paridas si no pasan de diez años, las novillas y las añojas.

#### PRECIOS EN EL MERCADO.

Aproximadamente se pagan aquí los siguientes precios por el ganado procedente de México:

Toros de 4 á 6 años, en "buenas carnes" .....	\$30 á \$32
Toretas de 2 años .....	20 á 22
Vaquillas de 2 años .....	19 á 21
Vacas horras, menores de 10 años.....	25 á 26
Vacas paridas .....	28 á 30

Yeguas gordas, cerreras .....	\$25 á \$28
Caballos cerreros.....	35 á 40
Mulos cerreros de 4 á 6 años.....	40 á 50

Estos precios se entienden en oro español, y varían según la época y la demanda que existe en el mercado.

## PERÚ.

### MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

[De "El Auxiliar del Comercio," No. 236.]

Se ha puesto el cûmplase á la ley que sigue:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Son libres de derechos de importación por las Aduanas del Departamento de Loreto, los artículos siguientes: arroz, manteca, harina, azúcar, papas, menestras, cebollas y ajos, herramientas y máquinas para la agricultura; elementos exclusivamente navales y libros y útiles de enseñanza; conservas de carne y pescado y animales vivos.

"ART. 2°. Las demás mercaderías que, según el Arancel de aforos, se hallan exentas de derechos, pagarán en la misma Aduana un 8 por ciento sobre el avalúo.

"ART. 3°. Los demás víveres comprendidos en la sección 7ª del Arancel de aforos, así como el jabón, el kerosene y el vino tinto de mesa abonarán el 10 por ciento.

"ART. 4°. Todos los demás artículos sujetos á derechos de importación, pagarán el 30 por ciento sobre el mismo avalúo con excepeión de la joyería de oro y las piedras preeiosas, que pagarán el 3 por ciento ad valorem.

"ART. 5°. La tarifa para la exportación de gomas será la siguiente: jebe débil \$0.08 kilo, cancho \$0.10, sernanby de jebe á \$0.12, jebe fino de sheringa 20 centavos.

"ART. 6°. Esta ley empezará á surtir sus efectos ciento veintidos días después de su promulgación.

"Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo para que disponga lo necesario á su cumplimiento.

"Dado en la Sala de Sesiones del Congreso, en Lima á los 25 días del mes de octubre de 1903.

### PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN LA HACIENDA ROMA.

[De "La Industria,"]

	1902.	1903.		1902.	1903.
	<i>Quintales.</i>	<i>Quintales.</i>		<i>Quintales.</i>	<i>Quintales.</i>
Enero .....	29,018.50	23,168.50	Agosto.....	20,665.25	26,904.08
Febrero .....	17,345.75	20,430.00	Setiembre.....	32,108.50	24,807.92
Marzo .....	20,524.50	25,064.75	Octubre.....	34,260.75	27,543.88
Abril .....	21,548.00	20,420.62	Noviembre.....	27,287.75	24,211.06
Mayo .....	18,780.00	22,455.00	Diciembre.....	15,293.25	14,775.84
Junio.....	19,361.25	16,789.50			
Julio.....	3,006.00	24,161.75	Total .....	259,199.50	270,732.92

## BANCO AGRÍCOLA.

[De "El Auxiliario del Comercio," No. 240.]

En Chiclayo se ha iniciado el establecimiento de un Banco Popular Agrícola, Sociedad Cooperativa, que levantará capital emitiendo acciones de una libra.

Las operaciones del futuro Banco serán:

Prestar con interés del 6 por ciento á los accionistas y con el 8 á los demás.

Adquirir terrenos y cultivarlos, fomentar la irrigación por canales ó pozos artesianos y todas las obras que sean posibles en el ramo agrícola.

## URUGUAY.

## COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN OCTUBRE DE 1903.

Las salidas de buques y las exportaciones de Montevideo durante el mes de octubre de 1903 fueron como sigue:

## VAPORES.

Vapores.....	30
Veleros.....	1

## EXPORTACIÓN.

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
<b>Estados Unidos:</b>		<b>Inglaterra:</b>	
Cueros vacunos secos.....	34,004	Cueros vacunos secos.....	2,743
Cerda.....	36	Lana.....	129
Tasajo.....	2,816	Cueros lanares.....	91
Do.....	170	Tasajo.....	50
<b>Italia:</b>		Id.....	3
Cueros vacunos secos.....	12,343	Malz.....	7,808
Cueros lanares.....	22	Huesos y ceniza.....	115
Cerda.....	73	Lenguas.....	28
<b>Francia:</b>		<b>Brasil:</b>	
Cueros vacunos secos.....	653	Tasajo.....	48,287
Cueros vacunos salados.....	5,028	Id.....	1,558
Cerda.....	34	Sebo.....	25
Lana.....	433	Alpiste.....	30
Cueros lanares.....	1,249	Harina.....	1,346
Lino.....	982	Trigo.....	59
Astas.....	124,493	Alrecho.....	300
<b>Portugal:</b>		Malz.....	7,857
Cueros vacunos secos.....	9,000	Ganado.....	5
Tasajo.....	200	Mulas.....	5
Id.....	292	Ovejas.....	700
<b>España:</b>		Toros.....	1
Tasajo.....	300	Pasto.....	216
Id.....	18	<b>Cuba:</b>	
Afrechillo.....	100	Tasajo.....	10,807
Malz.....	1,000	Id.....	648
Grasa.....	100	<b>Chile:</b>	
Astas.....	3,600	Sebo.....	133
<b>Bélgica:</b>		Id.....	207
Cueros vacunos secos.....	5,061	Harina.....	9
Cueros vacunos salados.....	11,464	Malz.....	200
Lino.....	2,933	Grasa.....	16
Malz.....	9,911	Id.....	63
Astas.....	15,332	Id.....	192
<b>Alemania:</b>		<b>Islas Malvinas:</b>	
Cueros vacunos secos.....	9,903	Harina.....	30
Cueros vacunos salados.....	2,749	Malz.....	98
Lana.....	8	Ovejas.....	82
Cueros lanares.....	280	<b>Indias Occidentales:</b>	
Afrecho.....	7,560	Tasajo.....	100
Afrechillo.....	6,833	Id.....	7

## VENEZUELA.

## NUEVO GABINETE.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Acepto la renuncia colectiva que con fecha 2 de la actual me presentaron los Ministros del Despacho Ejecutivo Federal, y nombro:

Ministro de Relaciones Interiores, al ciudadano Doctor LUCIO BALDÓ,

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, al ciudadano GUSTAVO J. SANAVRIA,

Ministro de Hacienda, al ciudadano Doctor J. C. DE CASTRO,

Ministro de Guerra y Marina, al ciudadano General MANUEL SALVADOR ARAUJO.

Ministro de Fomento, al ciudadano Doctor RAFAEL GARIBIRAS GUZMÁN.

Ministro de Obras Públicas, al ciudadano Doctor ALEJANDRO RIVAS VÁSQUEZ.

Ministro de Instrucción Pública, al ciudadano Doctor EDUARDO BLANCO.

ART. 2°. Mi Secretario General queda encargado de la ejecución del presente decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello Ejecutivo Nacional, y refrendado por mí Secretario General, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 3 de noviembre de 1903. Año 93° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

## MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

I.—*Resolución de 20 de agosto de 1903, relativa al aforo de las medicinas patentadas.*

[“Gaceta oficial” de 20 de agosto de 1903, n° 8928.]

Por la presente resolución se dispone que cuando se introduzcan por las Aduanas, bajo la denominación de medicinas patentadas, algunos de los artículos comprendidos en la resolución de 24 de diciembre de 1901, si no trajeren en sus envases ó recetas respectivas expresada la circunstancia de *estar patentadas*, se aforen en la 5ª clase arancelaria como medicinas no especificadas; pero sin lugar á la declaratoria de comiso, mientras el Gobierno no resuelva lo contrario.

II.—*Resolución de 28 de septiembre de 1903, fijando el aforo aplicable á los fósforos.*

[“Gaceta oficial” de 28 de septiembre de 1903, n° 8961.]

Por la presente resolución se dispone que se aforen en la 6ª clase arancelaria “los fósforos elaborados de todas clases” que se importen

por las aduanas de la República. Esta resolución comenzará á regir desde esta fecha, y se aplicará respecto á las importaciones que se hagan de Europa y los Estados Unidos cuyas facturas consulares tengan la fecha de hoy en adelante.

III.—*Decreto de 26 de septiembre de 1903, relativo á la exportación de reses vacunas.*

[“Gaceta oficial” de 3 de octubre de 1903, n.º 8966.]

ARTÍCULO 1.º. Se crea el impuesto nacional de 8 bolívares sobre cada res vacuna menor, como becerros, mautes, toretes y novillos que se exporten para el extranjero y cuyo peso no alcance á kilos 200 cada una. Las reses mayores que excedan de este peso serán de libre exportación, con excepción de las vacas.

ART. 2.º. Por cada vaca horra que se exporte para el extranjero se pagará el impuesto de 20 bolívares, debiendo los interesados solicitar del Ministerio de Hacienda permisos especiales para cada embarque, y acompañar el recibo correspondiente del Banco de Venezuela ó sus agentes, en que conste haber sido satisfecho dicho impuesto.

ART. 3.º. Se derogan los Decretos Ejecutivos de 26 de noviembre de 1901 y 13 de abril del presente año sobre la materia.

\* \* \* \* \*

ART. 5.º. El Ministro de Hacienda queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto y de comunicarlo á quienes corresponda.

IV.—*Resolución de 16 de octubre de 1903, por la cual se designa la clase arancelaria en que han de aforarse los cilindros y accesorios para fonógrafos.*

[“Gaceta oficial” de 16 de octubre de 1903, n.º 8977.]

Por la presente resolución se dispone que los “cilindros y accesorios para fonógrafos,” cuando vengán separados de dichas máquinas, se aforen como éstas en la 5.ª clase arancelaria.

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## COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN EL AÑO DE 1903.

Los “Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido,” publicados en diciembre de 1903, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el año de 1903. Todos estos datos están comparados con los de 1901 y de 1902.

## 318 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

## IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina.....			455,671
Estados Unidos.....	47,324,154	46,144,646	5,399,243
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina.....			134,239
Estados Unidos.....	463,519	361,736	264,916
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	2,670,355	1,463,981	4,699,833
Chile.....		81,969	83,623
Estados Unidos.....	13,475,541	14,495,721	8,443,435
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	8,698,249	7,217,060	7,617,041
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	872,694	936,691	818,804
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,185,928	357,763	176,523
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	2,616,524	3,550,942	4,505,821
Estados Unidos.....	5,944,905	561,230	4,681,717
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	1,218,246	1,723,752	2,058,669
Estados Unidos.....	6,761,587	5,204,057	5,739,750
Carne de certero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	1,950,599	2,273,027	2,603,931
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	762,993	572,328	319,634
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos.....	9,253,851	8,239,522	7,370,928
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	246,927	227,283	232,293
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos.....	4,209,816	3,422,001	2,602,654
Café:			
Brasil.....	238,036	466,631	568,507
Centro América.....	837,513	540,536	523,198
Azúcar sin refinar:			
República Argentina.....	307,678	305,079	187,711
Brasil.....	155,410	191,376	31,274
Perú.....	42,005	57,056	156,834
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,254,011	3,357,671	1,975,309
Tabaco labrado:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,307,153	1,375,582	1,197,006
<i>Metales.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	252,732	289,348	267,141
Estados Unidos.....	31,588	21,666	5,877
Réngulo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	161,190	251,860	298,601
Perú.....	285,152	135,811	164,756
Estados Unidos.....	695,898	406,098	154,784
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	1,294,245	914,230	732,238
Estados Unidos.....	1,360,861	2,285,731	1,225,305
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	132,784	59,762	18,187
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	581,685	565,170	457,497
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	270,041	1,088,227	928,750
Estados Unidos.....	32,353,712	29,283,929	32,343,740
Lana de certero:			
Sud-América.....	1,604,699	1,266,277	1,635,186
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Perú.....	226,649	259,927	224,679
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....	74,500	151,535	38,011
Brasil.....	27,485	53,727	44,533
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	273,068	675,630	418,907
Estados Unidos.....	453,074	195,113	356,708
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	60,019	307,798	299,076

## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	£659,299	£264,519	£119,951
Líñaza y semilla de líñaza:			
República Argentina.....	1,516,846	1,864,814	1,889,532
Estados Unidos.....	149,258	265,631	61,677

## EXPORTACIONES.

<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	£204,423	£206,324	£211,373
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	100,159	86,742	55,269
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	200,287	335,898	352,459
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	761,999	731,966	815,596
Brasil.....	689,023	727,187	667,139
Chile.....	269,565	264,922	186,769
Estados Unidos.....	78,317	538,680	648,628
Uruguay.....	392,132	507,929	428,985
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos.....	370,328	644,652	677,147
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	1,174,882	1,186,106	1,829,409
Brasil.....	800,000	1,405,632	1,679,191
Centro América.....	385,967	310,545	325,314
Chile.....	744,384	642,667	875,853
Colombia.....	592,346	377,065	415,055
México.....	252,912	329,852	249,907
Perú.....	358,079	366,684	320,709
Estados Unidos.....	1,406,637	1,960,488	2,048,346
Uruguay.....	311,976	430,583	511,430
Venezuela.....	295,857	182,288	407,181
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	336,768	366,959	318,505
Estados Unidos.....	9,623	12,173	39,065
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	326,451	147,044	831,733
Brasil.....	30,816	19,127	8,220
Estados Unidos.....	1,123,734	1,075,009	1,000,567
Hilaza de líño:			
Estados Unidos.....	41,746	65,643	55,767
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	49,180	55,372	76,747
Brasil.....	40,873	59,575	67,477
Colombia.....	48,883	14,496	20,561
México.....	26,767	48,453	32,661
Estados Unidos.....	2,029,973	2,282,135	2,198,796
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	116,987	123,349	195,883
Brasil.....	52,528	82,534	103,567
Chile.....	112,664	106,917	136,091
Perú.....	85,707	73,303	56,155
Estados Unidos.....	331,383	408,891	374,438
Uruguay.....	32,515	26,305	55,790
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina.....	164,769	164,325	217,220
Brasil.....	83,917	100,732	90,488
Chile.....	148,605	167,048	155,306
Perú.....	41,162	25,726	99,882
Estados Unidos.....	647,688	879,184	1,035,122
Uruguay.....	50,294	45,439	70,445
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	26,692	32,819	20,512
Chile.....	31,736	24,942	31,159
Estados Unidos.....	50,186	73,799	73,457
<i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	19,213	15,221	22,734
Brasil.....	25,938	29,916	31,376
Chile.....	14,451	13,426	16,175
Estados Unidos.....	77,163	73,968	97,756

## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Metales y artículos de metal—continúa.</i>			
<b>Ferretería, no enumerada:</b>			
República Argentina.....	627, 102	620, 526	630, 006
Brasil.....	22, 098	27, 851	39, 230
Chile.....	20, 746	21, 137	17, 641
Estados Unidos.....	41, 671	45, 611	35, 525
<b>Hierro en lingotes:</b>			
Estados Unidos.....	269, 733	1, 794, 318	1, 269, 582
<b>Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:</b>			
República Argentina.....	32, 618	27, 087	.....
Brasil.....	25, 862	32, 015	.....
Chile.....	35, 496	34, 202	.....
Estados Unidos.....	95, 223	84, 271	.....
Uruguay.....	9, 369	9, 988	.....
<b>Hierro para ferrocarriles:</b>			
República Argentina.....	572, 579	401, 762	.....
Brasil.....	71, 933	122, 677	.....
Chile.....	86, 688	37, 202	.....
Cuba y Puerto Rico.....	14, 158	6, 114	.....
México.....	56, 736	319, 509	.....
Perú.....	16, 735	46, 718	.....
Estados Unidos.....	418	87, 043	.....
Uruguay.....	43, 178	3, 300	.....
<b>Alambre de hierro ó acero:</b>			
República Argentina.....	58, 042	62, 533	.....
Brasil.....	10, 146	12, 388	.....
Estados Unidos.....	69, 092	83, 042	.....
<b>Hierro galvanizado en hojas:</b>			
República Argentina.....	321, 364	278, 147	371, 708
Centro América.....	19, 560	29, 082	12, 887
Chile.....	115, 536	77, 741	85, 436
México.....	63, 976	83, 305	93, 302
Uruguay.....	42, 483	44, 306	46, 115
<b>Hoja de lata:</b>			
Estados Unidos.....	1, 000, 305	887, 432	706, 345
<b>Hierro colado ó forjado:</b>			
República Argentina.....	302, 997	214, 478	.....
Brasil.....	131, 335	182, 651	.....
Chile.....	115, 783	135, 646	.....
Perú.....	31, 558	35, 123	.....
Estados Unidos.....	42, 806	51, 808	.....
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
<b>Locomotoras:</b>			
Sud América.....	259, 994	159, 899	217, 103
Estados Unidos.....	3, 630	7, 177	714
<b>Maquinaria agrícola:</b>			
Sud América.....	74, 795	35, 726	79, 173
Estados Unidos.....	59	145	70
<b>Maquinaria de las demás clases:</b>			
Sud América.....	136, 259	144, 749	179, 976
Estados Unidos.....	9, 766	19, 484	41, 971
<b>Instrumentos de agricultura:</b>			
Sud América.....	82, 982	77, 453	132, 568
Estados Unidos.....	817	1, 984	617
<b>Máquinas de coser:</b>			
Sud América.....	38, 267	44, 566	62, 569
<b>Maquinaria de minas:</b>			
Sud América.....	39, 706	40, 023	32, 702
Estados Unidos.....	1, 240	1, 254	2, 477
<b>Maquinaria textil:</b>			
Sud América.....	108, 735	164, 906	174, 126
Estados Unidos.....	455, 733	550, 641	522, 567
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
<b>Cimlento:</b>			
República Argentina.....	31, 955	30, 284	31, 576
Brasil.....	10, 492	11, 399	7, 970
Estados Unidos.....	17, 529	31, 811	38, 006
<b>Lozas:</b>			
República Argentina.....	41, 642	35, 626	40, 466
Brasil.....	57, 146	63, 161	68, 359
Estados Unidos.....	502, 544	490, 275	564, 770
<b>Acete de semilla:</b>			
Brasil.....	52, 306	61, 025	50, 533



# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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VOL. XVI.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

No. 2.

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## POSTPONEMENT OF THE SECOND GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,

*February 6, 1904.*

Hon. W. W. ROCKHILL,

*Director of the International Bureau of American Republics,*

*Washington.*

DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith the text of a notice which I would request might be published in the Bulletin of the International Bureau of American Republics relative to the postponement of the meeting of the General International Sanitary Convention, which was to have been held in Santiago, Chile, March 15, 1904.

I would further request that the International Bureau of American Republics will extend the proper notifications to Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The postponement has been agreed upon by Dr. EDUARDO MOORE, on behalf of Chile.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General.*

**NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT OF THE SECOND GENERAL INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**

It has been deemed expedient to postpone, for one year, the Second General International Sanitary Convention of American Republics, which was to meet at Santiago de Chile, March 15, 1904.

This determination has been concurred in unanimously by the International Sanitary Bureau, and due notice will be given of the meeting to be held in Chile during 1905.

WALTER WYMAN,

*President General International Sanitary Convention.*

**PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.**

Marked progress is being made in the realization of the Pan-American Railway project, which was indorsed by both the First and the Second International American Conferences. Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, the Special Commissioner who was appointed by President ROOSEVELT in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Conference and under the authority of the United States Congress, has returned to Washington and is preparing his report. A brief verbal report was made by Commissioner PEPPER to the Department of State, and also to the permanent Pan-American Railway Committee, of which ex-Senator HENRY G. DAVIS is chairman. He found a very friendly disposition on the part of the various governments of South and Central America and of Mexico, all of which extended the fullest cooperation in his work. Some of the countries have adopted special legislation in the interest of the intercontinental railroad connection. Several of them are building along the lines of the intercontinental surveys, while in others concessions have been made with this special end in view. Commissioner PEPPER also found that there is much general railway construction in progress, and he was very favorably impressed with the opportunities for trade and for internal development. His full report will be made within a short time.

**SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAYS.**

In the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" for January, 1904, Mr. B. H. MEYER discusses, under the title "Foreign Railway Events in 1902-3," the railway situation in South America, as follows:

"In South America the Transandine project plays the rôle of transcontinental railway. The termini are Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, and, when completed, will reduce the time between these two cities to

forty-eight and possibly to thirty-six hours. The Argentine section of the line is completed to within 200 meters of the point where the Andean tunnel is to begin, but it may be several years before the Chilean section will be ready, although the present terminals are only a day's journey apart. The geography of the country has made Chilean railway progress in general difficult. The longitudinal extent of the country is 2,629 miles, with an average width of 101 miles. 'Chile at the Pan-American Exposition,' 1901, records 1,430 miles of private and 1,420 miles of State railways. The Government is aiming to develop a strong longitudinal line running north and south, with transverse branches connecting it with the coast.

Consolidation has been the most important movement in the Argentine Republic. According to "La Prensa," of Buenos Ayres, all the broad-gauge railways of the Argentine Republic, embracing eight companies, with a total mileage of 6,300 and \$350,000,000 capitalization in gold, are to be combined. The Argentinian railways have experienced difficulties similar to those frequently encountered by the western roads of the United States during crop-moving seasons; and the Board of Ways and Communications of the United States has established offices in each of nine different agricultural regions for the purpose of investigating complaints. A government inquiry attributed the delays in grain shipments chiefly to the inadequacy of terminal facilities rather than a deficiency in rolling stock.

Brazil purchased over 2,000 kilometers of guaranteed railways by the issue of "Railway guarantee rescission bonds," effecting an annual saving in interest charges of £247,550 (\$1,205,568.50), this being the difference between the interest on the bonds and the amount of the former guarantee. In addition, it is estimated that leasing the acquired lines will yield £125,000 (\$608,750) more.

Bolivia and the Argentine Republic entered into a convention for the construction of a line from Jujuy, about 125 miles south of the boundary line between the two countries, into Bolivian territory. For the present the Argentine Republic will construct and own also the Bolivian section, but the latter country reserves the right of repurchase under specified conditions. Another convention between the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Chile governs the through line from Lake Titicaca, said to be the highest navigable body of water in the world, to La Paz, a distance of 57 miles.

The Colombian National Railway Company has already completed 86 of the 316 miles of railway between Bogota and Buenaventura on the Pacific, a route which, it is expected, will largely supersede the customary avenue of approach to Bogota, from the Atlantic side, by way of the Magdalena River and three short railways. Both routes are important, and the Isthmian Canal is likely to greatly enhance

their value. The Colombian Government gives liberal land grants, and devotes 10 per cent of its customs revenues to railway purposes.

The governor of a northeastern province of Peru, a famous explorer, has discovered the possibility of a more northerly railway across the Andes, and plans are well under way for the construction of a road which will connect the Pacific with the Amazon. From the Manseriche Falls of the Amazon a line is also to be extended southward to Cerro de Pasco, in central Peru, from which a railway is now in process of construction to Oroya, about 100 miles northeast of Lima. Important electric lines have been projected in Peru. Two companies have secured concessions for sixty-six years, freedom from taxation, and free importation of material for two years. At the end of sixty-six years all the property is to revert to the Government free of cost.

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### THE STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL METRIC SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

“The Congress shall have power to \* \* \* fix the standard of weights and measures.” (Constitution of the United States.)

#### THE METRIC SYSTEM LEGALIZED.

“It shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system.” (Revised Statutes of United States, secs. 3569, 3570.)

#### THE METRIC STANDARDS ADOPTED AS FUNDAMENTAL.

“The office of weights and measures \* \* \* will in the future regard the international prototype meter and kilogram as fundamental standards, in accordance with the act of July 28, 1866.” (Order of Secretary of Treasury, April 5, 1893.)

#### POSTAL RATES BASED ON METRIC WEIGHTS.

“The Postmaster-General shall furnish the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he may deem expedient, postal balances denoted in grams of the metric system, fifteen grams of which shall be the equivalent for postal purposes of one-half ounce avoirdupois, and so on in progression.” (Revised Statutes of the United States, sec. 3880.)

#### METRIC WEIGHTS USED IN THE COINAGE.

“The weight of the half dollar shall be twelve grams and one-half of a gram; the quarter dollar and the dime shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half dollar.” (Revised Statutes of the United States, sec. 3513.)

## CONGRESS PROVIDES METRIC STANDARDS FOR THE STATES OF THE UNION.

*“Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish to each State, to be delivered to the Governor thereof, one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system for the use of the States, respectively.”* (Joint resolution of Congress approved July 27, 1866.)

## CONGRESS JOINS IN ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

“The high contracting parties engage to establish and maintain, at their common expense, a scientific and permanent international bureau<sup>a</sup> of weights and measures, the location of which shall be at Paris.” (Extract from convention of 1875, signed for the United States by the United States Ambassador to France.)

## METRIC SYSTEM MADE OBLIGATORY IN PORTO RICO.

“1. The use of the metrical system of weights and measures and its nomenclature are obligatory.

“2. Its use is enforced in all transactions, sales, contracts. \* \* \*

“3. Wholesale and retail mercantile establishments shall sell their goods to the public conformably to the metric system.” (Proclamation of military governor, March 18, 1899, Department of Porto Rico.)

## METRIC SYSTEM MADE THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

“The metrical system of weights and measures as authorized by sections 3569 and 3570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and at present in use in the Philippine Islands shall be continued.” (Act (No. 230) September 17, 1901, sec. 9, Philippine Tariff.)

## CONGRESS ADOPTS THE METRIC UNITS FOR ELECTRICAL MEASURES.

It was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives that the international electrical units based on the metric system “shall be the legal units of electrical measure in the United States.” (Revised Statutes of the United States, Supplement, vol. 2, chap. 131, 1894.)

<sup>a</sup>NOTE.—This bureau has the custody of the international standards of the metric system, to which all prototypes of the world are referred for verification, in terms of which the units of all systems are now stated. It was established and is maintained jointly by all the principal governments of the world.

## A MOST USEFUL BOOK.

Under the title of "*Citizenship of the United States*," MR. FREDERICK VAN DYNE, L. L. M., Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State of the United States, has just published a book of great merit, which will be studied with profit by all those who have to deal with the numerous and sometimes perplexing questions frequently arising in this connection.

Among the most meritorious features of the book are to be counted the clearness of its exposition, the goodness of its method, and, above all, its unpretentious character. Its distinguished author has taken pains to explain that his work has not been done with a view to establishing any preconceived notion of what the law should be, but with the design of showing what the law actually is, at least as it is understood and practiced by the Department of State of the United States of America.

It is true that a scholar of the professional studies and experience of Mr. Van Dyne might very well have undertaken with success a work of doctrinal character, thoroughly entering into the philosophy of the subject; but this is precisely what Mr. Van Dyne has been careful to avoid, not, certainly, because he may consider it unnecessary, but because his wish, a purely practical one, simply was to introduce order and method in the *disjecta membra* of the juridical tradition relating to the citizenship of the United States, and gather in a logical and convenient form under one index the law relating to the subject.

Even within those limits, voluntarily chosen, which take away from the work all dogmatic, perhaps it might be said scientific, character, to turn it into a kind of most useful vademecum where the jurisprudence of the case might be found at once (which constitutes an inestimable merit of the book), we can see everywhere the vast and well digested information of its distinguished author, and the assiduity and conscientiousness of his labor during the ten years which he says, in the preface, he spent in dealing officially and authoritatively in the Department of State with the multiform questions relating to the subject. It is not, therefore, to be wondered, as stated by the editing house, the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y., that within a week after the book was published the State Department at Washington placed a large order with them, so that the book could be used by all the diplomatic and consular officials of the Government.

As reasonably stated by Mr. VAN DYNE in the preface, already cited, of his book, "*Citizenship*, always a matter of importance, involving, as it does the political relationship between the individual and the sovereign state to which he belongs, has become of increasing importance in the United States with the development of this nation as a

world power. The wonderful extension of our commerce which has marked the past decade, and the recent additions to our territory, have made inevitable a broader contact with the nations of the world, and have complicated the relations of our citizens with the governments and citizens of other countries. This has made necessary to the statesman, to the lawyer, to the capitalist, and to the intelligent student, a clearer understanding of the correlative rights and duties of citizenship, the right of the citizen to claim at the hands of the Government protection of person and property abroad, and the right of the Government to require from the citizen the performance of the duties pertaining to citizenship."

The difficulty of this problem, which, in the United States of America, is on some occasions extreme, principally depends upon two different causes. One is that the law which prevails in them in this, as in other matters, is what is called in English "common law," which rather than a science or systematic knowledge and exposition of principles and causes is a kind of juridical tradition, a fact which gives rise to doubts and imposes the necessity of hunting up precedents, harmonizing those which are frequently found contradictory to each other, or throwing them altogether aside as *obiter dicta*. The other is the practical fact that in the United States of America the foundation of nationality is neither ethnological nor historical, but merely legal, its power and greatness depending, as it happened in ancient Rome, upon the great number of foreigners which formed their population, and the diversity of the races which constituted it.

The first cause produces the confusion which is inherent to all kinds of empiricism. Worse than that it brings with it the possibility that the one called to decide a point, especially if it is new, may decide it arbitrarily. The old maxim of law, *Optima lex que minus arbitrio judicis relinquit: optimus judex qui minimum sibi*, is as wise and sound in this case as in all others.

The second cause produces conflicts between the principles prevailing in the country of origin and those prevailing in the United States, which, on the other hand, have not always been the same, as political necessity or expediency have often intervened in their modification.

"The law of citizenship," as stated by Mr. Van Dyne, "is now only to be found scattered through the acts of Congress, the decisions of the courts, and the rulings of the Executive as they appear in State papers and diplomatic correspondence, many of the latter being unpublished and inaccessible." The reader may infer from this statement if the work of Mr. Van Dyne in collecting from this *mare magnum* what is most fundamental and best settled, compiled in a book of moderate extent which may serve as a guide for future investigation, is not exceedingly commendable.

The book is divided into four parts and is accompanied by an appen-

dix. The first part deals with citizenship by birth; the second, citizenship by naturalization; the third is devoted to passports, and the fourth to expatriation.

The appendix contains all sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to citizenship and naturalization, and the treaties of naturalization concluded by the United States with Austria-Hungary, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Hesse, North German Confederation, Sweden and Norway, and Wurttemberg.

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### FACTS ABOUT PANAMA.

The United States Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, publishes the following interesting information in regard to the Republic of Panama:

“The commerce of Panama amounts to about \$3,000,000 per annum; its population to about 300,000, and its area to 31,571 square miles, or nearly equal to that of the State of Indiana. These figures are the latest available data on commerce, population, and area. Those of commerce are from the reports of the United States Consuls at Panama and Colon; those of population are based upon the latest official estimate, which shows the population in 1881, and was based upon the census of 1871, while the figures of area are from accepted geographical authorities and are those of the area of the ‘Department of Panama’ of the Colombian Republic. The principal ports are Panama, on the Pacific coast, and Colon, on the Atlantic side, and these ports are visited annually by more than 1,000 vessels, which land over 1,000,000 tons of merchandise and nearly 100,000 passengers, chiefly for transfer over the Panama Railway, 47 miles in length, connecting the Pacific port of Panama with the Atlantic port of Colon.

“Colon, or Aspinwall, as it is sometimes called, has a population of about 3,000 persons. The city of Panama has a population of about 25,000. It was founded in 1519, burned in 1671, and rebuilt in 1673, while Colon is of much more recent date, having been founded in 1855.

“The population, which, as already indicated, amounts in number to about 300,000, is composed of various elements—Spanish, Indian, Negro, and a limited number of persons from the European countries and the United States, especially those engaged in commerce and transportation, and the operation of the Panama Railway. A considerable number of the population is composed of persons brought to the Isthmus as laborers for the construction of the canal, and of their descendants. Since the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, a considerable



number of blacks and mulattoes have settled on the Isthmus as small dealers and farmers, in some villages on the Atlantic side they are even said to be in the majority, and as a result the English language is much in use, especially on the Atlantic side. Some of the native population have retained their customs, speech, and physical type, especially those in the western part of the province, and claim to be descendants of the natives found in that section by the Spaniards when they discovered and conquered the country.

"Of the commerce of Panama, the United States supplies a larger share than any other country. The importations at the port of Colon during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, as shown by the report of the United States Consul, amounted to \$952,684, of which \$614,179 was from the United States, \$119,086 from France, \$118,322 from England, \$76,386 from Germany. The figures of the fiscal year 1903 show a considerable increase from those of 1902, in which the value of the imports at Colon were \$776,345. Of the \$614,179 imports from the United States at Colon in 1903, \$200,744 were dry goods, \$189,333 provisions, \$59,890 coal, \$38,642 lumber, \$32,900 kerosene, \$30,400 liquors, and \$31,940 hardware. The value of the importations from the United States in 1903 exceeded those of 1902 by about \$160,000. The exports to the United States from Colon in 1903 amounted to \$173,370, of which \$75,432 were bananas, \$54,960 coconuts, \$12,472 turtle shells, \$9,400 ivory nuts, \$6,460 hides, and \$5,924 coffee.

"From the port of Panama the exports to the United States in the fiscal year 1903 amounted to \$193,342, of which \$56,767 were hides, \$49,974 india rubber, \$27,805 cocobolo nuts, \$16,598 ivory nuts, \$13,372 deerskins, and \$6,908 coffee. The United States Consul at Panama states that the imported articles come mostly from England, Germany, France, Italy, and the United States, but gives no statistics of the imports.

"Panama is connected with San Francisco by a weekly steamer schedule operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and with Valparaiso by a weekly steamer schedule operated by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and South American Steamship Company. Two passenger and two freight trains leave Panama daily for Colon, and Colon daily for Panama. The time for passenger trains over the 47 miles of railway is three hours.

"From Panama there is one cable line north to United States ports, and one to the south. The actual time consumed in communicating with the United States and receiving an answer is stated by the United States Consul to be usually about four hours. There are also cable lines from Colon to the United States and Europe.

"The money of the country is silver, the rate of exchange having averaged during the past year about 150 per cent."

## THE WORLD'S COTTON INDUSTRY IN 1903.

In an article on the world's consumption and production of cotton, prepared by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, the following table is given, compiled by Messrs. LATHAM, ALEXANDER & Co., of New York, showing the estimated number of spindles in the principle countries of the world and the total in the world during the past five years to be as follows:

Country.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Great Britain.....	47,200,000	47,000,000	46,100,000	45,600,000	45,400,500
Continent.....	34,000,000	33,900,000	33,359,000	33,000,000	32,500,000
Total Europe.....	81,200,000	80,900,000	79,459,000	78,600,000	77,900,500
United States:					
North.....	15,200,000	15,150,000	15,050,000	14,590,000	14,230,000
South.....	7,039,633	6,408,974	5,819,835	4,540,515	3,987,735
Total United States.....	22,239,633	21,558,974	20,869,835	19,139,515	18,217,735
East Indies.....	5,100,000	5,006,965	5,006,936	4,945,783	4,728,333
Japan.....	1,450,000	1,400,000	1,250,000	1,220,975	1,187,159
China.....	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Total India, etc.....	7,150,000	7,006,965	6,856,936	6,766,758	6,515,492
Canada.....	700,000	680,000	680,000	670,000	618,212
Mexico.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	491,000
Total Canada and Mexico.....	1,200,000	1,180,000	1,180,000	1,170,000	1,109,212
Total world.....	111,789,633	110,655,939	108,756,771	105,667,273	103,822,439

The world's consumption of cotton, in bales of 500 pounds each, during the same period was as follows:

	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
Great Britain.....	3,200,000	3,255,000	3,269,000	3,334,000	3,519,000
Continent.....	5,096,000	4,836,000	4,576,000	4,576,000	4,784,000
Total Europe.....	8,296,000	8,091,000	7,845,000	7,910,000	8,303,000
United States:					
North.....	2,048,000	2,207,000	2,150,000	2,356,000	2,214,000
South.....	1,967,000	1,820,000	1,577,000	1,500,000	1,309,000
Total United States.....	4,015,000	4,027,000	3,727,000	3,856,000	3,523,000
East Indies.....	1,400,000	1,384,000	1,060,000	1,139,000	1,314,000
Japan.....	439,000	726,000	632,000	711,000	703,000
Other countries.....	202,000	179,000	152,000	157,000	142,000
Total India, etc.....	2,041,000	2,289,000	1,844,000	2,007,000	2,159,000
Total world.....	14,352,000	14,415,000	13,416,000	13,773,000	14,015,000

## THE WORLD'S COPPER PRODUCTION IN 1903.

According to figures compiled by Mr. W. J. BALLRAD, the world's production of copper since 1880 is shown by the following table:

	Tons.		Tons.
1880.....	153,959	1900.....	485,854
1885.....	225,592	1901.....	515,992
1890.....	269,455	1902.....	551,316
1895.....	334,565	1903.....	589,361

The world's increase in 1903 over that of 1895 was 254,796 tons.  
Comparing 1903 with 1902, the production by countries was as follows:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United States.....	318,861	303,446	Canada .....	22,500	17,485
Spain and Portugal.....	51,000	49,970	Germany .....	22,000	21,605
Mexico.....	48,000	35,785	Miscellaneous .....	37,000	35,680
Japan .....	31,000	29,775			
Chile .....	30,000	28,930	Total.....	589,361	551,316
Australasia.....	29,000	28,640			

Except in the United States, Mexico, and Canada, the increases for 1903 over 1902 were quite small, the 1,225 tons increase for Japan being the largest. The main increases were: United States, 15,415 tons; Mexico, 12,215 tons, and Canada, 5,015 tons.

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN 1902.

"*L'Industrie et Commerce de Caoutchouc*" of November 6, 1903, publishes the following table showing the world's rubber production in 1902 to have been:

Country of production.	1900.	1902.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia .....	25,000	30,000
Other States of South America.....	3,500	1,000
Central America and Mexico .....	2,500	2,000
Straits Settlements and dependencies .....		1,000
East and West Africa and the Kongo country.....	24,000	20,000
Java, Borneo, etc .....	1,000	
Madagascar and Mauritius.....	1,000	
India, Burma, and Ceylon.....	500	
Total.....	57,500	64,000

## THE WORLD'S SILK INDUSTRY IN 1902.

The world's silk industry during the year 1902, according to figures published in the British "Board of Trade Journal" of December 24, 1903, was as follows:

In France the quantity of eggs laid down for hatching purposes decreased from 205,000 ounces in 1901 to 198,000 ounces in 1902. The cocoon harvest yielded 16,032,590 pounds in 1902, as against 18,594,045 pounds in 1901. The number of silkworm raisers decreased by about 3,000.

The total amount of cocoons produced in Europe and Asia Minor in 1902 was estimated at 180,727,800 pounds, as against 155,380,600 pounds in 1901.

The amount of silk in the world available for industrial purposes in 1902 was estimated at 40,279,800 pounds, as against 41,912,200 pounds in 1901, of which total about 40 per cent was offered by French silk merchants.

The following table shows the amount of silk delivered to the industry in different countries:

	1901.	1902.		1901.	1902.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
France .....	10,075,340	9,062,460	Russia .....	3,080,000	3,330,800
United States .....	11,660,000	13,200,000	Italy .....	2,200,000	2,200,000
Germany .....	6,248,000	6,562,600	England .....	1,584,000	1,674,200
Switzerland .....	3,432,000	3,663,000	Austria .....	1,674,000	1,650,000

It will be seen that the United States held the first place, absorbing in 1902 one-third of the total amount of silk.

The total amount of silk that passed through the various conditioning houses in 1902 amounted to 53,416,000 pounds, as against 49,097,400 pounds in 1901. Of this quantity Italy took 24,625,876 pounds and France 20,882,441 pounds.

The weight of cocoons supplied to the French filatures was estimated at 18,174,200 pounds in 1902, as against 18,094,780 pounds in 1901.

The year 1902 witnessed a progressive and uninterrupted rise in the prices of raw silk. This rise of price may be attributed partly to the relative scarcity of silk—that is to say, there was less silk on the market in 1902 than in 1901, thus tending to increase the prices paid for cocoons nearly 10 per cent, and partly to the continual tendency to increase material and equipment. Weaving by hand is gradually disappearing; power looms demand far larger supplies of raw material, not only because more can be produced in a given time, but because there is a decided tendency to force production.

In 1902 the value of the imports of silk tissues into France was £2,920,000 (\$14,220,400), and of exports £12,400,000 (\$60,388,000). The exports went chiefly to Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland.

The production of the Lyon silk industry was valued at £17,820,000 (\$126,783,400) in 1902.

At the present time the manufacture of muslins and crêpes has displaced the finer and heavier stuffs. These light materials were valued at £4,400,000 (\$21,428,000) in 1902, as against £2,480,000 (\$12,077,600) in 1901.

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## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN 1902.

According to official statistics, published in the Consular Report No. 1870, issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, the total annual production of the coal of the world, exclusive of lignite, amounts to something over 700,000,000 tons.

This report, so far as statistical tables are used, deals with the five largest coal-producing countries of the world. Since the long ton of 2,240 pounds is used in the calculation of the world's total production of 700,000,000 tons, the long ton is used in this report for the United States and the United Kingdom and the metric ton of 2,204 pounds for Germany, France, and Belgium. As something over one-third of Germany's total coal production is brown coal, or lignite, lignite is included in the report. The official report for Belgium for 1902 not having been issued, the figures used for 1902 of Belgian production, consumption, and value are provisional.

The following table shows the total production of coal of the five principal coal-producing countries for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902:

Country.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United States <sup>a</sup> .....	240,788,000	261,874,000	269,195,000
United Kingdom <sup>a</sup> .....	225,181,000	219,047,000	227,095,000
Germany <sup>b</sup> .....	149,551,000	153,019,000	150,600,000
France <sup>b</sup> .....	32,722,000	31,634,000	29,574,000
Belgium <sup>b</sup> .....	23,463,000	22,213,000	22,769,000

<sup>a</sup> Long tons of 2,240 pounds each.

<sup>b</sup> Metric tons of 2,204 pounds each.

From the above table it will be seen that the United States and the United Kingdom together produce between two-thirds and three-fourths of the world's coal; the United States produces over one-third and the United Kingdom produces a little under one-third of the total.

Commencing with the year 1899, the United States has continuously held the lead in production, but in value of the product the United Kingdom still holds first place. Of the production per capita, the three leading countries are: The United Kingdom, with 5½ tons; the United States, with 3½ tons, and Belgium, with 3½ tons.

The following table shows the total value of the coal produced by the above five countries during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902. The values are those taken at the collieries. The value of Germany's product for 1902 includes lignite.

Country.	1900.	1901.	1902.
United States.....	\$319,450,000	\$363,450,000	\$371,927,000
United Kingdom.....	608,265,000	512,435,000	467,605,000
Germany.....	241,515,000	253,815,000	<sup>a</sup> 262,667,000
France.....	98,360,000	99,870,000	92,745,000
Belgium.....	70,389,000	66,639,000	68,307,000

<sup>a</sup> Includes value of lignite.

The average number of miners employed and the tonnage production per miner for the five countries were as follows:

Country.	Year.	Average number of miners employed.	Average production per miner.
United States.....	1902	518,307	<i>Tons.</i> 60
United Kingdom.....	1902	805,100	27
Germany.....	1901	448,000	20
France.....	1901	159,957	18
Belgium.....	1901	134,092	14

This table shows the productive capacity of the United States miner to be far superior to those of other countries. This is partly accounted for by reason of improved coal-cutting machinery used in the mines of the United States, and to the fact that the mines worked are nearer the surface, consequently more horizontal shafts with car haulage are operated than in other countries.

Of the five countries under consideration, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium export more coal than they import. France imports more than she exports.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom and Germany in 1902 increased over 1901, and the exports from the United States decreased, while the imports for the same period increased.

The following table shows the imports and exports of the five countries during 1902:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United States.....	2,544,000	6,127,000	+ 3,583,000
United Kingdom.....	3,000	60,400,000	+ 60,397,000
Germany.....	a 14,752,000	18,981,000	+ 4,229,000
France.....	13,641,000	1,016,000	-12,625,000
Belgium.....	3,496,000	6,574,000	+ 3,078,000

a Includes lignite.

Of the 60,400,000 tons exported by the United Kingdom, 15,148,000 tons were shipped for the use of steamers in the foreign trade. The exports of France also include coal for the use of steamers in the foreign trade. The United States and Germany do not include such coal in their exports.

The following table shows the consumption of coal in the five countries under consideration for the years 1901 and 1902:

Country.	1901.	1902.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United States.....	256,407,000	265,612,000
United Kingdom.....	161,271,000	166,698,000
Germany.....	a 142,250,000	a 146,370,000
France.....	44,657,000	42,139,000
Belgium.....	18,951,000	19,691,000

a Including lignite.

From the above figures it will be seen that the United States consumes more coal than any other country, and is second to the United Kingdom in per capita consumption. The per capita consumption in the five countries in 1902 was as follows:

	Tons
United Kingdom .....	3.97
United States .....	3.38
Belgium .....	2.86
Germany (including lignite) .....	2.44
France .....	1.08

Exclusive of the coal used for steam shipping, the per capita consumption is found to be largest in countries where the greatest amount of steam traction and machinery operated by steam are used. However, the above percentages place Germany and France and the United States, to a lesser degree, at a disadvantage in the showing. Other kinds of fuel, to a large extent, such as turf, wood, and denaturalized spirits, is used. A considerable amount of wood and oil—especially wood—is used in the operation of steam traction and other steam power in the United States.

In Canada the consumption of coal is much greater than the production. The production of coal in Canada in 1903 was 7,639,000 tons as against 5,560,000 tons in 1902, an increase of 2,079,000 tons.

Japan's exports were nearly 3,000,000 tons greater than her imports.

Russia, Sweden, Spain, Italy, and Austria-Hungary all import largely in excess of their exports. Including lignites, Austria-Hungary's exports are slightly in excess of her imports.

Germany and Austria-Hungary lead all other countries in the production of lignite, or brown coal. The United States ranks third in the production of lignite.

The following table shows the production of lignite, or brown coal, of countries for which figures are obtainable for 1902 where possible; otherwise, for 1901:

Country.	Year.	Quantity.	Value per ton at collieries.
		<i>Metric tons.</i>	
Germany .....	1902	43,000,000	\$0.57
Austria .....	1902	22,000,000	1.00
Hungary .....	1901	5,000,000	1.33
France .....	1901	692,000	1.74
Italy .....	1901	426,000	1.54

In 1902 the United States produced 4,314,000 long tons of lignite. "Chisholm's Handbook of Commercial Geography" gives the following estimates of the area of the coal fields of the world.

Country.	Estimated area.	Country.	Estimated area.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>		<i>Sq. miles.</i>
China .....	a 200,000	Japan .....	5,000
United States .....	b 192,000	France .....	2,000
Canada .....	c 65,000	Austria-Hungary .....	1,700
India .....	35,000	Germany .....	1,700
New South Wales .....	24,000	Belgium .....	610
Russia .....	d 20,000	Total .....	564,500
United Kingdom .....	11,900		
Spain .....	5,500		

<sup>a</sup> A rough and probably very low estimate.

<sup>b</sup> Exclusive of Dakota and all the Rocky Mountain States and Territories, as well as the Pacific Coast, in all of which regions the area of the coal fields is still very uncertain.

<sup>c</sup> East of the Rocky Mountains.

<sup>d</sup> Exclusive of Siberia, central Asia, and Caucasia.

## THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN 1902.

In a report prepared by the Geological Survey of the United States, the following statistics are given showing approximately the production of crude petroleum in all the known countries of the world, together with the percentages of each for 1902, in terms of United States barrels. A small estimated quantity is placed under the head of "All other countries," included in which is the primitive production in several of the South American States, and in Algeria, Persia, the Philippines, and China, from which no returns could be secured.

The total increase in 1902 amounted to almost 7 per cent as compared with 1901, and to almost 20 per cent as compared with 1900. The most conspicuous items in the list are the increase in the production of the United States and the decrease in the production of Russia, the result being that the output of these two countries reached nearly the same figures in 1902. In 1902 the United States and Russia produced 91.08 per cent of the total output as compared with 93.23 per cent in 1901, and with 94.11 per cent in 1900. Of the remaining 8.92 per cent produced by all other countries, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Galicia, and Roumania, which furnished only 4.65 per cent in 1901, furnished 6.82 per cent in 1902, leaving 2.10 per cent of the total as the output of the other producing countries.

The following is the world's production of crude petroleum in 1902:

[Barrels of 42 United States gallons.]

Country.	Quantity.	Per cent of total.	Country.	Quantity.	Per cent of total.
United States .....	80,894,590	45.64	India .....	1,570,500	0.89
Canada .....	620,000	.29	Japan .....	1,193,000	.67
Peru .....	60,000	.03	Germany .....	353,675	.20
Russia .....	80,540,045	45.41	Italy .....	12,000	.01
Galicia .....	4,142,160	2.35	All other countries .....	26,000	.01
Sumatra, Java, Borneo .....	5,860,000	3.31			
Roumania .....	2,059,930	1.16	Total .....	177,231,900	100.00



In 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 the production in Russia exceeded that in the United States; but in 1902, by the gain of 11,505,396 barrels, and by the decrease of 4,628,511 barrels in Russia, as compared with 1901, the United States more than made up its deficiency, and exceeded Russia's production for the first time in five years, by 354,545 barrels.

Although in the production of crude petroleum the United States and Russia so closely divided the 91.08 per cent of the entire production of the world in 1902, yet, when the quality of the crude petroleum is considered, the parallel is by no means so complete, since more than double the quantity of the higher grades of refined products was obtained from the average crude petroleum produced in the United States, as compared with that produced in Russia. Out of a gross output of 80,894,590 barrels of crude petroleum, the United States obtained approximately 1,766,737,000 gallons of refined products, or about 67 per cent; Russia, out of a gross production of 80,540,045 barrels, obtained refined products to the extent of 676,536,006 gallons, or about 26 per cent; and the remaining countries of the world obtained from their crude production about 7 per cent of the total output of refined products. Thus it appears that in 1902 the United States produced a little more than two barrels of refined products for every barrel produced by the rest of the world.

The purest and most valuable grades of crude petroleum in the known world continue to be produced in the northeastern portion of the United States. A very fair grade of crude petroleum is also produced, though in comparatively small quantities, in Sumatra, Java, Galicia, Roumania, and India.

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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### RECEPTION OF THE HON. JOHN BARRETT, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

On December 21, 1903, Dr. QUITO COSTA, the Vice-President of the Argentine Republic, in the absence of General ROCA from the Capital, officially received Mr. JOHN BARRETT, the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Argentine Republic, at the Government House.

The customary ceremonies being over, Mr. BARRETT addressed Dr. QUITO COSTA as follows:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: Having been appointed Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America to the Argentine Republic, I have the great honor of now presenting to Your Excellency my letter of cre-

dence from the President of the United States. At the same time the duty devolves upon me of delivering to Your Excellency the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Hon. WILLIAM P. LORD. His resignation while on leave of absence at home, after completing three years of administration which met with the hearty approval of my Government, precludes his presence on this occasion. That I may prove worthy, not only of the trust reposed in me by the President of the United States, but of the confidence of the Government to which I am accredited, is my sincere hope. It is almost needless for me to state that it will be my purpose to do everything in my power to continue the happy relationship now existing between the two Republics.

"In expressing my appreciation of being commissioned Minister to this great Capital, I would be unmindful of the true feelings of the United States Government and people if I did not emphasize to Your Excellency the growing admiration and respect which, from closer study and knowledge, are entertained in the United States for the past achievements, the present progress, and the future potentialities of this resourceful sister Republic.

"The persistent struggle of the Argentine Republic to evolve a self-sustaining nation; her triumphant conquest over civil dissention; her reserve force of military heroes and patriotic statesmen ever ready to serve her in the hour of extreme peril; her gradual mastery of the problems of government, education, and commerce, confronting a new republic and a virile people; her variety of temperate climate fostering the highest development of citizenship and civilization; her vast fallow area providing limitless agricultural and industrial possibilities, and her marvelous conformation of well-watered lowlands, indented by natural harbors and drained by numerous navigable streams, sloping back to fertile or forested highlands, are in so many respects the South American counterpart of the historical annals of the economic and physical conditions of the United States of America that the two nations and peoples must always experience a high and peculiar degree of sympathy and mutual confidence.

"As to our direct commercial relations, which I desire to foster in every way possible and which are so important to the prosperity of both countries, permit me to express the hope that the day is not far distant when both market conditions and reciprocal legislation will be more favorable to the development of trade between the Argentine Republic and the United States. In this connection I desire to applaud the Argentine Republic's acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Universal Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904. As this exhibition is intended to be the greatest undertaking of its kind in the history of the world, the representation of the Argentine Republic will attract wide attention and redound to her benefit and fame.

“ Before concluding this humble address, I beg moreover to submit that, if the policies of the Argentine Republic or of the United States, having a broad international bearing and significance, are not always understood at the moment of execution, it can be remembered that history and later developments, when the mist that envelops the interpretation of contemporary politics has blown away, often prove not only that such policies were framed for the best interests of all concerned, but that the Government consummating them was actuated by the highest motives and justified by conditions not originally known to all the world.

“ I have the honor on behalf of the President of the United States to congratulate Your Excellency, and through you, His Excellency the eminent President of the Argentine Republic, now absent from the Capital, upon the remarkable material prosperity of the Argentine Republic as well as its political and economical stability, and to express his best wishes and those of the United States Government and people for the unbroken continuance of such auspicious conditions.”

To this address the Vice-President of the Republic replied as follows:

“ **MR. MINISTER:** I thank you for the benevolent opinions that you have expressed respecting the Argentine Republic in relation to the development of its external life and its internal peace, under the régime of institutions analogous to those of your own country.

“ The interests of the two nations, well understood, will constantly amplify their commercial relations, for each has its market for receiving the products of the other, and even as regards similar exportable articles, the necessities of the nations and an elevated economic policy are a guarantee that we shall not suffer a competition ruinous for the great pastoral and agricultural industries of the two Republics.

“ Protected by a friendship which is every day more solid and persisting in a policy which is always widening the commercial relations between the two nations, each within its legitimate field of action, we shall continue our aggrandizement by means of work and by attracting to rich and vast territories all the men who wish to live and prosper under the shelter of free and protecting institutions.

“ I feel confident, Mr. Minister, that your mission will contribute to bind more closely the relations between our two countries, and for it you will obtain from the Argentine Government all the facilities that were extended to your worthy predecessor.

“ In recognizing you in the elevated character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, I offer my earnest wishes for the uninterrupted prosperity and greatness of your country and for the happiness of your President, to whom I hope that you will transmit this expression of the sentiments of the Argentine people and Government.”

**TARIFF MODIFICATION.**

*Law No. 4203, of August 31, 1903, repealing Article 2 of Law No. 3745, in reference to the internal tax on wines.*

[*"Boletín Oficial"* No. 2972, of September 3, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. From January 1, 1904, Article 2 of Law No. 3745, establishing an internal tax at the rate of 2 *centavos* per liter on natural wine of national production or foreign origin, is repealed.

**EXPLOITATION OF FORESTS AND PARAGUAYAN TEA PLANTATIONS.**

On November 27, 1903, President ROCA promulgated an important decree concerning the exploitation of forests and Paraguayan tea plantations in the Argentine Republic.

In accordance with the provisions of this decree, a commission has been appointed by the President to report to the Government with regard to the extent of the forest lands belonging to the State which should be set aside and carefully preserved. One of the duties of this commission is to report concerning the different kinds of timber that the Government will permit to be felled and used for commercial and other purposes. The commission will also report upon the best manner of cultivating Paraguayan tea plantations.

The cutting of timber and firewood, the making of charcoal, and the extraction of any products from the forests of the Republic, without the permission of the Department of Agriculture, obtained in conformity with the provisions of this decree, are prohibited. Concessions shall not be granted covering lands not previously explored and reported upon with respect to the value of the forests covering the same. All lands containing forests the net value of which is at least 10 *pesos* per hectare shall not be sold or leased, but shall be reserved for forestry concessions, and the concessionaires of said lands are the only persons who shall be allowed to lease them for cattle raising or agriculture. Regarding lands now leased and which contain forests the lessor of same shall be the only person allowed to obtain a concession for their exploitation. Forest lands obtained by concession shall be divided into lots of convenient size, taking into consideration the approximate quantity of timber they contain and the facilities at hand for its transportation to the market. These lots shall not contain more than 10,000 hectares, nor shall the concession run for more than ten years. Permits for the exploitation of timber lands shall be sold at public auction after ninety days' notice of same has been given, which notice shall be published in the capital of the respective State or Territory and in the capital of the Republic the auction to be held at the Bureau of Lands and Colonies in accordance with the conditions set forth in the notice of publication.

The President may also grant concessions for the exploitation of

forest lands. These concessions may be for the maximum area of land prescribed by this decree and for the maximum period of time. The minimum price of these grants shall be 10 per cent of the products obtained from the exploitation of the forests. The cutting of timber is confined to certain months in the year, varying in different localities, and in conformity with the recommendations of the commission. Only timber of certain sizes and kinds shall be allowed to be cut. Without the authority of a concession no timber shall be cut except such as may be necessary for firewood, fences, and building purposes, and which is for the personal use of the person cutting the same.

The Paraguayan tea plantations (yerbales) of Misiones are divided into four groups. The governor of Misiones will grant permissions for the exploitation of these plantations, subject to the conditions contained in the regulations.

#### THE PROVINCE OF ENTRE RIOS IN 1902.

The "Review of the River Plate" of November 21, 1903, gives the following valuable information in regard to the economic situation of the Province of Entre Rios during the year 1902.

At the end of 1901 the Province had a population of 361,750 inhabitants, and at the end of 1902 these had increased to 367,352. The birth rate for the year 1902 was 2.6 per mil, as against 40.3 in the State Capital, 39.2 in Buenos Ayres, 35.4 in Cordoba, 38.1 in Tucuman. The death rate was 13 per mil, as against 19 in the State Capital, 17.09 in Buenos Ayres, 20 in Cordoba, 30.01 in Tucuman. During the year 1902 the number of immigrants arrived in the Province of Entre Rios reached 677.

The sales of real estate comprised 2,027 properties, realizing \$7,466,156, or an area of 281,674 hectares, the value of the buildings being \$995,571, the average per hectare without building being \$22.97. The properties mortgaged comprised 256,258 hectares, realizing \$3,821,772. The imports and exports through the ports of the Province were valued at \$14,608,905 gold, as against \$15,802,565 in 1901 and \$13,798,953 in 1900.

The total area under cultivation was 476,022 hectares, as against 426,642 hectares in 1901. The crops were, wheat 100,000 tons, linseed 50,000 tons, maize 161,050 tons, being a yield per hectare sown of wheat 408 kilograms, linseed 464 kilograms, and maize 2,000 kilograms. The value of the 1901-2 crop was estimated at \$9,645,000 and that of 1902-3 at \$13,026,250, national currency.

The live stock in the Province comprised:

Cattle .....	2,728,976	Goats .....	23,574
Horses .....	562,410	Pigs .....	31,031
Sheep .....	5,959,828	Mules .....	9,398

The wool clip gave 10,693 tons, equivalent to a yield of 1,790 kilograms per sheep.

There are 21 dairies in the Province.

The statistical department of the Province calculates the value of real estate, live stock, commercial establishments, industrial establishments at \$418,000,000, national currency, and the agricultural establishments at \$21,355,661. The total revenue obtained from live stock and agriculture was estimated at \$43,546,911.

The population being 367,352, the capital \$418,000,000, the revenue \$43,546,911, and taxes collected—provincial, national, and municipal—amounting to \$15,474,173, the taxes per inhabitant are calculated at \$42.12. The taxes represent 3.70 per cent on the capital and 35.52 per cent on the revenue of the inhabitants. The comparative returns during 1901 and 1902 have been as follows:

	1901.	1902.
Agriculture .....	\$17,574,661	\$21,355,661
Pastoral .....	12,191,250	22,191,250
Total .....	29,765,911	43,546,911

#### EXPORTS, FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1903.

The principal exports for the month of November and the first eleven months of the year 1903, as against those of 1902, according to figures published in the "Review of the River Plate," of December 19, 1903, were as follows:

	Novem-ber.	Eleven months—	
		1903.	1902.
Oxhides:			
Dry .....	number.. 577,502	2,472,335	1,992,733
Salt .....	do..... 96,887	1,207,611	1,388,903
Horsehides:			
Dry .....	do..... 27,939	142,260	153,816
Salt .....	do..... 13,611	157,817	144,896
Sheepskins.....	bales.. 12,269	87,802	75,275
Hair .....	do..... 494	3,945	4,904
Tallow .....	pipes.. 509	21,264	33,148
Do .....	casks.. 4,950	77,287	91,438
Do .....	hogsheads.. 248	22,131	51,710
Goatskins.....	bales.. 587	3,600	3,826
Wool.....	do..... 39,368	420,006	374,889
Carcasses, mutton.....	number.. 369,217	3,172,010	3,004,259
Wheat .....	tons.. 24,045	1,673,784	625,788
Corn .....	do..... 183,463	2,023,596	1,211,684
Linseed .....	do..... 47,694	594,293	346,445
Flour .....	do..... 6,589	64,040	38,110
Bran .....	do..... 12,062	118,294	98,700
Pollocks.....	bags.. 51,477	263,261	194,906
Oilseed.....	do..... 11,397	153,427	131,325
Beef .....	bales.. 110,160	942,525	730,056
Hay .....	do..... 66,051	1,120,884	1,673,582
Quebracho.....	tons.. 35,067	204,923	234,572
Tobacco.....	bales.. 1,982	18,574	19,859
Butter.....	cases.. 21,332	182,814	133,877
Sugar .....	tons..	20,930	30,131

PORT MOVEMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1903.

The following figures, published by the Buenos Ayres "*Handels Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*), indicate the movements of the principal ports of the Argentine Republic for the month of October, 1903:

BUENOS AYRES.

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Corn.....sacks..	1,508,245	Butter.....boxes..	7,967
Wheat.....do.....	144,372	Quebracho.....tons..	1,683
Linseed.....do.....	169,707	Quebracho extract.....sacks..	30,205
Flour.....do.....	54,545	Minerals.....do.....	13
Wool.....bales..	4,022	Intestines.....hogsheads..	125
Sheepskins.....do.....	10,766	Horses.....head.....	560
Oxhides:		Mules.....do.....	193
Dry.....number..	131,438	Tallow.....pipes..	246
Salted.....do.....	37,808	Do.....hogsheads..	1,859
Horsehides:		Jerked beef.....bales..	12,793
Salted.....do.....	2,594	Frozen mutton.....number..	79,797
Dry.....do.....	17,113	Conserved meat.....boxes..	4,715
Calfskins.....do.....	26,270	Tongues.....do.....	1,002
Hair.....bales..	432	Hay.....bales..	29,970
Various hides.....do.....	843	Frozen sheep.....quarters..	13,877
Flax cakes.....sacks..	12,868	Frozen meat.....do.....	30,448
Bran.....do.....	118,375	Various meat.....packages..	3,244
Bone and bone ash.....tons..	4,611	Tobacco.....bales..	460
Horns.....do.....	44		

LA PLATA.

During the month of October, 1903, 9 steamships cleared from the port of La Plata, carrying a cargo of 2,622,121 kilograms of corn and 660,000 kilograms of wheat.

BAHIA BLANCA.

One steamship cleared from the port of Bahia Blanca during the month of October, 1903, carrying 54,471 sacks of wheat to Brazil.

SAN NICOLÁS.

During the month of October, 1903, 20 steamships cleared from the port of San Nicolás, carrying the following merchandise to the different countries enumerated:

*England.*—Corn, 57,300 sacks.

*Belgium.*—Corn, 22,571 sacks.

*Germany.*—Corn, 55,829 sacks.

*Orders.*—Corn, 289,543 sacks; dried oxhides, 10,270; sheepskins, 74 bales; calfskins, 5,600.

TRADE WITH GERMANY DURING 1902.

The "Yearbook" of the German Imperial Statistical Bureau gives the following figures as the total imports and exports of Germany for the year 1902:

Imports.....	\$1,381,780,400
Exports.....	1,145,456,400

Among the South American countries dealing with the German Empire the Argentine Republic held the first place in exports and imports for 1902, as is shown by the following table, in which a comparison is also made with Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay:

Imported from—	1902.	Exported to—	1902.
Argentine Republic.....	\$48,028,400	Argentine Republic.....	\$11,233,600
Brazil.....	28,226,800	Brazil.....	10,421,400
Chile.....	26,894,000	Chile.....	7,687,400
Uruguay.....	2,877,420	Uruguay.....	2,808,400

The figures for the different articles imported into Germany from the Argentine Republic in 1902 were as follows:

Wool.....	\$18,397,400	Skins.....	\$1,689,800
Salt hides.....	6,402,200	Bran.....	1,094,800
Dry hides.....	642,600	Horsehides.....	880,600
Wheat.....	4,950,400	Sheep hides.....	476,000
Flax.....	5,021,800	Entrails.....	357,000
Corn.....	5,641,000	Quebracho extract.....	238,000
Quebracho wood.....	1,951,600	Horsehair.....	214,000

Exports from Germany to the Argentine Republic for the same period were as follows:

Woolen fabrics.....	\$380,800	Weapons.....	\$928,200
Colored cottons.....	833,000	Gold and silver wares.....	928,200
Hosiery.....	261,800	Pianos.....	195,200
Angle iron and corner iron.....	119,000	Haberdashery.....	142,000
Foundry bars.....	357,000	Machinery.....	95,200
Iron wire.....	761,600	Paper wares.....	214,200
Fine ironware.....	333,200	Toys.....	166,600
Coarse ironware.....	904,400	Printing paper.....	142,800
Pictures.....	238,000	Rice.....	190,400
Wool yarn.....	119,000		

#### REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

A special consular report issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor contains the following valuable information prepared by Mr. E. C. MEYER, United States Deputy Consul in Chemnitz, Germany:

“Traveling agents who wish to do business in the Argentine Republic must apply for a special trade license or patent in every province they reach. The capital, Buenos Ayres, is said to be the only place where business may be done without such special trade license. It matters not whether the agent presents samples only and solicits orders on the strength of them, or whether he also carries salable goods with him. The special license must be applied for in any event. The fee for issuing the license varies with the nature of the trade, and ranges from 50 to 250 paper *pesos* (from \$37.50 to \$187.50, on the basis of 75 cents to a *peso*) per year. For the conduct of a permanent business in the Argentine Republic the taxes are still higher. The shortest time for which



a trade license is issued is one year. Personal application for same must be made. A violation of these regulations is punishable with a fine of 50 per cent of the tax to which the agent is subject, in addition to the payment of the full amount of the tax. Samples without commercial value are admitted free of duty. Samples possessing a market value can only be entered after the deposit of the regular duty on the goods. If their reexportation takes place within the stipulated time limit of from one to six months, the duty is refunded; otherwise the right to refundment expires. Dutiable goods sent through the mails as registered letters are generally confiscated if discovered."

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## BOLIVIA.

### CONSULAR LAWS.

The following translation of the new consular laws was furnished the International Bureau of American Republics by the Bolivian Legation:

"JOSE MANUEL PANDO, constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia, to the inhabitants thereof:

"Whereas the National Congress has approved the following law:

"The National Congress decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The Consular Officers of Bolivia, whatever their rank, are divided into two classes, Consuls by profession and Consuls by election. The first must necessarily be Bolivian citizens, and they must fulfill the requirements of the respective regulations; the second may be appointed from among foreigners.

"ART. 2. Consuls by profession shall receive a salary fixed by law, which shall be paid to them half yearly in advance.

"ART. 3. All fees and the duties received by the Consuls during the performance of their functions belong to the Government, and shall constitute a special account.

"ART. 4. Consuls by election, who shall perform their duties *ad honorem*, shall have as all income the following: Five per cent on the total collected on consular invoices, and 50 per cent on all other consular fees they collect.

"ART. 5. If the amount given in the foregoing article should not be sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of some of the consular offices, the Executive raise those amounts in the proportion it may deem necessary.

"ART. 6. The Consuls by profession shall have, besides traveling expenses, equivalent to three months' salary.

"ART. 7. The salary of the Consuls by profession and of Diplomatic Representatives shall be paid at the fixed rate of 20 pence per *boliviano*;

but if the rate of exchange in Bolivia should be higher than this, the payment shall be made at the rate of exchange in force.

“ART. 8. Return traveling expenses should be paid only, to the amount of three months' salary, to Consuls by profession who have performed their duties during two years, except in the case of illness or when they are obliged to give up the position.

“ART. 9. Consuls by profession before entering into the exercise of their duties shall provide security equivalent to one year's salary.

“ART. 10. National Consuls shall act as Notaries, and in such a capacity they may exercise all functions allowed by law to Notaries.

“ART. 11. Consuls may also register the births, marriages, and deaths of Bolivians, when so requested, thus acting as officers of the Civil Register.

“ART. 12. Consuls shall charge the following fees:

“1°. For legalization the manifest of the cargo of a ship, 2 cents for every ton over the net tonnage; the tonnage shall be calculated according to the laws of the different countries.

“2°. For registration of consular invoices, 2 *bolivianos*, when the amount of the invoice does not exceed 200 *bolivianos*. Invoices for higher values shall be paid at the rate of 1½ per cent, calculated in the money of the country where they are made.

“There shall be no charge on invoices relating to the importation of gold coin in Bolivia.

“3°. For visaing certificates of the merchandises in transit, 2 *bolivianos*.

“4°. For registration of births, marriages, or deaths, 1 *boliviano*.

“5°. For duplicate copies of the above-mentioned registrations, when requested, 2 *bolivianos*.

“6°. For any act in which the Consul performs the functions of a judicial character, 2 *bolivianos*.

“7°. For attending any business outside of his office, 4 *bolivianos* for the first three hours, and 1 *boliviano* for each following hour.

“8°. For attending the public sale of property or valuation of the same, 1 per cent.

“9°. For entering any document extended by the Consul in his capacity of Notary, 4 *bolivianos*. If said document should exceed two pages, 1 *boliviano* for each additional page.

“10°. For testifying to a will, 2 *bolivianos*.

“11°. For attending to the administration of property whose owner is absent or in a case where there has been no will, 2 per cent.

“12°. For a deposit of goods or money, 1 per cent shall be charged on the value of the goods or amount of money. If the deposit is of documents, the charge shall be 1 *boliviano*.

“13°. For issuing a passport, 3 *bolivianos*.

“14°. For visaing a passport, 2 *bolivianos*.

"15°. For the legalization of signatures to documents, 2 *bolivianos*.

"16°. For attending any consular business outside of the town of their residence, 6 *bolivianos* per day and traveling expenses.

"17°. For an authorized copy of any document, 1 *boliviano* per page.

"ART. 13. No charge shall be made to indigent Bolivians.

"ART. 14. For computing in foreign money the amount of the duties established by the foregoing tariff the *boliviano* shall be considered at the rate 24 pence.

"ART. 15. The Executive shall issue consular stamps for 1, 2 and 5 *bolivianos*.

"ART. 16. All the documents extended by the consuls shall have affixed consular stamps to the value of the fees to be collected, with the exception of consular invoices in the case of which it will be sufficient to annotate the amount of duties collected.

"ART. 17. This law shall come into force the 1st day of January, 1904.

"ART. 18. The Executive shall regulate this law'.

"Impart to the Executive power for constitutional purposes.

"Hall of Session of the Honorable National Congress, La Paz, December 27, 1903.

(Signed)

"ANIBAL CAPRILES.

"

"JOSÉ S. QUINTEROS.

"

"DEMETRIO F. DE CORDOVA, S. S.

"

"L. SERRUDO VARGAS, R. S.

"

"J. NICOLAS REYES, R. S.

"Therefore, I publish it, that it may be considered and kept as law of the Republic.

"Government Residence, La Paz, December 28, 1903.

(Signed)

"JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.

"

"J. M. SARACHO."

#### IMMIGRATION.

The Bolivian Legation furnished the International Bureau of American Republics with the following circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia which has been sent to the consuls of the Republic:

"I take pleasure in copying the note addressed to this department by Mr. MANUEL VICENTE BALLIVIAN, director of the National Bureau of Immigration, Statistics and geographical Propaganda, which reads as follows:

"NATIONAL BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, ETC.,

"La Paz, August 31, 1903.

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, City.

"MR. MINISTER: In accordance with the legal prescriptions which govern the department in my charge, I have the honor to address you

with the request that you call the attention of the Bolivian consuls abroad to a matter of the greatest importance to our country, namely: to encourage the tide of voluntary immigration, the only kind at present possible to accommodate in the regions of the northeast, east and southeast of Bolivia.

“Since the Government is unable to establish abroad bureaus of immigration, it is the duty of the consuls to display the greatest activity in this direction in the interests of the nation, setting forth the advantages that the liberal laws of the country offer immigrants, who will also find a most fertile soil, holding out bright promise for the future of the industrious settler.

“This bureau, in a number of different publications, has endeavored to show the numerous sources of natural wealth in the country, and to emphasize the fact that its newly beginning industries offer an immense field of action to capitalists who will take up and carry on any one of them.

“Owing to an energetic propaganda on our part, and the evident value of its sources of production, Bolivia has now commenced to engage the attention of capitalists both in the country and outside, and has entered, under most favorable auspices, the commercial and industrial world. As proof of this, we have innumerable petitions for mining concessions in new regions, and the rubber concessions, which are to-day attracting the attention of all the centers of production in the Republic.

“At present the industry of extracting rubber is hampered by the lack of hands to extract this valuable product, the demand for which has increased considerably during recent years. To surmount this difficulty, persons engaged in the industry have commenced to bring immigrants from outside the country.

“These first colonists will soon be increased by new contingents of workmen, who are encouraged to come to the country by companies and capitalists engaged in the work of exploiting rubber. While seeking to establish local enterprises to attract immigrants to our country, the government at present confines itself to encouraging, by all sorts of facilities, voluntary immigration, which, in other countries, has produced very good results.

“To render these endeavors successful, we should unite our efforts and firmly establish the laws and regulations at present in force regarding the acquisition, either through a free title or through purchase, of an extent of land, which is so much desired both by natives and foreigners.

“Many measures have been adopted respecting immigration, but it is necessary to present them in a clear and explicit manner to the immigrant, to enable him to make up his mind whether or not he shall establish himself in the land held out to him. With this object, we

have obtained from the Department of Colonization, a synthesis of the legal prescriptions which, in a general way, has been transmitted to us, and this we wish to place in the knowledge of all those who desire to come to Bolivia where, as we have already stated, the greater part of the industries are new, because of the scant population in a great territorial extent.

“This document is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION,  
La Paz, April 28, 1903.

*To the Director of the Bureau of National Immigration, etc.*

SIR: I had the pleasure of reading your note of the 25th instant, in which you transcribe a letter addressed to you from Corrientes (Argentine Republic) by Don Armando Coppin, a French colonist established in the Chaco, in which he requests information about immigration and the ordinary facilities granted by this Government to those who wish to establish themselves as colonists. In reply I wish to state that, although our laws are very deficient regarding colonization, you may give the following data to the person who at present requests it of you, and to all those who in the future may desire the same:

Allotments are made free, under special circumstances, such as previous possession for ten years, the conditions of the applicants, who sometimes are natives of the place or settlers who contribute and increase agricultural and other industries.

When the allotment is made by sale, it comes under the provisions of article 25 of the by-laws of March 10, 1890, which reads as follows:

“ART. 25. The allotment (or sale) of lands for cultivation, situated within a radius of 60 kilometers around towns, villages, or hamlets, shall comply with the following regulations:

“1. They shall be made in lots of 25 hectares (60 acres).

“2. Not more than three lots in any one zone shall be assigned to every head of a family, besides one lot for every male child over 14 years.

“3. The persons acquiring these lands bind themselves to cultivate at least a sixth part of every lot within the first four years, under the penalty of having the concession annulled.”

Lands that do not come under the head of the above article are governed by the provisions of article 26, which is as follows:

“ART. 26. Lands not comprised under the preceding article, may be assigned on application to enterprises having in view their cultivation and settlement, subject to the following regulations:

“1. Assignments by sale shall comprise an extent of from 1 to 10 square leagues; the limit being 10 concessions to any one person or private enterprise.

“2. When such allotments exceed the number of five, lots of an equal extension shall be marked off and these the State must not dispose of till after a period of four years.

“3. Any petitions exceeding 10 concessions or 100 square leagues shall be submitted to the decision of the legislature with a report from the Government.

“4. The person or enterprise acquiring these concessions is bound to cultivate a tenth part of each concession within the first four years, under penalty of the concession being annulled.”

The proceedings for the purchase of lands are given in articles 21 and 22 of the same resolution, which say:

“ART. 21. The sale of lands belonging to the State shall be held at auction, bids being made under closed cover on the basis of their just valuation; official advices to this effect shall be published one hundred and twenty days before the sale, and also a detailed account of the situation, extent, climate, and quality of the lands.

"ART. 22. The classification of the offers received shall be made according to the valuation of the lands; and any offer may be rejected if unfavorable to fiscal interests."

Besides this, it has been decreed in a circular of February 13, 1901, that all bids shall be presented under closed cover to the authorities in charge of the sale.

Payment may be made in accordance with article 28, which says:

"ART. 28. The value of the lands sold may be paid one-fifth part cash and the remainder annually in four equal installments; or, the whole in Government bonds, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article 6 of the said law."

Bids which better the conditions established in the foregoing article are subject to the following:

"ART. 29. At the meeting of bidders, all bids which better the conditions established in the foregoing article shall be considered with regard to the advantages they offer, and the interest on cash shall be computed at 6 per cent per annum."

Lastly, there are the regulations of articles 30 and 31, which are as follows:

"ART. 30. For every allotment a necessary condition shall be the establishment of five families in every square league within a period of four years, thus laying the foundation of a colony. At least 4 per cent of the lands shall be devoted to planting trees and other works of cultivation.

"ART. 31. Enterprises or individuals who obtain the establishment of families shall have for every family 5 per cent of the value of a square league deducted from annual dues."

I am unable at present to state which are the lands assigned to foreign immigration, as I have not at hand any map nor special record of such lands.

I am, sir, yours, etc.,

(Signed) JOSE CARRASCO.

"The foregoing regulations will show the consuls the advantages and facilities offered immigrants who wish to come to the country, either as workmen or simply as colonists.

"The conditions for the acquisition of lands could not be more advantageous; even the payments are made easy, and without a great outlay the lands may be paid for by installments, and full and permanent possession of them acquired.

"What most interests the Government and the country in general, the settling of the colonial regions of Bolivia; and for this object we ardently desire colonists accustomed to work, and who will advance agriculture and the rubber industry, which are the principal industries, and may at present be carried on with advantage over all others.

"Immigrants who possess no capital may reap great benefits if industrious and enterprising, and in a short time should be able to acquire lands for permanent settlement. To those who have families, or are in charge of a more or less large group of persons employed in cultivation and exploitation of the lands, still greater facilities and advantages are afforded, both for the acquisition and payment of lands.

"This is a rough sketch of the advantages and facilities afforded by the Government of Bolivia to foment colonization and the introduction of immigrants in the regions reserved for this purpose.

"I am, Mr. Minister, yours etc.,

(Signed)

"M. V. BALLIVIAN."

"Trusting that in view of the foregoing note you will display greatest activity in behalf of immigration to this Republic,

"I am, sir, yours, etc.,

"The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS."

## BRAZIL.

### LAW RELATIVE TO CONSULAR INVOICES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of November 28, 1903, publishes the text of the new law regulating consular invoices, recently passed by the Brazilian Congress. The new regulations will go into effect in all consulates (except in India and New Zealand, sixty days) fifty days after their publication in the "*Diario Oficial*."

The following is a translation of the new regulations, forwarded by United States Consul Furniss, at Bahia, under date of December 14, 1903:

#### "CHAPTER I.

"ARTICLE 1. Article 1 of the Law No. 651, of November 22, 1899, will be made to conform with Chapter IV, article 13 of the present law.

"ART. 2. Merchandise which is sent from foreign countries for Brazilian consumption, whether coming by sea or overland, with the exceptions stated in article 3, will have to be accompanied by a consular invoice.

"1. Silver and gold coin, bank notes, and stock quoted in the exchange will be considered by this act as merchandise.

"ART. 3. Consular invoices are not required in the following cases:

"(a) Parcel-post packages of whatever value proceeding from countries with which Brazil has a convention.

"(b) Parcels and samples the value of which at the place of export does not exceed £10 or its equivalent, including freight, commission, packing, etc. When parcels exceed the established limit they will be subject to withdrawal on the same basis as other merchandise.

"(c) Baggage of passengers as treated in article 5 to 7 of instructions contained in Decree 3529 of December 15, 1899, yet not accompanying its owners.

"(d) Merchandise proceeding from any port or place on the frontier where there are no Brazilian consular officers will observe article 6 of these regulations.

"ART. 4. Consular invoices will be presented in triplicate to consular officers, and after authentication the following will be the disposition of them:

“(a) Original will be delivered to shipper to be sent to buyer or consignee, to the end that it may be presented to the custom-house of the withdrawal of the merchandise at the port or point of destination of the merchandise.

“(b) The duplicate will be sent without delay to the Bureau of Statistics in Rio de Janeiro.

“(c) The triplicate will remain on file in the consulate.

“ART. 5. The original of consular invoice must be written by hand or machine with indelible ink, and must be stamped with consular revenue stamps before it is authenticated by consular officers. The other copies may be made by any process provided they are easily legible.

“ART. 6. In cases where there is no consular officer at port of embarkation, or shipment is from countries on the border of Brazil, the consignees or their agents will be required to present for withdrawal of the merchandise two copies of the commercial bill for the goods in the place of the consular invoice, one of which must bear stamps (consular) of the same value as required for consular invoices and will remain in the custom-house, and the other will be sent by the custom-house as soon as possible to the Bureau of Statistics.

“ART. 7. Merchandise imported direct for the use of the Government will be required to have consular invoices, but no fee will be exacted.

“1. These articles will apply to objects imported by foreign diplomatic agents accredited to the Government and to war ships of friendly nations anchored in Brazilian ports.

“ART. 8. Absence of consular invoice, as stated in the above article, may be excused by the Minister of Treasury in Rio de Janeiro or by Federal subtreasurers when a detailed declaration is made as to quantity, quality, value, and origin of merchandise.

## “CHAPTER II.

“ART. 9. The legalization of consular invoices may be made in any consulate or consular agency of Brazil, whether in the port of embarkation or shipment of merchandise.

## “CHAPTER III.

“ART. 10. The fees of invoices will continue to be those established by decree 741 of November 26, 1900 (i. e., Rs. 3\$000 gold or \$1.64 United States gold).

“ART. 11. In the absence of revenue stamps the fee will be collected and noted in writing on the proper document.

“ART. 12. Documents presented as proof of origin of merchandise will be legalized by consular officers free of expense.



## "CHAPTER IV.

"ART. 13. Consular invoices must comply with the following regulations:

"(a) The number of the invoice will be made solely by consular authorities, who will commence each year with No. 1.

"(b) The declaration must be signed by exporter, the owner or his agent who can guarantee correctness of same.

"(c) The name and nationality of the ship, and whether sailing vessel or steamer must be mentioned.

"(d) Port of embarkation is that from which the merchandise was finally embarked with destination of Brazil.

"(e) Port of destination is the final custom-house; at this the merchandise will be withdrawn: In case of option as to port that fact must be stated on the invoice.

"(f) Declared value must be total value, including freight and approximate expense.

"(g) Freight and expenses will be considered such charges as are incurred after the purchase of the merchandise.

"(h) Merchandise coming from a country having fluctuating currency, or whose money is not quoted in the Rio de Janeiro Exchange, requires a declaration showing the gold premium or sight exchange on London.

"The following money is quoted in Rio de Janeiro Exchange that of England, France, Germany, United States of America, Portugal, and Italy.

"(i) Marks and numbers must be written in the proper places and in order on consular invoices.

"(j) Quantity and kind of package must be specified in the proper place and order, i. e., number and kind of package, whether box, barrel, bundle, etc.

"(k) The shipper should make specification of merchandise, either in accord with the official nomenclature approved by circular No. 1, by the Minister of the Treasury, on January 10, 1890, or that of his own commercial use, designating at the same time the material of which each separate article is composed.

"(l) The weight in kilos. Gross weight of a package means total weight, net weight is the merchandise exclusive of such wrappings as are excluded in payment of duties, as cans, bags, boxes, paper boxes, etc., as described in the tariff.

"But when merchandise pays duty on actual net weight it is sufficient that the invoice mentions as gross weight of volume or volumes the net weight of the merchandise exclusive of all wrappings, whether internal or external.

"Likewise, when the merchandise pays duties on the gross weight

in wrappings, as designated in the tariff, the invoice will declare this weight in the proper column.

“For merchandise, as essential oils or essences, or volatile oils on which duty is paid, it is sufficient to declare the gross weight, i. e., merchandise in containers immediately surrounding same.

“(m) It is necessary to mention in the proper column of the invoice the value of each article placed thereon.

“(n) For raw material it is necessary to state country where produced, but for manufactured or otherwise improved products the country where manufactured or improved.

“(o) Quantity of merchandise refers to such articles as are subject to duty per count, as dozen, 1,000, cubic meter, etc.

“(p) When in the same invoice there are included articles of diverse origin, the exporter or shipper must state in the proper column the origin of each article separately.

“ART. 14. The invoice may be written in the language of the country of exportation, but in such instances the consignee upon withdrawal will present translation of same made by private or public translator.

“ART. 15. Exporters or shippers may have printed complete or partial interlinear translations of invoices in any European language, provided there is not made any alteration in the form or meaning of the model.

“ART. 16. Consular officers will furnish free to exporters or shippers forms of consular invoices in Portuguese.

#### “CHAPTER V.

“This chapter treats of the duties of consular officers relative to the enforcement of the law.

#### “CHAPTER VI.

“This chapter treats of the duties of the custom-house, etc., as to the enforcement of the law.

#### “CHAPTER VII.

“This chapter treats of the duties of the Bureau of Statistics relative to the enforcement of the law.

#### “CHAPTER VIII.

“ART. 27. The description of merchandise on invoices must be made in conformity with the official nomenclature, declaring the nature of material (art. 13, letter (k), of the present law), under penalty of fine stipulated in article 28, section 1, which will be applied to consignees as the only one responsible.

## "CHAPTER IX.

"ART. 28. Infractions of this law will be punished with the following fines, which will be imposed by the chiefs of the fiscal departments:

"1. Any difference between the contents of a volume or volumes as stated on consular invoice and that discovered in examination for withdrawal will subject the consignee to a fine of double duties.

"2. If the divergence results in a difference which causes lower duties, whether it be as a result of weight or from an inferior tax, the fine will be imposed in accord with article 490 of the Rules Governing Custom-Houses.

"3. Any misstatement as to quantity which results in the payment of duties superior to those offered by consignee if the value exceeds Rs. 100\$000 (to-day \$24 United States gold) are subject to a fine of double duties.

"4. Misstatements as to weight only will have fine in double when the excess of weight exceeds 10 per cent of declared weight as shown by invoice.

"5. Treats of fines for consuls, etc., not enforcing the law.

## "CHAPTER X.

"ARTS. 29 to 31, inclusive, are purely administrative and are not of interest.

"ART. 32. This law will be in effect in all the consulates fifty days after publication in the '*Diario Oficial*,' except that in India and New Zealand sixty days will be allowed, and in custom-houses it will take effect upon the receipt of the new invoices.

"ART. 33. All laws not in accord with this are hereby revoked."

**MINERAL RESOURCES OF BAHIA.**

The following is a résumé of a preliminary article published in a recent number of the "*Diario da Bahia*" on the mineral resources of the State of Bahia by Mr. A. GRAVATÁ. Mr. GRAVATÁ has been chosen by the State Government to prepare a paper on the aforesaid subject for free distribution at the Exposition at St. Louis.

The author points out that the State of Bahia furnishes the larger part of the 3,000 tons of monazitic gravels, which represent the world's annual consumption, the gravels from the deposits of Bahia being richer in monazite and thorium than those found in the United States.

The diamond mines of Bahia, although worked as yet only at the surface and by the most primitive methods, have already yielded the finest specimens, rivaling if not surpassing those of the Cape. The much-prized black diamond is found here. It is believed that in the near future, when developed by foreign capital, the diamond regions of Bahia will yield fabulous wealth.

Pure naphtha has recently been discovered at Ilhéos, while bituminous beds have long been known to exist in different parts of the State, those of the Bay of Maranhú being particularly notable. Naphtha and petroleum exude at various points along the coast for a distance of about 200 kilometers, although no borings of any depth have as yet been made.

There are extensive coal beds in the State. A coal identical to the English splint coal has been found along the Maranhú River and at Colonia.

The principal iron deposits are the Serra da Conceição mine, which is situated on the railway at a distance of about 20 kilometers from Cachoeira, or within a few hours' ride of the Port of Bahia, and the recently discovered deposit between Chique-Chique and Riacho da Casa Nova, near the San Francisco River.

The manganese deposits of Bahia are among the richest in the world. The principal deposits are those situated at Nazareth and Villa Nova. From a preliminary study of these deposits it is estimated that they contain 300,000 tons of ore. An analysis of the ore shows a content of from 58 to 70 per cent of manganese with slight traces of phosphorus.

Copper is found in great abundance. The copper mine on the Carahiba plantation, about 42 kilometers from Currálinho, is one of the oldest. Specimens of ore taken from the Borracha range of mountains contained both copper and silver; pure native copper having also been found. The rich and apparently inexhaustible beds of oxide of copper belonging to Dr. JOSÉ GONSALVES DA SILVA, which have recently been made the subject of an extensive report by an English mining engineer, extend many leagues into the interior, emerging finally in the neighborhood of the San Francisco River. Copper ores have been found in other parts of the State. A bed of sulphide of copper, containing 3 per cent of silver and lead, has been found in the municipal district of Maracás, 25 kilometers from Tambory station.

The principal gold mines of the State are situated in the municipal district of Chique-Chique.

The saltpeter beds of Bahia have been worked in a primitive way since the early colonial days. They abound along the banks of the rivers on the right bank of the San Francisco. The deposits on the Salitre River are situated at a distance of from 2 to 8 leagues from the railway, and it is pointed out that in view of their advantageous situation, the saltpeter from this deposit could be placed in Europe at a cost of a little more than 100 *milreis* (\$24) per ton, while the price paid for Chilean saltpeter is about 150 *milreis* (\$36) per ton.

Rock salt deposits are scattered throughout the *sertão*, the most important being in the vicinity of the San Francisco River.

Beds of graphite occur at different points of the municipal district of Areia and are now being worked. When the new railway extending from San Miguel to Areia is finished this district will be a formidable rival of Ceylon in the production of this valuable metal. An English firm located at Bahia has already entered into a contract with the owners of mica deposits for the extraction of this mineral.

Specimens of argentiferous galena have been found in the Tiririca range.

Marbles and other calcareous deposits are scattered throughout various parts of the State.

Among the precious stones found in Bahia may be mentioned the topaz, amethyst, and emerald.

#### IMPORTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

During the month of November, 1903, the imports at the port of Rio de Janeiro were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Monthly price.
Alfalfa .....	bales.. 60,076	2 to 3 cents per kilo.
Rice .....	bags.. 72,772	\$3.56 to \$3.68 per bag.
Codfish .....	tubs .. 4,289	\$10.56 to \$10.80 per tub, Gaspar; \$9.60 to \$9.84 per tub, Halifax.
	cases.. 7,436	\$11.04 to \$11.28 per case, Norway.
American lard .....	barrels.. ..	\$11.52 to \$11.76 per barrel.
	cases.. ..	17 to 18 cents for all brands.
Jerked beef .....	bales.. 18,968	11 to 20 cents per kilo.
India tea .....	cases.. 299	\$1.56 to \$2.76 green Hyson; \$1.44 to \$2.28 black.
Flour .....	barrels.. 13,999	\$6.24 to \$6.72, American; \$5.52 to \$6.12, River Plate; \$5.76 to \$6.12, Brazilian.
Butter .....	cases.. 2,033	55 to 61 cents per kilo, French; 18 to 50 cents per kilo, Danish; 48 to 52 cents per kilo, Italian; 51 to 52 cents for other brands.
Corn .....	bags.. None.	\$1.44 to \$1.80 per bag of 60 kilos.
Salt, national .....	kilos.. 1,147,000	52 to 55 cents per 40 liters.
Pork .....	None.	Nominal prices.
Wine .....	fulpes.. 3,144	\$86.40 to \$120, Portuguese.
	cases.. 15,084	\$72 to \$88.80 Spanish.

#### IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF SANTOS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1903.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Live animals .....	<i>Marcia.</i> 8,590	Stones and minerals .....	<i>Mitris.</i> 105,149
Hair .....	21,558	Porcelain and glass .....	73,987
Skins and hides .....	72,516	Gold, silver, and platinum .....	644
Beef, fish, and other animal products .....	135,876	Copper and its alloys .....	60,187
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, etc. ....	12,876	Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys .....	10,805
Fruits .....	123,904	Iron and steel .....	428,761
Cereals and vegetables .....	2,080,166	Metalloids and other metals .....	5,291
Plants, seeds, roots, barks, spices, etc. ....	345,783	Ammunition and war supplies .....	22,162
Vegetable juices, alcoholic beverages, etc. ....	591,129	Cutlery .....	7,855
Perfumery, dyestuffs, etc. ....	309,257	Jewelry .....	9,503
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .....	122,101	Vehicles .....	4,470
Lumber .....	56,265	Mathematical, chemical, and optical instruments .....	66,059
Cane, bamboo, etc. ....	2,788	Surgical instruments .....	19,014
Straw, pita, piassava, and other fibers .....	38,308	Musical instruments .....	8,235
Cotton .....	652,899	Machinery and tools .....	467,147
Wool .....	253,924	Miscellaneous articles .....	82,459
Linen .....	270,448	Preliminary .....	35,146
Silk .....	51,894		
Paper and paper articles .....	111,194	Total .....	6,571,343

## COFFEE MARKET IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

According to the "Boletim da Associação Commercial" of Santos, the coffee movement for the month of November, 1903, as compared with the same month in 1902, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
Entries.....bags.....	360,461	376,136	611,684	807,660
Shipments.....do.....	407,969	311,969	548,531	794,529
Sales.....do.....	238,000	184,000	343,000	536,000
Daily average entries.....do.....	12,015	12,573	20,389	26,922
Daily average shipments.....do.....	15,120	10,398	18,284	26,484
Entries from July 1.....do.....	2,440,476	2,168,754	4,771,090	5,013,329
Shipments from July 1.....do.....	2,302,318	2,220,508	4,030,369	4,207,430
Stock on hand November 30.....do.....	701,440	702,044	1,398,712	1,545,158

## Exports of coffee from Santos in November, 1903.

	Bags.		Bags.
New York.....	215,364	Smyrna.....	375
Hamburg.....	112,516	Seville.....	359
Havre, option.....	69,833	Valencia.....	300
Rotterdam.....	39,594	Venice.....	280
Trieste, option.....	30,475	Tunis.....	50
New Orleans.....	18,021	Naples.....	43
London, option.....	16,148	Cadiz.....	15
Antwerp.....	15,267	Catania.....	8
Marseille, option.....	7,536		
Geneva.....	6,788	Total.....	545,577
Barcelona.....	4,047	Coastwise:	
Buenos Ayres.....	2,920	Rio de Janeiro.....	2,948
Bremen.....	2,898	Porto Alegre.....	4
Malaga.....	1,115	Bahia.....	2
Bordeaux.....	634	Total.....	548,531
Copenhagen.....	500		

## ESTIMATE OF THE COFFEE CROP FOR 1904-5.

Judging from reports received from the centers of production the outlook for the Brazilian coffee crop of 1904-5 is very discouraging. The drought which has prevailed throughout the coffee zone since February last, particularly in the States of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, has interfered greatly with the blossoming of the trees, and the recent heavy rains have caused the fall of large quantities of partly matured coffee berries. It is thought by some that the coffee yield of the State of Rio de Janeiro will not be half so large as the average crop. The committee appointed by the Coffee Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro to make an estimate of the coffee crop for 1904-5 gives it as its opinion that it will not exceed 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 bags, including the coffee from São Paulo. The 1903-4 crop, which is

now being exported, and which was estimated at 5,000,000 bags, will probably not reach more than 4,000,000 or 4,500,000 bags.

Reports received from the Central American Republics and Venezuela indicate a great reduction in the coffee crop of those countries. Up to the present time not a single encouraging report from any of the centers of production has been received, and everything leads to the belief that the world's coffee crop for 1904-5 will be very much less than that of 1903-4.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

During November, 1903, the revenues collected by the custom-house at Rio de Janeiro were as follows:

	Gold.	Paper.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
On importations .....	1,013,307	1,650,552
Light-house dues .....	7,400	
Dock dues .....	3,980	30
Additional .....		10,624
Interior .....		31,673
On articles for consumption .....		229,666
Extraordinary .....		2,105
Revenue for special application .....		6,143
5 per cent gold on import duties for consumption .....	259,920	
1 1/2 per cent gold on value of imports .....	211,869	
Total .....	1,520,631	4,331,093

<sup>a</sup>The milreis is equivalent to 21 cents in United States money.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN OCTOBER, 1903.

The receipts at the various custom-houses of the Republic of Brazil during the month of October, 1903, were as follows, the values being given in *milreis*:

Custom-houses.	October, 1903.	Custom-houses.	October, 1903.
Manáos .....	867,034	Macaé .....	9,373
Belém .....	1,766,866	Federal Capital .....	6,229,327
Maranhão .....	449,301	Santos .....	2,223,973
Parnahyba .....	68,895	Paraguá .....	115,327
Fortaleza .....	396,661	Florianópolis .....	242,738
Natal .....	48,575	Rio Grande .....	972,673
Parahyba .....	117,306	Porto Alegre .....	557,078
Recife .....	1,472,180	Uruguayana .....	49,087
Maceió .....	281,399	Santa Anna do Livramento .....	32,283
Penedo .....	11,904	Corumbá .....	66,535
Aracaju .....	53,974		
Bahia .....	1,361,464	Total .....	17,402,677
Victoria .....	18,121		

The total revenues for the month of October, 1902, amounted to 17,591,689 *milreis*.

The total custom-house receipts from January to October, 1903, were 164,403,843 *milreis*, compared with 159,135,116 *milreis* for the same period in 1902.

**EXPORTS OF CACAO FROM THE PORTS OF PARÁ, MANÁOS, AND  
ITACOATIÁRA IN 1903.**

The exports of cacao from the ports of Pará, Manáos, and Itacoatiára during 1903 to the United States and Europe, were as follows:

Ports.	United States.	Europe.	Total.
Pará.....	670,589	3,609,253	4,279,842
Manáos.....	110,620	302,771	413,391
Itacoatiára.....		341,662	341,662
Total.....	781,209	4,313,689	5,121,898

The following table shows the exports, in tons, of cacao from 1884 to 1903, inclusive:

	Tons.		Tons.
1884.....	5,241	1894.....	3,591
1885.....	3,770	1895.....	5,225
1886.....	1,578	1896.....	3,328
1887.....	4,225	1897.....	3,765
1888.....	7,512	1898.....	2,663
1889.....	4,487	1899.....	5,653
1890.....	3,385	1900.....	3,085
1891.....	6,555	1901.....	2,867
1892.....	4,402	1902.....	4,441
1893.....	4,984	1903.....	5,125

**EXPORTS OF RUBBER FROM THE PORTS OF PARÁ AND MANÁOS  
IN 1903.**

During the year 1903 there was exported from the ports of Pará and Manáos the following quantity and quality of rubber:

Quality.	To United States.		To Europe.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>PARÁ.</b>				
Fine.....	<i>Kilos.</i> 2,147,181	<i>Milreis.</i> 12,388,316	<i>Kilos.</i> 3,883,194	<i>Milreis.</i> 22,223,519
Medium.....	410,120	2,019,020	384,407	1,887,512
Sernamby.....	3,754,838	12,306,028	1,467,010	4,811,891
Caoutchouc.....	56,108	282,442	462,775	2,329,609
Total.....	6,368,247	26,895,808	6,196,416	31,252,531
<b>MANÁOS.</b>				
Fine.....	5,105,078		5,113,050	
Medium.....	1,236,491		768,058	
Sernamby.....	1,252,991		1,127,230	
Caoutchouc.....	1,101,038		2,572,350	
Total.....	8,695,601		9,581,288	



## FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1903.

The exports and imports of Brazil by months for the first half of 1903 were as follows:

Months.	Exports.	Imports.
January.....	£3,179,222	£1,944,911
February.....	3,535,282	1,911,115
March.....	3,100,546	1,880,341
April.....	2,543,432	2,133,796
May.....	2,460,697	2,076,281
June.....	2,363,404	1,397,964
Total.....	17,122,593	11,884,398

## EXPORTS OF HERVA-MATTE, 1902.

According to figures published in the "*Diário da Bahia*," the exports of herva-matte from the State of Paraná during the years 1898-1902 were as follows:

	Kilos.
1898.....	22,921,144
1899.....	21,912,899
1900.....	24,900,021
1901.....	25,137,346
1902.....	25,623,492

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

The following information, relative to commercial agents in Brazil, is taken from a special consular report issued recently by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

"In Brazil commercial agents are exempt from all Government taxes if they can prove themselves to be representatives of a firm which is domiciled in the country and which pays a regular tax. They may, however, be subjected to a municipal tax, which amounts to 100 *milreis* (\$54.60) in Rio de Janeiro, by any of the provincial States in which they travel. In Pernambuco this tax is 200 *milreis* (\$109.20); in Ceara, 270 *milreis* (\$147.42); in Bahia, 1,000 *milreis* (\$546); in Pará, 1,000 *milreis* (\$546); in Amazonas, 300 *milreis* (\$63.80); in Maranhao, 200 *milreis* (\$109.20); in Rio Grande and Polotas, 500 *milreis* (\$273); in Porto Alegre, 1,000 *milreis* (\$546). In Bahia this tax must be paid as soon as the boundary is crossed. Samples are dutiable, and it seems that no refundment is made, even in case of their reexportation. While samples without a market value, or with but a slight value, are, according to the regulations, free of duty, this provision is reported to be of little importance in practice."

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Budget law of the State of Bahia for the fiscal year 1904 estimates the receipts at 11,837,868 *milreis* and fixes the expenditures at 11,776,333 *milreis*.

The total nut crop of Brazil for 1900 was 2,514 tons, of which the United States took 44 per cent; for 1901, 2,808 tons, of which the United States took 50 per cent; for 1902, 7,200 tons, of which the United States took 55 per cent. The estimated crop for 1903 is above 8,000 tons, of which the United States will take about 66 per cent.

A Coffee Commercial Association was recently organized at São Paulo, having for its object to start a propaganda to increase the valuation and consumption of coffee.

The new section of the Oeste de Minas railway, 18 kilometers long, which extends to a point above Paula Freitas, was opened up to traffic the 14th of December, 1903.

The Brazilian Congress has authorized the construction of a railway to extend from Timbó, State of Bahia, to Propriá, State of Sergipe. Bids for the construction of the road will shortly be called for. The Government proposes to issue bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, paper, or 4 per cent interest, gold, for the payment of the road.

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## CHILE.

### PARCELS POST CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CHILE.

The Governments of Great Britain and Ireland and of Chile agree to effect a regular exchange of postal parcels between the United Kingdom and Chile on the basis of the Parcels Post Convention of Washington of the 15th of June, 1897.

The following regulations shall be generally applicable not only to parcels exchanged direct between the United Kingdom and Chile, but also to parcels sent in transit to and from one of the two countries through the other.

#### I.

1. Parcels may be forwarded by Parcels Post from the United Kingdom to Chile up to the weight of 11 pounds, English, and from Chile to the United Kingdom up to the weight of 5 kilograms.

2. The parcels thus exchanged may be insured up to the sum of 1,250 *francs*.

#### II.

1. The two post-offices guarantee the right of transit for parcels over their territory to or from any country with which they respectively have parcels post communication, and they undertake responsibility for transit parcels within the limits determined by Article X below.

2. In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary between the administrations concerned, the conveyance of parcels thus exchanged between countries not contiguous will be effected "*à découvert*."

## III.

The prepayment of the postage on parcels shall be compulsory, except in the case of redirected parcels.

## IV.

1. On each parcel sent from the United Kingdom to Chile, or vice versa, the post-office of the country of origin shall pay to the post-office of the country of destination the sum of 1 *franc* for inland service. This sum shall be increased by 3 *francs* when the office of destination provides for the sea service.

2. The amount of postage to be prepaid on parcels exchange between the United Kingdom and Chile shall be fixed in each case by the office of origin according to its own regulations.

## V.

1. The insurance fee shall be at the rate of 25 *centimes* for each 300 *francs* or fraction thereof, and shall be divided in the following manner:

	<i>Centimes.</i>
Office of origin .....	10
Office of destination .....	5
Sea service.....	10

2. The office of origin is also entitled to collect from the sender of each insured parcel, and to retain a registration fee not exceeding 25 *centimes*.

## VI.

In the case of parcels originating in or forwarded by one of the two contracting countries and sent in transit through the other, the post-office of the intermediate country shall be credited by the other post-office with the sums due to the former for the conveyance and insurance of such parcels, in accordance with tables to be mutually communicated.

## VII.

The parcels to which the present agreement applies can not be subjected to any postal charge other than those contemplated by the different articles of this agreement.

## VIII.

For the redirection of parcels from one country to the other, as well as for the return of undelivered parcels, a supplementary charge on the basis of the rates fixed in accordance with Articles IV and V shall be collected from the addressees or the senders, as the case may be.

## IX.

1. It is forbidden to send by post—

(a) Parcels containing letters or communications of the nature of a letter, live animals, except bees in properly constructed boxes, or articles the admission of which is not authorized by the customs or other laws or regulations of either country (a parcel may, however, contain an open invoice in its simplest form).

(b) Parcels containing explosive or inflammable articles, and, in general, articles the conveyance of which is dangerous.

2. It is equally forbidden to send coin, anything made of gold or silver, or other precious articles from one country to the other in insured parcels.

3. If a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions shall be handed over by one administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in the manner and with the formalities prescribed by its law or inland regulations.

4. The two administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles, but they will not thereby undertake any responsibility whatever toward either the police, the customs authorities, or the tenderers of parcels.

## X.

1. In all cases of loss, abstraction, or damage, except such as are beyond control, the sender, or, in default or at the request of the sender, the addressee shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding with the actual amount of the loss, abstraction, or damage, unless the damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the nature of the article, and provided always that the indemnity does not exceed, in the case of an insured parcel, 25 *francs*, and in the case of an uninsured parcel the sum for which it has been insured. The sender of a parcel which has been lost, or of which the contents have been completely destroyed in the post, shall also be entitled to the return of the postage. In any case the insurance fee is retained by the Postal Administrations.

2. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the Administration to which the dispatching office is subordinate. To that Administration is reserved a remedy against the Administration respon-

sible—that is to say, against the Administration on the territory or in the service of which the loss or the damage took place.

3. Until the contrary is shown the responsibility shall rest with the Administration which, having received the parcel without making any observation, can not prove its delivery to the addressee, or, in the case of a transit parcel, its regular transfer to the following Administration.

4. The payment of the indemnity to the sender or addressee ought to take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within a year of the date of the application. The Administration responsible will be bound to make good, without delay, the amount of the indemnity paid.

5. It is understood that no application for an indemnity will be entertained unless made within a year of the posting of the parcel; after this term the applicant will have no right to any indemnity.

6. If the loss, abstraction, or damage shall have occurred in course of conveyance between the exchanging offices of the two countries, and it shall not be possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which the loss, abstraction, or damage took place, each administration shall pay half of the indemnity.

7. The administrations will cease to be responsible for parcels of which the owners have accepted delivery.

#### XI.

1. No parcel may be insured for an amount above the real value of its contents.

2. In case the sender of an insured parcel, with intent to defraud, shall declare the contents to be above their real value he shall lose all claim to compensation, and the enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings admitted by the law of the country of origin.

#### XII.

Each administration shall provide the receptacles necessary for the dispatch of its parcels. The receptacles should be returned empty to the dispatching office by the next mail.

#### XIII.

1. The internal legislation of both the United Kingdom and Chile shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for by the stipulations contained in the present agreement.

2. The administrations shall communicate to each other from time to time the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels by parcels post.

#### XIV.

The two postal administrations shall indicate the offices or localities which they admit to the international exchange of parcels; they shall

regulate the mode of transmission of these parcels, and fix all other measures of detail and order necessary for insuring the performance of the present agreement.

## XV.

This agreement shall supersede the convention dated the 2d of June, 1896. It shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1903, and shall be terminable on a notice of one year by either party.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have signed the present convention and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at Santiago the 21st of October, 1902.

[L. S.]

GERARD LOWTHER.

[L. S.]

HORACIO PINTO AGÜERO.

### DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE CONVENTION CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF PARCELS BY PARCELS POST BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHILE.

#### I.

1. The exchange of parcels in closed mails between the two countries shall be carried on by the direct sea route.

2. The offices of exchange for parcel mails shall be, in the United Kingdom, the post-office of Liverpool, and in Chile, the post-offices of Santiago, Talcahuano, and Punta Arenas.

#### II.

1. The two postal administrations shall acquaint each other which of the regular sea services maintained by them may be employed for the conveyance of parcels.

2. The two administrations, after a preliminary understanding has been arrived at with the countries concerned, shall communicate to each other—

(a) A list of the countries with regard to which they may respectively serve as medium for the conveyance of parcels.

(b) The routes available for the transmission of the said parcels, from the point of entry on their territories or into their services.

(c) The total amount of the charges to be paid to them under this head, for each destination, by the office which consigns the parcels to them.

3. By means of this information the administrations will determine the routes to be employed for the transmission of their parcels and the postage to be collected from the senders.

## III.

1. Parcels posted in the United Kingdom for Chile must not exceed 2 feet, English, in length, nor 4 feet, English, in length and girth combined; and parcels posted in Chile for the United Kingdom must not exceed 60 centimeters in length nor 25 cubic decimeters in volume.

2. Parcels measuring not more than 1 meter (3 feet 3 inches) in length shall, however, be admitted to the service, provided that their breadth and depth do not measure more than 20 centimeters (8 inches).

## IV.

1. No parcel must be accepted for conveyance by parcels post unless it bears the exact direction of the addressee. The address of parcels containing coin, articles of gold or silver, jewelry, or other precious objects must be written on the actual covering of the parcel.

2. Every parcel must be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents. The packing must be such as to make it impossible to tamper with the contents without leaving an obvious trace of violation.

3. Every parcel must be sealed by means of sealing wax, lead or otherwise, with some special impress or mark of the sender.

4. Every insured parcel must bear on the cover, and also on the dispatch note, a statement of the sum for which it is insured, without erasure or addition, even if certified. When this statement is expressed in English or Chilean money, the sender, or the post-office of the country of origin, must indicate by new figures placed beside or below the others, the equivalent of the amount in *francs* and *centimes*.

## V.

1. Each parcel must be accompanied by a dispatch note and by customs declarations in conformity with or analogous to specimens (A) and (B) hereto appended. The administrations shall inform each other of the number of customs declarations to be furnished for each country of destination.

2. One dispatch note and, if the customs laws permit, one customs declaration may be used for two or three (but not more) parcels sent from the same sender to the same addressee. One dispatch note must not, however, be used with both insured and uninsured parcels.

3. The amount of postage paid, when not indicated by postage stamps affixed to the dispatch note, should be notified upon the dispatch note.

4. The exact weight of an insured parcel in kilograms and grams must be entered by the office of origin both on the cover of the parcel and on the dispatch note in the place provided for the purpose.

5. The administrations decline all responsibility for the correctness of the customs declarations.

#### VI.

1. Each parcel, as well as the dispatch note relating to it, must bear a label in conformity with or analogous to specimen (C) hereto annexed, indicating the registered number and the name of the office of origin.

2. The dispatch note shall, moreover, be impressed by the office of origin, on the address side, with a stamp indicating the place and date of posting.

3. Each insured parcel must bear a red label with the word "Insured" or "*Valeur déclarée*" upon it."

4. The labels or parcels containing coin, articles of gold or silver, jewelry, or other precious objects, must be so placed that they can not serve to conceal injuries to the cover. They must not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

#### VII.

The parcels shall be entered by the dispatching office of exchange on a parcel bill, in conformity with specimen (D) appended to the present regulations, with all the details required by this form. The dispatch notes and the customs declarations must be securely attached to the parcel bill.

#### VIII.

1. On arrival of the parcel bill the receiving office shall at once compare the postal packages and other documents mentioned therein, and if there is any reason for so doing, shall render an account in a verification bulletin in accordance with specimen (E) hereto attached, of the missing parcels and any other irregularities that may be noted.

2. Any differences that may be observed in the credits forming the accounts shall be shown in verification bulletins. After the acceptance of the verification waybills there shall be attached thereto the parcel bills. The corrections not supported by pieces or parcels in verification shall not be taken into account in the revision.

#### IX.

1. The postal packages that are to be reissued because of misdirection shall be forwarded to their destination by the most direct route at the command of the reissuing post-office. When this reissue amounts to a return of the postal packages to the remitting office, the credits recorded in the parcel bill of this post-office shall be void, and the exchange office of reissue shall send these objects to the office to which



they belong, simply recording them in the postal waybill and showing the error by means of a verification bulletin.

2. In the contrary case, if the amount of the credit to the reissuing post-office is insufficient to cover the expenses of the reissue incurred by it, the difference shall be credited, and added to the amount inscribed in its favor in the parcel bill of the remitting exchange office. The reason for correction shall be communicated to said office by means of a verification bulletin.

3. The postal parcels that are redirected because of a change in the residence of the consignees to countries to which Chile or the United Kingdom should have established this service, shall be collected for at the post-office of destination, when the packages are delivered, in postage stamps equal to the quota corresponding to the last-named post-office, or if necessary from the intermediate post-offices through which it passes.

4. The post-office which redirects the parcel shall credit its account and charge the same in the parcel bill to the intermediate post-office or to the post-office to which it is destined.

5. In case the postage due on a package to be reissued via the last-named route should be paid at the time of reissue, the parcel shall be considered as being sent directly from the reissuing post-office to its destination and shall be delivered to the consignee without charge.

6. The shippers of parcels that can not be delivered shall be communicated with us to the disposal of the same.

7. If, after the remitting office has been communicated with regarding the parcels referred to in the preceding clause, the necessary data should not be furnished within six months from date of said communication, the package shall be returned to the office in which it originated.

8. Articles liable to deterioration or decay and these only may, however, be sold immediately without previous notice or legal formality for the benefit of the right party. An account of the sale shall be drawn up.

The sum realized by the sale shall be used in the first place to defray the charges upon the parcel. Any balance which there may be shall be remitted to the office of origin to be paid to the sender.

If for any reason a sale is impossible the spoil or worthless articles are destroyed or taken possession of by the customs.

9. Parcels which have to be returned to the country of origin shall be entered on the parcel bill with the addition of the word "*Rebut*" (undeliverable) in the column for observations. They shall be dealt with and charged as redirected parcels are.

10. Any parcel the addressee of which has left for a country not participating in the parcels post between the United Kingdom and Chile shall be dealt with as undeliverable, unless the office of the destination be in a position to forward it to the addressee.

11. The customs duties on parcels which have to be sent back to the country of origin or redirected to a third country shall be canceled both in the United Kingdom and in Chile.

## X.

1. Each administration shall cause each of its exchanging offices to prepare quarterly for all the mail received from the exchanging offices of the other administration a statement, in conformity with specimen (F) appended to the present regulations, of the sums entered in each parcel bill, whether to its credit or to its debit.

2. The statements (F) shall be afterwards recapitulated by the same Administration in an account conforming to specimen (G), also appended to the present regulations.

3. This account, accompanied by the statements (F), the parcels bills and, if any, the verification notes relating thereto, shall be submitted to the examination of the other Administration in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which it relates.

4. The quarterly accounts, after having been verified and accepted on both sides, shall be included in a general annual account by the Administration to which the balance is due.

5. The payment resulting from the balance of these accounts between the two Administrations shall be made by the indebted office in *francs*, in specie, or by means of bills drawn on the capital or one of the commercial towns of the country to which the balance is due, the expense attendant on the payment being at the charge of the indebted office.

6. The drawing up, transmission, and payment of the accounts must be effected as early as possible—at the latest before the expiration of the following year. After the expiration of this term, the sums due from one Administration to the other shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be calculated from the date of expiration of the said term.

## XI.

The present detailed regulations shall come into force on the day of the execution of the Convention, and shall have the same duration as the Convention. The Administrations interested have, however, the power by common consent to modify the details from time to time.

Done in duplicate at Santiago the 21st of October, 1902.

[L. S.]

GERARD LOWTHER.

[L. S.]

HORACIO PINTO AGUERO.

The Convention relative to the dispatch of parcels between the post-offices of Great Britain and of Chile, signed the 21st of October, 1902, not having come into force on the 1st of January, 1903, the date mentioned in the fifteenth Article of the Convention, for reasons beyond

the control of the High Contracting Parties, the undersigned, duly authorized, have agreed that the said Convention shall come into force seven days after its promulgation as a law of the Republic of Chile.

In testimony whereof the undersigned have set their hands and seals to the present Protocol in duplicate, in English and Spanish, at Santiago, this 27th day of January, 1903.

[L. S.]

GERARD LOWTHER.

[L. S.]

HORACIO PINTO AGÜERO.

#### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

United States Consul R. E. MANSFIELD, at Valparaiso, forwarded the following report to the Department of State of the United States under date of October 1, 1903, and published in the Consular Reports, No. 1849:

"The value of the imports into Chile from the United States greatly exceeds Chilean exports to the United States. In the eight years from 1895 to 1902, inclusive, Chile imported from the United States merchandise to the value of \$34,287,648, while Chilean exports to the United States during the same period amounted to \$22,820,832, a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$11,466,816 in the eight years, or an annual balance of \$1,433,352.

"Machinery of various kinds, including agricultural implements, forms an important item in the import trade of Chile, a large part of which comes from the United States. The total value of farm machinery and agricultural implements imported into Chile in 1902 was \$635,845, of which the imports from the United States amounted to \$329,361. All the machinery imported during the year amounted to \$2,324,446, of which \$1,062,490 represented the imports from the United States. Of the oil imports petroleum represented \$876,427, and of this amount the imports from the United States were valued at \$826,161.

"Until recent years lumber formed an important item in the import trade of Chile, the supply coming chiefly from the United States. The importation of lumber is, however, decreasing because of the development of large lumber interests in the Republic. In the Provinces of Arauco, Cautin, Valdivia, and Llanquihua, in the southern part of Chile, are vast forests of fine lumber-producing timber, which is attracting the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. A number of sawmills are now in operation in that section cutting lumber for the local market, which was formerly supplied largely with pine from Oregon.

"There is considerable import trade in Chile in United States builders' hardware, the most important item of which is nails. The total value of nails imported amounted to \$170,759 (cut, \$126,505; wire, \$44,254),

of which the United States supplied \$74,470 worth of cut nails and \$9,813 of wire nails. The importation of nails from the United States is increasing, the imports for the first nine months of the year 1903 showing an increase over any similar period in the past. The records show that from January 1 to September 30, 1903, 8,874 kegs of nails were received from the United States."

#### REGULATIONS CONCERNING COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

In Chile, according to a special consular report recently issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, commercial agents are free in the transaction of their business. They are exempt from all taxation and need produce no trade license. Samples of goods on which the duty is less than 2 *pesos* (73 cents) are admitted free of duty. All other goods and samples are subject to the regular duty.

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## COLOMBIA.

### NEW MONETARY LAW.

United States Minister BEAUPRÉ, at Bogotá, forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under date of October 30, 1902, the following report, giving the text of a new monetary law of the Republic of Colombia, published in the Consular Report No. 1860. The Spanish text of this law is to be found on page 28 of the MONTHLY BULLETIN for January, 1904.

"The Congress of Colombia decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The gold dollar of 1 gram 672 milligrams of weight (1.672) and 900 milésimos fine (0.900) shall be established as the monetary unit of the nation. Obligations contracted by the Government before the coming into force of this law, for the payment of gold of other denominations than that established by the present article, shall be payable in the money contracted for.

"ART. 2. National gold coinage, minted in accordance with chapter 9 of book 1 of the fiscal code, and the genuine gold coinage of foreign countries, not under 0.900 fine, may circulate at their commercial value in all public and private transactions; and silver national coinage 0.835 and 0.900 fine, and foreign silver coinage 0.900 fine, may circulate under the same conditions.

"ART. 3. From the date of the passing of this law the increase in the emission of paper money is absolutely prohibited, both by the National Government and by the departmental governments.

"ART. 4. The paper money legally entitled by the national and by the departmental governments preserves its character of bills of forced

currency and its liberatory power in those places where it circulates at the present time, subject to the following rules:

“1. In public and private transactions it is permissible to stipulate either in the gold monetary unit or in paper money.

“2. When, according to the above paragraph, a contract is made which stipulates payment in gold, that contract is complied with by the payment of an equivalent sum in paper money at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of payment.

“3. In the provinces of Cucuta, San Juan, and Atrato the silver coinage shall retain its character as a circulating medium in relation to the gold standard, the relation of the two to be fixed according to the market price of silver, and the latter coinage may be stipulated for in contracts.

“4. Obligations which have been or may be contracted with foreign houses must be complied with in accordance with the provisions of article 203 of the code of commerce.

“5. All obligations contracted for in legal tender (*moneda corriente*), in which no special class of money is stated, will be understood as having been contracted for and will be payable in bills of the forced currency.

“ART. 5. A council shall be created, called the Council of National Amortization, composed of five members, to be appointed in the following manner: Two by the Senate, two by the Chamber of Representatives, and one by the Executive Power. They shall be chosen from the most distinguished of those connected with commerce and industries and known for their rectitude and competency. For each member of the Council two supplementary members shall be appointed in the same manner. The Council shall dictate its own rules on the following bases:

“1. The gold, which the Council shall collect, shall be sold in lots amounting to 1,000 *pesos* for paper money at public auction.

“2. The paper money, which the Council shall collect by the sale of gold or by contributions, shall be publicly burned by the commission.

“3. The Council has judicial and independent authority in the management of the funds confided to it.

“4. The Council has the power to determine the number and category of its subordinate employees and to fix the corresponding remuneration. The Council will make the appropriation necessary for the carrying on of its work from the funds at its disposal.

“5. The Council of National Amortization shall fix the daily rate of exchange in Bogotá, which shall be the ruling rate in the levying of taxes and in the liquidations made by the treasury. It shall also provide for the fixing of the same in the Departments for similar purposes. As a basis for the fixing of exchange the Council shall be guided by the transactions effected in the open market.

"ART. 6. The rate of exchange as fixed by the preceding article shall be regarded as the ruling rate for judicial purposes.

"ART. 7. When the Council of National Amortization shall not have fixed a new rate of exchange, the rate last fixed shall be the ruling one.

"ART. 8. The Council of National Amortization shall nominate, on its own responsibility, in the capitals of the Departments and in other places where it may be, cosectional councils of amortization for the changing of deteriorated bills for new ones, of one kind of paper for another, and buying, in public auction, paper for the purpose of redeeming the same in exchange for drafts on the National Council of Amortization, and for burning paper.

"ART. 9. For the present the following sources of income are to be destined for the redemption of the paper money, and they shall be manipulated by the National Council of Amortization:

"1. The entire rents from the emerald mines of Muzo and Cosquez.

"2. Those from the mines of Santa Ana and La Manta.

"3. Those from the mines of Supia and Marmato.

"4. Those from the pearl fisheries of the entire coast of the Republic.

"5. The proceeds from the exploitation of the national woods.

"6. The proceeds from harbor and light-house dues, tonnage, etc.

"7. The proceeds from the export duty on the nut known as vegetable ivory. The duty may be fixed by the Government at the same amount as that levied by the Republic of Ecuador on the export of the above-mentioned article. Also the whole proceeds from the export duties which may be established in the law on customs tariff.

"In the management of these rents the Council will proceed in accordance with the general provisions of the Fiscal Code, but may rent for a period amounting to ten years the mines of Muzo and Cosquez.

"ART. 10. The estimates of income and expenditures will be made out in the monetary units of gold established in article 1 of this law.

"1. Customs duties will be levied in gold or in bills at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of payments.

"2. The proceeds from the renting of national property, such as the mines of Muzo and Cosquez, Santa Ana, and La Manta, the pearl fisheries, and the exploitation of the national woods, etc., when they are rented or when there has been a renewal of contracts, shall be levied exclusively in gold.

"3. The remaining national, departmental, and municipal rents shall be fixed in gold, but levied in paper, at a fixed exchange for periods of three months.

"4. Those charged with the making of this liquidation shall proceed to adjust their operations according to the provisions of the present law, by which provisions they shall alter the existing estimates.

"5. For the fixing of the exchange in the quarterly liquidations the figures of the National Council of Amortization shall be taken as a basis; but for the first quarter after this law shall have come into force these reductions shall be made at the rate of 10,000 per cent.

"ART. 11. The National Council of Amortization, as responsible to the treasury, shall transmit its accounts to the national court of that Department, shall take possession before the Ministry of the Treasury, and shall enjoy free postal and telegraphic communication.

"ART. 12. The Council shall publish monthly in the "*Diario Oficial*" the account of its collections and the details of all operations.

"ART. 13. The personnel of the National Council of Amortization to be renewed every four years, but those appointed in 1903 to retain possession of their offices till September 30, 1908, in which year a new election shall be held.

"ART. 14. The members of the National Council of Amortization shall each enjoy a salary of \$600 gold, which, as also the remuneration of the subordinate employees, shall be drawn from the funds administered by the Council.

"ART. 15. The National Council of Amortization will dictate the necessary measures for changing the bills emitted by the Government for a new emission, which shall lend sufficient guaranties against falsifications.

"1. The Council may appropriate the sum of \$250,000 for the above purpose, to be taken from the funds collected for the purpose of amortization.

"ART. 16. All legal provisions contrary to the present law are hereby amended and abrogated.

"Given at Bogotá the 25th of October, 1903."

#### REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

A special consular report issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor contains the following information prepared by Mr. E. C. MEYER, United States Deputy Consul at Chemnitz, Germany:

"The traveling agent who crosses the frontiers of Colombia does not require a trade license and has no taxes to pay. Samples are free up to the weight of 25 kilograms (55 pounds) gross weight. For quantities of samples beyond this amount the regular duty must be paid. A respite of twelve months is given for the reexportation of dutiable samples. Where this time limit is observed the refundment of all duties paid upon the samples on their entry takes place. Extensions of the time limit, which it seems were frequently granted in the past, are no longer permissible."

## COSTA RICA.

## POPULATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1903.

According to a letter of Señor DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica, dated January 13, 1904, relating to the population of Costa Rica, which on page 1445 of the MONTHLY BULLETIN of December, 1903, was calculated at 303,762 inhabitants, said figures should be corrected and substituted by 320,000.

## MODIFICATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

On November 10, 1903, President ESQUIVEL promulgated the following decree:

"ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by article 1 of decree No. 46 of July 16, 1888, and paragraph 2 of article 2 of decree No. 7 of June 14, 1901, decrees:

"SOLE ARTICLE. Decree No. 1 of July 2, 1902, in the part referring to the appraisement of liquors, brandies, rum, gin, whisky, and other spirituous beverages containing more than 60 per cent of alcohol, is hereby amended. In future these articles on being unloaded shall pay the following rates:

	Value.	
	Colonos.	Dollars.
When imported, bottled, in boxes or baskets, the total contents of which do not exceed 9 liters.....	1.20	\$0.56
When imported, bottled, in boxes or baskets, the total contents of which do not exceed 9 liters.....	2.00	.98
When imported in demijohns or barrels.....	2.40	1.12

"*Sole paragraph.* In all other respects the provisions of decree No. 1 of July 2, 1902, referred to, and which provides for the increase which must be collected on alcoholic beverages containing more than 60 per cent alcohol, remain in force."

## FREE IMPORTATION OF MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES IN PORT LIMON.

On January 20, 1904, President ESQUIVEL promulgated the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. Clay piping, Roman cement, and fine-wire screens imported for exclusive use at Port Limon to be used in the construction of drains, sidewalks, pavements, and ventilators or latticework blinds for doors and windows are free from the payment of customs duties and wharfage.



"ART. 2. This exemption shall be in force until December 31 of the present year, and is subject to the following conditions:

"1. The materials referred to, imported under the terms of this law, shall be consigned to the order of the Governor of the District.

"2. Before authorizing the withdrawal of any quantity of these articles, said official shall require from the interested party, in conformity with this law, a signed statement concerning the place where said materials shall be employed.

"3. The owners of the materials shall pay, in proportion to their importations, the warehouse expenses and other necessary expenses that the Governor may have to incur in the execution of this decree.

"4. If the materials withdrawn from deposit should be used outside of the port, or for other purposes than those authorized, the importer shall pay a fine equal to three times the value of the customs and wharfage duties, and shall forfeit, in addition, the wire screens, the cement, and clay piping that remain on deposit to the order of the Governor."

#### BANANA CULTIVATION.

According to a report from the British consul at Port Limon, the area under banana cultivation in Costa Rica continues to increase rapidly, over 2,500 acres of new plantations having been made during the year 1902, and the number of bunches exported show an increase of 7.86 per cent over the figures for 1901. The export of this fruit to the United States was begun in 1881, and has grown from 3,500 bunches in that year to 4,179,199 bunches in 1902. Steamers to the number of 230, laden with bananas, cleared from Port Limon for the United States in 1902. During 1902 a cargo of bananas was shipped to Bristol by the United Fruit Company, and it turned out sufficiently well to warrant the establishment of a regular monthly fruit service between Limon and Bristol and Manchester, which during 1903 has become a fortnightly service.

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#### CUBA.

#### REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO COPYRIGHTS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by section 13 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to amend title sixty, chapter three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights," that

said act "shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign State or nation when such foreign State or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; or when such foreign State or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may, at its pleasure, become a party to such agreement;"

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "the existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require;"

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been given that in Cuba the law permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the citizens of Cuba:

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that the first of the conditions specified in section 13 of the act of March 3, 1891, now exists and is fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Cuba.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 17th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,

*Secretary of State.*

#### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The "Official Gazette" of January 16, 1904, published the proclamation of President PALMA with reference to the Cuban tariff and the Cuban reciprocity treaty with the United States, the translation of which is as follows:

"TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, Constitutional President of the Republic of Cuba, make known that the Congress has passed and I have approved the following law:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive is authorized to increase up to 30 per cent the import duties paid at Cuban customs houses by all foreign articles.

"ART. 2. The Executive shall use this authority within the provisions of the treaty with the United States.

"ART. 3. The increase referred to shall be of a temporary nature, and shall govern until the publication of the new tariff.

"Wherefore I order that the present law be executed and complied with in all respects.

"Given at the Palace of the President, at Havana, on the 16th day of January, 1904.

"TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

"JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES,

"*Secretary of the Treasury.*"

The law to take effect twenty days after its publication.

The "Official Gazette" of Havana, dated January 23, 1904, contains the following decree of January 22, 1904, signed by President PALMA, affecting the importation of adulterated lard:

"*Decree No. 23.*

"In view of the extraordinarily large increase in the consumption in the markets of this island of certain articles manufactured from greases and sold as pure lard (the sellers in some cases taking advantage of the brands they put on the packages and in other cases not mentioning the ingredients from which the article is manufactured), and this having been called to the attention of the board of health, the Secretary of the Interior has decided to issue the following regulation:

"ARTICLE 1. Merchants and manufacturers who sell under the name of lard any article known as compound lard, or any other substance which is not pure lard, but which resembles pure lard in color or in taste, are hereby required to inform the buyer or the consumer at the time of sale that the said article is not pure lard; such merchants and manufacturers must cause to be printed on all packages in which this substance is contained a brand, in which must be stated in Spanish (in roman letters), in a conspicuous place, the words 'artificial lard.'

"ART. 2. Any violation of this regulation will be punished by the full penalty of the law."

#### RAILWAYS.

[From "*La Gaceta Económica.*"]

There are at the present time in Cuba 1,473 miles of railways, not including the Havana Electric Railway, which has a line in the city of Havana and in the neighboring towns, nor the branches to the plantations and mining companies which represent in all 964 miles. According to the owners of these railways the capitalization of the same is 11,309,692 *pesos*. The public railways cost, including their rolling stock, about \$65,000,000, and their gross profits, according to the last report of the Government published early in 1901, were \$5,800,000, the net profits being \$2,100,000.

The Central Railway, which belongs to a United States company and connects Santa Clara with San Luis, a distance of 323 miles, is the longest railway on the island. This road connects San Luis with the Santiago Railway whose terminal is at Santiago de Cuba.

The United Railways of Havana represent the second system with respect to length, the number of miles of this system being 264.8. This company operates several lines, one of which runs from Havana to Batabano, a distance of 36 miles, through country devoted to the cultivation of tobacco and sugar cane.

The Western Railway, which belongs to an English company, was bought by its present owners shortly after the war between the United States and Spain. It runs to the south and west of Havana through country used for the cultivation of sugar cane and tobacco, in the province of Havana, into the tobacco district of Vuelta Abajo, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The other important lines are the Cardenas and Júcaro Railroad, with a subscribed capital of \$8,000,000, and a total length of 206 miles; the Central Railways of Cuba, in the province of Santa Clara, of a length of 186 miles; the Matanzas Railway, which runs from a city of the same name, through a rich cane district, to Cumanayagua; the Mariano Railway, which connects the Havana Railway with the village of the same name; the Júcaro and San Fernando Railway, which runs from Júcaro, in the southeastern portion of the province of Puerto Príncipe, to Estero, and the Puerto Príncipe and Nuevitas Railway, which runs from Nuevitas, a town on the northern coast of the province of Puerto Príncipe, to the city of Puerto Príncipe, capital of the province of the same name, and 140 miles distant from Nuevitas.

Among the other railway lines of less length and importance is the railway from Tunas to Sancti Spiritus, which line belongs to the valley system. The railway from Gibara to Holguin was opened to traffic in 1885. The railway from Santiago de Cuba, which unites the city of San Luis, in the same province, and connects with the Central Railway at the city of San Luis, is also an important line of the Cuban railway system. The Guantánamo Railway, which was opened to the public in 1858, starts from Caimanera and runs to Guantánamo, and from thence to Jamaica, a village about 19 miles from Caimanera. The Insular Railway, owned by United States capitalists, has recently constructed an electric line from Havana to Mariano, and the Cuban Oriental Railway, another United States enterprise recently organized, is building a railway line 48 miles long from Guantánamo into a rich sugar-cane and hard-wood producing district.

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## GUATEMALA.

### DECREE CONCERNING THE CONVERSION OF SILVER COIN AND BANK NOTES INTO THEIR GOLD EQUIVALENTS.

The President of the Republic promulgated, under date of June 9, 1899, decree No. 595, prescribing the manner of converting bank bills into their equivalent value in silver coin. This decree, notwithstand-

ing the fact that its provisions were clearly set forth, has not been interpreted in accordance with the intent and wishes of the Executive at the time of its issuance, and having given rise to doubts and occasioned delays, especially in judicial transactions where judgments were awarded payable in gold, the President, in exercise of the authority vested in him by the National Legislative Assembly, has promulgated the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. When payment of any sum of money in gold is awarded judicially, the debtors shall pay their creditors in silver coin, or bills of the banks or Bank Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the decree already named, and at the exchange rate which gold has over silver.

"ART. 2. The exchange rate shall be fixed by experts, or the current rate of exchange of the banks shall be taken.

"ART. 3. This decree shall be in force from the date of its promulgation.

"Given in the Palace of the Executive Power at Guatemala on December 22, 1903."

**BOND ISSUE.**

[From "*El Guatemalteco*, No. 65."]

On October 19, 1903, the President of the Republic promulgated the following order relating to the issue of bonds:

"First. That in order to pay the export tax on coffee provided for in decree 637 of October 16, 1903, bonds to the value of \$1,000,000, United States gold, shall be issued, of the following denominations and values:

Denomination.	Number.	Total value.
\$1 gold .....	2,000	\$2,000
\$10 gold .....	5,000	50,000
\$100 gold .....	7,000	700,000
\$1,000 gold .....	248	248,000
Total .....	14,248	1,000,000

"Second. The bonds shall be signed by the Minister of Finance and Public Credit and by each one of the Directors of Accounts and Customs, and shall be numbered and registered by the General Bureau of Accounts."

**TARIFF MODIFICATION.**

*Ordinance of August 29, 1903, relative to the exportation of pigs through the port of Livingstone.*

[From "*El Guatemalteco*," No. 97, of September 3, 1903.]

By virtue of this ordinance there shall be levied an octroi duty of 25 pesos per head on pigs exported through the port of Livingstone.

## HAITI.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

*I.—Law dated August 10, 1903, promulgated on the 13th of the same month, increasing the export duties on guaiacum and cedar wood.*

[*"Le Moniteur"* of August 22, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. From the next fiscal year there shall be levied on every thousand pounds of guaiacum exported a surtax of 75 cents gold.

ART. 2. From the same date there shall be collected an export duty of \$1, gold, for every thousand pounds of cedar wood.

ART. 3. This law repeals all contrary laws and parts of laws, and the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce is intrusted with its execution.

*II.—Circular of the Ministry of Finance, dated October 5, 1903, relating to the weighing of logwood and its roots on exportation.*

[*"Le Moniteur"* of October 10, 1903.]

With the view of avoiding abuse, it has been ordered that in future logwood and its roots shall never be weighed in advance. In consequence, such weighing shall only be effected after the vessel on which the goods are to be shipped has been reported and all customs formalities complied with.

## HONDURAS.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BONILLA.

On January 1, 1904, the President of the Republic, Gen. DON MANUEL BONILLA, delivered an important message to the National Legislative Congress on the opening of the regular session, in which he said, in substance, that the occasion was propitious for legislative action, that domestic peace and tranquillity existed within the country, and that the foreign relations of the Republic were friendly and amicable with all the world.

The President says that, true to the promises made to the Honduran people, he has endeavored to carry out a policy of conciliation and concord between all the people for the mutual benefit and advancement of all the citizens of the Republic. The country having been pacified by the triumph of the laws, the work of the administration became normal, and the Government devoted its efforts to the work of reorganization, rendered so important by events already transpired.

Confidence was restored, the peaceable and industrious inhabitants of the country took up their daily occupations, schools were opened, commerce recovered its importance, and, in a word, contentment and industry again reigned supreme throughout the land.

The relations with the Central American Republics continue particularly cordial. A treaty has recently been entered upon between the Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, the principal object of which is the conservation of peace. This treaty contains other important stipulations, the full import of which will be made known to the Congress at a later date.

The judiciary continues to perform its duties in an independent, regular, and dignified manner, dispensing justice and fulfilling in every respect the important functions for which it was created.

The contracts made at different times for the construction of the Interoceanic Railway of Honduras have given rise to a claim against the nation by the holders of these railway bonds. The Government is investigating the matter in order to secure data for the proper solution of the same.

The opening of highways or wagon roads in the country is receiving the fostering care of the Government, and these useful means of transportation and communication continue to multiply, a number of important public roads leading into different portions of the Republic being now in course of construction. The northern part of Honduras is being rapidly developed, and natives and foreigners are enthusiastically engaged at the present time in the development of the great natural resources of that rich portion of the Republic.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The following article, taken from a Consular Report, is interesting as showing the activity in mining in the Republic of Honduras, although the companies operating are hampered by being remote from transportation:

"The chief industry is mining. Several large properties are being successfully worked and give excellent results on the investment of capital. The lack of proper and cheap transportation facilities creates some difficulty in bringing up supplies and machinery to the mines and in the shipment of ores, concentrates, and bullion. The shipment of the last named is attended with considerable expense, as many workmen, mules, mule drivers, and guards are required to transport it to the coast. Miners find no climatic hindrance in the prosecution of their enterprise, as the cool air of the mountains and the uniform temperature are conducive to good health.

"Largest among these enterprises is the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, established at San Juancito, in the Department of Tegucigalpa and 21 miles from the capital. In round figures,

the mines are 100 miles from the south or Pacific coast. The average output is 60 tons of dry ore a day. The value of the concentrates and bullion reaches many thousands of dollars each year. The mines are worked for silver and gold. A considerable part of the silver exists as sulphide; the gold is largely native and very finely divided. The nature of the rock is eruptive, and it is traversed by a large number of fissure veins, intersecting and joining at various angles, usually standing at a steep inclination. During the past year some improvements have been made with a view to reducing the heavy transportation expenses. The decline in silver has had much to do with the devising of means to reduce not only expenses of shipment, but the loss in the manipulation of the ores. The capital stock of the company, which is incorporated under the statutes of New York, is \$1,500,000; the value of the mines, plants, concessions, etc., \$1,673,360.

“The Aramecina Gold and Silver Mining Company (Limited) has its workings in a spur of the Lepaterique Mountains, some 30 miles from the Gulf of Fonseca. The depth of the working of this mine is 150 feet, and the annual production has ascended to 15,000 ounces of gold. The character of the ore is sulphide-oxide and oxide, respectively.

“The mines near Yuscaran, on the frontier of Nicaragua, have shown splendid results in the past, but lately, through litigation, have remained undeveloped. The principal extraction was gold ore. The placer mines of Olancho have received much exploitation, and although the Indian women of the district have washed out large quantities of gold the United States companies have been unsuccessful in obtaining material results.”

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## MEXICO.

### EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK TO CUBA.

The Mexican Consul at Havana, in an interesting report made to his Government concerning the exportation of live stock from Mexico to Cuba, recommends that the stock should come from the warmer regions of the Mexican Republic and not from the colder portions or high table-lands, inasmuch as stock from the latter places are hard to fatten and die in considerable numbers before they become acclimated. At the present time there is a greater demand in Cuba for Mexican cattle than there is for horses and mules. Bulls are more sought after in the Cuban markets than steers, and mares find a readier sale than either horses or mules. But few Mexican neat cattle are imported into Cuba. A large number of lean cattle are bought by the stock growers and planters to be fattened on Cuban plantations and haciendas.



The following table shows the duties (United States gold) charged by the Cuban Government for the importation of live stock:

	Per head.
Bulls and steers, fat .....	\$7. 00
Bulls and steers, lean, up to 700 pounds.....	2. 00
Young bulls .....	2. 00
Yearling calves.....	1. 00
Mares .....	3. 00
Mules .....	5. 00
Castrated horses.....	2. 00
Stallions.....	5. 00
Stallions larger than 7 cuartas.....	15. 00

Sterile cows, cows not over 10 years old that have borne calves, heifers, and heifer calves, do not pay duty.

The following are the approximate prices (Spanish gold) paid for Mexican cattle at Havana:

	Per head.
Bulls 4 to 6 years old.....	\$30. 00 to \$32. 00
Bulls 2 years old.....	20. 00 to 22. 00
Heifers 2 years old.....	19. 00 to 21. 00
Sterile cows under 10 years old .....	25. 00 to 26. 00
Breeding cows.....	28. 00 to 30. 00
Mares, fat, unbroken.....	25. 00 to 28. 00
Horses, unbroken.....	35. 00 to 40. 00
Mules, unbroken, 4 to 6 years .....	40. 00 to 50. 00

#### BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1904-5.

Minister LIMANTOUR presented to the Mexican Congress on December 14, 1903, the budget statement for the coming fiscal year, which will begin on July 1, 1904, and terminate on June 30, 1905, and from which the following extracts are taken:

"The forecast of the revenue which will be collected in the coming fiscal year, and a minute examination of the expenses of all the services of the public administration during the same period of time, afford a basis for the presentation of the budget bill for the year in question, subject to the following showing:

Estimate of normal revenue.....	\$79,965,000. 00
Expenditure proposed.....	79,862,157. 39
Excess of revenue over expenditure.....	102,842. 61

"Comparing the value in gold of merchandise imported in 1902-3, with that of the imports in 1901-2, the result is as follows:

#### IMPORTATIONS.

[Values in gold.]

Fiscal year.	Free goods.	Dutiable goods.	Total imports.
1901-2.....	\$14,778,706. 44	\$51,450,281. 53	\$66,228,987. 97
1902-3.....	17,336,287. 07	58,568,520. 51	75,904,807. 58
Increase in 1902-3.....	2,557,580. 63	7,118,238. 98	9,675,819. 61

"The increase of \$9,500,000 gold affords a marked contrast to the decrease of \$500,000 which 1901-2 had to show in comparison with the year that preceded it.

"The table for the months comprised between July, 1902, and June, 1903, is as follows:

Month.	Collection of import duties.	Increase (+); decrease (-).	Average rate of exchange on New York.
1902.			
July .....	\$2,074,000	+\$254,000	2.38
August .....	2,393,000	+ 420,000	2.43
September .....	2,426,000	+ 401,000	2.45
October .....	2,612,000	+ 388,000	2.52
November .....	2,758,000	+ 512,000	2.61
December .....	2,780,000	+ 583,000	2.66
1903.			
January .....	2,896,000	+ 671,000	2.60
February .....	2,178,000	+ 16,000	2.62
March .....	2,176,000	+ 15,000	2.62
April .....	2,439,000	- 57,000	2.50
May .....	2,498,000	+ 36,000	2.33
June .....	2,457,000	+ 18,000	2.41

"The average rate of exchange on New York for the year was 2.50.

"Judging by what has occurred in the last two years, it would seem that the rule to be inferred is precisely the opposite of what logic would suggest, viz, that imports increase in proportion as the rate of exchange rises. It is curious, in effect, to observe that imports and the rates of exchange, after increasing *pari passu* throughout the year 1901-2, continued the same course in the year 1902-3 until the month of February, and then, almost simultaneously, began to diminish together.

"During four months (July to October) of the present fiscal year the yield of the import duties has shown but slight variations as compared with the same months of the preceding year.

"The total exports from 1898 to 1903 are shown in the following table:

Year.	Not including premium on gold exported.	Including premium on gold exported.
1898-99 .....	\$138,478,137.00	\$148,453,834.00
1899-1900 .....	150,656,360.00	158,247,933.00
1900-1 .....	148,659,001.71	158,009,487.43
1901-2 .....	159,903,323.66	171,776,449.81
1902-3 .....	197,728,968.77	219,402,069.80

"The foregoing figures reveal an increase of \$38,000,000, without including the premium on the gold exported, or of \$48,000,000 including that premium.

During the first three months (July, August, and September) of the present fiscal year the returns of exports were as follows:

	July.	August.	September.	Total, gold being calculated at par.
<b>PRECIOUS METALS.</b>				
1902 .....	\$4,011,100.25	\$9,580,507.59	\$5,572,289.15	\$19,163,896.99
1903 .....	10,293,290.55	5,055,394.87	6,960,670.86	22,309,356.28
Increase or decrease .....	+6,282,190.30	-4,525,112.72	+1,388,381.71	+3,145,459.29
<b>OTHER ARTICLES.</b>				
1902 .....	7,700,967.80	7,855,471.59	5,769,002.41	21,325,441.80
1903 .....	8,864,914.26	7,377,785.86	7,547,593.86	23,790,293.98
Increase or decrease .....	+1,163,946.46	-477,685.73	+1,778,591.45	+2,464,852.18
<b>TOTAL EXPORTATION.</b>				
1902 .....	11,712,068.05	17,435,979.18	11,341,291.56	40,489,338.79
1903 .....	19,158,204.81	12,433,180.73	14,508,264.72	46,099,650.26
Increase or decrease .....	+7,446,136.76	-5,002,798.45	+3,166,973.16	+5,610,311.47

"The increase of \$5,610,311.47, shown by the foregoing table to have taken place in exportations in the very brief period of three months, represents a considerable development in this line of national activity, seeing that exactly during the same period of time the rate of exchange fell rapidly, so that instead of an average of 2.42, which prevailed in the corresponding three months of the previous year, the average rate of exchange on New York during the quarter recently elapsed was 2.26, from which it may be inferred that the increase in the quantity of articles exported was commensurate with the increase shown by the values.

"Entering into details, and examining the chief classes of exported goods, it is found that though the increment occurred in almost all the exportable products, it was most marked in gold and in manufactured articles. Silver not only caught up the \$13,000,000 by which its exportation had decreased in the year 1901-2, but added \$5,000,000 more, its aggregate gain being thus \$18,000,000. The figures are as follows, arranged according to the forms in which said metal was exported:

## EXPORTATION.

	1901-2.	1902-3.	Increase (+) decrease (-).
Mexican silver coins .....	\$11,351,765.00	\$21,098,739.00	+\$9,746,974.00
Foreign silver coins .....	259,573.98	85,540.67	- 174,033.31
Silver bullion .....	41,037,903.17	46,357,391.36	+ 5,319,488.19
Silver ore, cyanides, sulphides, etc. ....	6,983,169.51	10,013,042.01	+ 3,029,872.50
Total .....	59,632,471.66	77,554,713.04	+17,922,241.38

"The figures for the principal exports, with the exception of the precious metals mentioned, for a quinquennial period, were as follows:

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.	1902-3.
<b>Mineral products:</b>					
Copper.....metric tons..	22, 019	28, 266	33, 351	61, 864	62, 132
Lead.....do.....	65, 004	63, 481	84, 959	98, 422	98, 971
<b>Vegetable products:</b>					
Henequen, unmanufactured.....do.....	70, 999	79, 432	75, 840	91, 944	81, 529
Ixtle, unmanufactured.....do.....	8, 725	10, 042	9, 771	12, 475	17, 824
Coffee.....do.....	17, 700	22, 860	15, 381	22, 203	18, 977
Unmanufactured tobacco.....do.....	2, 276	1, 693	1, 735	1, 112	1, 211
Chick-pease.....do.....	8, 042	5, 619	6, 738	4, 624	6, 619
Chicle.....do.....	968	845	1, 171	1, 804	1, 832
Woods.....cubic meters..	76, 600	75, 300	88, 800	64, 964	71, 372
Dyewoods.....metric tons..	37, 350	47, 493	42, 170	40, 635	31, 895
<b>Animal products:</b>					
Cattle.....head.....	100, 000	184, 000	197, 000	166, 000	213, 993
Untanned hides.....metric tons..	6, 301	6, 407	7, 576	9, 061	10, 192
<b>Manufactured articles:</b>					
Cordage.....do.....	676	3, 043	2, 303	3, 785	3, 095
Manufactured tobacco.....do.....	405	277	284	242	225
Tanned hides.....do.....	94	169	183	219	322

"The production of copper and lead, which in previous years had received a considerable impetus, remained stationary, and the same was the case in regard to the exportation of coffee, tobacco, wood, chicle, chick-pease, and the three manufactured articles mentioned in the table. Henequen fell off, not on account of a curtailment in production, but owing to chance circumstances which to some extent hampered its exportation. On the other hand, the exportation of ixtle continued to rise rapidly, as also did that of cattle and untanned hides. The increase in exportation was observable, not so much in regard to the articles which were to a certain extent staple exports, as in regard to the other articles which hitherto had not challenged special attention.

"The total figures of imports and exports during the year 1902-3, after reducing all values to Mexican silver dollars, were as follows:

Exports.....	\$219, 402, 069. 80
Imports.....	191, 321, 094. 18
Difference.....	28, 080, 975. 62

"The comparison shows that the difference in favor of exports was greater by 8,000,000 *pesos* than the difference which resulted from a similar comparison conducted in regard to the previous fiscal year.

"The appropriations for expenditure that show the largest increase appertain to the ministries of the interior, justice and public instruction, and fomento. Under the ministry of the interior, public charities, and the numerous services that are under the jurisdiction of the district government, the board of health and the direction of public works will receive a substantial impulse from the new appropriations. The same may be said of the personnel for the administration of justice, which has been largely increased under the recently promulgated law for the

reorganization of that department. The additional appropriations proposed for these purposes as well as for other services to which appropriations have been assigned on a larger scale than in former years are as follows:

*Comparison between the departmental appropriations of the current budget and those of the proposed budget for 1904-5.*

Department.	Current budget.	Budget for 1904-5.
Legislature .....	\$1,155,801.20	\$1,155,801.20
Executive .....	267,300.86	282,341.11
Judiciary .....	443,803.40	450,423.90
Ministry of Foreign Relations .....	783,489.25	773,034.14
Ministry of the Interior .....	9,261,774.35	11,112,816.98
Ministry of Justice .....	968,969.70	1,183,595.35
Public Instruction .....	3,135,598.43	3,520,050.56
Ministry of Fomento .....	1,145,718.30	1,536,105.65
Ministry of Communications and Public Works .....	9,743,723.83	10,089,605.21
Ministry of Finance and Public Credit:		
Administrative services .....	7,681,740.65	7,834,138.45
Public debt .....	24,542,543.99	25,235,043.99
Ministry of War and Marine .....	15,713,596.31	16,689,200.85
Total .....	74,850,060.27	79,862,157.39

"The revenue of 1902-3 from import duties showed a marked advance over the years that preceded it, thus belying the somewhat discouraging forecasts that were made at the beginning of the year in question.

"The following are the figures for five years:

Fiscal year.	Revenue from import duties.	Increase (+), Decrease (-).
1898-99 .....	\$26,443,847.66	+\$5,480,405.03
1899-1900 .....	27,695,979.06	+ 1,253,131.40
1900-1901 .....	25,255,087.89	- 1,441,891.17
1901-2 .....	25,391,048.78	+ 135,960.89
1902-3 .....	29,677,061.56	+ 3,286,012.78

"Since 1898-99, when the import duties showed a gain of more than \$5,000,000 over the preceding year, no other fiscal year can point to so satisfactory a result as 1902-3, which yielded \$3,286,012.78 more than the year preceding it.

"The revenue from common stamps affords very reliable indications as to the economic situation of the country and even of each of its principal regions, when the data as to the collections are studied in detail:

Fiscal year.	Revenue from common stamps.	Increase (+), decrease (-).
1898-99 .....	\$8,231,081.77	+ \$524,180.38
1899-1900 .....	8,990,719.93	+ 759,638.16
1900-1901 .....	8,796,949.43	- 193,770.50
1901-2 .....	9,981,843.80	+1,184,894.37
1902-5 .....	11,243,367.77	+1,261,523.97

“The sums set forth in the foregoing table include the proceeds of the tax on the operations of insurance companies, which, during the year under review, amounted to \$114,795.36.

“The quantity of stamps used for documents and operations connected with the manifold transactions of mercantile life and with the relations of civil law, amounted in 1902-3 to 1,250,000 *pesos* in excess of the collections from the same source in the preceding year. With the exception of the year 1900-1, in which there was a slight retrogression in the course of this revenue, other years have shown a constant growth, which warrants the application of the rule according to which the average annual increase of the last five years is to be taken as an indication of the increase to be looked for in the coming year.

“The average increase in question having been \$750,000 per year, an estimate of \$12,000,000 may be accepted.

“The yield of the revenue from Federal contributions for a period of five years shows the following results:

Fiscal years.	Revenue from Federal contributions.	Increase (+), decrease (-).
1898-99 .....	\$6,091,149.36	+ \$336,978.22
1899-1900 .....	6,401,755.51	+ 310,606.15
1900-1901 .....	6,684,312.00	+ 282,556.49
1901-2 .....	7,092,060.38	+ 407,748.38
1902-3 .....	7,972,059.95	+ 879,999.57

“Taking the average increase during the last five years, as shown by the table just given, an increase which figures out at \$470,000, it is seen that the yield of the Federal contribution for 1904-5 might be estimated approximately at \$8,440,000 if it were not for a new factor which will substantially affect the result of the fiscal year in question. The additional percentage which this tax imposes on the revenues of all the States and municipalities of the Republic is no longer 30 per cent, as in previous years, but is, and since July 1 of the current year has been, 25 per cent. This substantial reduction, that has just been granted to all taxpayers, will naturally involve a curtailment of one-sixth part of the yield of the tax, and, therefore, in the coming fiscal year the revenue will probably not exceed \$7,050,000.

“The proceeds of tax on mining property during the last five years have been as follows:

Fiscal year.	Proceeds of tax on mining property.	Increase (+); decrease (-).
1898-99 .....	\$684,479.16	+ \$84,576.06
1899-1900 .....	811,044.20	+ 129,565.04
1900-1901 .....	930,234.91	+ 116,190.71
1901-2 .....	1,243,936.38	+ 313,701.47
1902-3 .....	1,610,439.14	+ 366,502.76

“The average annual increase for the five years has been \$230,000, which, added to the yield of last year, gives \$1,840,000 as the estimate for 1904-5.

“The 3 per cent tax on gold and silver is collected on all gold and silver which is exported in any form or is entered at the mints without any other exception than the tenth part of said precious metals contained in ore, said tenth being free from all taxes.

“The yield of the tax in question was \$2,978,249.86, which would indicate that the taxable value of the precious metals was \$99,274,500, a figure that is inferior to the true production of gold and silver, because one-tenth part of said metals exported in the form of ore is free from taxation, and because the above figure does not include the quantities of both metals that are used industrially in Mexico, nor those that are smuggled out of the country. On the other hand, if, during the fiscal year under review, a certain quantity of silver was imported from the United States, as was the case in previous years, that silver did not pay the 3 per cent tax, having been in reality a reimportation of Mexican silver which paid the tax when it originally left the country.

“The figure of \$99,274,500 may, therefore, be regarded as a minimum, and if it be considered that the exportation of ore containing precious metals amounted to \$11,000,000, of which \$1,000,000, in round numbers, did not pay the tax, it is unquestioned that the minimum output of the precious metals in 1902-3 was \$100,000,000.

“The total exports of gold and silver were:

Gold, gold value .....	\$14,208,000
Silver, silver value.....	77,554,000

“The coinage of the year amounted to:

Gold coins .....	\$713,000
Silver coins .....	26,438,000

“Exports and coinage together were:

Gold .....	\$14,921,000
Silver .....	103,992,000

“Deducting from the above totals \$116,000 in gold coins and \$21,193,000 in silver coins, which, according to the statistics, were exported in the same year, and also \$2,000,000 worth of bar silver, exported by the Government from the silver which a few months previously had been imported from the United States and deposited in the National Bank, the following approximate figures are obtained:

Production of gold .....	\$14,805,000
Production of silver .....	80,799,000

“The difference observed between the two totals, viz, \$95,000,000 as the result of the latter method and \$100,000,000 figured out on the basis of the 3 per cent tax, is explained by the fact that in the second

half of the year the tax was assessed on the commercial value of the gold and not on its legal value, naturally swelling the total obtained by capitalizing the yield of the 3 per cent tax, it would, therefore, seem that the total of \$95,000,000 is to be preferred.

"An estimate of the yield to be expected from this tax in the year 1904-5 must be based, as in previous years, on a comparison of recent collections.

"The collections for five years were as follows:

Fiscal year.	Proceeds of tax on gold and silver.	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
1898-99 .....	\$2,293,778.90	—\$34,984.77
1899-1900 .....	2,309,239.30	+ 15,460.40
1900-1901 .....	2,387,931.70	+278,692.40
1901-2 .....	2,466,809.10	+121,122.60
1902-3 .....	2,978,249.86	+511,440.76

"Under normal conditions the average revenue of the last three years ought to be taken, but in the coming fiscal year, as during the present year, gold will pay the tax on the basis of its commercial value, whereas in the latest year figuring in the table it only paid the tax in that form during the second half of the year. On the whole it has seemed prudent to estimate the yield for 1904-5 at more or less the same sum as was collected last year, or in round numbers, \$2,980,000.

"It is well known, owing to the official reports that have been published on this subject, that as a result of sundry combinations the National Railway of Mexico possesses the majority of the stock of the Mexican International and the Interoceanic, and that the Government in turn has acquired a certain number of first preference, second preference, and deferred shares that give it the control of the combined properties in question. If the business of the National Railway continues to grow at the rate which is reasonably expected, a profit of 2 per cent on the preference shares may be looked for in the coming year of 1904, and of 3 per cent in 1905. Even granting that this forecast is optimistic, no one can characterize as excessive the expectation that in the fiscal year 1904-5 the Government will receive a dividend of at least 2 per cent on its preference shares, and as it holds 100,000 preference shares, worth \$100 gold each, the receipts from this source will be at least \$200,000 gold, or approximately \$425,000, Mexican currency.

"The recapitulation of the estimates of revenue during the fiscal year 1904-5 shows the following results:

*Taxes on foreign commerce.*

Import duties .....	\$31,350,000
Export duties .....	862,000
Sundry port dues .....	650,000
Guard and storage dues .....	44,000



Pilotage dues .....	\$19,000
Sanitary dues .....	88,000
Consular fees .....	364,000
Other minor taxes on foreign commerce .....	1,000
<b>Total taxes on foreign commerce .....</b>	<b>33,378,000</b>

*Interior taxes payable throughout the Federation.*

## Stamp revenues:

Sales of common stamps .....	\$12,000,000
Federal contribution .....	7,050,000
Taxes on mining property .....	1,840,000
Three per cent on gold and silver .....	2,980,000
Tax on tobacco .....	2,555,000
Tax on alcohol .....	1,250,000
Tax on cotton, yarn, and cloth .....	1,840,000
Trade-mark and patent dues .....	35,000
Sundry income under the stamp law .....	90,000

Total yield of the stamp revenue ..... 29,640,000

## Other Federal internal taxes:

Taxes on coinage, assay, smelting, separation, and refinement..... 1,860,000

**Total interior taxes payable throughout the Federation..... 31,500,000**

*Taxes payable in the Federal District and territories.*

Direct taxes on real estate, business licenses, professional tax, taxes on flour and pulque, and in general all local taxes and receipts .....	\$8,359,000
Successions and donations .....	200,000
Public registry of property .....	50,000

**Total special taxes of the Federal District and territories..... 8,609,000**

*Public services.*

Earnings of post-office .....	\$2,980,000
Earnings of telegraph office .....	1,555,000
Earnings of certain Government establishments .....	38,000

**Total revenue from public services..... 4,573,000**

*Proceeds from the nation's real estate.*

From sundry operations therein..... \$140,000

*Profits and minor sources.*

National lottery .....	\$360,000
Minor sources .....	1,405,000

**Total lottery and minor sources .....** 1,765,000

## RÉSUMÉ.

First group .....	\$33,378,000
Second group .....	31,500,000
Third group .....	8,609,000
Fourth group .....	4,573,000
Fifth group .....	140,000
Sixth group .....	1,765,000

**Total estimated revenue for 1904-5 .....** 79,965,000

**Departmental appropriations for 1904-5..... 79,862,157**

## CATTLE AND SHEEP RAISING INDUSTRIES.

The issues of "Modern Mexico" for November, 1903, and February, 1904, contain two interesting articles by Mr. BAUNABE CALLADO, of Mexico City, on the subject of the cattle and sheep raising industries in the Republic of Mexico, from which the following extracts have been taken:

"The raisers of beef cattle in the Republic of Mexico are as a class well to do, if not wealthy. Some of the largest fortunes of the Republic are a direct result of the successful pursuit of this industry. It is one that can be carried on successfully on a large scale or with but a limited capital, and in almost any part of the Republic.

"With the great increase of population in the United States, and with the turning of the vast cattle ranges of the West into cultivated fields, the demand for cattle in the North has increased enormously.

"At the same time the constantly increasing number of inhabitants in the Republic of Mexico has made a larger home market, so that for the last ten or fifteen years there has been a steady increase in the price of beef cattle.

"The fact that it is an industry which involves a certain amount of personal hardship at the beginning, unless a very large capital is invested in the industry, has prevented it from becoming overcrowded.

"The great cattle ranges of the northern States are to a large extent in the hands of wealthy cattlemen, and can only be secured at a very considerable investment of capital.

"In the foothills of both coasts, where pasturage is more luxuriant, and consequently can support many more head per acre than in the northern districts, ranges can be purchased at a much lower figure per head of cattle than in the north. That is to say, \$10,000 judiciously invested in the pasture lands in the foothills of Tepic, Jalisco, Michoacan, Guerrero, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, or Tamaulipas will maintain more cattle than the same amount invested in pasture lands in Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, northern Zacatecas, or Sonora, although the number of acres will be less.

"On the Gulf slope of the eastern Cordilleras, in the State of San Luis Potosi, eastern Tamaulipas and northern Vera Cruz, is a region known as the Huasteca Potosina, lying tributary to the Tamasi and Panuco rivers and to the Tempoal and Tauasunchale, tributaries to the latter. The Huasteca begins where the plains which border on the coast end, a succession of valleys separated by verdure-covered terraces or hills increasing in height as they recede to the westward, rising within a distance of 100 miles from sea level to that of the central plateau 6,000 feet above. This slope, with its valleys, receives the moisture of the breezes from the Gulf in the form of rain during

the summer months and dew during those of fall and winter, rendering them practically free from frost, drought, and excessive heat. Here the coffee tree grows as luxuriously as elsewhere in the world. Oranges, bananas, pineapples, sugar, tobacco, and all subtropical fruits and productions attain perfection in this eastern dew belt.

While all branches of agriculture and horticulture are profitable here, it is probable that there is no line of industry which has more to commend it to the investor with either small or heavy capital than the cattle business in this foothill region.

Large properties, including agricultural and fruit land, beautiful and fertile irrigable valleys, adapted to corn, sugar, and tobacco, valuable water powers, and hillsides perfectly suited to coffee, can be bought at figures which justify their exclusive use in cattle raising. Favorable arrangements can usually be made with the present owners of the large haciendas of this region for the lease or rental by stockmen with insufficient capital to purchase outright.

The natural pasturage lands of the Huasteca foothills are as fine as any in the world. The rains of summer and the heavy dews of autumn and winter, even in the driest months (April and May), are sufficient to prevent any notable deterioration in the quality of pastures.

The South American and African grasses, *parí* and *guineo*, develop and flourish wonderfully in these foothills and are extensively planted.

The owners of *parí* and *guineo* pasture lands purchase lean stock from the ranges of the high country and ship them into this region by train loads for fattening, a branch of industry formerly little developed but which on account of its profitableness is now being rapidly extended. During years of severe droughts in the cattle-raising districts of the central table-lands these foothills pastures are specially profitable, as it is then possible to buy lean cattle cheaper, while fat stock is valued at more than the average price. However, in ordinary years, it is remunerative and there is always a considerable number of cattle available for purchase at prices which enable the Huasteca ranch owners to profitably buy lean cattle, fatten and resell them.

The upland pastures of the central table-lands adapted to the breeding of stock are not sufficiently fertile to fatten more than a fraction of the cattle that can be raised on them. The large interior markets of Puebla and the City of Mexico, as well as Yucatan, which are the greatest purchasers of cattle raised on the eastern coast of Mexico, and the great mining camps of the Republic, have maintained the price of beef cattle at figures which have made the industry immensely profitable. The exportation through the port of Tampico by sea is, according to the latest figures available, 75,000 annually. This, however, does not take into consideration the large numbers shipped north into Texas

for fattening and southwest by rail to the interior markets of the Republic.

"The ranges of the Pacific slope, through the territory of Tepic, Jalisco, Michoacan, Guerrero, and southern Oaxaca, are quite different in character from those of the Gulf coast, the dry season on the Pacific slope being more rigorous than on the east. The aggregate amount of rainfall is but little less, but it is not so evenly distributed, so that greater provisions have to be made for water holes, tanks, etc. There is never a scarcity of pasture; but unless pains are taken to provide an infailing supply of water, well distributed over the range, it will sometimes happen that the pasture in the vicinity of the water holes will be all eaten up, as the more broken character of the country in the western slope makes it difficult for cattle to go great distances for water. Although the Western ranges are quite as accessible to the home markets as those of the Gulf coast, they are much farther away from foreign markets, as on the Pacific coast of the United States there is a comparatively small demand for beef, and for shipment to Texas, on account of the distance, purchasers prefer to buy on ranches nearer the border.

"For these reasons pasture lands are held at lower figures through the Pacific slope of Michoacan, Guerrero and southern Oaxaca than they are in the Huasteca, making it possible with an equal investment of capital to pasture a larger number of cattle.

"A favorite way for the beginner, or man of moderate means, to go into the cattle business in the foothill region is to purchase anywhere from 20 to 100 acres of good wild land, fence and clear it, and to sow it with pará grass. This home pasture, as it might be called, is used for fattening cattle which range over the neighboring ranches. Price for pasturage on the ranches of the foothill districts varies from 50 cents to \$1 per head per year. Fattening on these pastures practically takes the place of stall feeding as it is practiced in parts of the United States, the cattle running over the range except at calving time or when fattening for market. This applies only to those who breed their own cattle.

"When yearlings or 2-year-olds are purchased in the highlands for fattening they are at once put on the pará grass pastures and kept there till sold.

"In the foothill country there are no blizzards to contend with, no epidemics that attack the cattle, never a scarcity of pasture, and, if reasonable precautions are taken, never a lack of water.

"While the breeding and raising of cattle on the natural pastures in these foothills is undoubtedly more lucrative than the cattle business as carried on in any other part of Mexico or in the United States, the utilization of cultivated pará and guineo grass by the foothill cattle

producers for fattening purposes makes it still more profitable, and also affords an opening for small investors who, while having the necessary means for the purchase of small tracts of land, are not in a position to control a large range.

“Not many years ago Mexico exported wool to a considerable extent, but as the various woolen factories in the Republic have increased in number, a complete change has taken place. Instead of exporting wool, this country is now importing about 500,000 pounds annually, besides consuming the entire home production.

“At the beginning of the year 1903 there existed in the Republic, according to the returns made by the assessors, 3,424,430 sheep, with a valuation of \$6,037,306. The possibilities are, however, that this return does not represent more than 65 or 70 per cent of the sheep actually existing in the Republic, the valuation also being very low. Sheep on the range are worth from \$2.75 to \$4 per head, according to their quality.

“The principal sheep-raising States of the Republic are Zacatecas, with 827,000 head; San Luis Potosi, with something over 400,000 head, and the following States raising over 100,000 head: Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, Nuevo Leon, Puebla, Tamaulipas.

“With the exception of Tamaulipas, which is in the extreme north-eastern part of the Republic, all of the sheep-raising States are partly or entirely located in the great central table-land.

“Experience has demonstrated that although cattle apparently do better and are more profitable in the rank pasture lands of the coast ranges, that to be successful with sheep it is necessary to confine one's operations to the arid plains of the high lands.

“Experiments have been made with sheep raising in the par  grass regions of the foothills, and although in many instances for the first two or three years the herds are healthy and multiply rapidly, before long some of the epidemics due to overfeeding and damp soil break out.

“On the table-lands, however, sheep are apparently exempt from epidemics, and the loss from predatory animals is comparatively insignificant.

“When sheep are ranged over rented pasture from 8 to 15 cents annually is paid per head, according to the abundance of pasturage.

“It has been found by experience that in order to produce a fair quality of wool it is necessary to constantly improve stock by the introduction of graded or pure-blood rams from Europe or the United States. Unimproved native stock which has been on the range for a series of years will not average much over the pound of wool per head annually, but graded stock will give from 2 to 8 pounds a head per year, according to age, class of pasture, and the quality of the sires.

"It has also been found that the sheep degenerate very fast; in other words, that a flock of sheep that has been graded up so that it will produce 8 pounds per head per annum the first year will gradually decrease in production every year until it is a little above that of the unimproved native stock.

"Some of the most intelligent sheep breeders make a practice of importing every year a certain number of Merino rams, which are most generally used for improving the range sheep, with the idea of keeping their flock up to a certain standard.

"The breeding ewes average from one and one-quarter to one and one-half lambs per annum. Shepherds who take care of the sheep on the range receive from \$6 to \$10 a month, and a small ration worth \$4 in excess of their monthly wages. The price of sheep purchased for butchering, on the range, varies between \$3.75 and \$4.50. In Mexico they are worth between \$4.50 and \$5.50 per head.

"The Mexican wool is coarser than the better grades of United States merino wool."

A most interesting pamphlet has recently been issued by the Department of Encouragement of Mexico, entitled "Cattle Statistics of Mexico." It is the first publication of its kind in Mexico, and shows in detail, as far as could be obtained at present, the cattle industry of Mexico. Mexico is a rolling country, with hills and valleys, rushing rivers, lofty peaks, and wide, deep forests.

The Department of Fomento has compiled statistics relative to cattle in Mexico in the year 1902, embracing many details, such as the geographical situation of each zone, elevation above the sea, number and value of cattle, distribution in States, etc.

The statistics embrace not only bovine stock, but also horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and hogs, and show the estimated number and value of each class in the Republic at the beginning of 1903, as follows:

Class.	Number.	Value.
Cattle.....	5,304,165	\$81,251,275
Horses.....	872,541	10,997,667
Mules.....	340,016	10,742,478
Asses.....	298,416	2,470,547
Sheep.....	3,458,124	6,096,088
Goats.....	4,240,886	7,363,289
Hogs.....	641,974	2,191,457
Total.....	15,115,225	121,055,801

The States which, according to these statistics, are at the present time the greatest cattle producers are Jalisco, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Vera Cruz, Durango, Zacatecas, and Yncatan, as may be noted in the following table, which shows the value of the cattle produced in each State of the Republic:

State.	Value.	State.	Value.
Aguascalientes.....	\$2,302,490	Nuevo León.....	\$3,393,625
Baja California.....	1,042,121	Oaxaca.....	1,786,439
Campêche.....	1,225,334	Puebla.....	4,309,904
Coahuila.....	4,124,472	Querétaro.....	1,705,097
Colima.....	987,048	San Luis Potosí.....	4,786,411
Chiapas.....	3,310,807	Sinaloa.....	1,330,078
Chihuahua.....	9,215,465	Sonora.....	4,212,861
Distrito Federal.....	1,137,297	Tabasco.....	2,838,422
Durango.....	7,573,741	Tamaulipas.....	3,981,152
Guatemala.....	8,840,537	Tepe.....	2,356,696
Guerrero.....	2,853,608	Tlascala.....	974,471
Hidalgo.....	1,136,536	Vera Cruz.....	8,239,375
Jalisco.....	13,333,922	Yucatán.....	6,075,239
México.....	3,583,365	Zacatecas.....	6,324,289
Michoacán.....	8,548,954		
Morcos.....	1,526,045	Total.....	124,055,801

### NEW INDUSTRIES.

The following law passed by the Mexican Congress for the encouragement of new industries in Mexico is published in the "*Economista Mexicano*" of January 30, 1904:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive is authorized for five years, counted from the date of the promulgation of the present law, to enter into contracts granting franchises and concessions, without prejudice to third parties, to concerns guaranteeing the investment of capital in the implantation and development of industries that are entirely new in the Republic on the following bases:

"I. The duration of the franchises and concessions shall be from five to ten years, according to the importance of the industry and the capital invested therein.

"II. The minimum capital to be invested in the introduction and exploitation of the industry shall not be less than \$100,000, and it shall carry with it the minimum of franchises.

"III. That same capital shall be exempted from all direct Federal taxes for the entire duration of the contract.

"IV. The concessionaire may import on a single occasion free from customs duties the machinery, apparatus, utensils, and building materials necessary for the establishment of the industry and the erection of the buildings, subject to the revision of the list of importations by the Department of Fomento, and also giving a bond for each case of importation, said bond to be canceled as soon as the machinery has been set up and the use of the apparatus, utensils, or material has been proven.

"V. The concessionaires shall guarantee the performance of their contract obligations by means of a deposit in public-debt securities which shall be fixed by the Department of Fomento and which shall be made when the contract is signed.

"ART. 2. The importation privilege granted by this law shall be regulated by the Departments of Finance and Fomento."

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1903.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico the foreign commerce of the Republic for September, 1903, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding month of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

## IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	September.	
	1903.	1902.
Animal substances .....	\$389,690.16	\$357,438.79
Vegetable substances.....	730,053.32	940,193.61
Mineral substances.....	1,541,529.55	1,938,331.79
Dry goods.....	843,654.47	950,640.19
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	212,494.04	196,451.70
Beverages.....	262,523.30	220,884.59
Paper and its applications.....	145,790.25	180,215.40
Machinery and apparatus.....	706,854.63	894,910.71
Vehicles.....	201,482.42	182,982.95
Arms and explosives.....	78,757.95	122,698.82
Miscellaneous.....	170,590.48	176,744.37
Total.....	5,283,420.57	6,111,442.92

## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals.....	\$6,960,670.86	\$5,572,289.15
Other articles.....	7,547,593.86	5,769,002.41
Total.....	14,508,264.72	11,341,291.56

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	September—	
	1903.	1902.
Mexican gold coin.....		
Foreign gold coin.....		
Gold in bars.....	\$1,565,307.07	\$801,460.76
Gold in other forms.....	46,553.61	44,542.87
Total gold.....	1,611,860.68	846,003.63
Mexican silver coin.....	491,377.00	1,430,000.00
Foreign silver coin.....	224.00	8,049.00
Silver in bars.....	4,022,666.50	2,938,779.85
Silver in other forms.....	834,542.68	349,456.67
Total silver.....	5,348,810.18	4,726,285.52
Copper.....	2,133,895.86	1,733,256.54
Lead.....	512,199.00	\$23,717.00
Other mineral products.....	26,184.00	89,641.00
Coffee.....	66,210.00	211,419.50
Heniqueen, in fiber.....	2,518,057.00	1,413,048.00
Woods.....	121,874.00	112,435.60
Dyewoods.....	54,530.00	42,826.87
Tobacco, in leaf.....	12,122.00	34,262.00
Other vegetable products.....	1,025,437.50	665,244.23
Cattle.....	383,469.00	370,630.00
Raw hides.....	382,368.20	410,171.04
Other animal products.....	20,111.00	55,158.00
Heniqueen, manufactured.....	115,200.00	22,500.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	29,199.59	56,509.00
Other manufactures.....	103,801.50	63,442.00
Miscellaneous.....	42,965.21	164,741.63



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

Country.	September.	
	1903.	1902.
Europe.....	\$4,808,452.00	\$1,750,951.81
North America.....	9,157,899.13	9,213,312.75
Central America.....	20,731.59	34,001.00
South America.....	4,060.00	2,274.00
West Indies.....	517,122.00	340,752.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,508,264.72</b>	<b>11,341,291.56</b>

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

Country.	September.	
	1903.	1902.
Europe.....	\$2,511,584.25	\$2,910,087.65
Asia.....	62,176.76	50,565.19
Africa.....	8,291.00	6,078.00
North America.....	2,678,455.32	3,118,307.83
Central America.....	1,031.04	870.00
South America.....	8,551.20	3,839.00
West Indies.....	13,256.00	9,082.00
Oceania.....	75.00	12,713.25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,283,420.57</b>	<b>6,111,412.92</b>

**FOREIGN COMMERCE IN OCTOBER, 1903.**

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico the foreign commerce of the Republic for October, 1903, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding month of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

**IMPORTS.**

[Gold valuation.]

	October—	
	1903.	1902.
Animal substances.....	\$470,932.69	\$452,257.51
Vegetable substances.....	1,185,630.65	1,011,437.45
Mineral substances.....	1,472,678.02	1,420,428.74
Dry goods.....	913,374.91	1,016,944.90
Chemicals and pharmaceutical substances.....	234,922.98	200,168.28
Beverages.....	226,998.48	212,309.67
Paper and its applications.....	171,515.69	175,990.50
Machinery and apparatus.....	776,963.28	974,878.34
Vehicles.....	92,182.15	113,879.68
Arms and explosives.....	97,009.91	159,762.11
Miscellaneous.....	168,007.87	186,410.12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,810,216.53</b>	<b>5,924,467.30</b>

**EXPORTS.**

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals.....	\$17,481,213.62	\$9,494,160.80
Other articles.....	8,661,135.96	6,989,117.80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26,142,349.58</b>	<b>16,483,278.60</b>

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The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	October—	
	1903.	1902.
Mexican gold coin.....		\$19,687.00
Foreign gold coin.....		215.00
Gold in bars.....	\$2,175,532.05	622,339.99
Gold in other forms.....	101,562.98	13,780.67
Total gold.....	2,277,095.03	656,022.66
Mexican silver coin.....	8,541,144.00	5,783,200.00
Foreign silver coin.....	3,600.00	6,200.00
Silver in bars.....	5,205,440.92	2,604,512.89
Silver in other forms.....	1,453,933.67	444,225.25
Total silver.....	15,264,118.59	8,838,138.14
Copper.....	1,767,438.65	1,319,841.92
Lead.....	497,399.86	346,506.00
Other mineral products.....	136,664.30	35,337.90
Coffee.....	83,473.00	312,750.10
Heniquen, in fiber.....	2,599,364.00	2,488,910.00
Woods.....	183,597.00	116,173.00
Dyewoods.....	39,291.00	56,231.00
Tobacco in leaf.....	20,656.00	66,213.00
Other vegetable products.....	1,987,803.50	1,087,787.00
Cattle.....	471,095.00	356,024.00
Raw hides.....	925,716.50	482,118.00
Other animal products.....	51,033.00	67,234.50
Heniquen, manufactured.....	118,000.00	80.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	24,035.90	78,455.00
Other manufactures.....	155,297.00	122,228.44
Miscellaneous.....	40,831.25	53,207.94

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

Country.	October—	
	1903.	1902.
Europe.....	\$9,988,980.23	\$5,351,951.56
Asia.....		
North America.....	15,581,813.45	10,690,252.04
Central America.....	65,486.90	62,089.00
South America.....	26,440.00	805.00
West Indies.....	479,629.00	378,181.00
Total.....	26,142,349.58	16,483,278.60

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

Country.	October—	
	1903.	1902.
Europe.....	\$2,481,102.11	\$2,575,333.61
Asia.....	60,341.57	53,536.37
Africa.....	122.00	984.00
North America.....	3,236,297.53	3,256,204.03
Central America.....	941.72	997.50
South America.....	18,907.60	18,159.79
West Indies.....	12,504.00	12,535.00
Oceania.....		6,717.00
Total.....	5,810,216.53	5,924,467.30

**CONCESSION FOR THE NATIONAL RAILWAY.**

The following contract entered upon between the Mexican Government and the National Railroad Company was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in pursuance of the agreement concluded between Finance Minister LIMANTOUR and the firm of SPEYER at New York:

"ARTICLE 1. During a period of twenty years, counted from October 31, 1903, the Government will not grant to any person or corporation other than the National Railway Company of Mexico, its assignees, successors, or lessees any right, privilege, or concession to construct, maintain, or exploit any railway line of any kind whatever in a zone extending along the northeastern frontier of Mexico and the United States, said zone being bounded on the northeast by the Bravo River (Rio Grande del Norte) and on the southwest by a line drawn at a distance of 50 kilometers from said river and parallel thereto in that part of its course which is comprised between the Gulf of Mexico and a meridian passing through a point situated upon said Bravo River 100 kilometers, measured along the bed of the river, to the northwest of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, in the State of Coahuila.

"ART. 2. The concession to which the foregoing article refers is granted subject to the following conditions:

"I. That the company will complete, construct, and equip its line from Monterey to Matamoros within a term of three years, counted from January 1, 1904, so that if January 1, 1907, passes, and said line is not completed, constructed, and equipped, the concession will be forfeited.

"II. That other concessions may be granted within the said zone, provided that the lines to be constructed and exploited are only branches or local routes connecting solely with the main lines of the National Railway Company of Mexico.

"ART. 3. At the request of the National Railway Company of Mexico, the Government of the Republic will consent to the consolidation, both as to control and exploitation, of the National, Interoceanic, and International railway systems."

The contract is signed by the Hon. LEANDRO FERNANDEZ, minister of communications on behalf of the Government, and GUILLERMO DE LANDA Y ESCANDON, on behalf of the National Railway Company of Mexico.

**INSPECTION OF FOOD AND OTHER PRODUCTS.**

According to a report of United States Consul CANADA, at Veracruz, sent to the Department of State of the United States under date of November 20, 1903, the Mexican Government has authorized the Lic. ARTURO PAZ to organize a company for the purpose of establishing and operating an institute to be known as the "Control Quimico Internacional," to which manufacturers and other persons may submit food and medicinal and other products for analytical examination.

The institute will issue guaranty stamps, which may be affixed to all products, samples of which have previously been analyzed, and will serve to assure the public that such products are pure and unadulterated, and as represented to be by the manufacturer. The results of all analytical examinations are to be published in the official organ of the institute.

This certification in no case implies that the Government guarantees the quality of any article, nor does it exempt dealers and manufacturers from having to submit samples of their goods for examination to the board of health, its agents, or to any other competent authority, if it shall be deemed expedient to make such examination.

Even after a certificate has been issued the Institute retains the right to reexamine such products at any time, and if it should be found that they are not as originally submitted the certificate may be withdrawn and reasons for such withdrawal published in the official paper of the company. In no case shall the Institute issue certificates unless analysis has been previously made.

A legal department will be added, to which judicial power of attorney may be given by anyone desirous of prosecuting dealers or manufacturers for selling fraudulent or adulterated articles.

The company's business will be under the control of the board of health. An inspector, at \$200 monthly, to be paid by the Institute, will be appointed by the Government. The company agrees to report to the board of health any case of dangerous adulteration that may come to its notice, and all analytical examinations shall be free to the Government.

This privilege is to be in force for the term of ten years; rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Government.

#### NEW CONCESSIONS.

A concession has been granted by the Mexican Government to JAMES D. ANDERSON to exploit an extension of 70,500 hectares, equal to 174,206 acres, of heavily timbered land in the Territory of Quintana Roo, on the eastern part of the Yucatan Peninsula, for a term of ten years from December 28, 1903, the date of the promulgation of the concession in the "*Diario Oficial*." The concessionaire obliges himself not to cut mahogany or cedar trees measuring less than 2 meters in circumference at the base, and agrees to pay \$1.50 for each tree over that measurement. A regular tariff, with quotas for each class of tree, is established. For dyewood logs the quota is \$2 per ton; for chicle, \$18 per ton; for rubber, \$24 per ton, both of which are produced by trees growing wild in the forest.

The concessionaire agrees to exploit during the first two years at least 7,000 hectares, equal to 18,000 acres; during the next two following years at least 34,600 acres; and during the six following years at least 19,770 acres.

The operations on the land must all be conducted and executed in

accordance with the existing regulations relative to the exploitation of forests and timber lands.

To guarantee the proper fulfillment of the obligations assumed under the grant, the concessionaire must deposit in the national bank the sum of \$2,000 in bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt within two months from the date of signing the contract, which is November 23, 1903.

A concession was granted under date of December 19, 1903, to POLICARPO VALENZUELA to exploit for ten years a tract of national land measuring 247,777 hectares, equal to 602,257 acres, situated in the province of Balancan, in the State of Tabasco, the northern boundary being the line dividing the State of Tabasco from Campeche. The land is covered with mahogany, cedar, log or dye wood, and many varieties of construction timber; it also produces much chicle and resins. The concessionaire agrees to pay stipulated prices for the various kinds of trees he may cut; the general terms of the concession are as usual. The guarantee deposit in the national bank is \$3,000 in bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt.

A concession for a new industry was recently obtained by VALERIO RIVERO, who has leased the lake known as Paso de Colombia, in the island of Cuzumel, for the purpose of breeding the common and the Carey turtle. The island is about 12 miles from the eastern coast of Yucatan, and is about 40 miles long by about 15 wide. The lease is for ten years, at \$100 per annum. The guarantee deposit in the national bank is \$1,000 in the usual bond of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt.

The North American Beef Company has been granted a concession by the Mexican Government authorizing it to build and operate two meat-packing establishments, one in the city of Uruapan, State of Michoacan, and the other at a point near the line of the Ferrocarril Veraacruz al Pacifico. The company is also authorized to establish two plants for the manufacture of pepsin, margarin, oleomargarine, refined animal oils, etc., and for the utilization of all by-products in the manufacture of felts, brushes, combs, buttons, and fertilizers, as well as to build and operate a refrigerating plant and cold-storage warehouses in the City of Mexico for the preservation of meat and other fresh-food products.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico for November 28, 1903, contains copy of a contract between the Government and its citizens Don JOSÉ ARCE and FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ CASTELLÓ, granting these a concession, either for their own account or for that of the company which they may organize for the purpose, to construct and exploit for the term of ninety-nine years a railway, 914 millimeters gauge, from Tlalpujahua, in the State of Michoacan, by way of a point near Villa del Oro, in the State of Mexico, to Anganguero, in the aforesaid State of Michoacan, with such branches as may be necessary, not exceeding 40 kilometers, to open communication with the mineral districts, forests, and

villages in the States of Michoacan and Mexico, subject to fixed rates of freight and passage money and other conditions. The free importation of materials and goods referred to in article 74 of the Railway Law will be allowed for five years.

#### PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The "Mexican Herald" of January 31, 1904, publishes the following tariff, to rule in the fiscal year 1904-5, for the purchase of national lands from the Government in the respective States and Territories of the Republic; the prices are per hectare, which is equal to 2.471 acres:

Aguascalientes .....	\$2. 20	Puebla .....	\$3. 30
Campeche .....	2. 25	Querétaro .....	2. 20
Chiapas .....	3. 00	San Luis Potosí .....	2. 50
Chihuahua .....	1. 20	Sinaloa .....	1. 20
Coahuila .....	1. 10	Sonora .....	1. 30
Colima .....	1. 10	Tabasco .....	3. 60
Durango .....	1. 20	Tamaulipas .....	1. 20
Guanajuato .....	2. 20	Tlaxcala .....	2. 20
Guerreño .....	1. 20	Veracruz .....	2. 75
Hidalgo .....	2. 50	Yucatan .....	2. 20
Jalisco .....	2. 20	Zacatecas .....	2. 20
Mexico .....	2. 75	Federal District .....	6. 10
Michoacan .....	4. 40	Territory of Tepic .....	2. 50
Morelos .....	3. 00	Territory of Lower California .....	. 70
Nuevo Leon .....	1. 10	Territory of Quintana Roo .....	. 50
Oaxaca .....	1. 20		

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1903.

The following table, published in the "Mexican Herald" of December 24, 1903, shows the custom-house receipts of the Federal Government during the month of November, 1903, the collections for ordinary import duties are given separately for each custom-house and those for extra import duties, export duties, port dues, and arrears in the aggregate:

Custom-house.	Ordinary im- port duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary im- port duties.
Acapulco .....	\$11,622.90	Porfirio Diaz .....	\$207,515.39
Agua Prieta .....	13,480.00	Progreso .....	188,553.15
Altata .....	3,814.92	Salina Cruz .....	2,271.63
Ascension .....	293.29	San Blas .....	5,354.77
Camargo .....	68.62	Santa Rosalia .....	1,977.65
Campeche .....	7,564.17	Soconusco .....	6,147.58
Ciudad Juarez .....	189,606.65	Tampico .....	419,438.71
Coahuacalcos .....	17,352.29	Tijuana .....	385.74
Chetumal .....	391.05	Tonalá .....	1,801.32
Ensenada .....	6,634.71	Topolobampo .....	678.38
Frontera .....	32,296.52	Tuxpan .....	3,238.00
Guaymas .....	18,223.25	Vera Cruz .....	1,222,490.44
Guerreño .....	290.55	Zapaluta .....	25.72
Isla del Carmen .....	2,923.22	Las Vacas .....	274.52
La Morita .....	35,244.33		
La Paz .....	1,828.40	Total .....	2,792,423.46
Laredo de Tamaulipas .....	251,351.32	Total extra import duties .....	282,970.37
Manzanillo .....	1,368.20	Total export duties .....	93,409.47
Matamoros .....	1,935.36	Total port dues .....	60,433.13
Mazatlan .....	42,654.60	Total arrears .....	4,985.01
Mexico .....	13,791.90		
Mier .....	67.82	Grand total .....	3,231,223.44
Nogales .....	73,510.30		

Following are the customs receipts for the first five months (July–November) of the current fiscal year, 1903–4, compared with the receipts in the same months of 1902–3:

	1903–4.	1902–3.
Import duties .....	\$12,420,972.17	\$12,264,242.34
Export duties .....	377,125.83	323,043.40
Port dues .....	314,149.17	544,689.73
Arrears .....	144,673.84	35,321.37
Total .....	13,256,921.01	13,167,296.84

The extra import duties not included in the foregoing receipts amounted in the first five months of 1903–4 to:

July .....	\$388,946.03
August .....	382,018.64
September .....	324,925.17
October .....	300,642.15
November .....	282,970.37
Total .....	1,679,502.36
Total receipts in 1903–4 .....	14,936,423.37
Total receipts in 1902–3 .....	13,167,296.84
Increase in 1903–4 .....	1,769,126.53

#### RATE OF EXCHANGE IN FEBRUARY, 1904.

The Treasury Department of the Mexican Republic has announced through the "*Diario Oficial*" that in accordance with article 3 of the decree of November 25, 1902, the rate of exchange for liquidating the import duties on merchandise entering the maritime and frontier custom-houses during the month of February, 1904, will be 223 per cent, that being the result of the calculations made by the Treasury Department, based on the average of the rates at which banks in the capital sold exchange on New York at sight from January 1 to 25.

The "*Diario Oficial*" also publishes the usual communication to the Director of the Mints from Assistant Secretary NÚÑEZ, stating that the commercial value of the kilogram of gold in silver coin, on which to calculate during the month of February, 1904, the 3 per cent for the stamp tax and the 2 per cent for the coinage tax in conformity with the decree of November 26, 1902, is \$1,512.26, which results from the factor multiplied with 675,416, the value assigned by the monetary law to 1 kilogram of gold by 223.90, the average of the rate of exchange on New York during the first twenty-five days of the month of January.

**MAIL SERVICE IN NOVEMBER.**

A report of the Postmaster-General states that the movement in the mail service during the month of November, 1903, as compared with the same month of 1902, was as follows:

	November—	
	1903.	1902.
Sale of postage stamps.....	\$207,803.95	\$184,747.82
Rental of post-office boxes.....	587.00	570.00
Fines and forfeitures.....	1,711.16	2,409.93
Premiums of post-office drafts:		
Interior.....	23,040.81	20,203.55
International.....	339.60	274.38
Premiums on editor's drafts.....	2,624.33	2,554.10

These figures indicate an increase for the month of November, 1903, of 12.07 per cent.

**REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.**

According to a special consular report issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, traveling agents in Mexico who confine their activity to the City of Mexico, or the surrounding Federal District, are free of all taxes. In the interior of the country the tax imposed varies in accordance with the number of commodities handled by the agent. After the payment of this tax the agent is free to conduct business with merchants, as well as with private individuals. Samples possessing a value are subject to the regular duty, but when a declaration is made by the agent, in importing them, to the effect that it is his intention to reexport them within a certain time, the duty is refunded if such reexportation is made within the declared time.

**EXPORTS OF HENEQUEN DURING 1903.**

The "Mexican Herald" of January 21, 1904, states that the exports of henequen during the calendar year 1903, from Yucatan through the ports of Progreso and Campeche, consisted of 611,939 bales, valued at \$36,040,032.32. The distribution of the bales was as follows:

United States.....	596,676
Cuba.....	8,066
England.....	4,286
Canada.....	1,200
France, Spain, Germany, Belgium.....	1,711
Total.....	611,939

The exports of henequen during the last five years were:

1899.....	445,978
1900.....	499,626
1901.....	517,519
1902.....	528,246
1903.....	611,939



There has been a steady increase in the production of henequen, and the yield for the year 1904 is estimated to exceed that of 1903.

#### COFFEE EXPORTS DURING 1902.

The following statistics relative to the exportation of Mexican coffee during the calendar year 1902 are given by the "Mexican Journal of Commerce" of February 1, 1904.

The quantity of coffee exported by Mexico in 1902 was 22,566,013 kilograms, or 49,735,493 pounds. This amount was produced by the following States and Territories:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Lower California .....	60	Sonora .....	90
Coahuila .....	1,632	Tabasco .....	19,558
Colima .....	9,760	Tamaulipas .....	85,152
Chiapas .....	2,134,313	Tepic .....	26,615
Chihuahua .....	112,249	Vera Cruz .....	19,285,608
Oaxaca .....	676,165		
Sinaloa .....	82,381	Total .....	22,566,013

The value declared in the invoices presented at the custom-houses amounted to \$10,614,759, Mexican currency.

The distribution of the coffee exported was as follows:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Germany .....	3,532,782	United States .....	15,029,797
Austria .....	56,070	France .....	1,945,748
Belgium .....	12,261	Holland .....	42,986
Canada .....	32,480	Great Britain .....	1,694,167
Cuba .....	51,893	Italy .....	264
Chile .....	4,130		
Spain .....	163,428	Total .....	22,566,013

## PARAGUAY.

#### REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

A special consular report issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor states that in Paraguay commercial agents pay a tax which varies in accordance with the class in which they are registered, and which may be 1,000, 600, or 400 *pesos*. The latest estimate of the value of the paper *peso* places it at about 8 cents United States currency, making the tax \$80, \$48, or \$32 for every six months, payable at the beginning of each calendar half year. If the agent arrives after the beginning of the half year, the tax is reduced in proportion to the time that has passed since the 31st of January or the 31st of July. It is well to bear in mind that the above tax is levied for the city of Asuncion only, and further taxes are imposed by the

authorities of other cities visited by the agent. However, it is reported that in practice the cities of Paraguay do not exercise this right as a general rule. The tax receipt must be preserved by the agent, as he may at any moment be approached by police or other authorities and asked to produce evidence of his right to transact business. Samples without value are admitted free of duty; if they possess a market value, the regular duty must be deposited for the time being. If the samples are reexported within the prescribed time, the length of which could not be ascertained, the duty deposited is refunded.

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## PERU.

### MODIFICATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

[From "El Auxiliar del Comercio," No. 236.]

On October 25, 1903, the Peruvian Congress passed a law making a number of important modifications in the customs tariff. These modifications received the sanction of the President, and the law was duly promulgated on November 18, 1903, to take effect 122 days after the date of its promulgation—that is to say, on March 18, 1904. The text of the law is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The following articles, when imported through the custom-houses of the Department of Loreto, are free of import duties: Rice, lard, flour, sugar, potatoes, vegetable soups, onions, garlic, agricultural tools and machinery, supplies exclusively naval, and books and instruments for educational purposes, canned meats and fish, and live animals.

"ART. 2. Other articles of merchandise which, according to the tariff, are exempt of duty, shall pay in the same custom-house 8 per cent on their valuation.

"ART. 3. All other provisions included in section 7 of the customs tariff, as well as soap, kerosene, and red wine for table use, shall pay 10 per cent on their valuation.

"ART. 4. All other articles subject to import duties shall pay 30 per cent on the same valuation, with the exception of gold jewelry and precious stones, which shall pay 3 per cent *ad valorem*.

"ART. 5. The tariff for the exportation of rubber shall be the following: Medium, 8 cents per kilogram; caoutchouc, 10 cents per kilogram; sernamby, 12 cents per kilogram; and fine rubber, 20 cents per kilogram."

### AGRICULTURAL BANK.

[From "El Auxiliar del Comercio."]

An agricultural bank is to be established at Chiclayo. Shares will be issued to the value of £1 (\$4.87) each. The bank will lend money

to the shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent interest per annum, and to the nonshareholders at 8 per cent per annum. The principal business of the bank will be to encourage the purchase and cultivation of agricultural lands, to promote irrigation by means of canals and artesian wells, and to advance and extend agriculture in all its branches.

**PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AT THE ROMA PLANTATION IN 1902 AND 1903.**

Month.	1902.	1903.	Month.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>		<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
January .....	29,018.50	23,168.50	August .....	20,645.25	26,301.08
February .....	17,345.75	20,430.00	September .....	32,108.50	24,807.92
March .....	20,524.50	25,064.75	October .....	34,260.75	27,543.88
April .....	21,548.00	20,420.62	November .....	27,287.75	21,211.08
May .....	18,780.00	22,455.00	December .....	15,293.25	14,775.81
June .....	19,361.25	16,789.50	Total .....	259,199.50	270,732.92
July .....	3,006.00	24,161.75			

**REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.**

According to a special consular report issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, traveling agents in Peru are free to transact business. They are exempt from all taxes and need not produce a trade license or other papers. Samples without value are free of duty. All others are subject to the regular duty.

**SALVADOR.**

**REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.**

The following information is taken from a special consular report, issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. In Salvador commercial agents are not subject to any trade taxes, nor are they required to be in possession of a trade license or other documents. Samples are subject to the regular duty, which must be deposited with the custom authorities on the entry of the goods, but which is refunded on the reexportation of the samples.

**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 December, 1903, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending December, 1903, 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 December, for example, are not published until some time in February.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Pálo de campeche; Campeche</i> ):				
Central America.....			7,500	
Mexico.....	290		18,206	
Cuba.....			22,162	
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carrão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	72		25,022	10
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Caco on cacao crú; Cacau</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,839	9,326	7,273	32,614
Brazil.....	178,214	159,346	1,392,493	1,222,939
Other South America.....	106,189	138,670	2,098,423	1,987,845
Coffee ( <i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i> ):				
Central America.....	201,034	207,504	4,788,443	4,967,253
Mexico.....	119,908	101,841	2,785,633	1,862,223
Brazil.....	3,564,983	6,026,992	47,004,453	43,156,735
Other South America.....	484,765	982,489	4,616,897	8,577,656
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	69,735	197,238	6,127,894	1,254,368
South America.....	200	633	62,463	2,865
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	79,339	76,787	459,307	605,511
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Hennequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	961,079	1,945,431	12,907,629	15,192,289
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	248,381	290,430	2,920,260	3,423,533
Cuba.....	155	33,836	596,279	1,085,563
South America.....	47,377	45,879	571,828	708,124
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Central America.....	194	14	11,005	5,376
Mexico.....	13,674	5,082	90,534	59,566
Cuba.....	472	145	1,523	3,532
Fur skins ( <i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America.....	16,854	6,709	286,347	192,756
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America.....	62,040	45,408	600,878	533,175
Mexico.....	408,506	241,847	3,611,628	3,298,968
South America.....	946,682	1,248,949	12,636,414	12,992,523
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	53,830	73,288	520,822	594,041
Mexico.....	6,162	10,502	97,534	115,772
Brazil.....	1,411,295	2,136,362	15,209,295	19,531,052
Other South America.....	50,407	102,912	495,884	882,302
Lead, in plgs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico.....	349,272	198,200	3,884,848	3,162,719
South America.....	1,500	8,920	126,399	89,066

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):</b>				
Central America.....		2,124	156,045	124,369
Mexico.....	381	2,413	8,624	96,896
Cuba.....	1,344,339	59,425	29,871,955	37,593,266
Brazil.....	97,621	94,516	3,321,661	1,150,009
Other South America.....	870,505	709,557	5,610,822	4,260,029
<b>Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	1,009	896	61,595	34,800
Cuba.....	1,141,680	631,048	9,736,526	10,157,975
<b>Wood, mahogany (<i>Uuba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	68,023	52,799	553,767	673,993
Mexico.....	20,222	43,799	394,720	491,561
Cuba.....	39,131	22,723	457,601	449,504
South America.....	463	302	12,657	5,220
<b>Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):</b>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	11,708	58,108	2,289,960	1,792,157
Class 2 (combing).....	30,646	1,004	75,967	294,905
Class 3 (carpet).....	42,266	15,638	743,319	937,362

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,510	423	39,762	12,641
Mexico.....	48,840	20,036	340,514	313,427
Cuba.....	3,331	6,642	45,304	83,313
Argentine Republic.....	417,711	507,863	2,381,735	3,820,310
Brazil.....	3,570	6,343	35,702	39,918
Chile.....	6,019	19,956	132,242	253,033
Colombia.....	1,736	870	3,533	2,412
Venezuela.....	28	135	1,694	1,241
Other South America.....	26,079	12,801	149,116	198,934
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,801	141	35,472	32,444
Mexico.....	1,255	323	4,275	290,788
Cuba.....	55,787	83,745	827,538	624,783
South America.....	2,396	1,644	32,998	26,775
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	550	1,732	35,278	24,118
Mexico.....	47,413	963	59,561	1,527,760
South America.....	3,149	42	383,929	93,602
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	82,984	69,488	1,005,085	925,902
Mexico.....	13,431	22,466	217,485	174,818
Cuba.....	148,759	227,291	2,059,876	2,068,083
Brazil.....	156,762	201,148	2,209,881	1,851,683
Colombia.....	19,879	5,602	231,828	541,240
Other South America.....	128,454	192,783	1,610,114	1,630,033
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
<b>Carriages, carts, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carraagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	17,480	1,472	58,156	105,633
Mexico.....	89,630	170,140	1,429,573	1,624,365
Cuba.....	34,291	91,866	457,217	457,151
Argentine Republic.....	20,929	37,487	412,033	305,412
Brazil.....	15,020	745	54,266	97,401
Chile.....	96	2,525	115,276	18,393
Colombia.....	499	2,083	21,675	45,040
Venezuela.....	245	586	13,620	10,279
Other South America.....	14,304	14,272	67,232	251,428
<b>Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicycles et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	553	281	3,258	2,848
Mexico.....	2,267	4,380	27,052	54,137
Cuba.....	1,562	1,685	12,320	17,199
Argentine Republic.....	4,098	221	10,710	12,118
Brazil.....	484	903	6,799	9,225
Colombia.....	40	42	937	797
Venezuela.....	6	155	462	535
Other South America.....	1,568	1,122	19,844	18,865

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	Dollars. 57,590	Dollars. 135,532	Dollars. 797,780	Dollars. 798,887
<b>Cotton:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	747,106	711,158	3,142,405	3,380,679
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	73,079	81,134	948,762	942,825
Mexico.....	18,241	19,313	219,476	200,951
Cuba.....	10,777	11,538	208,039	271,582
Argentine Republic.....	14,362	14,147	77,821	93,805
Brazil.....	46,615	73,086	603,161	682,170
Chile.....	45,494	35,491	520,642	589,906
Colombia.....	134,558	104,867	1,286,535	967,214
Venezuela.....	42,671	57,558	460,888	611,589
Other South America.....	41,040	28,216	371,789	384,291
<b>Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	27,831	63,449	324,631	452,398
Mexico.....	39,307	36,716	439,032	436,100
Cuba.....	13,825	21,535	158,313	236,403
Argentine Republic.....	32,029	1,842	214,853	128,429
Brazil.....	8,072	12,093	81,143	110,514
Chile.....	637	1,641	29,311	24,646
Colombia.....	6,905	13,008	76,338	118,618
Venezuela.....	701	7,467	17,328	31,877
Other South America.....	6,918	5,802	46,492	52,803
<b>Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparatus electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,093	6,424	67,177	69,185
Mexico.....	18,777	57,891	862,373	454,291
Argentine Republic.....	7,487	8,922	110,915	149,711
Brazil.....	22,517	32,704	323,941	220,509
Chile.....	5,408	5,845	52,979	62,383
Venezuela.....	1,386	7,096	28,320	39,911
Other South America.....	8,498	20,794	107,492	211,591
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,050	21,980	14,528	41,044
Mexico.....	12,987	8,721	427,192	74,200
South America.....		13,216	78,494	24,960
<b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	8,435	10,726	117,752	119,471
Mexico.....	56,876	74,345	765,317	712,211
Cuba.....	23,990	36,755	332,500	360,325
Argentine Republic.....	35,348	31,978	232,461	339,600
Brazil.....	18,057	25,699	188,404	336,051
Chile.....	18,257	13,915	123,116	171,175
Colombia.....	8,593	19,364	55,667	143,110
Venezuela.....	2,196	5,122	22,682	32,999
Other South America.....	11,629	22,431	147,969	187,191
<b>Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,383	6,577	24,987	51,979
Mexico.....	46,101	42,182	422,845	501,710
Cuba.....	6,266	2,189	97,355	198,542
Argentine Republic.....	6,172	32,296	129,600	248,514
Brazil.....	6,009	7,195	74,114	81,086
Colombia.....	3,749	12,522	19,129	61,195
Other South America.....	25,211	24,757	182,438	198,577
<b>Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e acessórios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....			14,450	18,500
Mexico.....	126,000	252,955	1,099,806	1,087,780
Cuba.....	28,770	74,615	125,730	127,845
Argentine Republic.....	8,380	10,710	8,380	16,596
Brazil.....		39,600	133,759	45,525

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Steam engines, and parts of—Continued.				
Colombia.....				
Other South America.....				
Typewriting machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Máquinas à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	878	1,871	7,346	9,734
Mexico.....	17,649	12,045	163,521	200,172
Cuba.....	2,020	1,647	33,982	90,926
Argentine Republic.....	2,997	4,990	24,940	47,203
Brazil.....	1,447	1,838	12,428	11,869
Colombia.....	100	731	3,227	5,231
Other South America.....	5,709	7,613	35,521	71,193
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Cuero não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America.....	4,932	13,860	63,227	79,973
Mexico.....	1,619	10,240	13,573	36,533
Cuba.....	3,983	8,156	68,348	116,494
Argentine Republic.....	5,642	8,991	56,901	92,147
Brazil.....	7,423	16,043	155,119	96,890
Chile.....	4,769	3,388	28,398	24,064
Colombia.....	395	7,004	14,297	38,443
Venezuela.....	3,255	7,439	27,406	54,667
Other South America.....	2,072	4,159	25,854	43,028
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America.....	10,857	32,447	121,381	161,288
Mexico.....	66,068	72,272	690,607	689,331
Colombia.....	16,032	23,442	80,514	143,768
Other South America.....	9,934	18,236	91,679	128,882
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitran; Resina e alcatran; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,394	1,417	11,092	12,136
Mexico.....	1,178	1,029	16,568	14,724
Cuba.....	3,303	3,687	28,576	41,560
Argentine Republic.....	500	36,543	136,958	220,404
Brazil.....	33,048	4,107	226,676	267,850
Chile.....	2,084	4,147	15,593	37,239
Colombia.....	709	1,306	11,705	15,311
Venezuela.....	2,158	4,410	20,341	29,962
Other South America.....	24,250	3,752	69,961	78,494
Turpentine ( <i>Aguarrás; Agua-ra; Térébenthine</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,001	1,210	10,317	11,195
Mexico.....	445	509	3,415	8,196
Cuba.....	1,811	4,231	30,151	49,484
Argentine Republic.....	15,098	19,852	124,161	147,876
Brazil.....	7,688	9,784	79,804	81,947
Chile.....	4,637	3,157	34,105	91,419
Colombia.....	463	1,096	5,802	10,169
Venezuela.....	365	1,218	3,488	7,332
Other South America.....	5,164	7,238	27,187	48,990
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minerales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico.....	31,233	184	434,352	685,746
Cuba.....	51,251	61,082	357,481	402,220
Oils, mineral, refined, or manufactured ( <i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America.....	15,137	17,669	160,515	208,483
Mexico.....	18,425	23,612	212,836	230,862
Cuba.....	23,820	39,499	191,916	230,511
Argentine Republic.....	112,030	225,334	1,104,803	1,803,423
Brazil.....	174,230	241,830	2,105,107	2,267,070
Chile.....	14,759	66,914	535,468	787,212
Colombia.....	12,618	29,382	116,884	174,453
Venezuela.....	11,916	16,979	108,870	131,413
Other South America.....	44,094	98,368	594,260	716,296
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,306	760	13,731	13,083
Mexico.....	121,936	60,033	836,588	981,129
Cuba.....	3,900	6,192	37,969	51,155
Argentine Republic.....	4,672	18,651	27,599	36,664
Brazil.....	67,486	13,414	463,577	245,381
Chile.....	1,969		18,622	6,710
Other South America.....	16,584	28,373	175,220	194,070

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Beef conservé</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	Dollars. 1,496	Dollars. 1,407	Dollars. 25,654	Dollars. 21,376
Mexico .....	814	1,836	19,936	16,910
Cuba .....	625	414	4,169	5,597
Argentine Republic .....			1,126	308
Brazil .....		446	9,453	8,275
Colombia .....	1,124	727	9,843	12,285
Other South America .....	2,177	2,490	25,484	26,489
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmuera; Beef salté ou en saumure</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,901	2,960	40,210	46,771
Mexico .....	125	263	570	1,366
Cuba .....	135	226	4,936	1,389
Brazil .....		195	473	2,020
Chile .....	1,040	620	7,493	6,419
Colombia .....	1,523	586	17,467	16,103
Other South America .....	26,885	12,691	223,858	215,979
<b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	3,867	6,200	115,081	83,824
Mexico .....	2,235	720	30,990	6,331
Cuba .....	532	888	7,276	30,189
Brazil .....	1,581	80	26,905	8,063
Chile .....	1,010		3,020	21,977
Colombia .....		1,203	3,880	6,980
Other South America .....	5,594	3,579	43,586	55,226
<b>Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,837	3,669	26,694	30,105
Mexico .....	3,462	3,877	32,754	36,229
Cuba .....	25,569	26,569	379,188	322,383
Brazil .....	12,306	11,194	167,981	187,438
Colombia .....	52	139	2,971	2,696
Other South America .....	686	1,505	27,790	16,947
<b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	3,103	3,260	29,963	29,403
Mexico .....	6,649	9,898	61,822	73,314
Cuba .....	65,847	46,870	505,757	576,703
Brazil .....	99	212	2,612	2,691
Colombia .....	1,835	1,450	15,444	14,694
Venezuela .....	6,303	7,621	31,154	42,449
Other South America .....	7,725	5,824	48,393	48,734
<b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	14,200	14,016	118,799	133,754
Cuba .....	30,414	14,605	316,383	273,938
Brazil .....	1,353	1,210	13,021	30,488
Colombia .....	1,004	1,407	14,133	14,731
Other South America .....	34,427	21,085	297,528	285,474
<b>Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	14,933	17,614	195,746	116,400
Mexico .....	12,409	28,128	523,055	257,244
Cuba .....	216,804	137,321	2,198,238	1,408,673
Argentine Republic .....	87	558	5,040	5,037
Brazil .....	66,123	24,166	924,582	503,912
Chile .....	791	6,280	42,681	79,997
Colombia .....	12,967	60,283	109,952	309,497
Venezuela .....	27,907	38,325	298,388	336,551
Other South America .....	36,357	31,128	437,388	368,928
<b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	4,143	5,353	40,919	10,520
Mexico .....	9,307	10,046	86,160	84,607
Cuba .....	1,018	3,580	26,624	21,301
Brazil .....	6,551	12,424	116,410	99,190
Colombia .....	1,368	2,217	13,626	23,935
Venezuela .....	12,569	9,548	84,303	83,523
Other South America .....	2,779	2,231	22,115	29,190
<b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	2,346	2,918	22,607	23,789
Mexico .....	2,743	3,641	60,288	37,573
Cuba .....	1,154	1,350	14,593	10,220
Brazil .....			22	37
Colombia .....	1,104	643	10,960	8,035
Other South America .....	311	77	2,230	1,626
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tobacco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,542	3,586	44,236	33,487
Mexico .....	35,033	17,937	226,999	163,560



EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured—Continued.</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Argentine Republic .....	475	4,334	17,141	27,073
Colombia .....	3,141	2,854	35,137	45,233
Other South America .....	4,147	10,234	80,403	79,139
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):</b>				
Central America .....	12,153	5,047	83,372	55,682
Mexico .....	3,524	1,412	15,667	17,526
Cuba .....	12,700	6,881	137,339	121,900
Argentine Republic .....			72	798
Brazil .....	119		461	393
Colombia .....	2,992	5,116	35,732	39,955
Other South America .....	1,624	3,261	34,552	45,038
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madera no manufacturada; Bois brut):</b>				
Central America .....	7,358	549	59,787	174,255
Mexico .....	34,771	26,585	611,161	333,806
Cuba .....	2,296		151,614	31,160
Argentine Republic .....	6,854	1,639	54,098	51,468
Brazil .....	71		961	96
Chile .....			5,371	21,686
Colombia .....	620	2,629	12,718	17,833
Other South America .....	190	17,510	35,610	160,310
<b>Lumber (Maderas; Maderas; Bois de construction):</b>				
Central America .....	3,821	6,271	46,057	98,511
Mexico .....	126,676	213,341	1,509,983	1,722,385
Cuba .....	78,139	85,643	877,880	980,468
Argentine Republic .....	111,262	300,998	858,888	1,508,306
Brazil .....	22,286	45,954	353,175	473,023
Chile .....	35,093	31,897	199,183	345,536
Colombia .....	3,800	10,267	38,992	68,841
Venezuela .....		629	1,946	7,565
Other South America .....	34,737	67,723	418,211	620,573
<b>Furniture (Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles):</b>				
Central America .....	2,527	5,101	45,181	41,029
Mexico .....	58,273	51,846	613,608	545,513
Cuba .....	16,704	24,044	261,766	334,848
Argentine Republic .....	17,619	23,254	98,280	121,220
Brazil .....	1,009	1,055	16,079	15,948
Chile .....	1,129	699	14,844	19,782
Colombia .....	3,189	5,441	24,327	37,135
Venezuela .....	362	1,873	8,555	7,326
Other South America .....	3,774	11,476	40,991	52,992

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:

The Consul of Cuba at Philadelphia reports that during the month of December, 1903, 19 vessels cleared from the port of Philadelphia bound for the Cuban ports of Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, and Sagua, carrying 37,185 tons of coal and 54,476 cases of crude petroleum.

The Consul-General of Ecuador at San Francisco states that the exports from that port to the Republic of Ecuador, during the month of December, 1903, consisted of 2,156 packages, weighing 103,005 kilograms, valued at \$7,417.33. The annexed tables give these ship-

ments by ports as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.			
Alpiste.....packages.....	5	<i>Kilos.</i> 250	\$183.90
Boards.....bundles.....	13	3,744	464.00
Boots and shoes.....boxes.....	1	50	97.00
Brooms.....bundles.....	28	1,216	176.50
Cocoanut oil.....barrels.....	50	10,350	1,075.00
Flour.....sacks.....	900	40,500	1,840.00
Rope.....rolls.....	286	9,026	1,411.43
Soap.....boxes.....	3	129	175.00
BOLIVAR.			
Flour.....sacks.....	500	22,500	1,000.00
MANTA.			
Flour.....sacks.....	200	9,000	440.00
Rope.....rolls.....	60	1,320	264.50
ESMERALDAS.			
Flour.....sacks.....	100	4,500	220.00
BAHIA.			
Brooms.....bundles.....	10	420	70.00

#### RECAPITULATION.

Alpiste.....packages.....	5	250	\$183.90
Boards.....bundles.....	13	3,744	464.00
Boots and shoes.....boxes.....	1	50	97.00
Brooms.....bundles.....	38	1,636	246.50
Cocoanut oil.....barrels.....	50	10,350	1,075.00
Flour.....sacks.....	1,700	76,500	3,500.00
Rope.....rolls.....	346	10,346	1,675.93
Soap.....boxes.....	3	129	175.00
Total.....	2,156	103,005	7,417.33

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of December, 1903, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 90,183 packages of merchandise. During the same period 13 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 170,139 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports, in detail, from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales.....	57	Honey.....barrels.....	106
Bores.....packages.....	922	Ixtle.....bales.....	3,991
Broom root.....bales.....	2,015	Jalap.....sacks.....	5
Cedar.....logs.....	1,615	Lead bullion.....bars.....	27,556
Chicle gum.....bales.....	3,221	Mahogany.....logs.....	239
Cigars.....boxes.....	62	Metals.....boxes.....	16
Coffee.....sacks.....	4,924	Oranges.....do.....	802
Copper bullion.....bars.....	4,542	Ores.....bales.....	7,213
Deerskins.....bales.....	163	Pepper.....packages.....	84
Goatskins.....do.....	1,285	Rubber, crude.....bales.....	49
Hair.....do.....	9	Sarsaparilla.....do.....	124
Henequen.....do.....	23,190	Sugar.....sacks.....	205
Hides.....do.....	4,888	Vanilla.....boxes.....	2
Hides, loose.....number.....	2,898		

The Mexican Consul-General at San Francisco reports that the exports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico through

the port of San Francisco during the month of December, 1903, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$304,287, Mexican silver, and other products valued at \$47,192, or a total of \$351,479, the details of which are shown in the following table:

	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion.....		\$47,072
Gold coin.....		2,325
Mexican dollars.....		133
Silver bullion.....		177,833
Silver ore.....		76,924
Total.....		304,287
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
Agave fiber.....	5 tons	582
Aguardiente.....	2 gallons	8
American merchandise returned.....		3,008
Animals.....		146
Bananas.....		133
Beeswax.....	450 pounds	90
Coffee.....	116,287 do.	11,734
Cotton lace.....		7
Feathers.....		62
Fish.....		1,501
Glycerin.....	137,034 pounds	14,559
Hides and skins.....	68,425 do.	7,891
Iron.....		53
Lead.....	105,768 pounds	3,293
Lemons.....		1,209
Material for glue.....		20
Nuts.....		18
Residue of linseed oil.....	38,780 pounds	250
Rubber, crude.....	878 do.	162
Seeds.....		558
Shellfish.....		1,759
Shells.....		185
Spices.....	60 pounds	5
Straw hats.....		9
Total.....		47,192

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at \$160,694 and foreign products to the value of \$10,199. This trade, in detail, was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids.....		\$413	Cement.....	60 barrels	\$157
Aguardiente.....	22 gallons	70	Cheese.....	2,189 pounds	379
Apples.....			Cider.....	10 gallons	6
Dried.....	100 pounds	6	Clay and chinaware.....		243
Green.....	1,013 barrels	1,655	Clocks.....		23
Bacon.....	650 pounds	102	Clothing, cotton.....		548
Barley.....	104 quintals	65	Coal.....	28 tons	338
Barley, prepared.....	1,082 do.	876	Codfish.....	1,430 pounds	82
Beans.....	60 do.	128	Coke.....	6 tons	101
Beer, in bottles.....	66 dozen	113	Cordage.....	23,592 pounds	2,597
Belting.....		283	Cork.....		107
Bicycles.....		267	Cotton waste.....	500 pounds	44
Biscuits.....	13,938 pounds	639	Doors and windows.....		34
Blacking and polish.....		144	Drugs and patent medicines.....		5,097
Boilers, etc.....		1,022	Electrical apparatus.....		300
Books.....		401	Electrical machinery.....		2,535
Boots and shoes.....	300 pairs	515	Feathers.....		31
Brooms.....		357	Firearms.....		158
Butter.....	2,855 pounds	794	Fire bricks.....		19
Cacao.....		986	Fish, canned.....		551
Calicoes.....	21,485 yards	1,832	Flour.....	2,413 barrels	9,980
Candles.....		67	Fruits:		
Candles.....	1,716 pounds	233	Canned.....		137
Carriages.....		507	Miscellaneous.....		948

## AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Furniture		\$997	Piping		\$1,663
Furs		111	Plated ware		32
Glassware		437	Plows		75
Glue	pounds.. 275	36	Potatoes	quintals.. 3,654	1,656
Grain		90	Powder		21,317
Groceries		2,350	Prunes	pounds.. 1,525	78
Ham	pounds.. 2,664	420	Pumps		212
Hay	tons.. 348	4,696	Quicksilver	pounds.. 15,376	8,606
Hemp		242	Raisins	do. 4,256	344
Ink		29	Rice	do. 1,000	49
Iron:			Rosin	barrels.. 18	67
Cast		1,923	Rubber tubes		871
In bars	pounds.. 11,212	336	Sacks		464
In sheets	do. 7,551	224	Safes		90
Lamps		16	Salmon	pounds.. 14,016	1,029
Lead	pounds.. 30,360	2,335	Sausage	do. 242	48
Locks		352	Scales		41
Lumber		7,946	Seeds		238
Machinery		13,985	Sewing machines		599
Manufactures of—			Shellfish		29
Brass		343	Shingles		20
Copper		373	Soap, toilet		12
Cotton		1,348	Sole leather	pounds.. 1,489	465
Iron		7,544	Starch	do. 2,176	133
Lead		285	Staves		8,226
Leather		1,308	Steel:		
Rubber		307	In bars	pounds.. 12,905	560
Silk		16	In sheets	do. 5,008	136
Stone		196	Stoves		136
Tin		789	Straw		40
Wood		813	Sugar	pounds.. 180,000	8,550
Zinc		717	Tallow	do. 16,363	649
Meats, canned		1,531	Tools		865
Milk		562	Toys		134
Nails:			Turpentine		60
Cut	pounds.. 14,800	422	Type for printing	pounds.. 100	370
Wire	do. 10,400	315	Typewriters		246
Nuts		488	Varnish	gallons.. 132	1,173
Oats	quintals.. 50	24	Vegetables	gallons.. 337	57
Oils	gallons.. 2,964	914	Vinegar	do. 563	1,165
Onions	quintals.. 410	318	Whisky		
Oysters		130	In bottles	dozen.. 91	374
Paints		1,266	In kegs	gallons.. 12,836	4,745
Paper:			Wire	pounds.. 3,613	153
Printing	pounds.. 2,020	74	Yeast	do. 501	153
Writing, etc		1,450			
Paraffin	pounds.. 692	32	Total		160,694
Perfumery		32			

## FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Aguardiente	gallons.. 671	\$1,273	Manufactures of—		
Beer, in bottles	dozen.. 18	17	Jute		\$342
Bottles		151	Rubber		173
Caustic soda	pounds.. 3,481	72	Matting		226
Cement	do. 59,946	203	Mineral water	gallons.. 625	26
Champagne	dozen.. 5	101	Nut oil		81
Coffee	pounds.. 37,500	2,870	Nuts		10
Drugs, etc		98	Pepper	pounds.. 267	35
Firecrackers		152	Rice	do. 64,023	1,242
Fish		85	Rice	do. 3,238	572
Ginger ale, in bottles	dozen.. 400	282	sugar	do. 10,000	282
Groceries		16	Tea	do. 1,575	323
Hyposulphate of soda	pounds.. 2,240	26	Tobacco, manufactured		54
Jute sacks		84	Vegetables		1,267
Lead ore	pounds.. 448	89			
			Total		10,199

During the same month 13,373 Mexican dollars were exported from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of January, 1904, consisted of 2,642,334 kilograms of mineral oils, valued at \$57,380.38; 3,120,000 kilograms of coal, valued at \$10,140; and 23,535

kilograms of machinery, valued at \$6,760; or a total of 5,785,869 kilograms, valued at \$74,280.38.

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that from August 1 to December 31, 1903, 33 vessels proceeding from the Mexican ports of Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Frontera, Campeche, Tlacotalpan, Taupico, and Isla del Carmen, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of henequen, mahogany, and rubber. During the same period 32 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Progreso, Frontera, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Tampico, Tuxpan, Campeche, and Isla del Carmen, carrying cargoes of machinery, lumber, bricks, coal, glass, corn, hats, and general merchandise.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, reports that the exports from that port to the ports of the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of December, 1903, consisted of the following:

Articles.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Cotton goods.....	34	3,246	\$1,315.80			
Explosives.....	43	1,155	383.25			
Flour.....	1,708	115,699	6,601.43	20	1,360	\$83.05
Groceries.....	475	31,275	3,723.53	32	1,619	111.61
Machinery.....	109	6,871	1,067.78			
Silk.....	29	1,229	3,355.63			
Sulphur.....	10	2,220	120.00			
Tallow.....	50	9,800	1,123.10			
Wire.....	13	791	94.15			
Miscellaneous.....	118	7,200	2,872.98			
Total.....	2,589	179,496	20,657.65	52	2,979	194.66

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the merchandise exported from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of November, 1903, consisted of 49,151 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,823,667.46 kilograms, valued at 1,835,474.25 *bolivars*, as compared with 41,488 packages, weighing 2,285,825.15 kilograms, valued at 1,205,848.10 *bolivars*, shipped in November, 1902.

The following table shows the movement of this commerce in November, 1902 and 1903:

Port.	Articles.	November, 1902.			November, 1903.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
La Guaira.....	Merchandise	25,910	1,488,339.70	643,412.80	35,052	2,019,427.26	977,182.10
Do.....	Silver coin..	4	500.00	40,000.00	40	5,391.00	400,000.00
Puerto Cabello.....	Merchandise	5,302	230,400.70	166,249.85	7,585	408,310.00	220,648.25
Maracaibo.....	do.....	9,950	534,625.75	318,797.95	4,230	277,383.20	173,608.90
Do.....	Gold.....	1	12.00	25,000.00			
La Vela.....	Merchandise	67	12,470.00	1,610.00			
Cardenas.....	do.....	254	19,477.00	10,777.50	2,211	113,156.00	61,035.00
Total.....		41,488	2,285,825.15	1,205,848.10	49,151	2,823,667.46	1,835,474.25

This commerce was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Ammunition .....	23	1,432.00	580.00
Animals (live) .....	2	1,000.00	750.00
Axes and agricultural implements .....	225	4,800.00	8,165.00
Barbed wire and clamps .....	995	39,175.00	10,050.00
Beer and hops .....	13	177.00	450.00
Blankets .....	197	27,507.00	95,885.00
Butter .....	540	27,536.00	31,090.00
Cartridge shells .....	5	373.00	1,230.00
Cartridges .....	17	1,185.00	5,000.00
Cement (Roman) .....	699	121,205.00	5,540.00
Cordage .....	3,700	107,283.50	114,034.65
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white .....	121	19,357.00	53,225.00
Rough and muslin .....	145	15,283.00	35,059.80
Drugs and perfumes .....	817	55,225.20	89,572.60
Fine hardware, etc. ....	629	31,708.66	75,857.55
Flour, wheat .....	13,685	944,097.00	221,536.85
Forage .....	15	685.00	530.00
Fruits .....	29	1,962.00	565.00
Glass and lamp ware .....	119	6,084.50	3,180.00
Hardware and carriages .....	1,756	84,949.90	83,417.40
Kerosene .....	41,491	421,800.00	76,800.00
Lard .....	5,734	246,802.00	490,820.00
Liquors .....	33	935.00	2,125.00
Lumber (undressed) .....	1,335	221,908.00	32,150.80
Machinery and electrical supplies .....	638	60,067.00	47,329.80
Niter salts .....	20	1,958.00	1,250.00
Oil and paints .....	331	28,966.60	15,633.95
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type) .....	361	52,057.00	15,513.85
Provisions .....	1,351	193,712.50	139,170.00
Revolvers .....	11	134.50	9,395.00
Sullcloth and ducking .....	100	13,570.00	30,520.00
Sewing machines and parts thereof .....	71	3,419.00	5,170.00
Silver coin .....	40	5,391.00	400,000.00
Soap and candles .....	738	70,117.00	17,280.00
Sugar .....	31	1,641.00	430.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing .....	39	853.00	2,580.00
Fillings .....	71	4,818.00	7,813.00
Leaf .....	12	372.00	1,421.00
Total .....	49,151	2,823,667.46	1,895,474.25

#### RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of February 1, 1904, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin-America:

EDUARDO HIGGINSON, Consul-General of Peru at New York.

FERNANDO ALEMAN Y VALLEE, Consul of Cuba at Arecibo, Porto Rico.

ALBERTO BRAVO GONZALEZ, Consul of Cuba at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

BERTHOLD SINGER, Consul of Cuba at Chicago, Illinois.

ROSENDO TORRAS, Consul of Cuba at Brunswick, Georgia.

VINCENT J. VIDAL, Consul of Cuba at Pensacola, Florida.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR DECEMBER, 1903, AND CALENDAR YEAR 1903.

The preliminary figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the total imports and exports for the calendar year 1903 show that the foreign trade of the United States was for that twelvemonth the largest in the

history of the country, not only the largest in the aggregate, but in both imports and exports reckoned separately. The total for imports and exports together was \$2,480,129,170, against \$2,330,002,803 for the previous year and \$2,345,795,770 for 1901, when the highest previous record was reached. Imports reached the unprecedented figure of \$995,447,175, notwithstanding the fact that the volume for December fell to \$77,750,284, compared with \$94,356,987 for the same month in 1902. This compares with \$969,316,870 in the previous year, which was an advance from \$880,419,910 in 1901. There has been a progressive advance in imports for the six years beginning with 1898.

With exports the advance has been more irregular. The total value for 1903 is put at \$1,484,681,995, which is an increase of \$123,982,194 over the previous year, when it was \$1,360,685,933; but in 1900 it had reached \$1,477,946,113, and was \$1,465,375,860 in 1901.

Following is the official statement showing the imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United States during the month of December and the calendar year, 1903:

	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>MERCHANDISE.</b>				
Imports:				
Free of duty .....	\$40,661,420	\$37,031,318	\$408,640,299	\$437,391,968
Dutiable .....	53,692,567	40,690,040	560,676,571	558,052,207
Total .....	94,356,987	77,724,358	969,316,870	995,447,175
Exports:				
Domestic .....	145,909,558	173,021,070	1,333,268,491	1,457,575,865
Foreign .....	2,082,845	1,727,178	27,417,412	27,106,130
Total .....	147,992,403	174,748,248	1,360,685,933	1,484,681,995
Excess of exports .....	53,635,416	97,023,890	391,369,863	489,234,820
<b>GOLD.</b>				
Imports .....	2,185,636	17,230,298	44,193,317	65,267,696
Exports .....	2,853,112	1,464,656	36,030,591	41,346,834
Excess of imports .....	a 666,476	15,765,642	8,162,726	20,920,862
<b>SILVER.</b>				
Imports .....	2,701,286	2,078,655	26,402,935	23,974,508
Exports .....	5,546,875	6,515,633	49,272,954	40,635,342
Excess of exports .....	2,845,589	4,436,998	22,870,019	16,660,831

a Decrease.

The following table gives the monthly foreign commerce of the United States during the calendar year 1903, as compared with the same period in 1902:

	1902.	1903.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
January .....	\$79,138,192	\$85,174,786
February .....	68,350,459	82,622,246
March .....	84,227,082	96,230,457
April .....	75,822,268	87,682,106
May .....	75,689,087	79,035,137
June .....	73,115,054	81,999,777

	1902.	1903.
IMPORTS—continued.		
July.....	\$79,147,874	\$82,187,623
August.....	78,923,281	82,046,202
September.....	87,736,346	81,816,642
October.....	87,424,070	81,921,147
November.....	85,386,170	77,003,434
December.....	94,356,987	77,724,358
Total imports.....	969,316,870	995,447,175
EXPORTS.		
January.....	129,145,180	133,992,209
February.....	101,569,695	125,586,024
March.....	106,749,401	132,093,964
April.....	109,169,873	109,827,251
May.....	102,321,531	100,929,591
June.....	89,240,483	95,222,846
July.....	88,790,627	91,813,495
August.....	94,942,310	89,446,457
September.....	121,236,384	110,364,840
October.....	144,327,428	160,388,508
November.....	125,200,618	160,268,550
December.....	147,992,403	174,748,243
Total exports.....	1,360,685,933	1,484,681,995
Grand total.....	2,330,002,803	2,480,129,170

The following table shows the values of exports of some of the leading articles of domestic manufacture during the twelve months ending December 31, 1903, as compared with the same period in 1902:

Articles.	1902.	1903.
Agricultural implements.....	\$17,981,597	\$22,951,805
Books, maps, etc.....	4,407,028	4,336,732
Cycles, and parts of.....	2,581,255	2,099,092
Automobiles, and parts of.....	1,009,782	1,643,029
Cars, carriages, etc.....	7,500,064	8,506,092
Clocks and watches.....	2,121,657	2,216,346
Copper ingots, and manufactures of.....	45,485,598	43,509,788
Cotton cloths:		
Colored.....	8,838,724	6,395,219
Uncolored.....	18,030,589	13,337,851
Fiber manufactures.....	5,111,865	5,642,406
Glass and glassware.....	2,094,701	2,053,516
Gunpowder and explosives.....	2,353,480	2,367,148
India-rubber manufactures.....	3,815,754	4,360,965
Electrical and scientific apparatus.....	6,466,201	8,145,923
Steel rails.....	1,902,396	937,779
Structural iron and steel.....	2,828,460	1,788,556
Steel wire.....	5,140,702	5,528,726
Builders' hardware.....	11,320,765	12,141,058
Miscellaneous castings.....	1,685,660	1,765,901
Cash registers.....	1,220,791	1,825,503
Electrical machinery.....	6,937,643	6,104,502
Metal-working machinery.....	2,863,709	3,316,088
Pumps and pumping machinery.....	2,516,300	2,729,298
Sewing machines, and parts of.....	4,606,794	5,840,474
Locomotive engines.....	3,966,007	3,099,321
Boilers and parts of engines.....	2,432,098	2,273,834
Typewriters, and parts of.....	3,575,909	4,537,396
Miscellaneous machinery.....	20,930,519	20,068,810
Iron pipes and fittings.....	6,107,183	6,919,340
Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel.....	10,052,766	9,073,069
Sole leather.....	6,720,966	6,320,966
Upper and other leather, except sole.....	16,099,430	17,376,746
Boots and shoes.....	6,470,412	7,244,726
Musical instruments, and parts of.....	3,437,337	3,354,108
Naval stores.....	13,299,861	14,299,296
Refined mineral oils.....	62,265,132	65,846,339
Vegetable oils.....	16,203,022	13,160,379
Paints, pigments, and colors.....	2,219,438	2,566,936
Paper, and manufactures of.....	7,251,517	7,339,914
Paraffin and wax.....	8,398,450	9,590,308
Soap.....	2,028,264	2,627,633
Tobacco manufactures.....	5,523,234	5,204,407
Wood manufactures.....	12,437,864	13,634,065
Woolen manufactures.....	1,588,058	2,002,913



The exports and imports, according to countries, were as follows:

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
Europe.....	\$1,087,049,843	\$985,543,843	\$527,878,256	\$513,775,347
North America.....	227,322,260	204,181,506	182,014,342	172,962,326
South America.....	46,357,644	38,622,906	113,260,952	109,391,490
Asia.....	55,455,113	62,585,097	139,651,662	142,223,175
Oceania.....	37,281,664	33,567,924	21,782,837	18,406,937
Africa.....	31,215,471	36,184,657	10,859,126	12,558,595
Total.....	1,484,681,995	1,360,685,933	995,447,175	969,316,870

**TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.**

The following interesting article on the trade of the United States with South America was published in the "New York Sun" of January 18, 1904:

"From no point of view is it possible to regard our sales to South America as other than utterly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Their total is a little less than \$40,000,000 a year. We sell a little more than that to Mexico, with its 13,500,000 people. South America has about 40,000,000 people. Under the new reciprocity treaty we certainly ought to sell to Cuba, with its 1,700,000 population, at least as much as we sell to the whole of South America. Taking sales and population, our trade with the South Americans approximates \$1 per capita. We sold the Canadians last year nearly \$24 per capita, and to the Cubans, without any reciprocity, about \$15 per capita.

"The total imports of all the South American countries approximate \$350,000,000. We get a fraction more than 10 per cent of their business. This is not because they have nothing that we want in exchange for our wares and merchandise. We buy from them three times as much as we sell to them. We pay them about \$120,000,000 a year for their products, and they take \$80,000,000 of it and go to our business competitors and buy the very merchandise in which we ought to settle our accounts with them. We pay them the money which enables them to buy alimentary substances, textile fabrics, iron, and manufactures thereof, timber and woodwork, and sundry other things that we grow and make from other people.

"The particularly noticeable feature in our trade with South America is its comparative fixity. In thirty years it has increased only 50 per cent, and the sales of 1890 were about the same as those of 1902. Compared with the trade of 1873, our 1902 trade with the world outside of South America was a little more than doubled. With Asia it rose from \$19,000,000 to \$64,000,000. With Oceania it rose from \$4,677,000 in 1873 to \$34,250,000 in 1902. With Africa it increased from \$3,500,000 to \$33,500,000. With our neighbors on the North American continent it has increased from \$82,000,000 in 1873 to

\$204,000,000 in 1902. During those thirty years our vast trade with Europe has been doubled, and our sales in that area now exceed \$1,000,000,000 a year. More than that of any other of the world's divisions our trade with South America drags.

"Yet South America grows in population, in the manifold wants of her people, and in the volume and value of her products. Of those products we are fairly liberal purchasers. We absorb about one quarter of all South America's exports. In the last thirty years we have bought from that region \$1,700,000,000 more than we have sold to it by direct exportation. Some portion, doubtless a notable share of her purchases from other countries, has been of United States made goods sold to British, German, and French merchants, who sold them and made a profit on them. Even allowing for that, there still remained a big lump of trade and a desirable margin of profit which might have been secured by United States merchants.

"But it may be said we do not want that trade. Evidently we do not want it enough to make any vigorous effort to get it. Heaven send that we do not need it one of these days when we strike a few of those inevitable 'lean years' in our home trade, and see store and factory and warehouse piled with goods beyond our power of home consumption. To assert the impossibility of such an event is to declare that the sunshine of to-day is an assurance that it will not rain this day next year. Let us be as optimistic as we will about the future of United States trade, the soundest thought and the wisest judgment among our business men foresees and predicts a time, probably not far distant, when a few score millions of dollars' worth of trade with South America, to say nothing of certain other neglected and half neglected areas, would mean a difference between comfort and distress to thousands of our people.

"Explanations and reasons for our failure to secure a larger percentage of South American trade are numerous, but all may be summed up without finding even their total to be either properly sound or valid. There will be urged a lack of shipping facilities. If there are goods to be shipped, shipping lines will be established for their transportation. If Canada can establish a line to South Africa, as she is doing, it would seem that the United States could find business for a line to the east coast of South America. Lack of banking facilities forms another argument. If there are banking facilities for the present export and import commerce, it is probable that an increase in banking business would lead to an improvement in banking facilities. United States citizens object to the long credits which are customary in those countries. Better good accounts on the books than idle goods on the shelf.

"Explanation of our limited trade with South America is nothing

more than evasion if based elsewhere than upon the simple ground of lack of trade energy. Boast as we will of United States goods in all the corners of the earth, of United States bridges in Africa and in India, of United States shoes in more than 60 different countries, of United States desks and typewriters in London, and of United States electrical machinery scattered from Hammerfest to Punta Arenas, the fact remains that foreign trade is as yet only a trivial incident in the commercial and industrial life of the United States people. We sell \$900,000,000 worth of food products annually for the reason that other people come to us to buy them because of their need of them. A large share of our \$500,000,000 sales of manufactured articles is attributable to the same cause, the need of others for that which they know we have. Despite the volume of our exports, we are not yet a trade-hunting nation in fact, although many may hesitate to concede the correctness of the opinion. The evidence of the fact is at hand. Out of the total value of our manufactured products probably not more than 1 per cent is sold abroad as a result of United States trade energy.

"In this, and in this alone, there lies the real explanation of the limitation of our South American trade. A due amount of well directed and intelligent hustle would double that trade in a very few years."

#### FOREIGN TRADE IN FARM AND FOREST PRODUCTS, 1903.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently published the following interesting statistics concerning the foreign trade in farm and forest products during the fiscal year 1902-3:

"With a total value of \$878,479,451, the domestic exports of the farm products of this country reached a higher figure in the year ended June 30, 1903, than was ever before reached in one year, excepting 1901. This amount is larger than the average of the preceding five years by \$17,441,636, and higher than the average of the next preceding five years, 1893-1897, by \$262,404,504.

"The products of the forest that went into domestic exports in the last fiscal year were valued at \$58,281,124, an amount larger than that of 1901 (the highest preceding year) by \$2,911,963, higher than the average of the five years, 1898-1902, by \$10,632,594, and higher than the average of the preceding five years by \$26,498,196.

"Upon combining the domestic exports of farm and forest products, the total for the last fiscal year is found to be \$936,760,575, which was exceeded only by the year 1901.

"Of the total domestic exports, those of farm products during the last fiscal year constituted 63.1 per cent, or about the percentage of the preceding four years. The domestic exports of forest products are 4.2 per cent of the domestic exports of all products, and the com-

bination of farm and forest products gives 67.3 per cent, or a little more than two-thirds of all the domestic exports of the country.

"In the matter of imports the fiscal year 1903 was a record year for farm products, their value being \$456,199,325, compared with which is the preceding five years' average, \$379,124,315, and the average of the next preceding five years, 1893-1897, which was \$391,166,925.

"In forest products, too, the fiscal year 1903 was a record year for imports, their value being \$71,478,022, a large increase over the average of the preceding five years, \$55,205,996.

"Taken together, the imports of farm and forest products during the last fiscal year were valued at \$527,677,347.

"Of the total imports of the fiscal year 1903, 44.5 per cent were farm products, a smaller percentage than for any of the preceding ten years. The forest products constituted 7 per cent of the total imports, or a little under the percentage of the preceding five years. Upon combining the imports of farm and forest products, the percentage of total imports is 51.4, the lowest of the last eleven years.

"In consequence of the immense surplus of farm products above the consumption of this country, the domestic exports of these products exceeded the imports of the same class by \$422,280,126, a balance that was exceeded during every one of the five fiscal years 1898-1902. The balance is against this country in the trade in forest products, the adverse balance for the last fiscal year being \$13,196,898. The net balance of trade in favor of this country in farm and forest products combined amounted to \$409,083,228."

*Relative magnitude and balance of trade of imports and domestic exports of farm and forest products, 1893 to 1903.*

Year ended June 30—	Farm products.						
	Imports.			Domestic exports.			Excess of domestic exports over imports of farm products.
	Total, including farm and forest products.	Farm products.	Per cent of total.	Total, including farm and forest products.	Farm products.	Per cent of total.	
1893.....	\$866,400,922	\$425,657,448	49.1	\$831,030,785	\$621,201,671	74.8	\$195,544,223
1894.....	654,991,022	365,169,319	55.8	869,204,937	636,635,747	73.2	271,473,428
1895.....	731,969,965	373,115,985	51.0	793,392,599	658,385,861	70.4	185,209,876
1896.....	779,724,674	391,025,407	50.1	863,200,487	574,398,264	66.5	183,368,857
1897.....	764,730,412	400,871,468	52.4	1,032,007,603	689,755,193	66.8	288,883,725
Annual average, 1893-1897.....	759,564,119	391,166,925	51.5	877,767,282	616,074,947	70.2	224,908,022
1898.....	616,049,654	311,291,796	51.0	1,210,291,913	859,018,946	71.0	544,727,150
1899.....	697,148,489	355,514,881	51.0	1,203,931,222	792,811,723	65.9	437,296,852
1900.....	849,941,184	420,139,288	49.4	1,370,763,571	844,616,530	61.6	424,477,242
1901.....	823,172,165	391,931,051	47.6	1,460,462,806	951,628,331	65.2	559,697,280
1902.....	903,320,948	413,744,557	45.8	1,355,481,861	857,113,533	63.2	443,368,976
Annual average, 1898-1902.....	777,926,488	379,124,315	48.7	1,320,186,275	861,037,815	65.2	481,913,500
1903.....	1,025,719,237	456,199,325	44.5	1,392,231,302	878,479,451	63.1	422,280,126

Relative magnitude and balance of trade of imports and domestic exports of farm and forest products, 1893 to 1903—Continued.

Year ended June 30—	Forest products.				
	Imports.		Domestic exports.		Excess of imports over domestic exports.
	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	
1893.....	\$49,720,275	5.7	\$28,127,281	3.4	\$21,592,994
1894.....	39,683,781	6.1	28,001,461	3.2	11,682,320
1895.....	43,302,134	5.9	28,576,680	3.6	14,725,454
1896.....	45,696,324	5.9	33,718,790	3.9	11,977,534
1897.....	44,791,463	5.9	40,490,428	3.9	4,301,035
Annual average, 1893-1897.....	44,638,795	5.9	31,782,928	3.6	12,855,867
1898.....	45,751,938	7.4	38,439,418	3.2	7,312,520
1899.....	53,314,296	7.6	42,828,732	3.6	10,485,564
1900.....	60,633,078	7.1	62,076,575	3.8	7,456,503
1901.....	57,143,650	6.9	55,330,161	3.8	1,774,489
1902.....	59,187,049	6.6	48,928,764	3.6	10,258,285
Annual average, 1898-1902.....	55,205,996	7.1	47,648,530	3.6	7,557,466
1903.....	71,478,022	7.0	58,281,124	4.2	13,196,898

  

Year ended June 30—	Farm and forest products.				
	Imports.		Domestic exports.		Excess of domestic exports over imports.
	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	
1893.....	\$475,377,723	54.9	\$649,328,952	78.1	\$173,951,229
1894.....	404,844,100	61.8	664,635,208	76.5	259,791,108
1895.....	416,418,119	56.9	586,962,541	74.0	170,544,422
1896.....	436,725,731	56.0	608,117,054	70.4	171,391,323
1897.....	445,662,931	58.3	730,245,621	70.8	284,582,690
Annual average, 1893-1897.....	435,806,721	57.4	647,867,875	73.8	212,061,154
1898.....	390,043,734	58.4	897,458,364	74.2	507,414,630
1899.....	408,829,147	58.5	835,640,465	69.4	426,811,318
1900.....	480,772,366	56.6	897,283,105	65.5	416,510,739
1901.....	449,074,701	54.6	1,006,997,492	69.0	557,922,791
1902.....	472,931,606	52.4	906,042,297	66.8	433,110,691
Annual average, 1898-1902.....	434,330,311	55.8	908,686,345	68.8	474,356,034
1903.....	527,677,347	51.4	936,760,575	67.3	409,083,228

"The increased imports of farm products in 1903 over 1902 are more specially due to sugar and molasses, silk, tea, and wool, and the increase in imports of forest products is found chiefly in India rubber and various gums. By far the principal decrease in imports among the various classes is found in coffee, the amount of decrease being \$11,781,406.

Principal groups of imports of farm and forest products, 1902 and 1903.

Imported products.	Year ended June 30—		Increase in 1903.	Decrease in 1903.
	1902.	1903.		
ANIMAL MATTER.				
Animals, live.....	\$4,624,531	\$4,533,845		\$90,686
Bristles.....	2,047,331	2,654,604	\$607,273	
Dairy products.....	2,665,548	3,277,484	611,936	
Feathers and downs, crude.....	2,032,566	2,476,659	444,093	
Fibers, animal:				
Silk.....	42,635,351	50,011,050	7,375,699	
Wool.....	17,711,788	22,152,961	4,441,173	
Total animal fibers.....	60,347,139	72,164,011	11,816,872	

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Principal groups of imports of farm and forest products, 1902 and 1903—Continued.

Imported products.	Year ending June 30—		Increase in 1903.	Decrease in 1903.
	1902.	1903.		
<b>ANIMAL MATTER—continued.</b>				
Hair .....	\$1,980,319	\$2,702,731	\$722,415	
Hides and skins, other than furs.....	58,006,618	58,031,613	24,995	
Ment and meat products.....	3,305,726	4,602,316	1,296,590	
Other animal matter.....	2,423,421	2,513,970	390,549	
Total animal matter.....	137,133,499	152,937,236	15,824,037	
<b>VEGETABLE MATTER.</b>				
Argols, or wine lees.....	2,263,588	2,734,627	470,439	
Cocoa and chocolate.....	7,053,961	8,257,411	1,203,480	
Coffee.....	70,982,155	59,200,749		\$11,781,406
Fibers, vegetable.....	43,258,132	45,355,104	2,096,972	
Fruits and nuts.....	21,480,525	23,726,636	2,246,111	
Grain and grain products.....	1,537,286	2,467,968	870,682	
Hay.....	384,417	2,238,109	1,856,692	
Hops.....	833,702	1,808,491	974,789	
Indigo.....	1,035,380	1,202,451	166,471	
Licorice root.....	1,926,903	1,543,107		383,736
Liquors, alcoholic.....	15,246,640	17,171,617	1,924,977	
Nursery stock (plants, trees, shrubs, vines, etc.).....	1,172,570	1,373,198	200,628	
Oils, vegetable.....	8,748,591	11,643,691	2,925,100	
Oplum, crude.....	1,216,202	1,019,909		196,293
Rice, rice meal, etc.....	2,926,921	3,064,473	134,552	
Seeds.....	3,232,152	2,831,279		420,873
Spices.....	3,685,242	4,815,125	1,129,883	
Sugar and molasses.....	56,098,793	73,213,683	17,111,890	
Tea.....	9,390,128	15,659,229	6,269,101	
Tobacco.....	15,241,671	17,231,915	2,023,244	
Vanilla beans.....	859,339	1,032,654	173,255	
Vegetables.....	7,039,835	4,581,355		2,458,480
Other vegetable matter, excluding forest products.....	1,039,565	1,127,848	88,283	
Total vegetable matter, excluding forest products.....	276,611,358	303,242,089	26,630,731	
<b>FOREST PRODUCTS:</b>				
Cork wood or cork bark.....	1,816,107	1,737,366		78,741
Dyewoods and extracts of.....	1,138,901	1,417,770	258,866	
<b>Gums, not elsewhere specified:</b>				
Copal, cowrie, and dammar.....	2,261,206	2,938,754	677,548	
Gambier, or term japonica.....	1,162,233	2,034,511	872,278	
Shellac.....	1,605,068	2,743,687	1,108,619	
Other.....	2,715,676	2,907,695	192,019	
Total gums, n. e. s.....	7,744,183	10,594,647	2,850,464	
India rubber.....	24,899,230	30,436,710	5,537,480	
<b>Wood, not elsewhere specified:</b>				
<b>Cabinet woods, unsawed—</b>				
Mahogany.....	2,361,483	2,783,679	422,196	
Other.....	999,792	1,251,621	251,829	
Total cabinet woods, unsawed.....	3,361,275	4,035,300	674,025	
<b>Lumber—</b>				
Boards, deals, planks, and other sawed lumber.....	9,271,090	10,673,317	1,402,227	
Shingles.....	1,362,821	1,494,906	132,085	
Other.....	1,380,973	1,753,532	372,559	
Total lumber.....	12,014,884	13,921,755	1,906,871	
Other.....	1,244,653	1,300,794	56,141	
Total wood, n. e. s.....	49,620,842	59,257,849	9,637,007	
Wood pulp.....	2,059,092	3,387,770	1,328,678	
All other.....	1,888,721	1,645,910		242,811
Total forest products.....	59,187,049	74,478,022	15,290,973	
Total vegetable matter, including forest products.....	335,798,407	374,720,111	38,921,704	
Total animal and vegetable matter, excluding forest products.....	443,744,557	456,199,325	12,454,768	
Total imports of farm and forest products.....	472,931,606	527,677,347	54,745,741	

"The detailed table of exports has been condensed to prominent classes in the accompanying table. From an inspection of this condensed table, the more conspicuous increases and decreases of 1903 compared with 1902 may readily be noticed. Nearly the entire increase of exports of farm products is found in the exports of cotton, and considerable offsets to decreases are found in fruits and nuts, tobacco, and grain and grain products. The prominent decreases, in order of importance, were in meats and meat products, live animals, dairy products, and hay.

*Principal groups of domestic exports of farm and forest products, 1902 and 1903.*

Exported products.	Year ended June 30—		Increase in 1903.	Decrease in 1903.
	1902.	1903.		
<b>ANIMAL MATTER.</b>				
Animals, live.....	\$44,871,684	\$34,781,193	.....	\$10,090,491
Dairy products.....	7,104,770	4,775,582	.....	2,329,188
Meat and meat products.....	195,896,862	178,456,536	.....	17,440,326
Other animal matter.....	2,942,535	2,983,942	\$11,407	.....
<b>Total animal matter.....</b>	<b>250,815,851</b>	<b>220,997,253</b>	.....	<b>29,818,598</b>
<b>VEGETABLE MATTER.</b>				
Coffee.....	3,284,098	3,385,867	104,769	.....
Cotton.....	291,598,356	317,065,271	25,466,915	.....
Fruits and nuts.....	8,719,344	18,057,677	9,338,333	.....
Glucose and grape sugar.....	2,319,286	2,460,022	140,736	.....
Grain and grain products.....	213,401,238	221,495,086	8,093,848	.....
Hay.....	2,580,622	828,483	.....	1,752,139
Hops.....	1,950,657	1,909,951	359,294	.....
Liquors, alcoholic.....	4,413,662	3,484,007	.....	929,655
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	19,943,198	19,839,279	.....	103,919
Oils, vegetable.....	15,308,633	16,234,362	925,729	.....
Seeds.....	8,027,824	9,455,283	1,427,459	.....
Sugar, molasses, and sirup.....	2,771,835	2,569,241	.....	202,594
Tobacco.....	27,103,996	35,250,893	8,146,897	.....
Vegetables.....	2,546,287	2,543,488	.....	2,799
Other vegetable matter, excluding forest products.....	2,731,646	2,903,288	171,642	.....
<b>Total vegetable matter, excluding forest products.....</b>	<b>606,297,682</b>	<b>657,482,198</b>	<b>51,184,516</b>	.....
<b>FOREST PRODUCTS:</b>				
Naval stores—				
Rosein.....	4,202,104	4,817,205	615,101	.....
Turpentine, spirits of.....	7,431,248	8,014,322	583,074	.....
Other.....	100,210	87,181	.....	13,029
<b>Total naval stores.....</b>	<b>11,733,562</b>	<b>12,918,708</b>	<b>1,185,146</b>	.....
Wood—				
Timber—				
Round.....	3,343,908	4,506,728	1,162,820	.....
Heewn.....	1,030,687	787,082	.....	243,605
Sawed.....	5,225,033	7,462,111	2,237,108	.....
<b>Total timber.....</b>	<b>9,599,598</b>	<b>12,755,921</b>	<b>3,156,323</b>	.....
Lumber—				
Boards, deals, and planks.....	16,978,322	20,965,328	3,987,006	.....
Shooks.....	1,498,919	1,609,025	110,106	.....
Staves.....	3,830,432	4,740,680	910,248	.....
Other.....	4,254,887	4,601,330	346,443	.....
<b>Total lumber.....</b>	<b>26,562,560</b>	<b>31,916,363</b>	<b>5,353,803</b>	.....
<b>Total wood.....</b>	<b>36,162,158</b>	<b>44,672,284</b>	<b>8,510,126</b>	.....
<b>All other.....</b>	<b>1,033,044</b>	<b>690,132</b>	.....	<b>342,912</b>
<b>Total forest products.....</b>	<b>48,928,764</b>	<b>58,281,124</b>	<b>9,352,360</b>	.....
<b>Total vegetable matter, including forest products.....</b>	<b>655,226,446</b>	<b>715,763,322</b>	<b>60,536,876</b>	.....
<b>Total animal and vegetable matter, excluding forest products.....</b>	<b>857,113,533</b>	<b>878,479,451</b>	<b>21,365,918</b>	.....
<b>Total domestic exports of farm and forest products.....</b>	<b>906,042,297</b>	<b>906,760,575</b>	<b>30,718,278</b>	.....

## COAL PRODUCTION FOR 1903.

Reports received by the "Black Diamond" of January 30, 1904, since the first of the year show that the total production of coal in the United States was, in round figures, 358,000,000 long tons of anthracite and short tons of bituminous coal during the year 1903. Returns from all the bituminous coal-producing States are not yet complete. Where they were obtainable they are given, and in other instances they are estimated on the basis of gain in preceding years as compared with 1902. Bituminous coal statistics are generally given in short-ton figures, which are used throughout the table given herewith. The figures of total anthracite production given are furnished by Alder & Ruley, of Philadelphia, who prepare the official statistics of this branch of the coal trade. The production by districts in long tons (2,240 pounds) was as follows:

Wyoming.....	39,679,900
Lehigh.....	7,814,150
Schuylkill.....	18,005,950
Total.....	65,500,000

Of this total production the tonnage shipped during 1903 was 59,362,831 tons. In 1902 the anthracite region shipped 31,213,911 tons, and in 1901 the shipments aggregated 53,568,601 tons. All previous records, including that of 1901, which was considered remarkable at the time, have been broken, and it may be a good many years before production exceeds that of the year 1903.

The total production of anthracite coal for the past five years is given as follows:

	Long tons.
1899.....	53,944,647
1900.....	51,221,353
1901.....	60,194,530
1902.....	36,865,710
1903.....	65,500,000

The total production of bituminous coal in the United States was approximately 292,238,505 tons, as compared with 260,033,071 tons the previous year.

Pennsylvania is given the position of prominence, with a total of 110,000,000 tons of bituminous coal to its credit; Illinois continues to hold second place, with a total production of 34,962,484 tons for 1903; and West Virginia and Ohio are close together for third honors, the production of each State being estimated on the basis of the total coal produced a year ago. The estimated production of bituminous coal by States is as follows:



State.	1903.	1902.	State.	1903.	1902.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>		<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>
Alabama .....	11,300,000	10,598,917	Montana .....	1,572,473	1,484,277
Arkansas .....	2,241,800	2,028,968	New Mexico .....	1,100,000	1,048,763
California .....	93,000	85,496	North Dakota .....	267,141	216,871
Colorado .....	7,800,694	8,014,427	Ohio .....	25,832,961	23,388,384
Georgia and North Caro- lina .....	519,341	437,083	Oregon .....	65,000	63,150
Idaho .....	10,000	1,250	Pennsylvania .....	110,000,000	98,061,820
Illinois .....	34,962,484	32,879,303	Tennessee .....	4,844,207	4,333,777
Indiana .....	17,000,000	9,186,596	Texas .....	1,100,000	902,882
Indian Territory .....	3,160,028	2,769,895	Utah .....	1,825,430	1,574,022
Iowa .....	6,000,000	5,896,245	Virginia .....	3,719,183	3,177,528
Kansas .....	5,630,452	5,265,490	Washington .....	2,500,000	2,400,221
Kentucky .....	7,543,419	6,663,062	West Virginia .....	26,883,526	24,479,804
Maryland .....	5,430,091	5,271,609	Wyoming .....	4,655,929	4,705,341
Michigan .....	1,581,346	964,718	Total.....	292,238,505	260,033,071
Missouri .....	4,600,000	4,063,572			

According to these figures, the total increase in bituminous production for the year was 32,205,434 tons, or about 12 per cent. The total increase in the production of anthracite over 1902 was 28,634,290 tons, or about 75 per cent.

**EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, 1903.**

The United States Department of Commerce and Labor publishes some interesting figures relative to the increased exports of agricultural implements.

In the fiscal year 1902-3 they amounted to \$21,000,000 in value; in 1893 they amounted to only \$4,500,000 in value; in 1883 to less than \$4,000,000; in 1873 to \$2,500,000, and in 1863 to less than \$500,000. The growth of exportation of this class of manufactures has been extremely rapid. Prior to 1865 the exportation of agricultural implements had never reached as much as \$1,000,000, and during the twenty-five years following that date the growth was slow, the total having reached about \$3,859,000 in 1890. From that date forward, however, the growth was rapid. By 1895 the total was \$5,500,000; in 1900 \$16,000,000, and, as already indicated, in 1903 \$21,000,000.

Of this total of \$21,000,000 worth of agricultural implements exported during 1902-3 nearly \$3,000,000 in value went to France, and about an equal sum to the Argentine Republic; 1,500,000 to the United Kingdom, and about an equal sum to Germany; \$1,250,000 to Australia, and over \$1,000,000 to Africa. In 1893 the value of agricultural implements sent to France was but about \$300,000, as against nearly \$3,000,000 in the year just ended. The value of those sent to Germany in 1893 was about \$300,000, against about \$1,500,000 in the year just ended. To the Argentine Republic the value in 1893 was about \$1,250,000, against nearly \$3,000,000 in the year just ended.

**COTTON STATISTICS FOR 1903.**

The preliminary figures of the value of cotton exports from the United States, as shown by the Department of Commerce and Labor

of the United States through its Bureau of Statistics, was \$378,000,000. The total value of the exports exceeds by \$64,000,000 that of the preceding record year, 1900, when the value of the cotton exported was \$314,000,000; in 1901, \$301,000,000, and in 1903, \$378,000,000.

While the total value of the year's exports of cotton was the highest on record, the quantity exported did not reach so high a figure as in 1898, when the value was much below that of 1903. The total quantity exported in 1903 was 3,620,000,000 pounds, which exceeded that of any preceding year except 1898, when the total was 4,178,000,000 pounds. The value of the cotton exports of 1898, however, was only \$232,768,204, or less than two-thirds as much as that of 1903, although the quantity in 1898 was 13 per cent greater.

Cotton forms constantly a very large share of the exports, and especially of the agricultural exports of the United States. During the entire period from 1883 to 1903 the value of cotton exported has aggregated over \$5,000,000,000, and averaged 25 per cent of the total exports of domestic products and 36 per cent of the agricultural products exported. In 1903 cotton formed about 28 per cent of the total exports and about 38 per cent of the total exports of agricultural products.

The United Kingdom was in 1903 the largest customer for United States cotton. The total value of cotton exported from the United States to the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1903 was, in round terms, \$147,000,000, and this total of \$147,000,000 forms 39 per cent of the total cotton exports in that year. Germany stood second in the list of United States cotton customers, the total value of the cotton exported to Germany during the year being \$111,000,000. France was third in the list of purchasers, the total exports of cotton to that country in 1903 being \$47,000,000. To Italy, which stood next in the list, the total was \$21,000,000; to Russia, nearly \$9,000,000; to Belgium, about \$8,000,000; to British North America, \$5,000,000; to Japan, about \$4,500,000, and to Mexico a little over \$3,000,000. While the United Kingdom is the largest purchaser of United States cotton her increase over preceding years is much less than that of Germany. The total value of United States cotton exports to the United Kingdom in the year 1903 aggregated but about \$5,000,000 in excess of the total for 1900, while that to Germany exceeded by \$23,000,000 the total for 1900, the former record year.

The increase in the value of raw cotton exported from the United States has been especially marked in recent years. Prior to 1900 the value of cotton exports had never reached \$300,000,000; since 1900 it has never but once fallen below the \$300,000,000 line, and in 1903 was \$378,000,000. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, the cotton mills of the United States have during that time consumed a larger quantity of cotton than ever before. Prior to 1898 the cotton mills of the

United States had never in a single year consumed so much as 3,000,000 bales of the domestic crop. Since the beginning of that year the annual consumption has ranged from 3,500,000 bales upward, and in 1902 and 1903, respectively, exceeded 4,000,000 bales. Yet in those very years the exports of raw cotton averaged higher in quantity and value than ever before.

The table which follows shows the total quantity and value of cotton exported from the United States in each calendar year from 1883 to 1903:

Calendar year.	Pounds.	Value.	Calendar year.	Pounds.	Value.
1883.....	2,112,396,419	\$224,678,602	1891.....	3,066,312,081	\$200,413,772
1884.....	2,081,857,633	221,593,080	1895.....	2,770,832,456	189,890,645
1885.....	1,773,423,015	181,437,322	1896.....	3,030,829,657	233,112,777
1886.....	2,211,356,672	215,351,961	1897.....	3,263,453,085	212,745,576
1887.....	2,231,690,936	215,974,267	1898.....	4,178,076,727	232,768,204
1888.....	2,219,869,278	225,122,111	1899.....	2,952,860,015	191,167,342
1889.....	2,656,293,640	266,649,345	1900.....	3,397,900,472	314,252,586
1890.....	2,506,018,910	254,275,863	1901.....	3,553,378,811	300,985,383
1891.....	2,956,395,837	277,038,511	1902.....	3,414,942,805	290,491,225
1892.....	2,570,860,119	217,063,558	1903.....	3,622,351,919	378,518,718
1893.....	2,452,396,987	201,106,023			

#### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1904-5.

The "New York Journal of Commerce" for January 30, 1904, states that notwithstanding the decline in immigration during the month of December, 1903, as compared with December, 1902, if the average increase for the remaining six months of the current fiscal year comes up to the average for the first six months the total immigration for the year will amount to 1,076,278, against 857,046 for the last fiscal year. For the first six months of this year the total arrivals of immigrants have numbered 406,425, against 323,641, an increase of 82,784, or 25.58 per cent.

The heaviest immigration continues to come from Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Russian Empire, including Finland, in the order named. The total number of immigrants from Austria-Hungary during the first six months of this fiscal year was 101,900, against 73,275 last year; from Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 80,640 this year, against 77,845 last year, and from the Russian Empire and Finland 68,719 this year, against 57,189 last year.

All of these countries show increases, but none of them shows anything like as large a percentage of increase as is shown by the increase in immigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the past six months. Immigrants from this source numbered 46,161 during the last six months, against 26,451 for the same period last year, an increase of 19,710, or 74.52 per cent. Every part of the United Kingdom contributed to this increase, but the largest

numerical increase was in the arrivals from England, numbering 21,707 during the last six months, against 10,018 last year, an increase of 11,689, or 116.68 per cent. The percentage of increase in arrivals from Scotland was much larger than this, the immigrants for the past six months numbering 5,901, against 1,540 last year, an increase of 4,361, or 283.11 per cent. The United Kingdom, which for some years past has been contributing a comparatively small percentage to the total immigration, has, during the past six months, moved up into fourth place.

Immigration from the German Empire is also increasing quite rapidly. During the past six months the arrivals from this country numbered 25,737, against 16,440 last year, an increase of 9,297, or 36.06 per cent. Norway contributed a small increase, the figures for last year being 8,026, against 9,755 this year. The neighboring country of Sweden, on the other hand, showed a decrease from 19,878 last year to 17,337 this year.

Immigration from Japan, most of which goes into Hawaii, has been falling off very sharply during the past six months. The total for that period was 6,272, against 10,041 for the same period last year, 19,968 for the whole of the last fiscal year, and 14,270 for the previous year.

#### CONSUMPTION OF BANANAS.

The following statistics showing the value of bananas declared for export to the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1902 and 1903, are given:

##### *Bananas declared for export to the United States.*

Country.	1902.	1903.	Increase.
British Honduras.....	\$115, 803	\$129, 512	\$13, 709
British West Indies.....	3, 390, 230	3, 904, 341	514, 111
Colombia.....	601, 072	635, 200	34, 128
Costa Rica.....	1, 616, 195	1, 956, 805	340, 610
Dominican Republic.....	94, 617	97, 500	2, 883
Guatemala.....	83, 433	91, 870	8, 437
Honduras.....	749, 681	1, 097, 066	347, 385
Nicaragua.....	446, 006	842, 220	396, 214
Total.....	7, 097, 037	8, 751, 514	1, 657, 477

#### PRODUCTION OF MINOR METALS IN 1902.

According to the "Engineering and Mining Journal" of December 5, 1903, the Bureau of the Census of the United States recently published the following statistics covering the production and value of some of the minor minerals in the United States in 1902:

	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons of 2,000 pounds.</i>	
Corundum and emery.....	4,251	\$104,605
Garnet.....	3,926	132,820
Infusorial earth, tripoli, pumice.....	6,240	54,558
Mari.....	12,439	12,741
Bohrstones and millstones.....		59,808
Crystalline quartz.....		43,085
Grindstones and pul stones.....		667,431
Oilstones and whetstones.....		113,968
Asbestos.....	2,505	46,200
Barytes.....	58,269	193,884
Borax.....	43,010	2,383,614
	<i>Tons of 2,240 pounds.</i>	
Bauxite.....	29,222	128,206
Sulphur and pyrites.....	207,871	947,089

**ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR.**

According to an article by Mr. A. Frederick Collins, published in the "Scientific American" of November 21, 1903, the secret of producing genuine camphor synthetically has been discovered. Hitherto the chief sources of supply have been China, Japan, and Formosa, and the gum has been obtainable only by destroying the tree in which it is distributed. Partly on this account and partly because the business is now confined almost exclusively to Formosa, where a government monopoly exists, prices have steadily risen for several years. Competition is now possible which should check any further advance, and which may perhaps lead to a lowering of quotations. The principal ingredient of the new product—turpentine—is found in abundance in the United States, so that the chemical manufacture of camphor may be said to stand on a more stable foundation than that of extracting it ready-made from the wood of the camphor laurel. The commodity has so many uses—in medicine, the making of celluloid and other materials, and in fighting moths—that the prospect now open is highly gratifying.

One aspect of this achievement will possess a special charm for chemists. They realize as no one else can the difficulties of synthesis. Hundreds of the most useful drugs, dyes, food stuffs, and perfumes are compounds whose production nature completes before she turns them over to man. Her laboratory is the living plant or animal, but her processes are usually inscrutable. The ingredients which she employs and the formulæ she adopts can be ascertained easily enough. It is known just how many atoms of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are contained in a molecule of sugar, but human skill has not mastered the trick of combining them. For half a century chemists have been trying to make albumen, alcohol, and a host of other such compounds, but their experiments have almost invariably ended in failure. Only with indigo, a few drugs and perfumes—in scarcely a dozen instances altogether—have they succeeded. Analysis shows that the only dis-

cernible difference between turpentine and camphor gum is that the latter includes one more atom of oxygen than the former, and yet it has taken years to find out how to make that addition in a manner that would result in true chemical union.

That the discovery was to some extent accidental does not detract from either its importance or its merit. Experiments were in progress with a slightly different object in view. The synthetic production of an essential oil had been undertaken. In the course of time it was observed that the odor of camphor was evolved. Only a little consideration was needed to grasp the significance of that fact, but an immense amount of patience and persistence were required in following up the hint. For a long time it was feasible to convert only 2 per cent of the turpentine into camphor. To-day the transformation affects between 25 and 30 per cent. The former ratio would probably not have paid the expense of the process. The latter does. The consummation could not have been reached without a degree of application which is unusual in the realm of invention, and which is therefore the more praiseworthy.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTE.

A statistical report recently issued by the Census Bureau says that for the year ended December 31, 1902, the cement manufactured in the United States amounted to 25,753,504 barrels, valued at \$25,366,380. The production of mica for the year 1902 was valued at \$118,844.

## URUGUAY.

### PORT MOVEMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1903.

The movements of the port of Montevideo during the month of October, 1903, was as follows:

#### VESSELS CLEARED.

Steamships .....	30
Sailing vessels.....	1

#### EXPORTS.

Products.	Quantity.	Products.	Quantity.
United States:		France—Continued.	
Oxhides, dry.....	34,004	Wool..... bales..	433
Hair..... bales..	36	Sheepskins.....do..	1,249
Jerked beef.....do..	2,816	Linseed.....sacks..	982
Do.....tons..	170	Horns.....	124,493
Italy:		Portugal:	
Oxhides, dry.....	12,343	Oxhides, dry.....	9,000
Sheepskins..... bales..	22	Jerked beef..... bales..	200
Hair.....do.....	73	Do.....tons..	292
France:		Spain:	
Oxhides, dry.....	653	Jerked beef..... bales..	300
Oxhides, salted.....	5,028	Do.....tons..	18
Hair..... bales..	34	Fine bran.....sacks..	100

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Products.	Quantity.	Products.	Quantity.
Spain—Continued.		Brazil—Continued.	
Corn.....sacks..	1,000	Birdseed.....sacks..	30
Grease.....boxes..	100	Flour.....do.....	1,346
Horns.....	36,000	Wheat.....do.....	59
Belgium:		Bran.....do.....	300
Oxhides, dry.....	5,061	Corn.....do.....	7,857
Oxhides, salted.....	11,464	Cattle.....head..	5
Linseed.....sacks..	2,933	Mules.....do.....	5
Corn.....do.....	9,911	Sheep.....do.....	700
Horns.....	15,332	Oxen.....do.....	1
Germany:		Hay.....bales..	216
Oxhides, dry.....	9,903	Cuba:	
Oxhides, salted.....	2,749	Jerked beef.....bales..	10,807
Wool.....bales..	8	Do.....tons..	648
Sheepskins.....do..	280	Chile:	
Bran.....sacks..	7,560	Tallow.....pipes..	133
Fine bran.....do..	6,833	Do.....hogsheads..	207
Great Britain:		Flour.....sacks..	9
Oxhides, dry.....	2,743	Corn.....do.....	200
Wool.....bales..	129	Grease.....hogsheads..	16
Sheepskins.....do..	91	Do.....boxes..	63
Jerked beef.....do..	50	Do.....quarterolas..	192
Do.....tons..	3	Malvinas Islands:	
Corn.....sacks..	7,808	Flour.....sacks..	30
Bone and bone ash.....do..	115	Corn.....do.....	98
Tongues.....boxes..	28	Sheep.....head..	62
Brazil:		West Indies:	
Jerked beef.....bales..	48,287	Jerked beef.....bales..	100
Do.....tons..	1,558	Do.....tons..	7
Tallow.....hogsheads..	25		

## EXPORTS, FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1903.

The principal exports from Montevideo during the first ten months of 1903, according to figures published in the "Review of the River Plate" of December 5, 1903, were as follows:

Dry oxhides.....	885,520	Tallow.....pipes..	15,765
Salt oxhides.....	592,775	Tallow.....casks..	13,602
Hair.....bales..	1,353	Flour.....bags..	13,791
Wool.....do....	79,166	Wheat.....do....	39,073
Sheepskins.....	11,998	Bran.....do....	64,749
Beef.....bales..	657,584	Linseed.....do....	30,558
Beef.....tons..	17,256	Maize.....do....	172,689

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

The following information in regard to foreign commercial agents is taken from a special consular report issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

"In Uruguay the industrial tax law of October 30, 1901, determines the taxes for commercial agents traveling in the country. The most important regulations contained in this law are condensed below.

"Fixed taxes for those who conduct trades in different commodities are grouped under seven categories, with amounts of about 100 pesos (\$103.40) each for the period of one year. Receipts are issued after the payment of the tax, which are good for the period of one calendar year. If an agent enters the country between July 1 and September 30 of any year he is required to pay but one-half of the amount of the

annual tax. If he enters after October 1 he pays but one-fourth of the amount of the annual tax. A violation of these regulations is punished with a money fine of 10 *pesos* (\$10.34) on the first offense and 20 *pesos* (\$20.68) on renewed offenses.

“Legal action in industrial-tax cases lies within the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace of the locality in which the person liable to an alleged tax resides. The proceedings in such cases are said to be summary.

“Tax receipts are issued in the name of the person paying and are nontransferable where business is done at a fixed residence. In case of traveling agents who move from city to city the receipts lose their personal character and are considered the property and proof of the possessor. If the possessor of a tax receipt loses the same he can, in case he has a fixed residence, apply for a certification from the tax authorities that he has paid the same, if sufficient proof is at hand to support his claim. This does not hold good in case of tax receipts which are the assumed property of the possessor. When once lost these can not be replaced. The tax receipt must be continually carried on the person of the one doing business. Everybody must voluntarily report to the proper authorities his presence in the country and his liability to the payment of a trade tax.

“For the district of Montevideo a special law puts in operation certain regulations which differ from those given above. The usual tax of 100 *pesos* (\$103.34) per year must be paid by the agent, no matter how far the calendar year may be advanced, on his arrival in the country.

“Samples which from their character and appearance plainly show that they are not intended for sale are admitted free of duty. Larger quantities of samples of the same general class of goods, even though of different qualities, are subjected to the regular duty. Contrary to the practice which is common in most countries no refundment of duty takes place on the reexportation of the samples. No agent is permitted to have identifying labels fastened to his samples in anticipation of having the duty refunded on their reexportation. A duty once paid on samples is absolute and can not be recovered.”

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## VENEZUELA.

### NEW CABINET.

The Cabinet of President CASTRO, of Venezuela, as published in the “Venezuelan Herald” for November 3, 1903, was as follows:

Dr. LUCIO BALDÓ, Minister of Interior.

GUSTAVO J. SANAVRIA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. J. C. DE CASTRO, Minister of Finance.

General MANUEL SALVADOR ARAUJO, Minister of War and Navy.



DR. RAFAEL GARIBIRAS GUZMAN, Minister of Fomento.  
 DR. ALEJANDRO RIVAS VÁSQUEZ, Minister of Public Works.  
 DR. EDUARDO BLANCO, Minister of Public Instruction.

#### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Resolution of August 20, 1903, relating to the customs classification of patent medicines.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 8928, of August 20, 1903.]

This resolution provides that in case the articles referred to in the resolution dated December 24, 1901, are imported under the denomination of patent medicines, but do not state same on the containers or in accompanying prospectuses, they shall be dutiable according to Class V of the tariff as unenumerated medicines. Such products shall, however, not be liable to forfeiture until otherwise ordered by the Government.

II.—*Resolution of September 28, 1903, in reference to matches.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 8961, of September 28, 1903.]

Matches of all kinds imported through the custom-houses of the Republic shall be included in Class VI of the tariff. The new classification shall take effect from the date of the present resolution, and apply to imports from Europe or the United States for which the consular invoices are dated on or after this date.

III.—*Decree of September 26, 1903, relating to the exportation of neat cattle.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*,” No. 8966, of October 3, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. An export duty at the rate of 8 *bolivars* on every head of young cattle such as calves, steers (“*mautes*”), bullocks, and heifers weighing less than 200 kilograms each. Cattle of greater weight shall be free of duty on exportation, with the exception of cows.

ART. 2. Sterile (“*horra*”) cows exported abroad shall be dutiable at 20 *bolivars* per head. Exporters are required to obtain from the ministry of finance special permits for each shipment, and their application must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Venezuela or its agencies showing that the tax has been duly paid.

ART. 3. The decrees dated November 26, 1901, and April 13 of this year relating to the exportation of neat cattle are hereby repealed.

IV.—*Resolution dated October 16, 1903, as to the classification of phonograph cylinders and accessories.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*,” No. 8977, of October 16, 1903.]

This resolution provides that “cylinders and accessories for phonographs” imported separate from such apparatus shall be dutiable according to Class V of the tariff.

## TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN IN 1903.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in December, 1903, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during 1903 as compared with the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic.....			£455,671
United States.....	£7,324,151	£6,141,616	5,399,243
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic.....			134,239
United States.....	468,519	361,736	264,416
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic.....	2,670,355	1,163,981	4,699,833
Chile.....		81,989	83,623
United States.....	13,475,541	14,495,721	8,413,435
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	8,698,249	7,217,060	7,617,041
Barley:			
United States.....	872,691	956,691	818,804
Oats:			
United States.....	1,185,928	357,763	176,523
Maize:			
Argentine Republic.....	2,616,521	3,550,942	4,505,821
United States.....	5,944,905	561,230	4,684,717
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,218,246	1,723,652	2,053,669
United States.....	6,761,587	5,201,057	5,739,750
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,950,599	2,273,027	2,003,931
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	762,993	572,328	319,634
Bacon:			
United States.....	9,255,851	8,239,522	7,370,928
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	246,927	227,283	232,293
Hams:			
United States.....	4,209,816	3,122,001	2,602,654
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	238,036	466,631	568,507
Central America.....	837,513	540,556	323,198
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic.....	307,678	305,079	181,711
Brazil.....	155,110	191,376	31,274
Peru.....	42,005	57,056	156,821
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	2,254,011	3,357,671	1,975,309
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	1,307,153	1,375,582	1,197,005
<i>Metals.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile.....	252,732	289,318	267,111
United States.....	31,588	21,696	5,877
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile.....	161,190	251,869	268,601
Peru.....	285,152	135,811	164,735
United States.....	635,898	407,098	154,764
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile.....	1,291,245	911,230	752,238
United States.....	1,360,861	2,285,731	1,225,305
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	132,784	59,762	18,187
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	581,685	565,170	457,497

Articles and countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil .....	£270,041	£1,088,227	£928,750
United States .....	32,355,712	29,283,929	32,345,716
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
South America .....	1,604,699	1,295,277	1,635,186
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Peru .....	266,649	259,927	224,679
<i>Raw materials for smelting industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay .....	74,300	151,535	38,011
Brazil .....	27,485	53,727	41,533
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic .....	273,068	675,630	418,907
United States .....	453,074	195,113	556,708
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States .....	60,019	307,798	299,076
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States .....	659,299	264,519	119,951
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic .....	1,516,816	1,864,814	1,889,532
United States .....	119,258	265,631	61,677

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Acidulated waters:			
United States .....	£204,423	£206,321	£211,373
Salt, rock and white:			
United States .....	100,159	86,742	55,269
Spirits:			
United States .....	200,287	335,898	352,459
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic .....	761,999	731,966	815,596
Brazil .....	689,023	727,187	667,139
Chile .....	269,565	264,922	186,769
United States .....	78,317	558,680	648,628
Uruguay .....	392,132	507,929	428,985
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States .....	370,328	614,652	677,147
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic .....	1,174,882	1,186,106	1,829,409
Brazil .....	800,000	1,405,632	1,679,191
Central America .....	385,967	310,545	335,314
Chile .....	744,384	642,667	875,853
Colombia .....	592,316	377,065	415,055
Mexico .....	252,912	329,852	249,907
Peru .....	358,079	366,684	320,709
United States .....	1,406,637	1,960,488	2,048,346
Uruguay .....	311,976	430,583	514,430
Venezuela .....	295,837	182,288	407,181
Jute yarn:			
Brazil .....	356,768	566,959	313,505
United States .....	9,623	12,173	39,065
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic .....	326,454	117,044	831,733
Brazil .....	30,816	19,127	8,220
United States .....	1,123,731	1,075,009	1,000,567
Linon yarn:			
United States .....	41,746	65,643	55,767
Linon piece goods:			
Argentine Republic .....	49,180	55,372	76,717
Brazil .....	40,873	59,575	67,477
Colombia .....	48,883	11,495	20,561
Mexico .....	26,767	48,433	32,661
United States .....	2,029,973	2,282,135	2,193,796

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Articles and countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
<b>Woolen tissues:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	£116,987	£123,389	£195,883
Brazil .....	52,524	82,534	103,567
Chile .....	112,661	106,917	136,091
Peru .....	85,707	73,303	56,153
United States .....	331,383	408,891	374,428
Uruguay .....	32,515	26,305	35,790
<b>Worsted tissues:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	164,769	164,325	217,220
Brazil .....	83,917	100,752	90,488
Chile .....	448,605	167,048	155,307
Peru .....	44,162	25,726	19,882
United States .....	617,688	879,184	1,035,122
Uruguay .....	50,294	45,439	70,445
<b>Carpets:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	26,692	32,819	20,512
Chile .....	31,736	24,942	31,159
United States .....	50,186	73,799	73,437
<i>Metals, and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
<b>Cutlery:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	19,213	15,221	22,734
Brazil .....	25,938	29,916	31,376
Chile .....	14,451	13,426	16,175
United States .....	77,463	73,968	97,756
<b>Hardware, unenumerated:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	27,102	20,526	30,006
Brazil .....	22,098	27,851	39,250
Chile .....	20,746	21,137	17,647
United States .....	44,671	45,641	35,925
<b>Iron, pig:</b>			
United States .....	269,733	1,794,318	1,269,582
<b>Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	32,618	27,037	.....
Brazil .....	23,862	32,015	.....
Chile .....	35,496	34,202	.....
United States .....	95,223	84,271	.....
Uruguay .....	9,369	9,988	.....
<b>Railroad iron:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	572,579	401,762	.....
Brazil .....	71,933	122,677	.....
Chile .....	86,088	37,202	.....
Cuba and Porto Rico .....	14,158	6,114	.....
Mexico .....	56,736	319,509	.....
Peru .....	16,795	46,718	.....
United States .....	418	87,043	.....
Uruguay .....	43,178	3,300	.....
<b>Wire of iron or steel:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	58,042	62,533	.....
Brazil .....	10,146	12,388	.....
United States .....	69,092	83,042	.....
<b>Galvanized sheets:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	321,364	278,147	371,708
Central America .....	19,560	29,082	12,887
Chile .....	115,536	77,741	85,436
Mexico .....	63,976	83,305	93,302
Uruguay .....	42,481	41,306	46,115
<b>Tin plates and sheets:</b>			
United States .....	1,000,905	887,432	706,345
<b>Wrought and cast iron:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	302,697	214,478	.....
Brazil .....	131,335	183,651	.....
Chile .....	115,783	135,646	.....
Peru .....	31,538	35,123	.....
United States .....	42,806	51,808	.....
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
<b>Locomotives:</b>			
South America .....	259,994	159,899	217,103
United States .....	3,630	7,177	714
<b>Agricultural machinery (engines):</b>			
South America .....	74,795	35,725	79,173
United States .....	59	145	70
<b>Machinery, various:</b>			
South America .....	136,359	144,749	179,976
United States .....	9,766	19,484	41,971
<b>Agricultural implements:</b>			
South America .....	82,082	77,453	132,568
United States .....	847	1,984	617
<b>Sewing machines:</b>			
South America .....	38,267	44,566	62,569
<b>Mining machinery:</b>			
South America .....	39,706	40,023	32,702
United States .....	1,240	1,254	2,177

Articles and countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Machinery and millwork—Continued.</i>			
Textile machinery:			
South America.....	\$108,735	\$161,906	\$174,126
United States.....	455,733	550,641	522,867
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic.....	31,955	30,284	31,576
Brazil.....	10,492	10,399	7,970
United States.....	17,529	31,811	38,006
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic.....	41,642	35,626	40,166
Brazil.....	57,446	63,161	68,359
United States.....	502,544	490,275	564,770
Seed oil:			
Brazil.....	52,306	61,025	50,553

## BOOK NOTES.

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

"The Republic of Colombia and the Panama Canal" is the title of an interesting article by Mr. JOHN GEORGE LEIGH which appears in a recent number of the "Engineering Magazine" (New York). The author, after giving a general description of conditions in the Republic as a whole, writes of the importance of certain recent railway concessions to the development of the country. He says: "Than Colombia there is no country in the world where railways are more urgently required. It is well populated, rich in agricultural produce and mineral wealth, and brimful of industrial possibilities. \* \* \* Within recent months there has been granted by the departmental government of Antioquia to two American miners, Messrs. J. T. BRYAN and CHARLES L. WRIGHT, an important concession for the construction of a railway from St. Lucia, on the frontier of Bolivar, along the valley of the Rio Porce to Medellin, a distance of 180 miles, and thence along the same valley to the source of the Porce and to a termination on the frontier of the Department of Cauca. An idea of the importance of such a line to the Department of Antioquia, rivaling that of Tolima in the number and value of its rich gold and silver mines, may be gathered from the fact that it is three days' journey on muleback from Medellin to the terminus of the present Antioquian Railway, which unites the port of Puerto Berrio with the Magdalena. \* \* \* The latest proposed railway, in combination with the project for connecting Antioquia with Buenaventura, on the Pacific Ocean, could not fail to be of enormous benefit to the Republic. By means of these enterprises roads to two oceans would be opened

from the coffee regions of Cundinamarca, the emerald mines of Muzo and Cosenez in the Department of Boyaca, the pastoral and industrial districts of Tolima and Cauca, the commercial centers of Medellin and Manzalas, and the rich mining regions of the Western Andes, Tolima, and Cauca." Many illustrations accompany Mr. LEIGH's article.

"Reciprocity in the American Tariff System" is the title of an article in the January, 1904, number of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science." Mr. OSBORNE has been one of the secretaries of the Reciprocity Commission established in 1897, of which Hon. J. A. KASSON is chief. He takes the view that the failure of the United States Senate to act favorably upon the treaties negotiated in 1899 and 1900 did not discredit the cause of reciprocity, but, on the contrary, experience with reciprocity since 1897 has been far from unfruitful. "In the first place," says Mr. OSBORNE, "the people of the United States are distinctly favorable to the principle of reciprocity, and desire to see it applied whenever and wherever possible without injury to the best interests of capital and labor and without interference with our national revenue policy." Mr. OSBORNE gives a historical review of the efforts to secure reciprocity treaties, and shows by statistics the advantages which accrued to the United States during the existence of the "reciprocal period" (1893).

"Reciprocity," by Prof. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, of Chicago University, and H. PARKER WILLIS, of Washington and Lee University, The Baker & Taylor Co., New York, 1903. This book is an important contribution to the literature on the subject, which is treated in a practical way for the student of economics, the statesman, and general reader. The origin and nature of the reciprocity idea and the term as currently used is explained. Commencing with the first real experiment made in the United States with reciprocity in the Canadian treaty of 1854, the authors have given a complete historical review to date of issue of their work. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by the appendixes and extensive bibliography, which are a most exhaustive collation of statistics and sources.

The "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society" publishes in its last issue (December, 1903) a summary of Mr. E. L. CORTHELL's lecture on the Argentine Republic which was published in pamphlet form under the title "Argentine—past, present, and future."

Mr. CORTHELL, a civil engineer of the United States, was for two years the consulting engineer of National Public Works in the Argentine Republic. He writes enthusiastically of that country, describes its great river systems, its ports and docks, its industries, and the general conditions of life there.

Other articles in this number of the "Bulletin of the American

Geographical Society" are "The Topographic Survey of the United States," "The Panama Canal in its Commercial Aspects," by EMORY R. JOHNSON, of the United States Isthmian Canal Commission, and "Alaskan Cables and Telegraphs," accompanied by a map reduced from the official map issued by the War Department showing the completed cable lines in Alaskan waters, those that are proposed and are to be carried out during the current year, the telegraph lines now in operation in the territory, and the British Columbia land line, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, from Ashcroft to Dawson and Eagle.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received a copy of a descriptive book by Prof. FRANCIS C. NICHOLAS entitled "Around the Caribbean and across Panama," in which the author describes entertainingly the incidents and adventures of a long journey of exploration in the Caribbean regions undertaken in the interests of the South American Land and Exploration Company. The route was planned to include the gold regions, timber lands, and rubber forests of the countries around the Caribbean Sea. Some interesting details of the life, customs, and ceremonies of the Talamanca and Goajira Indians are noted and a picturesque description is given of camp life on the coast of Spanish Honduras, a journey up the Atrato River in Colombia and across Panama. The book is illustrated with maps and half-tones taken, the author states, from rare photographs. It is published by Caldwell & Co., Boston and New York.

A reprint has been added to the Columbus Memorial Library of Father Louis Hennepin's "New Discovery of a Vast Country in America" from the second London issue of 1698, with facsimiles of original title-pages, maps, and illustrations, and the addition of "Introduction," "Notes," and "Index" by REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, editor of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents." It is in two volumes (being part 1 of the original). In the first volume a chapter is devoted to interesting bibliographical data concerning the works of Father Hennepin in their various editions and translations, contributed by VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS, of the Lenox Library, New York. This reprint is published by McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received volume 3 of the edition of Sir Arthur Helps's "Spanish Conquest in America and Its Relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies," which is to be complete in four volumes, edited with notes and maps by M. OPPENHEIM, and published by John Lane, London and New York. The third volume contains prints of the following maps: Map of North America by Herman Moll, *circa* A. D. 1710-1712; Guiana, from J. de Laet's *Beschrijvinghe van West Indien*, A. D. 1630; Gulf of California, A. D. 1541, from Lorenzana's *Historia de Nueva España*; Peru, from

Cornelius Wytfliet's *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum*, Lovanii, A. D. 1597; Chile, from Wytfliet, Brazil, circa A. D. 1590, British Museum; South America, from the Ptolemy of, A. D. 1562, and local maps as drawn for the first edition.

The Statistical Atlas of the United States which accompanies the report on the Twelfth Census has just been issued at Washington. The work is a very great improvement upon the atlas which was published with the report of the Eleventh Census, both in the quality and number of the maps and diagrams and also in the form of the book, a quarto convenient for handling while the earlier atlas was an unwieldy folio. The promptness with which it has appeared is also gratifying. It is placed before the public three years after the census year of 1900, while the folio atlas was not published till six years after the census year of 1890.

The topics selected for illustration are confined to population, vital statistics, agriculture and manufactures; and it is not too high praise to say that no other nation presents these important subjects at once so graphically, so fully, and so conveniently for reference as they are shown in this atlas.

The National Geographic Magazine for December, 1903, has a timely collation of "Notes on Panama and Colombia," well illustrated from photographs by Mr. ROBERT T. HILL and containing valuable statistical data supplied by the United States Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. Other interesting articles in this number of the magazine are "The Grape-Growing Industry in the United States" (profusely illustrated), and an illustrated paper entitled "Surveying the Philippine Islands," by GEORGE R. PUTNAM, Assistant, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in charge of work in the Philippines.

Scientific journals recently received announce the coming meeting of the Fourteenth International Congress of Americanists, to be held in Stuttgart from August 18 to 23, 1904.

The subjects to be discussed by the congress are: (a) "The native races of America;" (b) "The monuments and archeology of America;" (c) "The history of the discovery and occupation of the New World."

The office of the "*Statistique Universelle*," of Antwerp, announces that it will publish during the year 1904, as in 1903, a résumé of the Statistics of Commerce and Navigation of the World. The plan is to issue 52 parts, one each week, giving the statistics of 59 countries and of 142 territories, autonomies, colonies, and protectorates.

There has been added to the Mexican History in the Columbus Memorial Library, ARTHUR HOWARD NOLL'S "From Empire to



Republic: The Story of the Struggle for Constitutional Government in Mexico," Chicago, McClurg & Co., 1903. With map and portraits.

"*Synopse da Legislação Brasileira*" (Synopsis of Brazilian Laws) is the title of a useful little volume recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library, giving the number and date of the principal laws and decrees relating to the Government of Brazil.

"*A Revolução Federalista no Rio Grande do Sul*" (The Federal Revolution in Rio Grande do Sul), published by Laemmert & Co., Rio de Janeiro, 1897. The author gives an exhaustive account of the causes and principal events of the revolution of 1893 in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The book is illustrated with a number of portraits and maps.

"*Viação do Brazil*" (Railways in Brazil), Aillaud & Co., Paris, 1901. This work, prepared by J. CATEYSSON, gives the schedules of trains and the freight rates on all railway lines in Brazil, as well as the freight tariffs of the different companies engaged in river or maritime navigation.

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## ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JANUARY, 1904.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

- Basch & Company: Gufa nacional de la República Argentina. 1893. Buenos Aires, Imp. Galli Hermanos. 730 p. 8°.
- Bianco, José: Cuestión Chileno-Argentina. El tratado de 1881. Exposición documentada por José Bianco. 1901. 69 p. 12°.
- Blair, E. H., & Robertson, J. A.: The Philippine Islands. 1493-1898 . . . Vol. IX, 1593-1597. Cleveland (Ohio), The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1904. 329 p. 8°.
- Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia, 1904. Together with a compendium of its government, institutions, and trades, to which is added a business, street, and congressional directory. Washington, Boyd Directory Co., 1904. 1260 p. 8°.
- Carrasco, Gabriel: Descripción geográfica y estadística de la provincia de Santa Fé. 4th ed. Buenos Aires, Imp. Stiller & Laas, 1886. ills. maps. 651 p. 8°.
- Daireaux, Émile: La République Argentine. Paris, Imp. P. Mouillot, ———, 96 p. 8°.
- De Molins, Antonio Elias: Ensayo de una bibliografía literaria de España y América. Literatura Americana. Madrid, Imp. de M. Marfany, n. d. 54, (1) p. 8°.
- Literatura Castellana. Madrid, Imp. de M. Marfany, n. d. 166, (1) p. 8°.
- Fazio, Lorenzo: Memoria descriptiva de la provincia de Santiagodel Estero. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1889. Maps and diagrams. 387, (4) p. 8°.

- Guesalaga, Alejandro: Agentes diplomáticos—la exterritorialidad—de los privilegios é inmunidades de sus funciones y de sus deberes. Berlin, 1893. 238 p. 12°.
- Helps, Sir Arthur: The Spanish conquest in America and its relation to the history of slavery and to the government of colonies. A new edition edited, with an introduction, maps, and notes, by M. Oppenheim. v. 2 and 3. London and New York, John Lane, 1902. 12°.
- Hennepin, Father Louis: A new discovery of a vast country in America . . . Reprinted from the second London issue of 1698, with facsimiles of original title-pages, maps, and illustrations, and the addition of introduction, notes, and index by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Company, 1903. 2 v. 8°.
- Latzina, F.: Geografía de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, Félix Lajouane, 1888. maps. 758, (1) p. 8°.
- Mackenna, B. Vicuna: Diez meses de misión á los Estados Unidos de Norte América con agente confidencial de Chile. (Con más de doscientos documentos inéditos.) Santiago, Imp. "La Libertad," 1867. Tomos 1 y 2 (con apéndice). In 1 vol. 8°.
- New York World: World almanac and encyclopedia and officially compiled guide to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. New York, Press Publishing Company, 1904. 592 p. 12°.
- Nicholas, Francis C.: Around the Caribbean and across Panamá. Illustrated with maps and half-tones from rare photographs. Boston and New York, H. M. Caldwell Company. [1903.] 373 p. 8°.
- Noll, Arthur Howard: From empire to republic. The story of the struggle for constitutional government in Mexico. With map and portraits. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1903. 336 p. 8°.
- Pujol Vidoya, Jean N.: Provincia de Corrientes. Son passé, son présent et son avenir. Paris, C. Marpon et E. Flammarion, 1883. map. 284 p. 12°.
- Revista general de Administración. (Director Doctor Miguel Romero.) Año 1, mayo de 1885. Buenos Aires, Calle de Florida Número 521, 1885. 483, (1), iv p. 8°.
- Scardin, Francisco: Vita Italiana nell' Argentina. Impressioni e note. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1899. 332, (1) p. 4°.
- Vita Italiana nell' Argentina. Impressioni e note di viaggio. v. 2. Prima edizione. Buenos Aires, L. J. Rosso, 1903. ills. 588 p. 4°.
- Tavera-Acosta, B.: El caucho en Venezuela, por B. Tavera-Acosta. Caracas, Empresa Washington, 1903. 50 p. 16°.
- Van Dyne, Frederick: Citizenship of the United States. Rochester, N. Y., Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co., 1904. 385 p. 8°.
- Wright, Carroll D.: La educación industrial. Informes sobre la educación industrial en los Estados Unidos de Norte América y países Europeos, publicados en Inglés bajo la dirección del Sr. Carroll D. Wright. Traducidos al Castellano por el Dr. J. B. Zubiaur y el Rev. Dr. J. H. Gybbon Spilsbury. Buenos Aires, Imp. J. Peuser, 1899. 450 p. 8°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Bancos y Moneda. Recopilación de leyes y decretos. 1854 á 1898. Buenos Aires, "La Tribuna Nacional," 1890. 444 p. 8°.
- Buenos Aires. Annuaire statistique de la ville de Buenos Ayres. Année XII. 1902. Buenos Aires, "La Buenos Aires," 1903. 329 p. 4°.
- Anuario estadístico de la ciudad de Buenos Aires. Año XII, 1902. Buenos Aires "La Buenos Aires," 1903. 329 p. 4°.

- Campaña del Chaco. Expedición llevada á cabo bajo el comando inmediato del Exmo. Señor Ministro de Guerra y Marina, General Dr. D. Benjamin Victorica en el año 1884. Para la exploración, ocupación y dominio de todo el Chaco Argentino. Parte general y diario de marcha con todos los documentos relativos, los partes de los Jefes de las diversas columnas militares é informes de las comisiones científicas, etc., etc. Precedido de una introducción ilustrativa y acompañado del plano general topográfico. Publicación oficial. Buenos Aires, Imp. Europea, 1885. 787, (2) p. 8°.
- Campaña de los Andes al sur de la Patagonia por la 2ª división del ejército. 1883. Partes retalladas y diario de la expedición. Buenos Aires, Imp. "La Tribuna Nacional," 1883. map. 664 p. 8°.
- Comisión Central de Extinción de Langosta: Memoria de los trabajos realizados durante el 1º ejercicio con un informe especial de la inspección general. 1897-98. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1899. maps. 240 p. 4°.
- Departamento General de Inmigración: La gobernación de Santa Cruz. Buenos Aires, Pablo E. Coni é Hijos, n. d. 72 p. 16°.
- Memoria del Departamento General de Inmigración correspondiente al año 1893. Buenos Aires, Imp. Coni é Hijos, 1894. map. 167 p. 8°.
- Departamento Nacional de Minas y Geología correspondiente á los años 1893-94 presentada al Excmo. Señor Ministro de Hacienda. Buenos Aires, J. A. Bena, 1895. maps. 338 p. 8°.
- Escuela Naval Militar: Programas para el segundo año de estudios. 1900. Buenos Aires, Imp. J. Peuser, 1900. 53 p. 12°.
- Informe sobre el estado de la educación común en la capital, provincias, colonias y territorios nacionales durante los años 1885 y 1886. Presentado por el Presidente del Consejo Nacional de Educación, Dr. D. Benjamin Zorilla. Buenos Aires, "La Tribuna Nacional," 1886-87. 2 v. 4°.
- Message of the President of the Republic on opening the sessions of the Argentine Congress in May, 1903. Buenos Aires, "Imp. Tribuna," 1903. 31 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de Agricultura: Antracosis de la vid por el Ingeniero Agrónomo José M<sup>a</sup> Huergo (hijo). Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1899. 28 p. 4°.
- Estado de las sembraderas de trigo y lino en las Provincias de Santa Fe y Córdoba en diciembre de 1900 . . . Buenos Aires, M. Biedma é Hijo, 1900. 13 p. 8°.
- Ley de policía sanitaria animal. Buenos Aires, Imp. "Tribuna," 1900. 12 p. 8°.
- Plantas textiles, arpillera, bolsas, hilo, etc. Apuntes preliminares por Emilio Lahette, Jefe de la División de Estadística y Economía Rural, 1899. 23 p. 8°.
- Puerto Deseado. Informe sobre las tierras de este punto de la costa del territorio de Santa Cruz y acerea del lugar más aparente para la fundación de un pueblo en, él por Carlos Burnmeister. Buenos Aires, Imp. "La Nación," 1900. 15 ills. 21 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de Guerra y Marina: Memoria de guerra y marina presentada al honorable Congreso por el Ministro de la Guerra, Doctor D. Benjamin Victorica. 1882. v. 1-3. Buenos Aires, Tip. "La Pampa," 1882. (In 1 vol.)
- 1884. T. 1 (con anexos). Buenos Aires, La Tribuna Nacional, 1884. misc. p. 8°.
- 1889. Buenos Aires, 1889. maps. xxxvii, 320 p.
- Ministerio de Hacienda: La producción agrícola y ganadera de la República Argentina en el año 1891 . . . Buenos Aires, Imp. "La Nación," 1892. maps and diagrams. 450, (1) p. 8°.

- Ministerio de Instrucción Pública: Report upon the state of secondary and normal education in the Argentine Republic. La Plata, Publicaciones del Museo, 1893. 212 p. 8°.
- Ministerio del Interior: Censo de bienes nacionales . . . Buenos Aires, 1890. lxx, 425 p. 8°.
- Provincia de Buenos Aires, Dirección General de Estadística: Estudio sobre las enfermedades infecto-contagiosas en la provincia de Buenos Aires por Carlos P. Salas, Director General de Estadística. 1889-1898. La Plata, Talleres de Publicaciones del Museo, 1900. maps. 117 p. 4°.
- Provincia de San Juan: Industria viti-vinicola por P. P. Ramírez. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1898. 380 p. 8°.
- La provincia de Santa Fé en el principio del siglo XX, compilado bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad Rural Santafecina del Rosario por Ernesto Brandt y Guillermo Pommerenke con 280 fotografados. Rosario, 1901. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1901. 380 p. (text and ill.) map. obl. 12°.

## BOLIVIA.

- Dirección de Obras Públicas y Cuerpo Nacional de Ingenieros: Proyecto para la construcción de ferrocarriles presentado al Señor Ministro de Fomento é Instrucción Pública . . . La Paz, Imp. Boliviana, 1903. maps. 86 p. 8°.
- Mensaje del presidente constitucional de la República, General José Manuel Pando. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1903. 22 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de Fomento: Memoria que presenta el Ministro de Fomento é Instrucción Pública ante el congreso ordinario de 1903. La Paz, Tip. Artística, 1903. 223 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto: Anexos á la memoria del ministro presentada al congreso ordinario de 1903. La Paz, Imp. J. M. Gamarra, 1903. 364, 3 p. 4°.
- Memoria de relaciones exteriores y culto al congreso ordinario de 1903. La Paz, Imp. J. M. Gamarra, 1903. xci p. 4°.

## BRAZIL.

- Anuario do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul para o anno de 1894 . . . (anno XX.) Porto Alegre, Krahe & Cia., 1903. 432 p. 16°.
- Revista Academica da Faculdade de Direito de Recife. (anno XI.) Recife, Imprensa Industrial, 1903. 227, (1) p. 8°.
- Rio Grande do Sul: Relatorio dos negocios das obras publicas apresentado ao presidente do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul pelo Secretario de Estado, em 31 de julho de 1903. Porto Alegre, Typ. de "A Federação" 1903. 204, (1) p. 4°.

## ECUADOR.

- Informe especial del Ministerio de hacienda sobre deuda externa al congreso de 1903. Quito, Imp. Nacional [1903]. [16] p. 4°.

## HONDURAS.

- Mensaje del Señor Presidente de la República de Honduras, General Don Manuel Bonilla presentado al Congreso Nacional Legislativo en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1904. Tegucigalpa, Tip. Nacional, 1904. 10 p. 4°.

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Monthly Bulletin. December, 1903. Vol. 15, No. 6. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. pp. 1445-1708. 8°. [Index to vol. 15.]

— January, 1904. Vol. 16, No. 1. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 250 p. 8°. [Contains "Additions to Columbus Memorial Library, July-Dec., 1903."]

## MEXICO.

Ley de patentes de invención que comprende además las patentes por modelos y dibujos industriales. Mexico, Tip. de la Secretaria de Fomento, 1903. 35, (1) p. 4°.

## PERÚ.

Memorial que eleva la Cámara de Comercio del Departamento de Loreto al Congreso pidiendo la reforma de la ley de terrenos de montaña de 21 de diciembre de 1898 y suministrando las bases para eficazmente conseguirlo. Iquitos, Imp. de "Loreto Comercial," 1903. 51 p. nar. 12°.

Ministerio de Fomento: Boletín del cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú. No. 3. Informe sobre la provincia litoral de Moquegua y el Departamento de Tacna. Lima, Imp. Torres Aguirre, 1903. maps. ills. 123 p. 8°.

## UNITED STATES.

## BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1902. v. 2. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 1177-2447 p. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Annual reports of the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 560 p. 8°.

Bureau of Soils: Field operations of the Bureau of Soils for 1902. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 842 p. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Diplomatic and consular service of the United States. (Corrected to September 14, 1903.) With maps showing location of consular officers in each grand division of the world. (From the Summary of Commerce and Finance for September, 1903.) maps. iii, 763-792 p. sq. 4°.

First annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 31 p. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Geological Survey: Twenty-fourth annual report of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey. 1902-3. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 302, (1) p. 4°.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

A list of books (with references to periodicals) on the Philippine Islands in the Library of Congress, by A. P. E. Griffin, Chief of the Division of Bibliography, with chronological list of maps in the Library of Congress, by P. Lee Phillips, Chief of Division of Maps and Charts. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 397 p. 4°.

Bull. No. 2-04— 15

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

Catalogue of public documents. July 1, 1899-June 30, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 1105 p. 4°.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 1071 p. 8°.

URUGUAY.

Departamento de Ingenieros: Memoria del Departamento Nacional de Ingenieros correspondiente al año 1902. Montevideo, Tip. Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, 1903. ills. 260 p. 8°.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persons 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:

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.  
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.  
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.  
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Patentes y Marcas. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.  
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Daily.

### BELGIUM.

- Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

### BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)  
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.  
Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

- Boletim de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.  
 Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
 Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Diario Popular. São Paulo. Daily.  
 Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.  
 Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.  
 Província (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.  
 Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.  
 Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.  
 Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

## CANADA.

- Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

## CHILE.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.  
 Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.  
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
 El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.  
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

## COLOMBIA.

- Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

## COSTA RICA.

- Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.  
 Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.  
 La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

- Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.  
 La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Trimonthly.  
 Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

- Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.  
 El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

## ECUADOR.

- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.  
 Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.



## FRANCE.

- Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.  
 Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.  
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.  
 Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.  
 La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.  
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.  
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
 La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

## GERMANY.

- Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover, Hannover.  
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

- Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
 Diplomatie and Consular Reports. London.  
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.  
 The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.  
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
 Times (The). London. Daily.

## GUATEMALA.

- \*Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.  
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HAITI.

- Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.  
 Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.  
 Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti.  
 Biweekly.  
 Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

## HONDURAS.

- Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.  
 \*El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
 El Republicano (Semi-official.) Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.

## ITALY.

- Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

## MEXICO.

- El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
 \*Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.  
 El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.  
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.  
 Mexican Herald. México. Daily.  
 Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.  
 Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juárez, México. Semiweekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.  
 El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguas Calientes. Weekly.  
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

- El Comercio. Managua. Daily. (Received irregularly.)  
 Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

## PANAMA.

- La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.  
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## PARAGUAY.

- Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-monthly.  
 Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.  
 \*Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.  
 \*Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.  
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.  
 \*Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

- Anxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.  
 \*El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
 \*El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semiannual.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

- Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

- Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

## SWITZERLAND.

- La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

## UNITED STATES.

- American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.  
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 \*Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 O Arauto. Oakland, Cal. Weekly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.  
 Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.  
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.  
 Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Current Literature. New York. Monthly.  
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.  
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.  
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.  
 Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.  
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.  
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
 Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.  
 World To-day (The). Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.

\*La Nación. Montevideo. Daily. (Not received regularly.)

Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

\*El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily. (Not received regularly.)

VENEZUELA.

El Fonografo. Maracaibo. Daily.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.

Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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VOL. XVI.

FEVEREIRO DE 1904.

No. 2.

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## A ESTRADA DE FERRO PAN-AMERICANA.

O projecto da estrada de ferro pan-americana que encontrou tão caloroso acolhimento nas duas conferencias internacionaes americanas que até agora se têm celebrado, a primeira em Washington de 1889 a 1890, e a segunda na cidade de Mexico de 1901 a 1902, parece estar marchando rapidamente á sua realização. O Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, que foi nomeado pelo Presidente ROOSEVELT como commissario especial para visitar os diversos paizes sul-americanos com o objecto de estudar este assumpto, acaba de regressar a Washington e já deu conta verbal de sua missão ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, e á commissão permanente da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, de que é Presidente o Honrado Senhor HENRY G. DAVIS.

Diz o Senhor PEPPER que em toda parte, tanto na America do Sul, como no Mexico e na America Central, encontram a mais amistosa e favoravel disposição para a completa realização do projecto e que os governos destes paizes lhe prestaram sua sincera cooperação. Alguns destes paizes tem decretado leis especiaes destinadas a facilitar a realização desta via-ferrea, e outros estão actualmente construindo ou já tem contractado vias ferreas, usando para este fim o traçado da estrada de ferra intercontinental. Ha tambem, segundo informa o Senhor PEPPER, muitas millhas de vias-ferreas em construcção. Pode dizer-se, em uma palavra, que as impressões que tronxe o mencionado cavalheiro respeito ás oportunidades que offerecerá para o commercio, tanto local, como internacional a grande via projectada, são extremamente favoraveis. Dentro em breve, o Sr. PEPPER apresentará sen relatorio definitivo.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

## EXPORTAÇÃO DURANTE OS PRIMEIROS ONZE MEZES DE 1903.

Segundo os algarismos publicados na "Review of the River Plate" de 19 de Dezembro de 1903, os principaes artigos exportados pela Republica Argentina no mez de Novembro e nos primeiros onze mezes de 1903, comparados com os exportados nos mesmos periodos de 1902, foram os seguintes:

Artigos.	Novembro de 1903.	Onze mezes de—	
		1903.	1902.
Couros de boi secos..... numero..	577,502	2,472,335	1,992,733
Couros de boi salgados..... id..	96,887	1,209,611	1,388,933
Couros de cavallo secos..... id..	27,939	142,260	153,816
Couros de cavallo salgados..... id..	13,611	157,817	144,893
Pelless de carneiro..... fardos..	12,269	87,802	75,278
Crina..... id..	494	3,945	4,904
Sebo..... id..	509	21,264	33,148
Id..... barricas..	4,950	77,287	91,438
Id..... toneladas..	248	22,131	51,710
Pelless de cabra..... fardos..	587	3,600	3,826
Lã..... id..	39,368	420,006	374,889
Carneiros gelados..... numero..	369,217	3,172,010	3,004,299
Trigo..... toneladas..	24,095	1,673,784	625,788
Milho..... id..	183,463	2,023,596	1,211,684
Linhaça..... id..	47,694	594,293	346,495
Farinha de trigo..... id..	6,589	64,040	38,110
Farelo..... id..	12,002	118,244	38,700
Farelo grosso..... saccos..	51,477	283,361	194,305
Massa de linhaça..... id..	11,397	153,427	131,325
Carne..... quartos..	110,160	942,325	730,058
Feno..... fardos..	66,051	1,120,854	1,573,582
Quebracho..... toneladas..	35,067	204,923	231,572
Tabaco..... fardos..	1,982	18,574	19,959
Manteiga..... caixas..	21,332	182,811	133,873
Assucar..... toneladas..		20,930	30,131

## MOVIMENTOS DOS PORTOS EM OUTUBRO DE 1903.

Os seguintes algarismos publicados no "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires, mostram o movimento commercial dos principaes portos da Republica Argentina no mez de Outubro de 1903:

BUENOS AIRES.			
Milho..... saccos..	1,508,245	Manteiga..... caixas..	7,967
Trigo..... id..	144,372	Quebracho..... toneladas..	1,683
Linhaça..... id..	169,707	Extracto de quebracho. saccos..	30,205
Farinha de trigo..... id..	54,545	Mineiras..... id..	13
Lã..... fardos..	4,022	Tripas..... pipas..	125
Pelless de carneiro..... id..	10,766	Cavalllos..... cabeças..	560
Couros de boi secos..... id..	131,438	Mulos..... id..	193
Couros de boi salgados..... id..	37,803	Sebo..... pipas..	246
Couros de cavallo salgados..... id..	2,594	Id..... barricas..	1,859
Couros de cavallo secos..... id..	17,113	Xarque..... fardos..	12,793
Pelless de bezerro..... id..	26,270	Carneiros gelados..... id..	70,797
Crina..... fardos..	432	Carne conservada..... caixas..	4,715
Couros diversos..... id..	843	Linguas geladas..... id..	1,002
Massa de linhaça..... saccos..	12,868	Feno..... fardos..	29,970
Farelo..... id..	118,375	Ovelhas congeladas..... quartos..	13,877
Ossos e cinzas de ossos, toneladas..	4,611	Carne congelada..... id..	30,448
Chifres..... id..	44	Carnes varias..... volumnes..	3,244
		Tabaco..... fardos..	460

## LA PLATA.

Sahiram do porto de La Plata durante o mez de Outubro de 1903, 9 vapores levando os seguintes productos:

Milho.....	kilos..	2,622,121
Trigo.....	id....	650,000

## BAHIA BLANCA.

Sahir do porto de Bahia Blanca no mez de Outubro de 1903, um vapor levando 54,471 saccos de trigo, com destino ao Brazil.

## SAN NICOLÁS.

Durante o mez de Outubro de 1903 foram despachados do porto de San Nicolás, 20 vapores transportando as seguintes mercadorias para os diversos paizes:

		A ordem:
Inglaterra:		
Milho.....	saccos.. 57,300	Milho.....saccos.. 289,543
Belgica:		Couros de boi seccos..... 10,270
Milho.....	id.... 22,571	Pelles de carneiro..fardos.. 74
Allemanha:		Pelles de bezerro..... 5,600
Milho.....	id.... 56,829	

## BRAZIL.

## NOVA LEI SOBRE FACTURAS CONSULARES.

O Congresso da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil decreton em 21 de Novembro de 1903, a seguinte lei sobre facturas consulares:

## "CAPITULO I.

"ARTIGO. 1º. As facturas consulares de que trata o art. 1º da lei n. 651, de 22 de Novembro de 1899, serão organizadas de conformidade com o disposto no Cap. IV, Art. 13, attendidas as disposições do presente regulamento.

"ART. 2º. As mercadorias que forem expedidas de paiz estrangeiro para consumo no Brazil, quer venham por via maritima, quer por via terrestre, com excepção das mencionadas no art. 3º, deverão ser acompanhadas de facturas consulares.

"*Paragrapho unico.*—São consideradas mercadorias, para os fins deste regulamento, a prata ou ouro amoeçados, bilhetes de banco e titulos, cotados em bolsa.

"ART. 3º. Não é exigivel a factura consular:

"(a) Das encomendas postaes de qualquer valor, procedentes de paizes com os quaes tenha o Brazil firmado convenções;

“(b) Das encomendas ou amostras cujo valor commercial na praça exportadora não exceder de 10 libras esterlinas ou equivalente em moeda de outro typo, incluídas as despezas de frete, commissão, empacotamento, etc. Quando as encomendas excederem o limite estabelecido, serão ellas sujeitas a despacho, na forma de todas as demais mercadorias;

“(c) Das bagagens dos passageiros, de que tratam os Arts. 5 a 7 das instrucções que baixaram com o decreto n. 3,529, de 15 de Dezembro de 1899, ainda que não acompanhem seus donos;

“(d) Das mercadorias procedentes de qualquer porto ou de ponto terrestre de paizes limitrophes, onde não existam autoridades consulares do Brazil, observando-se neste caso a disposição do Art. 6º deste regulamento.

“ART. 4º. As facturas consulares serão apresentadas em tres vias ao agente consular, o qual, depois de authentical-as, lhes dará os seguintes destinos:

“(a) A 1ª via será entregue ao carregador para ser enviada ao consignatario, afim de que, apresentada por este á alfandega, no porto ou ponto do destino da mercadoria, sirva para o despacho aduaneiro;

“(b) A 2ª via será enviada sem demora á Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial, no Rio de Janeiro;

“(c) A 3ª via ficará no archivo do Consulado.

“ART. 5º. A 1ª via das facturas será escripta a mão ou a machina, em tinta indelevel, e deverá ser sellada antes de visada pelo agente consular. As outras vias poderão ser copiadas por qualquer processo, contanto que sejam facilmente legíveis.

“ART. 6º. Na falta de autoridade consular no porto de embarque ou no ponto de expedição, quando esta se fizer de paiz limitrophe para o Brazil, por via terrestre, os consignatarios das mercadorias ou seus prepostos serão obrigados a apresentar, para o despacho respectivo, duas copias das facturas commerciaes, em substituição das facturas consulares; devendo uma das vias ser sellada com sello de valor identico ao das facturas, e ficar archivada na repartição aduaneira, e a outra ser enviada pela alfandega, na primeira opportunidade, á Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial.

“ART. 7º. As mercadorias importadas directamente para o serviço da União ficam sujeitas ao regimen das facturas consulares, das quaes, porém, não serão cobrados emolumentos.

“*Parapho unico.* As disposições destes artigos serão applicadas aos objectos importados pelos agentes diplomaticos estrangeiros acreditados junto ao Governo da Republica, e pelos navios de guerra das nações amigas fundeados em portos do Brazil.

“ART. 8º. A falta da factura consular, nos casos do artigo anterior, poderá ser relevada pelo Ministro da Fazenda, na Capital Federal, e pelos delegados fiscaes nos Estados, mediante declaração detalhada das mercadorias, seu peso, qualidade, quantidade, valor e origem.



“CAPITULO II. — *Legalização das Facturas.*

“ART. 9º. A legalização das facturas consulares pode ser feita em qualquer consulado ou agencia consular do Brazil, quer nos portos de embarque, quer nos pontos de expedição da mercadoria.

“CAPITULO III. — *Emolumentos.*

“ART. 10. Os emolumentos das facturas continuarão a ser os estabelecidos pelo decreto n. 741, de 26 de Dezembro de 1900 (3\$000 ouro, ao cambio de 27).

“ART. 11. Na falta de estampilhas, o sello será cobrado por meio de verba lançada no documento competente.

“ART. 12. Os documentos apresentados para prova de origens das mercadorias serão legalizados gratuitamente pelas autoridades consulares.

“CAPITULO IV. — *Modelo das Facturas Consulares.*

“ART. 13. As facturas consulares deverão satisfazer as seguintes formalidades:

“(a) Numeração da factura. Compete exclusivamente á autoridade consular que houver authenticado a factura, começando-a em cada anno pelo n. 1:

“(b) Declaração. Deverá ser firmada pelo exportador, carregador ou seu preposto, que garantirá a exactidão da mesma;

“(c) Nome e nacionalidade do navio. Deverão ser mencionados, assim como si o navio é á vela ou a vapor;

“(d) Ponto de embarque das mercadorias. É aquelle em que a mercadoria for effectivamente embarcada com destino ao Brazil;

“(e) Porto do destino da mercadoria. É o ultimo porto aduaneiro para o qual a mercadoria tiver sido despachada. No caso de opção para outro porto, deverá ser feita declaração neste sentido, na factura;

“(f) Valor total declarado. Deve representar o valor total da factura, inclusive frete e despesas approximadas;

“(g) Fretes e despesas. Serão entendidas por despesas que se fizerem depois da compra da mercadoria;

“(h) Agio da moeda do paiz de procedencia. Quando a mercadoria for procedente do paiz em que a moeda não tiver valor fixo ou o respectivo cambio for cotado na praça do Rio de Janeiro, é indispensavel declarar-se no logar competente da factura o agio do ouro ou o cambio á vista sobre Londres.

“Tem actualmente cotação na praça do Rio de Janeiro as taxas ao cambio sobre a Grã Bretanha, França, Allemanha, Estados Unidos da America do Norte, Portugal e Italia;

“(i) Marcas e numeros. Deverão ser escriptos no verso da factura, em suas columnas respectivas e em devida ordem;

“(j) Quantidade e especie dos volumes. Sob estas rubricas deverão ser mencionadas, guardando tambem a devida ordem, a quantidade e especie de volumes, isto é, si são caixas, barris, barricas, gigos, fardos, etc.;

(k) Especificação das mercadorias. Ao carregador fica facultado fazer a descripção das mercadorias, quer de accordo com a nomenclatura official, approvada pela circular n. 1, do Ministerio da Fazenda, de 1º de Janeiro de 1890, annexa a este regulamento, quer segundo o seu uso commercial, designando o material de que se compõe cada artigo em separado.

(l) Pesos em kilos. Na columna “Peso bruto dos volumes,” se lançará o peso total destes; na columna “Peso liquido real,” da mercadoria, excluidos os seus envoltorios tanto externos como internos; na columna “Peso bruto da mercadoria,” o peso desta com os envoltorios, que são excluidos para a cobrança dos direitos, taes como latas, saccoes, caixas, ou caixinhas de papelão, etc., e que se acham descriptas na tarifa.

“Assim, quando a mercadoria pagar direitos a peso liquido real, bastará que a factura mencione com o peso bruto (total) do volume ou volumes o peso real da mercadoria com exclusão de todos os envoltorios, quer externos, quer internos, que a acondicionam.

“Semelhantemente, quando a mercadoria pagar direitos a peso bruto nos envoltorios designados na tarifa, a factura declarará esse peso na columna respectiva.

“Para as mercadorias, como os oleos essenciaes ou essenciaes ou oleos volateis, para os quaes é obrigatoria a taxa de tarifa, é bastante a declaração do peso bruto no envoltorio immediato á mercadoria.

“(m) Valor parcial declarado. Nesta columna se mencionará o valor de cada artigo facturado;

“(n) Paiz de origem. Para a materia prima é o da sua producção, e para os artefactos de qualquer especie aquelle em que a materia prima tiver recebido beneficio;

“(o) Quantidade da mercadoria. Esta columna será aproveitada para as mercadorias que forem sujeitas a direitos sobre unidade diversa do peso, tal como dzia, milheiro, cento, metro cubico, etc.

“*Paragrapho unico.* Quando em uma mesma factura tiverem sido incluidas mercadorias de diversas origens, o exportador ou carregador deverá mencionar na columna respectiva a origem de cada um em separado.

“ART. 14. A especificação da mercadoria poderá ser feita no idioma do paiz da expedição, devendo, porém, o consignatario apresentar para despacho traducção da mesma por traductor publico ou particular.

“ART. 15. Os exportadores ou carregadores poderão mandar inprimir as facturas consulares com traducção interlinear (parcial ou integral) em qualquer idioma europeu, contanto que não seja feito a menor alteração na forma e dizeres do modelo.

“ART. 16. Os consulados fornecerão gratuitamente ao exportador ou carregador formulas das facturas impressas em portuguez.

“CAPITULO V.—*Deveres dos consules.*

“ART. 17. Além dos deveres já estabelecidos no presente regulamento, incumbem mais aos consules e agentes consulares remetter pontual e regularmente, logo após a authenticação, á Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial no Rio de Janeiro, as segundas vias das facturas, mencionando nos officios de remessa, o numero e quantidade das mesmas.

“§ 1º. No mez em que não houver facturas, a autoridade consular communicará o facto á sobredita repartição.

“§ 2º. A remessa das facturas deverá ser feita por via postal ordinaria, quando o seu peso não exceder de 50 grammas. Excedendo este peso, serão as mesmas enviadas como encomendas postaes ou como papeis de negocio, registradas.

“ART. 18. O consul não poderá reter a factura ou deixar de legalizal-a sob pretexto algum, nem mesmo quando se tratar de mercadorias isentas da exhibição desse documento, si o exportador entender fazel-o.

“ART. 19. No caso de omissão de qualquer dos requisitos exigidos no presente regulamento, o consul convidará o exportador ou carregador para preencher-o na propria factura, e, si não for attendido, fará declaração neste sentido na dita factura, o que o eximirá da responsabilidade dessa omissão.

“ART. 20. Feita a declaração de que trata o artigo anterior, é responsavel pela omissão dos requisitos indispensaveis na factura consular o carregador ou o exportador na pessoa do dono ou o consignatario da mercadoria.

“ART. 21. Os agentes consulares assignarão do proprio punho as primeiras e segundas vias das facturas consulares.

“ART. 22. Os consules aceitarão como prova satisfactoria de origem de qualquer dos documentos seguintes:

“(a) Factura authentica do fabricante da mercadoria;

“(b) Certidão passada pela alfandega ou cauiara commercial do ponto da expedição da mercadoria, declarando a sua verdadeira origem.

“*Paragrapho unico.* Na impossibilidade de apresentação de qualquer dos documentos de que trata este artigo, o interessado produzirá documentos de outra natureza, que comprovem a origem da mercadoria a fim de serem visados.

“CAPITULO VI.—*Das alfandegas e mesas de rendas.*

“ART. 23. Incumbem ás alfandegas e mesas de rendas:

“1º. Não permittir o despacho das mercadorias, sem que o consignatario apresente a primeira via da factura consular, a menos que assigne termo responsabilizando-se por apresentar esse documento dentro do prazo que lhe for marcado;

“2°. Aceitar, em caso de extravio da primeira via da factura, certidão da segunda, passada pelo serviço de Estatística Commercial, para servir ao despacho aduaneiro;

“3°. Exigir o reconhecimento da firma do consul, exarada nas facturas, quando suspeitar que a mesma não é verdadeira;

“4°. Exigir do consignatario a apresentação da traducção da factura consular;

“5°. Arrecadar por meio de sello os emolumentos, na hypothese prevista no artigo 11 deste regulamento;

“6°. Remetter impreterivelmente de 15 em 15 dias, sob pena de responsabilidade, á Repartição de Estatística, a terceira via, nesta data creada, de todos os despachos, quaesquer que sejam, de importação, reexportação, baldeação, transito e quaesquer documentos de receita que interessem ao serviço de Estatística, taes como despachos maritimos e de arrematação em praça, differenças de qualidade e quantidade, etc.

“ART. 24. As terceiras vias dos despachos, revestidas de todas as formalidades legais, serão, na Alfandega do Rio, rubricadas pelo porteiro da Alfandega e remettidas immediatamente em protocollo ao director da Estatística. Nas demais alfandegas os inspectores designarão um empregado para esse serviço, quando não forem providas de porteiro ou quando este exercer cumulativamente as funções de administrador das capatazias.

“Nessas mencionadas terceiras vias de despacho a alfandega destinataria lançará o numero e o consulado da factura consular que lhes corresponder.

“ART. 25. As alfandegas e mesas de rendas só deverão exigir prova de origem quando estiver estabelecida a tarifa differencial para qualquer paiz.

“Para apresentação das provas de origem, fica concedido o prazo de 90 dias, que pode ser prorogado por mais tres mezes.

“CAPITULO VII. — *Obrigações e Deveres da Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial.*

“ART. 26. Á Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial incumbe:

“§ 1°. Organizar a estatística geral da importação directa de mercadorias e valores que se effectuar nos portos da Republica, de accordo com o apanhamento das terceiras vias dos despachos e das segundas vias das facturas consulares e com a nomenclatura official approvada pela circular n. 7, de 6 de Fevereiro de 1899, do Ministerio da Fazenda.

“Servirá de modelo para a estatística o que se acha officialmente estabelecido na Alfandega do Rio de Janeiro.

“§ 2°. Prestar as informações que lhe forem requisitadas pelas repartições de fazenda e pelas autoridades consulares.

“§ 3º. Communicar ao chefe da repartição respectiva as irregularidades, lacunas e erros que porventura sejam verificados nas terceiras vias dos despachos.

“§ 4º. Passar certidão da segunda via da factura, quando requerida e em caso de extravio da primeira, cobrando os respectivos emolumentos em estampilhas, inutilizando-as na propria certidão.

“CAPITULO VIII.—*Nomenclatura das mercadorias.*

“ART. 27. A descripção das mercadorias nas facturas deverá ser feita de conformidade com a nomenclatura official annexa ou detalhada, declarando-se neste caso a natureza do material (art. 13, letra k, do presente regulamento) sob pena de multa estipulada no artigo 28, § 1º, que será applicada ao consignatario como unico responsavel.

“CAPITULO IX.—*Das multas.*

“ART. 28. Os infractores do presente regulamento serão punidos com as seguintes multas, que lhes serão impostas pelos chefes das repartições fiscaes.

“§ 1º. Pela divergencia da factura consular com o contendo do volume ou volumes, verificado em acto de conferencia, será imposta a multa dos direitos em dobro ao consignatario da mercadoria nos casos seguintes.

“§ 2º. Si da divergencia resultar differença para menos nos direitos, quer se trate de peso, quer se trate de mercadorias de taxa inferior, a imposição da multa só terá logar na hypothese prevista na segunda parte do artigo 190 da Consolidação das Leis das Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas.

“§ 3º. As divergencias por differenças de qualidade, que importem em pagamento de direitos superior ao que o dono ou consignatario da mercadoria se propunha pagar, são passíveis da multa de direitos em dobro quando o valor do accrescimo exceder de 100\$000.

“§ 4º. As divergencias em peso só serão passíveis da mesma multa, quando o accrescimo exceder de 10 por cento do peso declarado na factura.

“§ 5º. Pelo não cumprimento das obrigações impostas pelo presente regulamento aos consules e outras autoridades consulares, ficarão os mesmos sujeitos á multa de \$50 a \$500, que lhes será imposta pelo Ministro da Fazenda, em vista de informação do Chefe da Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial.

“CAPITULO X.—*Disposições gerais.*

“ART. 29. As despesas dos consulados com o serviço das facturas consulares serão feitas por conta dos emolumentos arrecadados pelas ditas facturas.

“ART. 30. É prohibida, tanto nos consulados, como na Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial e nas alfandegas e mesas de rendas, a exhibição das facturas consulares a pessoas estranhas ao objecto das mesmas.

“ART. 31. Nos casos omissos neste regulamento e que forem de natureza urgente, os consules e os chefes das estações fiscaes e da Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial resolverão como julgarem conveniente, dando, porem, conta do seu acto ao Ministerio da Fazenda para decisão final.

“ART. 32. O presente regulamento entrará em vigor em todos os consulados cincoenta dias depois de sua publicação no Diário Official, exceptuando-se os consulados da India e Nova Zelândia, em que o prazo será de sessenta dias, e nas alfandegas e mesas de rendas logo que forem recebidas as novas fracturas enviadas pelos consulados.

“ART. 33. Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.

“Rio de Janeiro, 21 de Novembro de 1903, 15º da Republica.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES.

## CHILE.

### CONVENÇÃO POSTAL SOBRE A PERMUTAÇÃO DE ENCOMMENDAS POSTAES CELEBRADA ENTRE CHILE E O REINO UNIDO DA GRÃ BRETANHA E IRLANDA.

O Governo do Chile e o da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda concordam em manter o serviço de encommendas postaes entre Chile e o Reino Unido, sob as bases da Convenção sobre encommendas postaes celebrada em Washington o 15 de Junho de 1897.

O regulamento que segue deve applicar-se em geral, não sómente ás encommendas permutadas directamente entre o Chile e o Reino Unido, mas tambem ás encommendas remettidas em transito de algum dos dous paizes por intermedio do outro.

#### I.

1. Encommendas poderão ser permutadas entre Chile e o Reino Unido, até cinco kilogrammas ou onze libras inglezas de peso.

2. Estas encommendas poderão ser com valor declarado, até a somma de mil duzentos cincoenta francos.

#### II.

1. Fica garantida a liberdade de transito pelo territorio de cada um dos doz paizes contractantes, e a responsabilidade dos dous correios fica sujeita aos limites determinados pelo artigo X desta convenção.

2. Salvo arranjo contrario entre as administrações interessadas, a transmissão das encommendas que se permutem entre paizes não limitrophes, se operará a descoberto.

## III.

A franquia das encomendas será obrigatoria, excepto no caso de reexpedição.

## IV.

1. O correio remetente pagará ao de destino por direito de transitio territorial, nu franco por cada encomenda postal reuettida de Chile ao Reino Unido, ou vice-versa.

Quando o transporte maritimo seja a cargo do correio de destino, esta somma será augmentada em tres francos.

2. A administração de origem fixará o porte que se deverá pagar pelas encomendas postaes que se permutem entre os dous paizes.

## V.

1. Os direitos correspondentes ao seguro das encomendas com valor declarado serão de 25 centimos for cada 300 francos ou fracção desta somma, e serão distribuidos da maneira seguinte:

	Centimos.
Para a administração de origem .....	10
Para a administração de destino .....	5
Transporte maritimo .....	10

2. Fica tambem facultado o correio de origem para cobrar do remetente e conservar para si uma taxa de registro de 25 centimos por cada encomenda com valor declarado.

## VI.

No caso que as encomendas originarias ou enviadas de um dos paizes tenham de passar em transitio pelo outro, deverão ser pagas ao correio deste ultimo as taxas de transitio e seguro que lhe correspondam segundo os quadros que reciprocamente se remetterão, para este fim, as administrações dos dous paizes.

## VII.

As encomendas a que se refere a presente convenção não poderão ser gravadas com outras taxas que as nella estabelecidas.

## VIII.

As encomendas que voltarem ao paiz de origem em consequencia de reexpedição ou por terem cahido em refugio, estarão sujeitas, por conta dos destinatarios ou dos remetentes, ás taxas fixadas pelos artigos IV e V.

## IX.

1. É prohibido enviar dentro das encomendas postaes:

(a) Cartas ou communicações com o caracter de correspondencia, com excepção da factura mesma do conteúdo que pode acompanhar-se

aberta; animaes vivos, exceptuando-se as abellas encerradas em caixas especialmente construidas para este fim, e os demais objectos cuja admissão não está auctorizada pelas leis e regulamentos aduaneiros de quaesquer dos dous paizes.

(b) Artigos explosivos ou inflamaveis, e, em geral, todos aquelles cujo transporte apresente perigo.

2. É igualmente prohibido incluir nas encomendas, salvo o caso de registro com declaração de valor, moedas, objectos de ouro e prata e outros artigos de valor.

3. No caso em que se tenha dado curso a uma encomenda infringindo alguma destas disposições, a administração de destino procederá da maneira e forma prescriptas em sua legislação e regulamentos internos.

4. Cada administração proporcionará á outra uma lista dos artigos cuja entrada seja prohibida em seu paiz; nas a infracção das disposições sobre esta materia, não comprometterá em nenhuma occasião a responsabilidade dellas perante as autoridades policiaes ou aduaneiras ou perante os remetentes de encomendas.

## X.

1. Em caso de perda, subtracção ou avaria de uma encomenda e salvo caso de força maior, o remetente, ou, a seu pedido, o destinatario terá direito a uma indemnização equivalente ao valor real da perda, da subtracção ou da avaria, excepto quando o prejuizo tenha sido occasionado por culpa ou negligencia do remetente, ou provenha da natureza do objecto.

A dita indemnização não poderá exceder, respeito ás encomendas ordinarias, de vinte e cinco francos, e quanto ás com valor declarado, da importancia deste valor.

O remetente de uma encomenda perdida ou cujo conteúdo tenha sido completamente destruido durante sua permanencia no correio, tem direito, além da indemnização, á restituição das despesas de expedição.

Em todo caso, o direito de seguro ficará a beneficio das administrações postaes.

2. A obrigação de pagar a indemnização competirá á administração de que depender o correio remetente.

Esta administração tem o direito de avisar a administração responsavel, é dizer, aquella em cujo territorio tiver tido lugar a perda, subtracção ou avaria.

3. Até prova em contrario, a responsabilidade pertencerá á administração que, tendo recebido o objecto sem fazer observação, não puder provar nem a entrega ao destinatario, nem a transmissão regular á administração seguinte.

O pagamento de indemnização pela administração expedidora deverá



effectnarse o mais cedo possível, e, o mais tardar, no prazo de um anno contado do dia da reclamação.

A administração responsavel é obrigado a reembolsar sem demora, á administração remettente, a importancia da indemnização paga por este.

5. Fica entendido que a reclamação só será admittida no prazo de um anno, contado da entrega ao correio da encomenda; passado este termo o reclamante não terá direito a indemnização alguma.

6. Si a perda, subtracção ou avaria tiver tido lugar durante a condução entre as repartições postaes dos dous paizes, sem que fór possível estabelecer em qual dos dous serviços se tem verificado o facto, ambas as administrações satisfarão a indemnização por metade.

7. As administrações cessarão de ser responsaveis pelas encomendas desde que os interessados as tiverem recebido.

#### XI.

1. É prohibida toda declaração fraudulenta superior ao valor real do contendo da encomenda que se desejar remetter em qualidade de valor declarado.

2. Em caso de contravenção do inciso anterior, o remettente perde todo direito á indemnização, sem prejuizo das acções judiciaes que possam intentarse conforme á legislação do paiz de origem.

#### XII.

Cada administração disporá das malas necessarias para a expedição de suas encomendas.

As ditas malas deverão ser devolvidas vazias á repartição expedidora pelo correio proximo.

#### XIII.

1. A legislação interna de cada um dos dous paizes se applicará a todo o que não esteja previsto nas estipulações da presente convenção.

2. As duas administrações se communicarão reciproca e periodicamente as disposições de suas leis ou regulamentos relativos ao serviço de encomendas postaes.

#### XIV.

As duas administrações postaes dos paizes contractantes designarão as repartições ou localidades que hão de attender á permuta das encomendas, regulamentarão a forma de sua transmissão e adoptarão todas as demais medidas conduzentas a assegurar a observancia da presente convenção.

#### XV.

Esta convenção substituirá a de 2 de Junho de 1896. Vigorará desde o 1º de Janeiro de 1903 e caducará previo aviso de um anno dado por qualquer das partes.

Em fê do que os abaixo assignados, devidamente auctorizados para este fim, firmaram a presente convenção e lhe affixaram seus sellos.

Feita em duplicata em Santiago, aos 21 dias do mez de Outubro de 1902.

J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.  
GERARD LOWTHER.

REGULAMENTO PARA A EXECUÇÃO DA CONVENÇÃO RELATIVA Á PERMUTA DE ENCOMMENDAS POSTAES ENTRE CHILE E GRÃ BRETAUNHA.

I.

1. A permuta de encommendas postaes entre os dous paizes effectuar-se-há em malas cerradas e directamente por via maritima.

2. As repartições postaes de permuta para a execução do serviço de encommendas serão as de Santiago, Talcahuano e Punta Arenas no Chile, e a de Liverpool em Grã Bretanha.

II.

1. As duas administrações postaes se communicarão reciprocamente qual dos serviços maritimos mantidos por ellas será utilizado para o transporte das encommendas.

2. Previo convenio com os demais correios interessados, as duas administrações se communicarão mutuamente por meio de quadros o seguinte;

(a) Uma lista dos paizes com respeito aos quaes possam servir de intermediarias para o transporte de encommendas postaes.

(b) As vias aproveitaveis para a condução destas encommendas desde o ponto de entrada em seus territorios ou serviços.

(c) A total das despezas que, com relação a cada destino, deverá ser-lhe pago pelo correio que lhe envie as encommendas.

3. Os dados contidos nos quadros servirão de base a cada administração para fixar as vias que se empregarão para a transmissão de suas encommendas e os portes que deverão pagar os remetentes.

III.

1. As encommendas que se remetterem de Chile ao Reino Unido, não poderão ter mais de 60 centimetros de comprimento, ou de 25 decimetros cubicos em volume; as encommendas postaes que se despacharem do Reino Unido a Chile não poderão exceder de 2 pés inglezes de comprimento, nem de 4 pés, combinado o comprimento, da encommenda com sua circumferencia.

2. Não obstante as disposições anteriores poderão ser admittidas as encommendas que não medam mais de 1 metro de comprimento (3 pés de 3 pollegadas), sempre que sua largura e sua altura não passem de 20 centimetros (8 pollegadas).

## IV.

Para ser admittida toda encomenda deverá—

1. Levar o endereço exacto do destinatario. Respeito ás encomendas que contenham moedas, objectos de ouro ou prata, joias ou outros artigos de valor este endereço deverá ser escripto no envoltorio mesmo da encomenda.

2. Estar acondicionada de uma maneira adequada á duração da viagem e que preserve sufficientemente o conteúdo.

O acondicionamento deverá ser feito de maneira que seja impossivel ocasionar danno ou prejuizo do conteúdo sem deixar vestigio da violação.

3. Estar sellada sobre laere, chumbo ou outra substancia, com o timbre ou marca especial do remetente.

4. Em caso de declaração de valor, indicar esta declaração no lugar do endereço, assim como no boletim de expedição, sem emendas nem rasuras.

Quando a declaração fôr expressa em moeda chilena ou ingleza, o remetente ou a administração do paiz de origem será obrigado a effectuar a redução a francos, indicando com numeros collocados ao lado ou debaixo dos que indicam o valor da declaração, o equivalente em francos e centimos.

## V.

1. Cada encomenda deverá ser acompanhada de um boletim de expedição e de declarações aduaneiras iguaes ou analogas aos modelos A e B annexos. As administrações se communicarão reciprocamente o numero de declarações de alfandega que devem subministrar-se segundo o paiz de destino.

2. Permittê-se fazer uso de um só boletim de expedição e, si não se oppõem as leis aduaneiras, de uma só declaração aduaneira para varias encomendas até o numero de tres, seupre que procedam de um mesmo remetente e estejam destinados a uma mesma pessoa, comtante que nenhuma dessas encomendas seja com valor declarado, pois em tal caso cada una deve ir acompanhada de um boletim por separado.

3. Si o valor do franqueamento não se encontra representado por estampilhas affixadas ao boletim de expedição, deverá ir annotado neste.

4. O peso exacto em kilogrammas e grammas de cada encomenda com valor declarado, deverá ser inscripto pelo correio de origem, tanto no endereço da encomenda como no boletim de expedição no lugar destinado para esse fim.

5. As administrações declinam toda responsabilidade quanto á exactidão das declarações aduaneiras.

## VI.

1. Cada encomenda, assim como seu correspondente boletim de expedição deverá levar um rotulo conforme ou analogo ao anexo modelo C, com o numero de registro e o nome do correio de origem.

2. O boletim de expedição deverá, além d'isso, ser franqueado pelo correio de origem, no lado do endereço, com um sello que indique o lugar e a data do deposito.

3. Cada encomenda com valor declarado deverá levar um rotulo vermelho com a indicação "Insured" ou "Valeur déclarée."

4. Quando as encomendas contiverem moedas, objectos de ouro ou prata, ou outros artigos de valor, os rotulos serão collocados de modo que não possam servir para occultar vicios no envoltorio. Não devem ser collados de modo que cobram as bordas.

## VII.

As encomendas postaes serão annotadas pela repartição de permuta remettente em uma guia conforme ao modelo D, anexo ao presente regulamento, com todos os detalhes que esta formula contem. Deverão remir-se a esta guia os boletims de expedição e as declarações de alfandega.

## VIII.

1. Ao receber-se uma guia-a-repartição de permuta destinataria procederá a comprovar as encomendas postaes e os diversos documentos annotados nella, e si houver motivo, dará conta das que falem e das demais irregularidades que se observem, por meio de um boletim de verificação conforme o modelo E anexo.

2. Todas as differenças que forem observadas nos abonos que figurem nas contas, deverão ser assignaladas por boletims de verificação. Os boletims de verificação acceitos serão juntos ás guias a que se referem. As correcções não apoiadas por peças justificativas não serão tomadas em conta na revisão.

## IX.

1. As encomendas que tiverem de ser reexpedidas por terem um endereço incompleto ou erroneo, serão enviadas ao seu destino pela via mais directa de que possa dispor o correio reexpedidor—quando as encomendas tiverem de ser devolvidas ao correio remettente, os abonos inscriptos na guia deste correio serão annullados e a repartição de permuta reexpedidora enviará estes objectos á repartição que corresponda, annotando-os simplesmente na guia de encomendas, assignalando o error por meio de um boletim de verificação.

2. No caso contrario, si a importancia de abono ao correio reexpedi-

dor fôr insufficiente para cobrir as despesas de reexpedição que lhe incumbem, a differença será juntada á somma inscripta a seu favor na guia da repartição de permuta remetente. A causa da rectificação será communicada á dita repartição por meio de um boletim de verificação.

3. As encomendas postaes que forem reexpedidas por causa de mudança de residencia dos destinatarios, a paizes com os quaes Chile ou o Reino Unido tenham estabelecido este serviço, serão gravadas, por conta dos destinatarios, pelo correio que as entregue, com um porte equivalente á quota que corresponda a este ultimo correio, ao reexpedidor e a cada um dos correios intermediarios.

4. O correio reexpedidor abonará sua quota consignando-a na guia ao correio intermediario ou ao do novo destino.

5. Quando o porte de uma encomenda que tiver de ser reexpedida fôr pago no momento da reexpedição, este objecto será tratado como enviado directamente do paiz reexpedidor ao de destino e será entregue seu cargo ao destinatario.

6. Os remetentes de encomendas que não tiverem podido entregal-as, deverão ser consultados acerca do que deve fazer-se com ellas.

7. Si, consultado o correio remetente de uma encomenda acerca do que deve fazer-se com ella, não subministrar os dados necessarios dentro dos seis mezes seguintes á data em que se fez a consulta, a encomenda será devolvida á repartição de origem.

8. Sem embargo, os objectos sujeitos á deterioração ou á decomposição, podem ser vendidos immediatamente, sem aviso previo e sem formalidade legal, a beneficio de quem corresponda. Dar-se-há conta da venda.

O producto da venda será destinado em primeiro lugar para cobrir as despesas de conducção da encomenda, e o saldo que resulte será transmittido ao correio de origem para ser entregue ao remetente.

Em caso de ser impossivel, por qualquer causa, a venda dos objectos avariados, ou sem valor algum, serão destruidos ou ficarão em poder das auctoridades aduaneiras.

9. As encomendas que tiverem de ser devolvidas ao correio de origem, serão inscriptas na guia com a menção "Rebnt" (não podem ser entregues) na columna de observações e serão tratadas e gravadas como as que se reexpeçam por causa de mudança de residencia dos destinatarios.

10. As encomendas enviadas a destinatarios que se tenham dirigido a um paiz que não tenha estabelecido o serviço de encomendas com o Chile e o Reino Unido, serão tratadas como as que não podem ser entregues, a menos que o correio do primeiro destino se encontre em situação de fazer-as chegar ao logar do novo destino.

11. Os direitos aduaneiros correspondentes ás encomendas que tiverem de ser devolvidas ao paiz de origem ou ser reexpedidas a outro

paiz, devem ser cancellados pelo correio do destino primitivo, seja o Chile seja o Reino Unido.

### X.

1. Cada administração fará que cada uma de suas repartições de permuta prepare trimestralmente, por todas as encomendas recebidas das repartições de permuta do outro correio, uma relação conforme ao anexo modelo F, na qual se consignarão as sommas annotadas em cada guia, quer ao seu credito, quer ao seu debito.

2. As relações F, deverão ser recapituladas posteriormente pela mesma administração em uma conta conforme o anexo modelo G.

3. Esta conta, acompanhada das relações F, das guias e dos boletims de verificação, si os houver, será submettida ao exame da outra administração no curso do mez seguinte ao trimestre com que se relacione.

4. As contas trimestraes, depois de comprovadas e acceitas por ambas as partes, serão resumidas em uma conta geral annual pela administração credora.

5. O saldo que resulte do balanço destas contas, será pago pelo correio devedor ao credor em francos, por meio de letras sacadas sobre a capital ou uma praça commercial deste ultimo paiz, sendo á conta do correio devedor as despesas que se façam com este pagamento.

6. A preparação, transmissão e pagamento das contas deverá ser effectuada no mais breve prazo possivel e, a mais tardar, antes de decorrido um anno.

Terminado este prazo, as sommas devidas por um correio ao outro serão cobradas desde esta data com juros, á razão de cinco por cento ao anno.

### XI.

O presente regulamento começará a reger desde a data em que se ratifique a convenção a que se refere, e terá a mesma duração que dito convenio.

Sem embargo, se reserva ás administrações a faculdade de modificar periodicamente sens detalhes de commum accordo.

Feita em duplicata em Santiago, a 21 de Outubro de 1902.

J. F. VERGARA DONOSO.

GERARD LOWTHER.

### PROTOCOLLO ADDICIONAL.

Os abaixo assignados, tendo presente que a convenção relativa á permuta de encomendas postaes entre os correios de Chile e de Grã Bretanha, subscripta o 21 de Outubro proximo passado, não tem podido entrar em vigor por causas alheias á vontade das Altas Partes Contractantes, na data de 1° de Janeiro em curso, estipulada no artigo XV da dita convenção, convieram, devidamente auctorizados, em que a

vigencia della começará sete dias depois de sua promulgação como lei da Republica de Chile.

Em fê do que os abaixo assignados firmaram e sellaram o presente protocollo, em duplicata e nos idiomas hespanhol e inglez, em Santiago, a 27 de Janeiro de 1903.

[l. s.]

HORACIO PITO AGÜERO.

[l. s.]

GERARD LOWTHER.

#### COMMERICO COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

O Señor R. E. MANSFIELD, consul norte-americano em Valparaiso, remetteu ao Departamento de Estado, a 1.<sup>o</sup> de Outubro de 1903, um relatório sobre o commercio de Chile com os Estados Unidos, do que extrahimos os seguintes topicos:

“O valor dos productos importados por Chile procedentes dos Estados Unidos excede em muito o dos que Chila exporta para os Estados Unidos. Durante os oito annos desde 1895 a 1902, inclusive, o Chile importou dos Estados Unidos mercadorias no valor de \$34,287,648, e exportou para os Estados Unidos productos no valor de só \$22,820,832, o que mostra um saldo commercial a favor dos Estados Unidos de \$11,466,816 para os oito annos, ou um saldo annual de \$1,433,352.

“Machinismos de diversas classes, incluindo instrumentos agricolas, formam parte importante do commercio de importação do Chile, dos quaes uma grande porção provem dos Estados Unidos. O valor total das machinas e instrumentos agricolas que se importaram no Chile durante o anno de 1902, foi de \$635,845, dos quaes \$329,361 representam o valor das machinas procedentes dos Estados Unidos. As machinas de todas as classes que se importaram durante o anno foram no valor de \$2,324,446, dos quaes \$1,062,490 representam o valor das machinas importadas dos Estados Unidos. As importações de petroleo neste anno montaram a \$876,427, e desta quantia \$836,161 correspondem ao valor do petroleo importado dos Estados Unidos.

“Até ha poucos annos, as madeiras de construcção figuravam entre os productos de maior importação no Chile, sendo importadas em sua maior parte dos Estados Unidos. A importação de madeiras, porém, vai diminuindo como resultado do desenvolvimento dessa industria na Republica. Nas provincias de Arauco, Cautin, Valdiva e Llanquihua, na parte meridional do Chile, encontram-se vastas florestas de excellentes madeiras que attrahem a attenção de capitalistas e fabricantes. Hoje ha em operação naquella secção um numero de fabricas de seraçação qui cortam madeiras para os mercados locaes que outróra foram suppridos com madeiras de pinho procedentes do Estado de Oregon.

“O Chile importa consideravel quantidade de ferragens norte-americanos para constructores, constituindo os pregos a principal verba dessa importação. O valor total dos pregos importados no anno de 1902, foi de \$170,759, dos quaes \$126,505 representam os pregos

cortados e \$44,254, os pregos de arame. Dessa quantia, \$74,470 representam o valor dos pregos cortados, e \$9,813, o dos pregos de arame importados dos Estados Unidos. A importação de pregos norte-americanos vai augmentando, sendo a importação desses artigos durante os primeiros nove mezes do anno de 1903, maior que a do periodo correspondente de qualquer dos annos precedentes. Desde o 1° de Janeiro a 30 de Setembro, 1903, foram recebidas 8,874 barricas de pregos procedentes dos Estados Unidos."

## CUBA.

### UMA PROCLAMAÇÃO DO PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Considerando que na secção 13 da lei do Congresso de 3 de Março de 1891, intitulada "Lei para reformar o titulo sessenta, capitulo tres, dos Estatutos Revisados dos Estados Unidos relativo á propriedade litteraria," se dispõe que a dita lei "se applicará sómente a um cidadão ou subdito de um Estado ou nação estrangeira quando dito estado ou nação estrangeira permitta aos cidadãos dos Estados Unidos de America o beneficio do direito de propriedade litteraria sobre as mesmas bases essencialmente que a seus cidadãos; ou quando dito estado ou nação estrangeira forme parte de um convenio internacional que estabeleça a reciprocidade no relativo á propriedade litteraria, e pelas disposições do dito convenio possam os Estados Unidos de America formar parte do mesmo quando o julgarem conveniente;"

E considerando que na dita secção se dispõe tambem que "a existencia de uma ou outra das condições acima mencionadas será determinada pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos por proclamações que publicará opportunamente quando o exigirem os objectos desta lei;"

E considerando que se têm dado garantias satisfactorias de caracter official de que em Cuba a lei permite aos cidadãos dos Estados Unidos o beneficio do direito de propriedade litteraria sobre as mesmas bases essencialmente que aos cidadãos de Cuba:

Portanto, eu, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Presidente dos Estados Unidos de America, declaro e proclamo que a primeira das condições especificadas na secção 13 do Lei de 3 de Março de 1891, existe actualmente e se cumpre com relação aos cidadãos de Cuba.

Em fé do que, firmo a presente e faço que se lhe affixe o sello dos Estados Unidos.

Feita na cidade de Washington aos 17 dias de Novembro do 1903 e no 128° da Independencia dos Estados Unidos.

[SELLO.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Pelo Presidente:

JOHN HAY,

*Secretario de Estado.*



## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

## RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina — é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Dezembro de 1903, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os doze mezes findos em Dezembro 1903, 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, não 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 Dezembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Fevereiro.

**COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM DEZEMBRO, 1903, E DURANTE O ANNO DE 1903.**

Segundo os algarismos preliminares do commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos no anno de 1903, compilados pela Repartição de Estatistica, o commercio de importação e exportação dos Estados Unidos durante os doze mezes em revista foi o maior jamais havido na historia do paiz, quer considerado em seu conjuncto, quer tomado separadamente. O valor total das importações e exportações realizadas no anno de 1903, foi de \$2,480,129,170, contra \$2,330,002,803 no anno anterior e \$2,345,795,770 no anno de 1901. As importações feitas durante o anno attingiram á cifra extraordinaria de \$995,447,175 não obstante que as importações para o mez de Dezembro diminuiram a \$77,750,284, comparadas com \$94,356,987 para o mesmo mez de 1902. As importações em 1902 e 1901, foram no valor de \$969,316,870 e \$880,419,910, respectivamente. O commercio de importação durante os ultimos seis annos accusa um augmento progressivo.

Respeito ás exportações o augmento tem sido menos regular. O valor total das exportações feitas em 1903 foi de \$1,484,681,995, contra \$1,360,685,933 no anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento a favor de 1903 de \$123,982,194. As exportações em 1900 foram no valor de \$1,477,946,113 e de \$1,465,375,860 em 1901.

A seguinte tabella mostra a importação e exportação dos Estados Unidos no mez de Dezembro, e durante o anno de 1903:

	Dezembro.		Doze mezes findos em 31 de Dezembro.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>IMPORTAÇÕES.</b>				
Productos isentos de direitos.....	\$40,664,420	\$37,031,318	\$408,640,239	\$437,394,968
Productos sujeitos a direitos.....	53,692,567	40,690,040	560,676,571	558,052,207
Total.....	94,356,987	77,724,358	969,316,870	995,447,175
<b>EXPORTAÇÕES.</b>				
Productos nacionaes.....	145,909,558	173,021,070	1,333,268,491	1,457,575,865
Productos estrangeiros.....	2,082,845	1,727,178	27,417,442	27,106,130
Total.....	147,992,403	174,748,248	1,360,685,933	1,484,681,995
Excesso da exportação.....	53,635,416	97,023,890	391,369,863	489,234,820
<b>OURO.</b>				
Importações.....	2,186,636	17,230,298	44,193,317	65,267,696
Exportações.....	2,853,112	1,464,656	36,030,591	44,346,834
Excesso da importação.....		15,765,642	8,162,726	20,920,862
Excesso da exportação.....	666,476			
<b>PRATA.</b>				
Importações.....	2,701,286	2,078,655	26,402,935	23,974,508
Exportações.....	5,546,875	6,515,653	49,272,954	40,635,342
Excesso da exportação.....	2,845,589	4,436,998	22,870,019	16,660,834

O seguinte quadro mostra o commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos, por mezes, nos annos de 1902 e 1903:

	1902.	1903.
<b>IMPORTAÇÕES.</b>		
Janeiro.....	\$79,138,192	\$85,171,786
Fevereiro.....	68,350,459	82,622,246
Março.....	81,227,082	96,230,457
Abril.....	75,822,268	67,682,106
Maió.....	75,689,087	79,035,137
Junho.....	73,115,051	81,999,777
Julho.....	79,147,874	82,187,823
Agosto.....	78,923,281	82,049,262
Setembro.....	87,736,346	81,816,642
Outubro.....	87,424,070	81,921,147
Novembro.....	85,386,170	77,003,434
Dezembro.....	94,356,987	77,724,358
Total.....	969,316,870	995,447,175
<b>EXPORTAÇÕES.</b>		
Janeiro.....	129,145,180	133,992,269
Fevereiro.....	101,569,695	125,586,024
Março.....	106,749,401	132,093,964
Abril.....	109,169,873	169,827,215
Maió.....	102,321,531	100,929,591
Junho.....	89,240,483	95,222,846
Julho.....	88,790,627	91,813,456
Agosto.....	94,942,010	89,446,457
Setembro.....	121,236,384	110,364,840
Outubro.....	141,327,428	160,388,508
Novembro.....	135,200,618	160,268,550
Dezembro.....	147,992,403	174,748,248
Total.....	1,360,685,933	1,484,681,995
Total geral.....	2,330,002,803	2,480,129,170

## FABRICAÇÃO DE MOEDAS EM 1903.

O relatório annual do Director da Repartição da Casa da Moeda dos Estados Unidos diz que as casas de moeda de Philadelphia, Nova Orleans e São Francisco estavam em funcionamento durante o anno, e que o numero de moedas cunhadas foi maior que em qualquer anno anterior, sommando 205,872,482. A urgente necessidade que havia nos Estados Unidos e nas Philippinas de moedas menores, fez com que a fabricaço de moedas de ouro se reduziu a \$45,721,733, e a existencia de ouro em barra nas casas de moeda augmentou de \$124,083,823 a \$157,511,571. A existencia de ouro do paiz teve um augmento durante o anno de \$57,157,149.

Da quantidade de prata em barra que se comprou, de conformidade com o disposto na lei de 14 de Julho de 1890, para ser cunhada em dollars, 33,218,712 onças finas estavam em mão no principio do anno, e 17,502,938 onças finas no fim do anno.

O total dos depositos de ouro em barra feitos nas diversas officinas das casas de moeda durante o anno, foram no valor total de \$127,004,443. O valor das barras de ouro que sahiram das casas de moeda durante o anno foi de \$43,776,286, dos quaes \$22,559,854 representam o valor do ouro retirado para exportação e \$21,316,432 para uso em manufacturas. O valor das barras de ouro que os refinadores particulares venderam a fabricantes durante o anno foi de \$3,391,406, toda essa somma, com excepção de só \$683,768, representando ouro velho. O valor total das moedas de ouro dos Estados Unidos fundidas durante o anno foi calculado pelo Director em \$3,500,000. A importancia do ouro novo em barras e ouro em moedas que se usaram nas manufacturas do paiz durante o anno foi estimada em \$23,005,298, a maior que se tem registrado na historia do paiz.

As importações de ouro feitas durante o exercicio de 1903 foram por valor de \$44,982,027, vindas em sua maior parte de Canadá, Mexico, Australia, França e Grã Bretanha. As exportações de ouro no mesmo periodo foram na importancia de \$47,090,595. Dessa quantia \$23,890,986 representam o valor do ouro em barras das casas de moeda, enviado para França e Allemanha; \$2,274,156, ouro em barras refinado em estabelecimentos particulares, com destino ao Japão; \$10,700,855, moedas de ouro nacionaes, enviadas para a America do Sul; \$5,847,239, moedas de ouro nacionaes, enviadas para o Canadá, e o restante em barras e moedas de ouro, com diversos destinos. As importações de prata realizadas durante o anno foram no valor de \$24,163,491, ao passo que as exportações de prata attingiu a \$44,250,259.

As receitas das casas de moeda dos Estados Unidos durante o anno, incluindo as taxas arrecadadas pela cunhagem de prata e moedas menores, foram de \$8,698,510, e as despezas montaram a \$1,801,187, o que mostra um excesso das receitas sobre as despezas de \$6,897,323.

## EXPORTAÇÃO DE INSTRUMENTOS AGRICOLAS EM 1903.

A Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos publica as estatísticas da exportação de machinas e instrumentos agricolas dos Estados Unidos no exercicio de 1903, que foi na importancia de \$21,000,000. As exportações dessa classe foram no valor de só \$4,500,000 em 1893; no de \$4,000,000 em 1883; de \$2,500,000 em 1873, e de menos de \$500,000 em 1863. O desenvolvimento da exportação de manufacturas desta classe tem sido muito rapido. Anteriormente ao anno de 1865, as exportações de utensilios agricolas nunca tinham attingido á cifra de \$1,000,000, mas durante os vinte e cinco annos seguintes, as cifras da exportação revelam um augmento progressivo, attingindo a \$3,859,000 em 1890. Deste anno em deante, porém, o desenvolvimento foi rapido. Em 1895 o valor total das exportações de que se trata foi de \$5,500,000, subindo a \$16,000,000 em 1900, e a \$21,000,000 em 1903.

Dos \$21,000,000 que representam o valor dos instrumentos agricolas exportados no exercicio de 1903 cerca de \$3,000,000 correspondem ao valor dos enviados para a França, e quasi igual somma representa o valor da exportação para a Republica Argentina. Para o Reino Unido foram enviados instrumentos agricolas por valor de \$1,500,000, e igual somma representa os enviados para a Allemanha: os com destino a Anstralia foram no valor de \$1,250,000 e com destino a Africa no de \$1,000,000. Em 1893 o valor dos instrumentos agricolas exportados para França foi apenas de \$300,000, comparado com \$3,000,000 no anno proximo passado, o valor da exportação dessa classe para a Allemanha em 1893 foi de \$300,000, contra \$1,500,000 no anno findo. Em 1893 essa exportação para a Republica Argentina foi avaliada em \$1,250,000, contra \$3,000,000 no anno findo.

## ESTATISTICA DO ALGODÃO PARA 1903.

O "Providence Board of Trade Journal" de Dezembro, 1903, contém o seguinte quadro demonstrativo da exportação de algodão e manufacturas de algodão dos Estados Unidos no anno de 1903, comparada com a dos dois annos antecedentes:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Manufacturas de algodão .....	\$20,272,418	\$32,108,362	\$32,216,304
Algodão em rama .....	317,816,429	284,279,190	310,635,370

O quadro que segue, organizado de dados estatísticos do duodecimo recenseamento, mostra o numero dos manufactureiros de algodão, seu capital e o valor das manufacturas de algodão dos Estados Unidos, por decadas, desde 1840 a 1900 inclusive:

Anno.	No. de estabelecimentos.	Capital.	Valor dos productos manufacturados.
1840.....	1,240	\$51,102,359	\$46,350,453
1850.....	1,091	71,500,931	61,869,181
1860.....	1,091	98,585,269	115,681,774
1870.....	956	140,706,291	177,489,739
1880.....	756	208,280,346	192,090,110
1890.....	905	351,020,843	267,281,721
1900.....	973	400,842,772	332,806,156

### PRODUÇÃO DO COBRE EM 1903.

Os Estados Unidos occupam um logar proeminente na produção de carvão de pedra, ferro e cobre, os tres elementos mineraes indispensaveis da terra, em que repousa o edificio do desenvolvimento industrial moderno. Começando muito modestamente, a industria de cobre norte-americana tem-se desenvolvido de modo que hoje produz muito mais do que a metade do cobre produzido no mundo inteiro, e na produção de nenhum outro metal occupam os Estados Unidos um posto tão eminente.

Ainda que os Estados Unidos são o paiz maior exportador de cobre, supprindo a maior parte dos mercados europeos, tambem importam enorme quantidade de minerio de cobre, mate de cobre e cobre cementado, entrando a maior parte desses productos para serem fundidos e refinados. O seguinte quadro, basendo em algarismos fornecidos pela Repartição de Estudos Geologicos dos Estados Unidos, consigna a quantidade de cobre fino, em libras, importada durante um periodo de annos.

Annos.	Libras.	Annos.	Libras.
1890.....	3,960,000	1899.....	95,722,340
1893.....	11,045,297	1900.....	105,176,808
1897.....	28,923,098	1901.....	137,826,406
1898.....	73,916,467	1902.....	199,004,381

Os seguintes algarismos, subministrados pela Repartição de Estudos Geologicos dos Estados Unidos, com excepção dos correspondentes ao anno de 1903, mostram as exportações de cobre refinado durante os ultimos seis annos:

Annos.	Libras.	Annos.	Libras.
1897.....	277,255,742	1901.....	191,249,828
1898.....	291,955,905	1902.....	354,668,849
1899.....	246,826,331	1903.....	268,800,000
1900.....	337,973,751		

Os algarismos para o anno de 1903 são calculados, mas são approximadamente exactos. Mostram que as exportações neste anno foram 74,000,000 libras mais que em 1901, anno em que regularam altos preços pelo producto, e 86,000,000 libras menos que no anno de 1902.

A produção de cobre, por Estados, durante os ultimos tres annos, foi como segue:

Estados.	1903.	1902.	1901.
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
Montana .....	260,000,000	288,903,820	229,870,415
Michigan .....	199,650,000	170,820,593	155,716,848
Arizona .....	150,000,000	119,944,944	130,778,611
California .....	28,000,000	25,038,724	33,667,456
Utah .....	37,000,000	23,339,901	26,116,979
Leste e Sul .....	19,000,000	13,599,047	6,860,039
Colorado .....	8,000,000	8,422,030	9,801,783
New Mexico .....	8,000,000	6,611,961	9,629,884
Wyoming .....	2,000,000	889,228	2,698,712
Dakota do Sul .....	700,000	415,663	753,510
Idaho .....	300,000	227,500	480,311
Washington .....	300,000	209,297	.....
Nevada .....	300,000	164,301	593,608
Diversos .....	1,000,000	500,000	521,530
Total .....	714,250,000	659,720,000	601,499,886
De minérios e mates de cobre importados .....	.....	40,000,000	64,000,000
Total geral .....	714,250,000	699,720,000	665,499,886

#### PRODUÇÃO DO ALUMINIO EM 1902.

Em consequencia da maior procura do aluminio se sente muito interesse na produção desse producto, que foi approximadamente de 7,300,000 libras nos Estados Unidos no anno de 1902, ou seja 150,000 libras mais que no anno anterior. Não obstante da maior procura de aluminio que resultou do uso mais extenso do metal na manufactura de conductores electricos e ligas especiaes, o preço por libra ficou praticamente estacionario durante os dous ultimos annos. O preço do aluminio em lotes de 100 libras foi de 35 centavos para no. 1; 33 centavos para no. 2; 35 centavos para nickel-aluminio e 30 centavos para ligas especiaes para fundições. Em pequenos lotes o preço foi de 37 centavos, 34 centavos, 39 centavos e 35 centavos, respectivamente. O preço por libra em lotes de 1,000 libras foi de 34 centavos, 32 centavos, 34 centavos e 29 centavos, respectivamente; em lotes de 2,000 libras os preços regularam assim: 33 centavos para no. 1; 31 centavos para no. 2; 33 centavos para nickel-aluminio e 27 centavos para a liga especial para fundições que contem 80 por cento de aluminio.

O uso principal do aluminio é para a transmissão de correntes electricas, e como substituto dos fios de transmissão aereos sem emprego vai alargando-se nos Estados Unidos, constituindo esta uma das mais importantes saídas para o metal produzido neste paiz. Apesar da severa censura do emprego do aluminio nessa capacidade, principalmente por causa da corrosão, varias companhias de tracção e illuminação electricas o tem comprado em grande quantidade para os fins de transmissão, e para obviar essa difficuldade da corrosão, é fabricado agora um arame coberto de um preparado que resiste ao tempo.

Alem de ser usado extensamente na industria electrica, entra hoje

na manufactura de artigos para usos culinarios; na construcção de machinas e aparelhos em que se exige a ligeireza mais do que a rigidez; na preparaçõ de ligas especiaes e para trabalhos lithographicos substituindo a pedra e o zinco, onde seu uso se vai alargando rapidamente e tambem estã em operaçõ grande numero de prensas rotatorias de aluminio.

Esse metal estã sendo tambem usado para a producçõ de calor intenso pela combustã do metal em pó. Para isso ha dous processos: um, denominado o processo Goldschmidt, é usado para a fusã de trilhos de tramvias, e o outro para a reducçõ de seus oxydos de metaes preciosos, o necessario calor sendo gerado pela oxydaçõ do aluminio em pó, o qual estã misturado com os oxydos a serem reduzidos.

Usa-se tambem o aluminio na manufactura de ligas especiaes possuindo propriedades physicas e chemicas excepcionaes; e ainda outro uso deste metal encontra-se na manufactura de rebolos e pedras de afiar, fins a que o metal é especialmente adaptado por causa da propriedade que tem de fazer sob a afiaçõ uma massa fina que adhere firmemente a aço. O exame microscopico de uma folha de faca de aço que fõra afiada em um rebolo de aluminio revelou ser o fio cortante perfeitamente uniforme, o que não acontece quando a afiaçõ se faz por meio de um rebolo de pedra.

A producçõ do aluminio nos Estados Unidos desde 1883, que é o primeiro anno de que se pode obter estatisticas a esse respeito, foi como se segue:

Annos.	Libras.	Annos.	Libras.
1883	83	1893	333, 629
1884	150	1894	550, 000
1885	283	1895	920, 000
1886	3, 000	1896	1, 300, 000
1887	18, 000	1897	4, 000, 000
1888	19, 000	1898	5, 200, 000
1889	47, 468	1899	6, 500, 000
1890	61, 284	1900	7, 150, 000
1891	150, 000	1901	7, 150, 000
1892	250, 885	1902	7, 300, 000

Destes vulgarismos ver-se-hã que a producçõ total dos Estados Unidos durante os ultimos vinte annos foi de 40,962,779 libras.

As importações de aluminio no anno de 1902 foram as seguintes: 745,217 libras de aluminio em bruto, no valor de \$215,032; 210 volumes de aluminio em folha, no valor de \$32, que é a mais reduzida quantidade jamais importada; 4,652 libras de aluminio em chapas, folhas, barras e varetas, no valor total de \$2,548; manufacturas de aluminio no valor de \$1,239. Destas cifras vê-se que o valor total das importações de aluminio realizadas durante o anno foi de \$218,851, que é o maior jamais registrado.

## PRODUÇÃO DO CHUMBO EM 1902.

Damos em seguida o resumo do relatório sobre a produção do chumbo em 1902 publicado pela Divisão de Mineração e Recursos Minerais dos Estados Unidos.

O estado da industria de extracção do chumbo em 1902, não foi tão satisfactorio como o dos outros ramos da industria mineira. Isto foi devido aos preços baixos que regularam por este producto durante o anno e ao facto de que havia em existencia uma enorme quantidade de chumbo de annos anteriores. O *stock* de chumbo, que foi de 53.733 toneladas no começo do anno, ficou reduzido a 11.595 toneladas no fim do anno. A produção de chumbo do paiz em 1902 foi virtualmente a mesma como a de 1901 e 1900.

O seguinte quadro mostra os algarismos da produção total de chumbo desde 1892. Até o anno de 1882, os algarismos foram compilados dos dados estatisticas de que se podia dispor, mas desde este anno as estatisticas foram organizadas pela Divisão de Mineração e Recursos Mineraes com excepção do anno de 1891, anno em que foram reunidas pela Repartição do Recenseamento.

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
1892.....	173,305	1898.....	222,000
1893.....	193,982	1899.....	210,500
1894.....	162,686	1900.....	270,824
1895.....	170,000	1901.....	270,700
1896.....	188,000	1902.....	270,000
1897.....	212,000		

O quadro que segue mostra a produção total nos Estados Unidos de chumbo refinado, chumbo desprateado e chumbo branco, e bem assim a quantidade de chumbo obtida de minerios estrangeiros.

Annos.	Produção total.	Chumbo desprateado.	Chumbo branco.	Quantidade de chumbo extrahida de minerio estrangeiro.
1892.....	213,262	181,584	31,678	39,957
1893.....	229,335	196,830	32,505	65,351
1894.....	219,030	181,401	37,629	59,739
1895.....	211,882	201,992	39,890	76,173
1896.....	264,991	221,457	43,537	77,738
1897.....	291,036	217,183	43,853	83,671
1898.....	310,621	267,842	42,779	99,945
1899.....	304,392	263,826	40,566	95,926
1900.....	377,679	329,638	48,021	106,855
1901.....	381,688	323,790	57,898	112,422
1902.....	377,061	303,011	71,050	100,606

Segundo as estatisticas ministradas pelas officinas de desprateamento, a quantidade de chumbo antimonial produzida foi de 4,043 toneladas em 1891, de 5,039 toneladas em 1892, e de 5,013 toneladas em 1893. Em 1896 a produção de chumbo antimonial foi de 7,507



toneladas, chegando a 8,867 toneladas em 1897, e diminuindo a 8,473 toneladas em 1898; em 1899 foi de 6,345 toneladas, sendo de 9,906 toneladas em 1900, de 10,656 toneladas em 1901 e de 9,169 toneladas em 1902.

A produção de chumbo no Sudeste do Estado de Missonri e no districto Joplin-Galena no Sudoeste de Missonri e Kansas augmentou consideravelmente. Neste ultimo districto as officinas Lerage não estiveram em funcionamento durante o anno de 1902, mas um novo estabelecimento de fundição foi installado em Galena, Estado de Kansas, pela C. V. Petraeus Smelting and Mining Company. A Granby Company augmentou sua produção consideravelmente em 1902. As operações das companhias de fundição Markle, Desloge e Federal foram augmentadas. A produção das companhias Central Mine, La Motte e Picher ficou estacionaria.

A produção do districto Joplin-Galena, porém, não egualou á de 1901. Calcula-se em 31,625 toneladas o minerio extrahido em 1902, comparadas com 35,177 toneladas em 1901. Não se pode dar a quantidade exacta de chumbo obtida deste minerio, porque uma parte consideravel d'elle está convertida em pigmento. As companhias de fundição da localidade, porém, produziram em 1902, 18,628 toneladas de chumbo em lingados, contra 15,464 toneladas em 1901.

O enorme augmento na produção de chumbo no Estado de Missouri deve-se ao rapido desenvolvimento das minas do Sudeste de Missouri, uma parte dos minerios sendo fundida em officinas locais. No anno de 1902, a St. Joseph Lead Company, as Desloge, Central e La Motte Mining Companies produziram 41,192 toneladas de chumbo, comparadas com 35,132 toneladas em 1901. A cidade de St. Louis tornou-se um centro para a fundição de chumbo.

Quasi o total do chumbo produzido no Estado de Idaho provem do districto de *Ceur d'Alene*, que é por muito o districto mais productivo dos Estados Unidos. A quantidade de minerio extrahida neste districto em 1902 foi de 877,407 toneladas, no valor de \$8,125,043, contribuindo para este a mina *Empire State*, com 262,509 toneladas; a mina *Morning*, com 209,852 toneladas; a *Standard*, com 155,525 toneladas; a *Mammoth*, com 74,994 toneladas e a *Bunker Hill* e *Sullivan*, com 34,109 toneladas. O minerio deste districto dá por termo medio 10 por cento de chumbo e sete onças de prata.

A produção de chumbo no Estado de Colorado foi menor em 1902 que em annos anteriores, sendo calculada em 20,000 toneladas.

A produção de chumbo do Estado de Utah augmentou. A Daly-West Mining Company produziu em 1902 minerio contendo 14,300 toneladas de chumbo, 2,851 onças de ouro, 3,245,460 onças de prata e 1,034,880 libras de cobre. O minerio deu na média, por tonelada, 35 por cento de chumbo, 50 onças de prata e de \$2 a \$3 de ouro.

Segundo estatisticas organizadas pela Secção de Estatistica do

Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, as transacções em chumbo nos annos de 1901 e 1902, foram como segue:

	1901.	1902.
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
Em armazens no principio do anno .....	42,379,270	33,225,677
Quantidade importada .....	221,090,779	200,571,318
Quantidade subtrahida dos armazens durante o anno .....	263,410,049	233,796,995
	33,225,677	47,817,806
Quantidade acrescentada por liquidação.....	230,184,372	185,979,189
	592,977	253,875
Total.....	230,777,349	186,233,064

Essa quantidade foi distribuida assim:

	1901.	1902.
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
Quantidade exportada .....	194,199,419	157,834,807
Quantidade destinada ao consumo nacional.....	16,035,929	14,084,741
Quantidade deduzida por liquidação.....	23,373,544	60,245,134
Total.....	233,608,892	232,164,682

O seguinte quadro mostra a quantidade de chumbo consumida nos Estados Unidos nos annos de 1901 e 1902:

	1901.	1902.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Chumbo despratado .....	323,790	303,011
Chumbo branco .....	57,808	74,050
Chumbo refinado importado.....	538	1,541
Existencia nos Estados Unidos no principio do anno.....	39,050	53,733
Existencia estrangeira em transito, no principio do anno.....	21,190	16,613
Total.....	442,466	448,951

O consumo nacional do chumbo em 1902 foi maior que em qualquer anno anterior.

#### PRODUCCÃO DOS METAES MENORES EM 1902.

Segundo o "Engineering and Mining Journal" de 5 de Dezembro de 1903, a Repartição do Recenseamento dos Estados Unidos publicou ultimamente os seguintes algarismos mostrando a producção e o valor de alguns dos metaes menores nos Estados Unidos durante o anno de 1902:

	Quantidade.	Valor.
Corindon e esmeril.....	a 4, 251	\$104, 605
Granadas.....	a 3, 926	132, 820
Terra infusoria, terra de tripoli, pedra pomes.....	a 6, 240	54, 558
Margol.....	a 12, 439	12, 741
Moil.....		59, 808
Quartzo crystallizado.....		43, 085
Pedras de amolar e pedras de macerar.....		667, 431
Pedras de amolar a oleo e pedras de afiar.....		113, 968
Asbesto.....	a 2, 505	46, 200
Barytas.....	a 58, 269	193, 884
Borax.....	a 43, 010	2, 383, 614
Bauxite.....	b 20, 222	128, 206
Enxofre e pyrites.....	b 207, 874	947, 089

a Toneladas de 2.000 libras.

b Toneladas de 2.240 libras.

## URUGUAY.

## MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO EM OUTUBRO DE 1903.

As exportações pelo Porto de Montevideo durante o mez de Outubro de 1903 foram as seguintes:

## EMBARCAÇÕES SAHIDAS.

Vapores.....	30
Navios á vela.....	1

## EXPORTAÇÕES.

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Artigos.	Quantidade.
Estados Unidos:		Grã Bretanha:	
Couros de boi, seccoos.....	34, 004	Couros de boi, seccoos.....	2, 743
Crina..... fardos.....	36	Idem..... fardo.....	129
Xarque..... idem.....	2, 816	Peltes de carneiro..... idem.....	91
Idem..... toneladas.....	170	Xarque..... idem.....	50
Italia:		Idem..... toneladas.....	3
Couros de boi, seccoos.....	12, 343	Milho..... saccas.....	7, 808
Peltes de carneiro..... fardos.....	22	Ossos e cluzas de ossos..... idem.....	115
Crina..... idem.....	73	Linguas..... calzas.....	28
Francia:		Brazil:	
Couros de boi, seccoos.....	653	Xarque..... fardos.....	48, 287
Couros de boi, salgados.....	5, 028	Idem..... toneladas.....	1, 558
Crina..... fardos.....	34	Sebo..... barris.....	25
Idem..... idem.....	433	Sementes para passaros..... saccas.....	30
Peltes de carneiro..... idem.....	1, 249	Farinha de trigo..... idem.....	1, 946
Linhaça..... saccas.....	982	Trigo..... idem.....	59
Chiffres.....	124, 493	Farelo..... idem.....	300
Portugal:		Milho..... idem.....	7, 857
Couros de boi, seccoos.....	9, 000	Gado em pé..... cabeças.....	5
Xarque..... fardos.....	200	Mulos..... idem.....	5
Idem..... toneladas.....	292	Carneiros..... idem.....	700
Hespanha:		Bois..... idem.....	1
Xarque..... fardos.....	360	Feno..... fardos.....	216
Idem..... toneladas.....	18	Cuba:	
Farlo..... saccas.....	100	Xarque..... idem.....	10, 807
Milho..... idem.....	1, 000	Idem..... toneladas.....	648
Graxa..... caixas.....	100	Chille:	
Chiffres.....	36, 000	Sebo..... pipas.....	133
Belgica:		Idem..... barris.....	207
Couros de boi, seccoos.....	5, 061	Farinha de trigo..... saccas.....	9
Couros de boi, salgados.....	11, 464	Milho..... idem.....	200
Linhaça..... saccas.....	2, 933	Graxa..... barris.....	16
Milho..... idem.....	9, 911	Idem..... caixas.....	63
Chiffres.....	15, 332	Idem..... quartolas.....	192
Allemanha:		Ilhas Malvinas:	
Couros de boi, seccoos.....	9, 903	Farinha de trigo..... saccas.....	30
Couros de boi, salgados.....	2, 749	Milho..... idem.....	98
Idem..... fardos.....	8	Carneiros..... idem.....	62
Peltes de carneiro..... idem.....	280	As Antilhas:	
Farelo..... saccas.....	7, 560	Xarque..... fardos.....	100
Farelo fino..... idem.....	6, 833	Idem..... toneladas.....	7

## EXPORTAÇÃO PARA OS PRIMEIROS DEZ MEZES DE 1903.

Os principaes artigos exportados do Porto de Montevideo durante os primeiros dez mezes de 1903, segundo os algarismos publicados na "Review of the River Plate," de 5 de Dezembro de 1903, foram os seguintes:

Couros de boi, seccoos .....	885,520	Sebo.....	pipas..	15,765
Couros de boi, salgados .....	592,775	Idem .....	barris..	13,602
Crina .....	fardos.. 1,353	Farinha de trigo .....	saccas..	13,791
Lã .....	idem.. 79,166	Trigo .....	idem..	39,073
Pelless de carneiro .....	11,998	Farelo .....	idem..	64,749
Carne de vacca .....	fardos.. 657,584	Linhaça.....	idem..	30,558
Idem .....	toneladas.. 17,256	Milho .....	idem..	172,689

## A INDUSTRIA DE ALGODÃO DO MUNDO EM 1903.

Um artigo sobre a produção e consumo de algodão do mundo, publicado pelo Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, contém o seguinte quadro, fornecido por LATHAM, ALEXANDER & Co., de New York, mostrando o numero dos fusos em operação nos principaes paizes do mundo durante os ultimos cinco annos:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Grã Bretanha.....	47,200,000	47,000,000	46,100,000	45,600,000	45,400,500
Europa Continental.....	34,000,000	33,900,000	33,359,000	33,000,000	32,500,000
Total da Europa.....	81,200,000	80,900,000	79,459,000	78,600,000	77,900,500
Estados Unidos:					
Do Norte .....	15,200,000	15,150,000	15,050,000	14,590,000	14,290,000
Do Sul.....	7,039,633	6,408,974	5,819,835	4,540,515	3,987,735
Total dos Estados Unidos.....	22,239,633	21,558,974	20,869,835	19,130,515	18,277,735
Indias Orientaes .....	5,100,000	5,006,965	5,006,936	4,945,783	4,728,333
Japão.....	1,450,000	1,400,000	1,250,000	1,220,975	1,187,159
China.....	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Total India.....	7,150,000	7,006,965	6,856,936	6,766,758	6,515,492
Canadá.....	700,000	690,000	680,000	670,000	618,212
Mexico.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	491,000
Total do Canadá e Mexico.....	1,200,000	1,190,000	1,180,000	1,170,000	1,129,212
Total do mundo.....	111,789,633	110,655,939	108,756,771	105,667,273	103,822,439

O consumo de algodão no mundo durante o mesmo periodo foi como segue:

[Fardos de 500 libras.]

	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
Grã Bretanha .....	3,200,000	3,255,000	3,269,000	3,334,000	3,519,000
Europa Continental .....	5,096,000	4,836,000	4,576,000	4,576,000	4,781,000
Total da Europa .....	8,296,000	8,089,000	7,845,000	7,910,000	8,303,000
Estados Unidos:					
Do Norte .....	2,048,000	2,207,000	2,150,000	2,356,000	2,241,000
Do Sul .....	1,967,000	1,820,000	1,577,000	1,500,000	1,309,000
Total dos Estados Unidos .....	4,015,000	4,027,000	3,727,000	3,856,000	3,553,000
Índias Orientaes .....	1,400,000	1,384,000	1,060,000	1,139,000	1,314,000
Japão .....	439,000	726,000	632,000	711,000	703,000
Outros paizes .....	202,000	179,000	152,000	157,000	112,000
Total da India, etc .....	2,041,000	2,289,000	1,844,000	2,007,000	2,159,000
Total do mundo .....	14,352,000	14,115,000	13,416,000	13,773,000	14,015,000

## A INDUSTRIA DE SEDA DO MUNDO EM 1902.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de 24 de Dezembro de 1903, publica os seguintes dados estatísticos sobre a industria sericicola do mundo em 1902:

Na França a quantidade de sementes destinada á criação diminuiu de 205,000 onças em 1901 a 198,000 onças em 1902, e a produção por onça foi um pouco menor que a apurada em 1901. Os casulos produziram 16,032,590 libras em 1902, contra 18,594,045 libras em 1901. O numero dos creadores do bicho de seda diminuiu em 3,000. A industria de sericicultura na França não faz progresso por causa da escassez de amoreiras.

Nos outros paizes produtores de seda da Europa, o estado dessa industria foi mais satisfactorio. O total dos casulos produzidos na Europa e Asia Menor é calculado em 180,727,800 libras em 1902, contra 155,380,600 libras em 1901.

A quantidade de seda do mundo de que se pode dispor para fins industriaes foi estimada em 40,279,800 libras em 1902, contra 41,912,200 libras em 1901, e cerca de 40 por cento desse total foi offerecido pelos produtores de seda francezes.

A seguinte tabella mostra a quantidade de seda entregue á industria manufactureira pelos diferentes paizes:

	1901.	1902.
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
França .....	10,075,340	9,062,460
Estados Unidos .....	11,660,000	13,200,000
Allemanha .....	6,248,000	6,562,600
Suissa .....	3,423,000	3,663,000
Russia .....	3,080,000	3,330,800
Italia .....	2,200,000	2,200,000
Inglaterra .....	1,584,000	1,674,200
Austria .....	1,674,000	1,650,000

Da tabella supra ver-se-há que os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar. Em 1902, as fabricas de seda norte-americanas tomaram a terceira parte da produçãõ total de seda do mundo.

As diversas fabricas de seda consumiram 53,416,000 libras de seda em 1902, comparadas com 49,097,400 libras em 1901. Desta quantidade, a Italia tomou 24,625,876 libras e a França, 20,882,441 libras.

Os casulos suppridos ás *filatures* francezas em 1902, pesaram 18,174,200 libras contra 18,094,780 libras em 1901.

O anno de 1902 viu um augmento progressivo e constante nos preços de seda crúa. Essa alta de preço deve-se em parte á comparativa escassez de seda, sendo a quantidade de seda nos mercados menor em 1902 que em 1901, dando em resultado um augmento de cerca de 10 por cento nos preços pagos pelos casulos, e em parte á tendencia de augmentar o material e equipamento das fabricas. A fiação á mão está gradualmente desaparecendo e os teares movidos por motores exigem maior quantidade de materia prima.

As importações de tecidos de seda na França durante o anno de 1902 importaram em £2,920,000 e as exportações em £12,400,000. As exportações dessa classe são enviadas em sua maior parte para Grã Bretanha, Estados Unidos, Alemanha, Belgica e Suissa.

A produçãõ das fabricas de seda de Lyão em 1902 foi no valor de £17,820,000.

Hoje as fabricas de seda produzem musselinas e crepes em vez dos tecidos mais finos e pesados. Esses tecidos leves fabricados no anno de 1902 avaliaram-se em £4,400,000, contra £2,480,000 em 1901.

## A PRODUÇÃO DA BORRACHA DO MUNDO EM 1902.

“L'Industrie et commerce de caoutchouc” de 6 de Novembro 1903, contem o seguinte quadro relativo á produçãõ da borracha do mundo em 1902.

Paizes.	Quantidade.	
	1900.	1902.
	Toneladas.	Toneladas.
Brazil, Peru e Bolivia.....	25,000	30,000
As demais Paizes da America do Sul.....	3,500	1,000
America Central e Mexico.....	2,500	2,000
As Colonias dos Estreitos.....		1,000
Africa.....	24,000	20,000
Java, Borneo, etc.....	1,000	
Madagascar e Mauricia.....	1,000	
India, Burma e Ceylão.....	500	
Total.....	57,500	54,000

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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VOL. XVI.

FÉVRIER 1904.

No. 2.

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## CHEMIN DE FER PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Le projet du Chemin de fer Pan-Américain qui a été approuvé par la première et la seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine a fait des progrès sensibles dans la voie d'exécution. M. CHARLES PEPPER, Commissaire Spécial, nommé par M. ROOSEVELT, Président, d'après le désir exprimé à la seconde Conférence, est revenu à Washington, où il s'occupe de la préparation de son rapport. M. PEPPER a déjà fait un rapport verbal très court, au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, ainsi qu'au Comité permanent du Chemin de fer Pan-Américain dont l'ex-Senateur HENRY G. DAVIS est Président. Les différents gouvernements du Mexique, de l'Amérique du Sud et de l'Amérique du Centre ont tous fait preuve des plus grandes dispositions amicales à son égard et lui ont aidé autant que possible dans son travail.

Quelques-uns des pays ont adopté des lois spéciales dans l'intérêt du projet du Chemin de fer Intercontinental. Plusieurs d'entre eux bâtissent le long des lignes du tracé intercontinental et d'autres ont acquis des concessions en vue du projet. M. PEPPER trouve aussi qu'on s'occupe beaucoup de la construction de chemins de fer en général et il a vu avec plaisir le grand nombre d'occasions qui se présentent pour le commerce et le développement intérieur. Son rapport in extenso sera prêt avant peu.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

## NOUVELLE RÉDUCTION DES TAXES DOUANIÈRES.

Le Sénat a voté, comme la Chambre, la suppression d'un droit additionnel de 5 pour cent sur les taxes douanières, ce qui porte à 10 pour cent la réduction totale sur ces taxes.

Les commerçants préparent une manifestation de sympathie en l'honneur du Président ROCA, à qui est attribuée cette détaxe qui profitera à la fois au commerce et à la consommation.

## LIBRE IMPORTATION DE MACHINES.

Le gouvernement argentin a promulgué le 19 novembre 1903, la loi suivante autorisant l'importation libre de droits, des machines destinées à la fabrication de fils de coton et de fils de laine pour le tissage et au peignage des laines:

ARTICLE PREMIER. Toute compagnie ou tout particulier possédant déjà ou voulant établir sur le territoire de la République Argentine dans un délai de trois ans à compter de la promulgation de la présente loi, des filatures de coton ou de laine peignées, ou des peignages de laine, jouira des avantages suivants:

(a) Exonération des droits d'importation sur les machines, accessoires et matériels nécessaires à leur installation.

(b) Exonération de tout impôt national pendant un délai de dix ans.

ART. 2. Le Pouvoir exécutif réglera la présente loi et fixera dans chaque cas le quantum des droits dont l'exonération sera accordée.

## SUPPRESSION DE L'IMPÔT INTERNE SUR LES VINS.

Dans sa séance du 28 août dernier, le Sénat argentin a définitivement approuvé une loi déjà votée par la Chambre des députés de ce pays et portant suppression du droit interne de consommation sur les vins naturels.

En vertu de cette loi l'impôt interne de 0.02 centavos cessera, à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1904, de frapper les vins naturels argentins et étrangers.

## MODIFICATION DOUANIÈRE.

*Loi n° 4203, du 31 août 1903, abrogeant l'article 2 de la loi n° 3745, relative à l'impôt intérieur sur les vins.*

[« Boletín Oficial » du 3 septembre 1903.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Est abrogé, à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1904, l'article 2 de la loi n° 3745 établissant un impôt intérieur de 2 centavos par litre sur le vin naturel de production nationale ou de provenance étrangère.



## COMMERCE AVEC L'ALLEMAGNE PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1902.

L'Annuaire du Bureau Impérial Allemand de la Statistique donne les chiffres suivants au sujet des importations et des exportations de l'Allemagne pour l'année 1902:

Importations.....	\$1,381,780,400
Exportations.....	1,145,456,400

Parmi les pays de l'Amérique du Sud faisant le commerce avec l'Allemagne, la République Argentine tient la première place pour les exportations en 1902, ainsi que le démontre le tableau suivant dans lequel on fait une comparaison avec le Brésil, le Chili et l'Uruguay:

Importations provenant de—	1902.	Exportations à destination de—	1902.
République Argentine.....	\$18,028,400	République Argentine.....	\$11,233,600
Bresil.....	28,226,800	Bresil.....	10,124,400
Chili.....	26,891,000	Chili.....	7,687,400
Uruguay.....	2,877,120	Uruguay.....	2,808,400

Voici les chiffres ayant trait aux différents articles importés de la République Argentine en Allemagne.

1902.		1902.	
Laine.....	18,397,400	Peaux.....	1,689,800
Cuir salés.....	6,402,200	Son.....	1,094,800
Cuir secs.....	642,600	Cuir de cheval.....	880,600
Blé.....	4,950,400	Peaux de mouton.....	476,000
Lin.....	5,021,800	Boyaux.....	357,000
Maïs.....	5,641,000	Extrait de quebracho.....	238,000
Bois de quebracho.....	1,951,600	Crin de cheval.....	214,000

Voici les exportations provenant d'Allemagne à destination de la République Argentine pour la même période:

Étoffes de laine.....	\$380,800	Armes.....	\$928,200
Cotonnades de couleur.....	833,000	Articles en or et en argent.....	928,200
Bonneterie.....	261,800	Pianos.....	195,200
Fer de construction.....	119,000	Mercerie.....	142,000
Barres fondues.....	357,000	Machines.....	95,200
Fil de fer.....	761,600	Papeterie.....	214,200
Ferronnerie fine.....	333,200	Jouets.....	166,600
Ferronnerie grossière.....	904,400	Papier à imprimer.....	142,800
Tableaux.....	238,000	Riz.....	190,400
Fil de laine.....	119,000		

## MOUVEMENTS DE PORTS EN OCTOBRE 1903.

Les chiffres suivants publiés par le "Handels Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial) de Buenos Aires, signale les mouvements des principaux ports de la République Argentine pour le mois d'octobre de l'année 1903.

## BUENOS AIRES.

Maïs .....	sacs	1,508,245	Beurre .....	boîtes	7,967
Blé .....	id.	144,372	Quebracho .....	tonnes	1,683
Graine de lin .....	id.	169,707	Quebracho, extrait de .....	sacs	30,205
Farine .....	id.	54,545	Minéraux .....	id.	13
Laine .....	balles	4,022	Boyaux .....	boucauts	125
Peaux de mouton .....	id.	10,766	Chevaux .....	têtes	560
Cuir de bœuf:			Mulets .....	id.	193
Secs .....	nombre	131,438	Suif .....	pipes	246
Salés .....	id.	37,803	Id .....	boucauts	1,859
Cuir de cheval:			Tasajo .....	balles	12,793
Salés .....	id.	2,594	Moutons, gelés .....	nombre	79,797
Secs .....	id.	17,133	Viande en conserve .....	boîtes	4,715
Peaux de veaux .....	id.	26,270	Langues .....	id.	1,002
Crin .....	balles	432	Foin .....	balles	29,970
Cuir divers .....	id.	843	Moutons, gelés .....	quartiers	13,877
Tourteaux de lin .....	sacs	12,868	Viande gelée .....	id.	30,448
Son .....	id.	118,375	Viandes diverses .....	paquets	3,244
Os et cendre d'os .....	tonnes	4,611	Tabac .....	balles	460
Cornes .....		44			

## LA PLATA.

Pendant le mois d'octobre, 1903, 9 vapeurs sont sortis du port de La Plata transportant 2,622,121 kilos de maïs et 660,000 kilos de blé.

## BAHÍA BLANCA.

Un vapeur est sorti du port de Bahía Blanca pendant le mois d'octobre, 1903, transportant 54,471 sacs de blé à destination du Brésil.

## SAN NICOLÁS.

Pendant le mois d'octobre, 1903, 20 vapeurs sont sortis du port de San Nicolás transportant les marchandises suivantes, destinées aux pays ci-dessous mentionnés:

*Angleterre.*—Maïs, 57,300 sacs.

*Belgique.*—Maïs, 22,571 sacs.

*Allemagne.*—Maïs, 55,829 sacs.

*Commandes.*—Maïs, 289,543 sacs; cuirs de bœufs, sacs, 10,270; peaux de moutons, 74 balles.

## BRÉSIL.

## PRÉVISIONS DE LA RÉCOLTE DU CAFÉ POUR L'ANNÉE, 1904-5.

D'après les rapports reçus des centres de production, la récolte du café brésilien pour 1904-5 s'annonce comme très mauvaise. La

sécheresse qui a régné dans la zone caféière depuis le mois de février dernier, surtout dans les Etats de Rio de Janeiro et de Minas Geraes a beaucoup retardé la floraison et les grandes pluies qui sont venues récemment ont fait tomber beaucoup de grains de café qui n'étaient pas encore mûrs. Quelques-uns pensent que la récolte du café dans l'État de Rio de Janeiro n'atteindra pas la moitié de la récolte moyenne. Le comité nommé par l'Association Commerciale de Café de Rio de Janeiro pour faire une estimation de la récolte du café pour l'année 1904-5 pense qu'elle ne dépassera pas 2,500,000 ou 3,000,000 de sacs, y compris le café de São Paulo. La récolte 1903-4 qu'on exporte actuellement et qui a été estimée à 5,000,000 de sacs, n'atteindra pas probablement plus de 4,000,000 ou 4,500,000 sacs.

Les rapports reçus des Républiques de l'Amérique du Centre et du Vénézuéla signalent une réduction considérable dans la récolte du café de ces différents pays.

Jusqu'ici on n'a pas reçu un seul rapport encourageant d'aucun des centres de production et tout porte à croire que la récolte caféière du monde entier pour l'année 1904-5 sera bien inférieure à celle de l'année 1903-4.

#### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN OCTOBRE 1903.

Les recettes totales des douanes pendant le mois d'octobre 1903, se sont élevées à 14,275,661 milreis, contre 14,693,870 milreis dans le même mois de l'année précédente. Voici les recettes aux différents bureaux de douane:

Douanes.	Octobre, 1903.	Douanes.	Octobre, 1903.
	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
Mannos .....	716,332	Macahé .....	
Belém .....	1,506,617	Capital Federal .....	5,287,156
Maranhão .....	372,056	Santos .....	1,888,307
Parahyba .....	36,189	Paranaguá .....	87,195
Fortaleza .....	325,781	Florianopolis .....	217,927
Natal .....	38,069	Rio Grande .....	597,411
Parahyba .....	92,921	Porto Alegre .....	430,348
Recife .....	1,205,251	Uruguaná .....	28,442
Macéió .....	232,655	Sant' Anna do Livramento .....	21,447
Penedo .....	1,397	Corumbá .....	43,391
Araçajú .....	39,391		
Bahia .....	1,092,301	Total .....	14,275,661
Victoria .....	12,052		

#### RÉDUCTION DE LA TAXE SUR LES CAFÉS.

La Chambre brésilienne a adopté un amendement au budget autorisant le gouvernement à réduire jusqu'à 40 pour cent les taxes sur les produits originaires des pays accordant des réductions sur les droits d'entrée du café.

## LOI DU 21 NOVEMBRE 1903, RELATIVE AUX FACTURES CONSULAIRES.

CHAPITRE PREMIER. - *Des factures consulaires.*

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les factures consulaires dont traite l'article 1<sup>er</sup> de la loi n° 951, du 22 novembre 1899, seront organisées conformément au dispositif du chapitre IV, article 13, en observant les dispositions du présent règlement.

ART. 2. Les marchandises qui seront expédiées d'un pays étranger pour consommation au Brésil soit qu'elles viennent par voie maritime, soit qu'elles viennent par voie terrestre, excepté les marchandises mentionnées dans l'article 3, devront être accompagnées de factures consulaires.

*Paragraphe unique.* Sont considérés marchandises, en vue de ce règlement, l'argent ou l'or monnayé, les billets de banque et les titres cotés en bourse.

ART. 3. On n'exigera pas la facture consulaire:

(a) Des colis postaux de n'importe quelle valeur, venant de pays avec lesquels le Brésil a conclu des conventions;

(b) Des colis postaux ou échantillons dont la valeur commerciale sur la place qui les exporte ne dépassera pas 10 livres sterling ou l'équivalent de cette somme en autre monnaie, y compris les dépenses de fret, commission, emballage, etc. Quand les colis postaux dépasseront cette somme, ils seront sujets aux droits de douane, dans la même forme que les autres marchandises;

(c) Des bagages des passagers dont traitent les articles 5 à 7 des instructions publiées par le décret n° 3529, du 15 décembre 1899, même s'ils n'accompagnent pas leurs propriétaires;

(d) Des marchandises provenant d'un port ou d'un point terrestre de pays limitrophes, où il n'y a pas d'autorités consulaires du Brésil, mais en observant dans ce cas la disposition de l'article 6 du présent règlement.

ART. 4. Les factures consulaires seront présentées en trois exemplaires à l'agent consulaire qui, après leur avoir donné l'authenticité, leur donnera les destinations suivantes:

(a) Le premier exemplaire sera remis au chargeur pour être envoyé au consignataire: celui-ci le présentera à la douane du port ou du point où est adressée la marchandise et il servira pour les opérations de dédouanement;

(b) Le deuxième exemplaire sera envoyé sans retard au service de statistique commerciale à Rio de Janeiro;

(c) Le troisième exemplaire restera aux archives du Consulat.

ART. 5. Le premier exemplaire des factures sera écrit à la main ou à la machine avec une encre indélébile, et devra être timbré avant d'être visé par l'agent consulaire. Les deux autres exemplaires pourront

être copiés de n'importe quelle manière, pourvu qu'ils soient facilement lisibles.

ART. 6. S'il n'y a pas d'autorité consulaire dans le port d'embarquement ou au point d'expédition, quand celle-ci se fera d'un pays limitrophe par voie terrestre, les consignataires des marchandises ou leurs préposés seront obligés pour les dédouaner, de présenter deux copies des factures commerciales à la place des factures consulaires; une des copies devra être timbrée d'un timbre de valeur égale à celui des factures et elle restera aux archives de la douane; l'autre sera envoyée par la douane, à la première occasion, au service de statistique commerciale.

ART. 7 Les marchandises importées directement pour le service de l'Union restent sujettes au régime des factures consulaires, mais sans payer aucun frais.

*Paragraphe unique.* Les dispositions de ces articles seront appliquées aux objets importés par les agents diplomatiques étrangers accrédités auprès du Gouvernement de la République, et par les navires de guerre des nations amies à l'ancre dans des ports du Brésil.

ART. 8. L'absence de facture consulaire, dans les cas de l'article précédent, pourra être pardonnée par le Ministre des Finances, dans la capitale fédérale, et par les délégués fiscaux dans les États, moyennant une déclaration détaillée des marchandises—theurs poids, qualité, quantité, valeur et origine.

#### CHAPITRE II.—*Légalisation des factures.*

ART. 9. La légalisation des factures consulaires peut être faite dans tout consulat ou agence consulaire du Brésil, soit dans les ports d'embarquement, soit dans les lieux d'expédition de la marchandise.

#### CHAPITRE III.—*Honoraires.*

ART. 10. Les frais des factures continueront d'être ceux qui ont été établis par le décret no. 741 du 26 décembre 1903 (3 dollars or, au change 27).

ART. 11. S'il n'y a pas de timbres, la valeur en sera perçue au moyen d'une déclaration de la facture.

ART. 12. Les documents présentés comme preuves de l'origine des marchandises seront légalisés gratuitement par les autorités consulaires.

#### CHAPITRE IV.—*Le déle des factures consulaires.*

ART. 13. Les factures consulaires devront satisfaire aux formalités suivantes:

(a) Numérotage de la facture. Il appartient exclusivement à l'autorité consulaire qui aura donné l'authenticité à la facture, et chaque année il commencera par le n°. 1;

(b) Déclaration. Elle devra être signée par l'exportateur, le chargeur ou son préposé, qui en garantira l'exactitude;

(c) Nom et nationalité du navire. Ils devront être mentionnés et aussi si le navire est à voile ou à vapeur;

(d) Point d'embarquement des marchandises. C'est celui où la marchandise sera effectivement embarquée à destination du Brésil;

(e) Port de destination de la marchandise. C'est le dernier port douanier pour lequel la marchandise aura été expédiée. En cas d'option pour un autre port, on fera une déclaration dans ce sens, sur la facture;

(f) Valeur totale déclarée. Elle doit représenter la valeur totale de la facture, y compris le fret;

(g) Fret et dépenses. Ce sont les dépenses qu'on fera après l'achat de la marchandise;

(h) Agio de la monnaie du pays de la provenance. Quand la marchandise viendra d'un pays où la monnaie n'a pas de valeur fixe et dont le change n'est pas coté sur la place de Rio de Janeiro, il sera indispensable de marquer à l'endroit voulu de la facture l'agio sur l'or ou change à vue sur Londres.

Actuellement sont cotées sur la place de Rio de Janeiro les taxes de changes sur la Grande Bretagne, la France, l'Allemagne, les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, le Portugal et l'Italie;

(i) Marques et numéros. Ils devront être écrits au verso de la facture, dans leurs colonnes respectives et dans l'ordre voulu;

(j) Quantité et espèces de colis. Sous ces rubriques, on mentionnera en gardant aussi l'ordre voulu, la quantité et l'espèce des colis, c'est-à-dire si ce sont des caisses, des barils, des barriques, des ballots, etc.;

(k) Spécification des marchandises. Le chargeur a la liberté de faire la description des marchandises, ou bien, conformément à la nomenclature officielle approuvée par la circulaire no. 1 du Ministère des finances du 10 juillet 1890, annexée à ce règlement, ou bien, suivant ses habitudes commerciales, en désignant la matière de chaque article séparément;

(l) Poids en kilogrammes. Dans la colonne "Poids brut des colis" on marquera leur poids total; dans la colonne "Poids net réel" on insérera le poids de la marchandise, non compris les enveloppes extérieures et intérieures; dans la colonne "Poids brut de la marchandise." le poids de la marchandise avec enveloppe laquelle est retranchée pour la perception des droits, l'enveloppe peut être une boîte en fer-blanc, sac, caisse, boîte en carton, etc., comme c'est écrit dans le tarif.

Ainsi, quand la marchandise ne paiera que pour son poids net réel, il suffira que la facture mentionne avec le poids brut (total) du ou des colis le poids réel de la marchandise séparée de toutes ses enveloppes soit externes, soit internes, qui l'accompagnent.

Pareillement quand la marchandise paiera pour son poids brut avec les enveloppes désignées dans le tarif, la facture déclarera ce poids dans la colonne respective.

Pour les marchandises, huiles essentielles, essences, huiles volatiles, pour lesquelles la taxe du tarif est obligatoire, il suffit de déclarer le poids brut sur enveloppe adhérente à la marchandise:

(m) Valeur partielle déclarée. Dans cette colonne, on mentionnera la valeur de chaque article facturé:

(n) Pays d'origine. Pour les matières premières, c'est celui de leur production; pour les matières manufacturées de n'importe quelle manière, c'est celui où la matière première a été améliorée;

(o) Quantité de la marchandise. Cette colonne servira pour les marchandises imposées non plus par kilogramme, mais d'après une unité différente: douzaine, nulle, centaine, mètre cube, etc.

*Paragraphe unique.* Quand dans une même facture on aura inscrit des marchandises de diverses origines, l'exportateur ou le chargeur devra mentionner dans la colonne respective l'origine de chaque marchandise séparément.

ART. 14. La spécification de la marchandise pourra être faite dans la langue du pays d'expédition mais, pour le dédouanement, le consignataire devra présenter la traduction de cette facture faite par un traducteur public ou particulier.

ART. 15. Les exportateurs ou chargeurs pourront faire imprimer les factures consulaires avec une traduction interlinéaire (partielle ou entière) dans une langue européenne quelconque, pourvu qu'il n'y ait pas la plus petite altération dans la forme et le contenu du modèle.

ART. 16. Les Consulsats fourniront gratuitement à l'exportateur ou au chargeur des formules de factures.

#### CHAPITRE V.—*Devoirs des consuls.*

ART. 17. Outre les devoirs déjà établis dans le présent règlement, les Consuls et agents consulaires doivent remettre ponctuellement et régulièrement, immédiatement après leur avoir donné l'authenticité, à l'administration du service de statistique commerciale à Rio de Janeiro, les seconds exemplaires des factures, en mentionnant dans leurs lettres d'envoi le nombre et la quantité de ces mêmes factures.

§ 1<sup>o</sup>.—Les mois où il n'y aura pas de factures, l'autorité consulaire communiquera le fait à la susdite administration du service de statistique commerciale.

§ 2. L'envoi des factures devra être fait par la voie postale ordinaire, quand le poids n'excédera pas 50 grammes. Au-dessus de ce poids, les factures seront envoyées comme colis postaux ou comme papiers d'affaires et recommandées.

ART. 18. Le consul ne pourra retenir la facture ou refuser de la légaliser, sous aucun prétexte, pas même quand il sera question de

marchandises exemptes de cette formalité, si l'exportateur veut l'obtenir.

ART. 19. En cas d'omission de quelqu'une des obligations exigées par le présent règlement, le consul invitera l'exportateur ou le chargeur à la remplir dans sa propre facture; s'il n'est pas écouté, il fera une déclaration dans ce sens sur ladite facture, ce qui lui enlèvera toute responsabilité pour cette omission.

ART. 20. Une fois faite la déclaration dont parle l'article précédent, la responsabilité pour l'omission des déclarations indispensables dans la facture consulaire incombe au chargeur ou à l'exportateur dans la personne du propriétaire ou du consignataire de la marchandise.

ART. 21. Les agents consulaires signeront eux-mêmes les premier et second exemplaires des factures consulaires.

ART. 22. Les Consuls accepteront comme preuve suffisante d'origine un des documents suivants:

(a) La facture authentique du fabricant de la marchandise:

(b) Le certificat délivré par la douane ou la chambre de commerce du point de l'expédition de la marchandise, déclarant sa véritable origine.

*Paragraphe unique.* Dans l'impossibilité de présenter un des documents dont parle cet article, l'intéressé produira des documents d'une autre nature qui prouve l'origine de la marchandise, pour être visés.

#### CHAPITRE VI.—*Des douanes et bureaux de recettes.*

ART. 23. Les douanes et les bureaux de recettes doivent:

1°. Ne pas permettre l'expédition des marchandises sans que le consignataire présente le premier exemplaire de la facture consulaire, à moins qu'il ne s'engage par écrit de présenter ce document dans le délai qui lui sera marqué.

2°. Accepter, si le premier exemplaire de la facture a été égaré, un certificat du deuxième délivré par le Service de Statistique commerciale qui servira pour le dédouanement.

3°. Exiger la reconnaissance de la signature du Consul mise sur les factures quand on soupçonnera que cette signature n'est pas légitime.

4°. Exiger du consignataire la présentation de la traduction de la facture consulaire.

5°. Percevoir au moyen d'un timbre les honoraires, dans l'hypothèse prévue à l'article 11 de ce règlement.

6°. Remettre sans faute de 15 en 15 jours, sous peine de responsabilité, à l'administration de la Statistique, le troisième exemplaire, créé par le présent décret, de toutes les expéditions, quelle que soit leur nature, d'importation, de réexportation, transbordement, transit, et tous les documents, quels qu'ils soient, de recette qui puissent intéresser le service de la statistique, tels que connaissements mari-



times et d'adjudication publique, différences de qualité et de quantité, etc.

ART. 24. Les troisièmes exemplaires des expéditions, revêtus de toutes les formalités légales, seront, à la douane de Rio, rubriqués par le portier de la douane et remis immédiatement en protocole au directeur de la statistique. Dans les autres douanes, les inspecteurs désigneront un employé pour ce service, quand ces douanes ne seront pas pourvues d'un portier ou quand ce dernier exercera cumulativement les fonctions d'administrateur des services.

Dans ces troisièmes exemplaires d'expédition, la douane destinataire y insérera le numéro et le Consulat de la facture consulaire correspondante.

ART. 25. Les douanes et les bureaux de recettes ne devront exiger une preuve d'origine qu'é quand on aura établi un tarif différentiel pour quelque pays.

Pour la présentation des preuves d'origine, on accorde un délai de quatre-vingt-dix jours, qui peut être prorogé pour trois autres mois.

#### CHAPITRE VII.—*Obligations et devoirs de l'administration du Service de Statistique commerciale.*

ART. 26. L'administration du Service de Statistique commerciale a les obligations suivantes:

§ 1<sup>er</sup>. Organiser la statistique générale de l'importation directe de marchandises et valeurs qui s'effectuera dans les ports de la République, en réunissant les troisièmes exemplaires des connaissements et les seconds exemplaires des factures consulaires, et d'accord avec la nomenclature officielle approuvée par la circulaire n° 7, février 1899, du ministère des finances.

On prendra pour modèle de statistique ce qui est officiellement établi dans la douane de Rio-de-Janeiro.

§ 2. Fournir les informations qui lui seront demandées par les administrations des finances et par les autorités consulaires;

§ 3. Communiquer au chef de l'administration respective les irrégularités, lacunes et erreurs qui par hasard seraient vérifiées dans les troisièmes exemplaires des expéditions en douane;

§ 4. Donner un certificat du deuxième exemplaire de la facture, quand on en fera la demande ou si le premier exemplaire s'est perdu; dans ce cas, on percevra les respectifs honoraires en timbres qui seront inutilisés sur le certificat même.

#### CHAPITRE VIII.—*Nomenclature des marchandises.*

ART. 27. La description des marchandises dans les factures devra être faite conformément à la nomenclature officielle annexée, ou bien détaillée; dans ce cas on déclarera la nature des matières (article 13,

lettre K, du présent règlement) sous peine d'une amende stipulée dans l'article 28, § 1<sup>er</sup>, qui sera appliquée au consignataire comme seul responsable.

#### CHAPITRE IX.—*Des amendes.*

ART. 28. Les infractions au présent règlement seront punies des amendes suivantes, qui seront imposées par les chefs des administrations fiscales;

§ 1. S'il y a divergence entre la facture consulaire et le contenu du ou des colis vérifiés au moment de la visite le consignataire de la marchandise sera puni d'une amende s'élevant au double des droits dans les cas suivants.

§ 2. Si de cette divergence résulte une différence en moins dans l'application des droits, qu'il s'agisse de poids ou qu'il s'agisse de marchandises de taxe inférieure, l'amende ne sera imposée que dans l'hypothèse prévue dans la deuxième partie de l'article 190 de la Consolidation des droits de douane.

§ 3. Les divergences portant sur les différences de qualité qui entraîneraient un paiement de droits supérieur à celui que le propriétaire ou le consignataire se proposait de payer, sont passibles de l'amende du double des droits quand le montant de l'accroissement excédera \$100.

§ 4. Les divergences en poids seront passibles de la même amende seulement quand l'accroissement dépassera de 10 pour cent le poids déclaré sur la facture.

§ 5. Les Consuls et autres autorités consulaires qui n'accompliraient pas les obligations imposées par le présent règlement, seront eux-mêmes sujets à une amende de \$50, qui leur sera imposée par le ministre des finances sur information du chef de l'administration du Service de statistique commerciale.

#### CHAPITRE X.—*Dispositions générales.*

ART. 29. Les dépenses des Consulats pour le service des factures consulaires seront couvertes par les honoraires perçus pour ces dites factures.

ART. 30. Il est défendu, aussi bien dans les Consulats que dans l'administration du Service de Statistique commerciale et dans les douanes et bureaux de recettes de montrer les factures consulaires à des personnes étrangères.

ART. 31. Dans les cas omis dans ce règlement et qui seraient de nature urgente, les Consuls et chefs des postes fiscaux et de l'administration du Service de Statistique commerciale prendront la décision qu'ils jugeront convenable, mais ils en rendront compte au ministère des finances qui décidera en dernier lieu.

ART. 32. Le présent règlement entrera en vigueur dans tous les Con-

consulats cinquante jours après sa publication dans le "Diario Oficial," excepté pour les Consulats de l'Inde et de la Nouvelle-Zélande, pour lesquels le délai sera de soixante jours. Dans les douanes et bureaux de recettes, il entrera en vigueur aussitôt qu'on recevra les nouvelles factures envoyées par les Consulats.

ART. 33. Sont révoquées les dispositions contraires.

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## CHILI.

### COMMERCE DES CHAUSSURES.

Les renseignements ci-après ont été transmis à la Revue de Commerce Extérieur par le consul général chargé d'affaires de Belgique à Santiago.

"L'importation de l'article chaussures au Chili s'élève à peine à 200,000 pesos. Les pays de provenance sont: l'Angleterre, 40 pour cent; la France, 40 pour cent; l'Allemagne, les Etats-Unis, l'Espagne. La production nationale est considérable; elle est protégée par un droit d'entrée de 60 pour cent (25 pour cent sur certaines espèces de chaussures d'enfants).

"On importe seulement des articles de bel aspect et de bonne qualité, dont le prix doit toutefois être assez modéré pour pouvoir être augmenté d'un droit d'entrée exorbitant de 7 ou 8 pesos par paire.

"Comme choix de cuir, la vogue est actuellement au chevreau et au cuir verni. Quant aux chaussures pour dames, on préfère généralement le soulier et la bottine.

"Les chaussures importées sont mises par paire dans des boîtes en carton, et celles-ci sont emballées par grosse de 144 boîtes dans des caisses en bois.

"Le paiement se fait par traite documentaire à quatre-vingt-dix jours de vue; dans des cas spéciaux, des arrangements particuliers interviennent.

"L'industrie locale est très florissante et ne permet guère l'importation que de l'article de grand luxe.

"Principales maisons d'importation: Caro et Cia, Cooper y Cia, Ehlers y Wolfston, Gibs y Cia, Guérin frères, Nieto y Cia, à Valparaiso; Chopis y Cia, J. W. Hardy, Jame et Goviler, A. Pejay, Riddell y Cia, à Santiago.

"Il serait utile d'adresser à ces maisons des catalogues bien détaillés ou de leur envoyer une petite quantité de marchandises en consignation.

"Le modèle qui se vend au Chili est pareil à celui qui se vend partout en Europe."

## CUBA.

## CHANGEMENT DE TARIF.

La "Gaceta Oficial" (gazette officielle) du 16 janvier 1904, publie la proclamation du Président PALMA au sujet du tarif cubain et le traité de réciprocité avec les Etats-Unis, dont voici la traduction :

"TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, Président constitutionnel de la République de Cuba, fait savoir qu'il a approuvé la loi suivante votée par le Congrès :

"ARTICLE 1. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé à augmenter jusqu'à 30 pour cent, les droits d'importation que payent tous les articles étrangers aux douanes de Cuba.

"ART. 2. Le Pouvoir Exécutif exercera cette autorité conformément aux provisions du traité avec les Etats-Unis.

"ART. 3. L'augmentation dont il est question sera temporaire et sera en vigueur jusqu'à la publication du nouveau tarif.

"L'administration des douanes est chargée de faire exécuter le présent arrêté.

"Fait au palais du Président à la Havane, le 16 janvier, 1904.

"TOMÁS ESTRADA PALMA.

"JOSÉ M. GARCIA MONTES,

"*Ministre des Finances.*"

Cette loi entrera en vigueur vingt jours après sa publication.

## IMPÔTS DE CONSOMMATION SUR LES VINS ET SPIRITUEUX.

Le Gérant de la Légation de la République française à la Havane écrit à la date du 10 novembre 1903 :

"La loi d'emprunt du 27 février 1903 a reçu, à dater du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre, un commencement d'exécution par l'application des impôts de consommation, de vente et de fabrication, aux liqueurs fortes, aux vins, aux bières, aux eaux minérales artificielles, aux allumettes, aux cigares, aux cigarettes et aux cartes à jouer, impôts dont le produit doit servir à la garantie d'intérêt et d'amortissement des 35 millions de dollars que le Président de la République a été autorisé à emprunter au nom de la Nation.

"Aux termes de la loi et du règlement fixant son application, les liqueurs fortes sont soumises à une taxe de 20 cents par bouteille ou par litre qui est payée pour les liqueurs importées en même temps que les droits de douane : toute bouteille passant par la douane ne peut en sortir sans être revêtue au-dessus du bouchon d'un timbre mobile de valeur équivalente et de couleur rouge. Les liqueurs de fabrication indigène acquittent un impôt égal dont le paiement est constaté par

l'apposition d'un timbre mobile de couleur verte. Pour les liqueurs importées en fûts, le récipient est revêtu d'un timbre spécial spécifiant le contenu et il est délivré à l'importateur autant de timbres de 20 cents de couleur rouge que ce récipient contient de litres. La même mesure est appliquée aux alcools et aux liqueurs indigènes en fûts à la fabrique même qui les élabore, mais les timbres en usage sont dans ce cas de couleur verte. Les consommateurs sont donc à même de contrôler la provenance des cognacs et des liqueurs qui arrivent généralement en bouteilles.

“ Les vins de Champagne importés sont soumis à un impôt de 30 cents par bouteille.

“ Les vins rouges ou blancs importés paient, sans distinction de qualité, 2 cents par bouteille ou par litre et sont soumis aux mêmes formalités que les liqueurs: leurs récipients doivent être munis de timbres de couleur rouge. Les vins fabriqués ou mouillés dans le pays paient 25 cents par bouteille ou par litre; les verres ou les fûts les contenant sont revêtus de timbres verts. En outre, les détaillants reçoivent des fabricants ou des importateurs en même temps que les vins et les liqueurs destinés à la vente au détail un nombre de timbres égal à celui des litres contenus dans la barrique, le fût ou la dame-jeanne qui leur est livré.”

## EQUATEUR.

### MOUVEMENT COMMERCIAL.

D'après un récent journal de commerce les importations pendant l'exercice écoulé, ont été de 69,727,290 kilos pour une valeur de 15,126,281 sucres, soit une augmentation d'environ 1,500,000 sucres sur l'année antérieure.

Il est à remarquer que, comme valeur des produits importés, les Etats-Unis ont pris la première place, au détriment de l'Angleterre, qui se trouve dépassée de près de 400,000 sucres, soit 1 million de francs. Les autres puissances se maintiennent à leur rang.

La concurrence commerciale, que se font ici les nations, est très vive, et la préférence va toujours à celles qui offrent au meilleur marché, alors même que la qualité sera inférieure.

L'Equateur n'a pour ainsi dire, pas de production industrielle. Il a besoin d'importer de l'étranger presque tous les articles qui sont devenus indispensables à la vie moderne.

Les droits d'entrée sont assez élevés et subissent, en outre, pour des affectations diverses une recharge ou augmentation de 100 pour cent. Ils sont calculés sur le poids brut, emballage compris.

D'autre part, les frais de transports, dans l'intérieur de la République, sont encore bien chers. Il y a, il est vrai, le chemin de fer de Guayquil-Duran à Quito, en exploitation jusqu'à Alaussi et,

assuret-on, fin mai prochain jusqu'à Gnamote. Mais ce dernier point est encore à 225 kilomètres de la capitale et les marchandises, reculant devant les frais élevés du transport par la voie ferrée inachevée, continuent à suivre l'ancienne route du fleuve jusqu'à Babahoyo quittant alors la rivière, elles se dirigent sur les différentes villes de l'intérieur à dos de mulets, par des sentiers étroits, montagneux et pleins de difficultés. La charge de la mule est de 90 à 100 kilogrammes; les colis ne doivent, par conséquent, excéder le poids de 45 à 50 kilogrammes. Ils ne doivent pas être non plus, de dimensions trop volumineuses; ils ne sauraient passer dans certains défilés qui se rencontrent, presque à chaque pas, dans ces montagnes. On assure qu'une revision du tarif du chemin de fer est à l'étude, le trafic de ce dernier se bornant au transport de quelques voyageurs, au point qu'il a dû réduire à trois trains seulement par semaine le mouvement de circulation sur la partie exploitée de sa ligne. L'Etat lui-même, qui garantit le revenu, a tout intérêt à voir prendre aux marchandises la voie du chemin de fer, à l'exclusion de toute autre. Les recettes versées de ce chef à la Compagnie, diminueront d'autant le montant de la garantie à payer par l'Etat pour l'insuffisance de revenus. Celui-ci a donc un droit réel à exiger de la Compagnie qu'elle diminue ses tarifs et les rende plus abordables.

La cherté des droits et du transport est évidemment un obstacle au développement légitime du commerce. Ainsi, certains articles importés d'Europe, qui reviennent à 1 franc rendus à Guayaquil, représentent pour le commerçant de Quito une valeur d'achat de 3 francs, 5 francs, et parfois 10 francs, rendus dans ses magasins, et il n'y a pas encore ajouté le bénéfice qu'il désire en retirer.

Des chemins, des bonnes routes, voilà ce qui manque dans ce pays. Que le gouvernement y consacre tous ses efforts, et il rendra le meilleur service à la République.

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## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 411 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 des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de décembre 1903, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1902. Il donne aussi un tableau des douze mois finissant au mois de décembre 1903 les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour

les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de décembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de février.

**COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE EN PARTICULIER ET POUR TOUTE L'ANNÉE 1903.**

Les chiffres préliminaires du Bureau des Statistiques ayant trait au total des importations et exportations de l'année 1903 montrent que le commerce extérieur des États-Unis pendant ces douze mois a atteint le chiffre le plus élevé dans l'histoire du pays, non seulement pour le commerce total mais pour les importations ainsi que les exportations, calculées séparément. Le total général des importations et exportations s'est élevé au chiffre de \$2,480,129,170, contre \$2,330,002,803 pour l'année précédente et \$2,345,795,770 en 1901. Les importations ont atteint le chiffre sans précédent de \$995,447,175, malgré le fait que le volume pour le mois de décembre soit tombé à \$77,750,284, comparé à \$94,356,986 pour le même mois de l'année 1902. Les importations avaient atteint le chiffre de \$969,316,870 dans l'année 1903, et celui de \$880,419,910 pour l'année 1901. Il y a eu une augmentation constante dans les importations pour les six dernières années.

Pour les exportations l'augmentation a été plus irrégulière. La valeur totale pour l'année 1903 est estimée à \$1,484,681,995, soit une augmentation de \$123,982,194 sur l'année précédente dont le total atteignait le chiffre de \$1,360,685,933. En 1900 le chiffre s'élevait à \$1,477,946,113 et en 1901 à \$1,465,365,860.

Voici le rapport officiel montrant les importations et exportations de marchandises dans les États-Unis pendant le mois de décembre et l'année 1903.

Marchandises.	Décembre 1903.		Douze mois finissant en décembre—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>IMPORTATIONS.</b>				
Libres de droits de douane .....	\$40,664,420	\$37,034,318	\$408,640,299	\$437,394,968
Somises aux droits de douane .....	53,692,567	40,690,040	560,676,571	558,052,207
Total.....	94,356,987	77,724,358	969,316,870	995,447,175
<b>EXPORTATIONS.</b>				
Domestiques.....	145,909,558	173,021,070	1,333,268,491	1,475,515,865
Etrangères.....	2,082,845	1,727,178	27,417,442	27,106,130
Total.....	147,992,403	174,748,248	1,360,685,933	1,484,681,995
Excédent des exportations .....	53,635,416	97,023,890	391,369,863	489,234,820
<b>OR.</b>				
Importations.....	2,186,636	17,230,298	44,198,317	65,267,696
Exportations.....	2,853,112	1,464,656	36,030,591	44,346,834
Excédent des importations .....		15,765,642	8,162,726	20,920,862
Excédent des exportations .....	666,276			
<b>ARGENT.</b>				
Exportations.....	2,701,286	2,078,655	26,402,935	23,974,508
Importations.....	5,546,875	6,515,653	49,272,954	40,635,342
Excédent des exportations .....	2,845,589	4,436,998	22,870,019	16,660,834

512 BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Le tableau suivant fait ressortir le commerce extérieur mensuel des Etats-Unis pendant l'année 1903, comparé à celui de la même période en 1902.

	1902.	1903.
IMPORTATIONS.		
Janvier .....	\$79,138,192	\$85,174,786
Février .....	68,350,459	82,622,216
Mars .....	84,227,082	96,230,457
Avril .....	75,822,268	87,682,106
Mai .....	75,089,087	79,035,137
Juin .....	73,115,051	81,999,777
Juillet .....	79,147,874	82,187,823
Août .....	78,925,281	82,019,202
Septembre .....	87,736,315	81,816,642
Octobre .....	87,424,070	81,921,117
Novembre .....	85,386,170	77,003,431
Décembre .....	91,356,987	77,721,358
Total .....	969,346,870	995,447,175
EXPORTATIONS.		
Janvier .....	129,115,180	133,992,269
Février .....	101,569,695	125,586,021
Mars .....	106,749,101	132,093,964
Avril .....	109,169,873	109,827,215
Mai .....	102,321,531	100,929,591
Juin .....	89,210,483	95,222,846
Juillet .....	88,790,627	91,813,495
Août .....	94,942,510	89,446,457
Septembre .....	121,236,381	110,364,810
Octobre .....	111,327,428	160,388,508
Novembre .....	125,200,618	160,268,550
Décembre .....	147,992,403	174,748,248
Total des exportations .....	1,360,685,933	1,484,681,995
Total général .....	2,330,602,803	2,480,129,170

Le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis pour les années 1875-1903 comparé à celui de l'Angleterre et de l'Allemagne, fait ressortir les chiffres suivants:

Année.	Etats-Unis.	Angleterre.	Allemagne.
1875.....	\$197,263,737	\$1,087,497,000	\$593,052,000
1876.....	375,745,804	976,410,000	605,886,000
1877.....	607,566,495	967,913,000	656,982,000
1878.....	723,286,821	938,500,000	686,671,000
1879.....	754,696,755	932,090,000	660,352,000
1880.....	875,561,075	1,085,521,000	688,500,000
1881.....	814,162,951	1,138,873,000	707,978,000
1882.....	749,911,309	1,175,099,000	758,817,000
1883.....	777,523,718	1,166,982,000	778,257,000
1884.....	733,768,764	1,134,016,000	762,432,000
1885.....	673,593,596	1,037,124,000	680,551,000
1886.....	699,519,430	1,035,225,000	710,186,000
1887.....	705,319,632	1,079,911,000	715,896,000
1888.....	679,597,477	1,111,365,000	762,414,000
1889.....	814,154,861	1,211,442,000	753,220,000
1890.....	845,999,603	1,282,474,000	791,717,000
1891.....	957,383,551	1,203,169,000	755,771,000
1892.....	923,237,315	1,105,747,000	703,078,000
1893.....	854,729,451	1,062,162,000	735,886,000
1894.....	807,312,116	1,051,193,000	704,826,000
1895.....	807,742,115	1,100,452,000	789,660,000
1896.....	986,830,080	1,168,671,000	838,981,000
1897.....	1,079,834,296	1,139,832,000	865,124,000
1898.....	1,235,558,110	1,135,612,000	891,963,000
1899.....	1,252,932,314	1,287,150,000	1,001,278,000
1900.....	1,453,010,112	1,417,086,000	1,097,509,000
1901.....	1,458,078,651	1,392,727,000	1,054,685,000
1902.....	1,333,288,491	1,379,282,000	1,113,333,000
1903.....	1,457,575,865	1,415,617,000	1,200,000,000

\*Estimation pour le dernier trimestre de l'année.



## EXPORTATIONS D'INSTRUMENTS AGRICOLES.

Le Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie des États-Unis publie des chiffres intéressants au sujet de l'accroissement des exportations d'instruments agricoles qui se sont élevées en 1902-3 à une valeur de \$21,000,000; en 1893 elles ne s'élevaient qu'à \$4,500,000; en 1883 leur chiffre atteignait à peine \$4,000,000; en 1873 elles s'élevaient à \$2,500,000, et en 1863 elles étaient inférieures à \$500,000.

L'augmentation de l'exportation de cette classe d'objets manufacturés a été très rapide. Avant 1865, l'exportation d'outils agricoles n'avait jamais atteint le chiffre de \$1,000,000, et pendant les 25 années qui ont suivi cette date l'augmentation a été très lente, le total ayant atteint \$3,859,000 environ en 1890. Toutefois à partir de cette date l'augmentation a été rapide. En 1899 le total s'élevait à \$5,000,000; en 1900 à \$16,000,000, et en 1903 à \$21,000,000, ainsi que nous l'avons dit plus haut.

Ce total de \$21,000,000, valeur des exportations d'instruments agricoles, a été réparti de la manière suivante: \$3,000,000 environ pour la France, et à peu près la même somme pour la République Argentine; \$1,500,000 pour l'Angleterre et \$1,500,000 environ pour l'Allemagne, \$1,250,000 pour l'Australie et plus de \$1,000,000 pour l'Afrique. En 1893, la valeur des instruments agricoles expédiés en France n'avait atteint que le chiffre de \$300,000 contre celui de \$3,000,000 pour l'année qui vient de finir. La valeur des instruments expédiés en Allemagne en 1893 était de \$300,000 environ contre \$1,500,000 environ pour l'année qui vient de s'écouler. Ces exportations dans la République Argentine en 1893 se sont élevées au chiffre de \$1,250,000 contre \$3,000,000 environ pour l'année qui vient de finir.

Ces données, fournies par le Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, par l'intermédiaire de son bureau des statistiques, sont d'un intérêt tout spécial en ce moment par suite de la publication que ce Ministère et le Bureau font maintenant de séries de rapports envoyés par les consuls des différentes parties du monde au sujet des ventes et des occasions qui se présentent pour le commerce des instruments agricoles dans les différents pays qu'il représentent.

## MONNAYAGE PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1903.

Le rapport annuel de Mr. ROBERTS, Directeur de la Monnaie des États-Unis, fait ressortir que les différents ateliers de l'administration situés à Philadelphie, à la Nouvelle Orléans et à San Francisco ont été en activité pendant l'année 1903 et ont produit en monnaie une valeur de \$205,872,482, chiffre supérieur à tout ce qui a été relevé jusqu'ici. La demande de petites pièces de monnaie nationale et de pièces de monnaie pour les Philippines a réduit le total du monnayage d'or à \$45,721,733 et la quantité d'or en lingots a augmenté de \$124,083,823 à \$157,511,571. Cet or en lingots est compris dans tous les chiffres

de la réserve du Ministère des Finances. Sur la quantité d'argent en lingots acheté pour le monnayage des pièces d'un dollar, d'après le décret du 14 juillet 1890, il y avait en réserve 33,218,712 onces fines au commencement de l'année et 17,502,938 à la fin de l'année.

La quantité totale des lingots d'or déposés dans les différents bureaux du service de la monnaie pendant l'année a atteint une valeur de \$127,004,443. La valeur des lingots d'or employés pendant l'année par les différents bureaux de la monnaie a été de \$43,776,286, dont \$22,529,854 pour l'exportation et \$21,216,432 pour la fabrication. La valeur des barres vendues par les raffineurs particuliers aux manufacturiers pendant l'année a été de \$3,391,406. Cette somme, à l'exception de \$683,768, provenait de vieux objets.

D'après des renseignements obtenus de bonnes sources, la monnaie d'or des États-Unis fondue pendant l'année, est évaluée à \$3,004,450 et le Directeur de la Monnaie dans son rapport l'a évaluée à la somme de \$3,500,000.

La quantité totale de nouveaux lingots d'or et de monnaie d'or employés pendant l'année dans le pays pour la fabrication d'objets de toute sorte est estimée à \$23,005,298, ce qui est le chiffre le plus élevé dans l'histoire du pays.

Les importations d'or pour l'année fiscale ont été de \$44,982,027, provenant principalement du Canada, du Mexique, d'Australie, de France et d'Angleterre.

Les exportations totales d'or ont été de \$47,090,595, sur cette quantité \$23,890,986 en barres ont été expédiés en France et en Allemagne, \$2,274,156 en barres provenant de raffineries particulières ont été expédiés au Japon, \$10,700,855 en monnaie d'or nationale ont été expédiés dans l'Amérique du Sud, \$5,847,239 en monnaie d'or nationale ont été expédiés au Canada et le reste en lingots et monnaie a été expédié dans différents pays. La valeur des importations d'argent pendant l'année a été de \$24,163,491 et celle des exportations d'argent de \$14,250,259.

Un total de tons les bénéfices et dépenses, y compris la prime sur l'argent et les petites pièces de monnaie, montre que le total des profits a été de \$6,897,323, les recettes totales s'étant élevées à \$8,698,510 et les dépenses à \$1,801,187.

#### STATISTIQUES SUR LE COTON EN 1903.

Le journal du "Board of Trade," de Providence, publie dans son numéro du mois de décembre le tableau suivant faisant ressortir les exportations de coton brut et de coton manufacturé aux États-Unis pour l'année 1903, comparées à celles des deux années précédentes:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Coton manufacturé .....	\$20,272,418	\$32,108,362	\$32,216,304
Coton brut .....	317,816,429	284,279,190	310,635,370

Le tableau suivant, extrait des rapport du Douzième Recensement, montre le nombre de fabriques, le capital qu'elles représentent et la valeur du coton manufacturé aux États-Unis depuis 1840 jusqu'en 1900, inclusivement, par périodes de dix années. Les chiffres pour 1900, ne comprennent pas 82 fabriques d'articles de mercerie représentées par une production totale évaluée à \$6,394,164.

Année.	Nombre / d'étab- lissem- ents.	Capital.	Valeur des produits.
1840.....	1,240	\$51,102,359	\$46,350,453
1850.....	1,094	74,500,931	61,869,184
1860.....	1,091	98,385,269	115,681,774
1870.....	956	140,706,291	177,489,739
1880.....	756	208,280,346	192,090,110
1890.....	905	354,020,843	267,981,724
1900.....	973	460,842,772	332,806,156

## HAÏTI.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.— *Loi du 10 août 1903 promulguée le 13 du même mois, augmentant les droits applicables à l'exportation des bois de gâïac et de cèdre.*

[“ Le Moniteur ” du 22 août 1903.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. A partir du prochain exercice, il sera prélevé, à l'exportation, une augmentation de 0.75 or sur chaque millier de livres de gâïac.

ART. 2. Il sera, à partir du même temps, prélevé un droit à l'exportation de P. 1 dollar or par millier de livres de cèdre.

ART. 3. La présente loi abroge toutes les lois et dispositions de loi qui peuvent lui être contraires et sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce.

II. — *Circulaire du Ministère des Finances, en date du 5 octobre 1903, relative au pesage des bois et racines de campêche destinés à l'exportation.*

[“ Le Moniteur ” du 10 octobre 1903.]

Pour éviter tous abus il a été ordonné qu'à l'avenir le pesage des bois et racines de campêche ne pourra s'effectuer par anticipation. On ne devra, en conséquence, procéder à cette opération que lorsque le navire qui doit les embarquer sera signalé et après l'accomplissement de toutes les formalités douanières.

## MEXIQUE.

## NOUVELLES CONCESSIONS.

Le gouvernement mexicain vient d'accorder à Mr. JAMES D. ANDERSON une concession pour l'exploitation de 70,500 hectares équivalant à 174,206 acres de terrain très boisé situé dans le territoire de Quintana Roo, qui se trouve dans l'est de la péninsule du Yucatan. Cette concession est faite pour dix ans, à partir du 28 octobre 1903, date de la promulgation de la concession dans le "Diario Oficial." Le concessionnaire s'engage à ne pas couper les acajous ou les cèdres n'ayant pas 2 mètres de circonférence à la base et il s'engage à payer \$1.50 pour chaque arbre dépassant cette dimension. Il y a un tarif régulier avec des prix pour chaque classe d'arbres; le tarif pour les billes de bois de teinture est de \$2 par tonne; de \$18 par tonne pour le chicle et de \$24 par tonne pour le caoutchouc. Ces deux derniers sont produits par des arbres qui croissent à l'état sauvage dans les forêts.

Le concessionnaire s'engage à exploiter pendant les deux premières années 7,000 hectares au moins, c'est-à-dire 18,000 acres; pendant les deux années suivantes 34,600 acres, et pendant chacune des six années suivantes au moins 19,777 acres.

Les exploitations doivent être dirigées et exécutées en conformité des règlements déjà en vigueur relativement à l'exploitation des forêts et terrains boisés.

Pour garantir l'exécution des obligations entraînées par cette concession, le concessionnaire doit déposer dans la Banque Nationale la somme de \$2,000 en obligations 3 pour cent de la dette consolidée en argent dans un délai de deux mois, à dater de la signature du marché qui a été fait le 23 novembre 1903.

On a accordé une concession à POLICARPO VALENZUELA, en date du 19 décembre 1903, pour l'exploitation pendant dix ans d'une superficie de terrain pris sur les domaines nationaux mesurant 247,777 hectares, équivalant à 602,257 acres, situés dans la province de Balcan dans l'État de Tabasco, la frontière du nord étant la ligne qui sépare l'État de Campêche. Le terrain est couvert d'acajou, de cèdre, de bois de campêche ou de teinture et beaucoup de variétés de bois de construction: il produit aussi beaucoup de chicle et de résine. Le concessionnaire s'engage à payer des prix stipulés pour les différentes sortes d'arbres abattus. Les termes généraux de la concession sont ceux ordinairement en usage.

Le concessionnaire doit déposer dans la Banque Nationale \$3,000 en obligations 3 pour cent de la dette consolidée en argent.

M. VALERIO RIVERO vient d'obtenir une concession pour l'établissement d'une nouvelle industrie. Il a loué un lac connu sous le nom de Pasco de Colombia dans l'île de Cuzumel afin d'élever la tortue de carey et la tortue ordinaire. L'île se trouve à douze milles de la côte occidentale du Yucatan. Elle a 40 milles de long sur 15 milles de large. Le bail est pour dix ans à raison de \$1000 par an. On doit déposer dans la Banque Nationale \$1,000 en obligations 3 pour cent de la dette consolidée en argent.

#### PRIX DES TERRES PUBLIQUES.

Le "Mexican Herald" du 31 janvier 1904, publie le tarif suivant qui sera mis en vigueur pendant l'année fiscale 1904-5 pour l'achat des terres publiques du gouvernement dans les états et territoires de la République. Les prix donnés sont par hectare. Un hectare équivalent à 2,471 acres.

Aguascalientes .....	\$2.20	Puebla .....	\$3.30
Campeche .....	2.25	Queretaro.....	2.20
Chiapas .....	3.00	San Luis Potosi.....	2.50
Chihuahua.....	1.20	Sinaloa .....	1.20
Coahuila.....	1.10	Sonora.....	1.30
Colima .....	1.10	Tabasco.....	3.60
Durango .....	1.20	Tamaulipas.....	1.20
Guanajuato .....	2.20	Thlaxcala .....	2.20
Guerrero.....	1.20	Veracruz .....	2.75
Hidalgo .....	2.50	Yucatan .....	2.20
Jalisco.....	2.20	Zacatecas .....	2.20
Mexico .....	2.75	District Fédéral.....	6.10
Michoacan.....	4.40	Territoire de Tepic .....	2.50
Morelos .....	3.00	Territoire de la Basse Californie ..	.70
Nuevo Leon.....	1.10	Territoire de Quintana Roo .....	.50
Oaxaca .....	1.20		

#### EXPORTATIONS DE HENEQUEN PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1903.

Le "Mexican Herald" du 21 janvier 1904, fait savoir que les exportations de henequen pendant l'année 1903, expédiées du Yucatan par les ports de Progreso et de Campêche, ont été de 611,939 balles, évaluées à \$36,040,032.32. Les balles ont été distribuées de la manière suivante:

	Balles.
Etats-Unis.....	596,676
Cuba .....	8,066
Angleterre.....	4,286
Canada.....	1,200
France, Espagne, Allemagne, Belgique.....	1,711
Total.....	611,939

Voici les exportations de henequen pendant les cinq dernières années:

	Balles.
1899.....	445, 978
1900.....	499, 626
1901.....	517, 519
1902.....	528, 246
1903.....	611, 939

Il y a eu une augmentation constante dans la production de henequen et le rendement pour l'année 1904 dépassera celui de 1903.

#### EXPORTATIONS DE CAFÉ EN 1902.

Le "Mexican Journal of Commerce" du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1904, publie les statistiques suivantes ayant trait à l'exportation de café mexicain pendant l'année 1902.

Les exportations de café mexicain en 1902 ont atteint le chiffre de 24,566,013 kilos ou 49,735,493 livres. Voici les Etats et Territoires qui ont produit cette quantité de café:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Basse Californie .....	60	Sonora .....	90
Coahuila.....	1, 632	Tabasco .....	19, 558
Colima .....	9, 760	Tamaulipas .....	85, 152
Chiapas.....	2, 134, 313	Tepic.....	26, 615
Chihuahua.....	112, 249	Vera Cruz .....	19, 285, 608
Oaxaca .....	676, 165		
Sinaloa .....	82, 381	Total .....	22, 566, 013

La valeur déclarée dans les factures présentées aux douanes a atteint le chiffre \$10,614,759 en monnaie mexicaine. Le café exporté a été réparti de la manière suivante:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Allemagne .....	3, 532, 782	Etats-Unis .....	15, 029, 797
Autriche .....	56, 070	France .....	1, 945, 748
Belgique .....	12, 261	Hollande .....	42, 986
Canada .....	32, 480	Grande Bretagne .....	1, 694, 167
Cuba .....	51, 893	Italie .....	264
Chili .....	4, 130		
Espagne .....	163, 428	Total .....	22, 566, 013

## PÉROU.

#### CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER.

Du rapport présenté par M. le directeur des Travaux publics au ministère respectif, il résulte que le Pérou a su profiter de l'état de tranquillité dont jouit le pays pour se consacrer à la construction et au

développement des voies ferrées, chemins, ponts et autres facteurs de progrès. Voici quelques détails importants à ce sujet.

*Chemins de fer.*—Le chemin de fer de l'Oroya à Cerro de Pasco, grand centre minier, a déjà été mis en activité dans toute son extension (130 kilomètres). Pour la construction de cette voie, il a été nécessaire de lancer plusieurs ponts, parmi lesquels nous mentionnons, comme les principaux, celui du fleuve Yauli, qui mesure 380 pieds de longueur, et celui d'Antohuaro, de 100 pieds.

Les chemins de fer de Jiclio à Morococha et de El Carmen à Casapalca destinés au transport des minerais, et qui mesurent respectivement 5 à 14 kilomètres, ont été mis à la disposition du public dans le courant de cette année.

Pour ce qui concerne la construction du chemin de Lima à Pisco, dans une extension de plus de 200 kilomètres, il vient de se former une compagnie nationale avec un capital de £500,000 pour son exploitation. Etant donnée la richesse inépuisable du sol, il est sûr que cette affaire est appelée à donner les meilleurs résultats financiers par le transport du coton, des vins, des grains et tant d'autres produits qui abondent dans les départements de Lima et Ica, qui sont ceux que cette voie traversera.

En outre, l'on fait actuellement des études et des devis pour les chemins de fer suivants: Chimbote-Rocvay, Mo-Moquegua, Irespalos-Huanchaco, Cayalti-Eten, du fleuve Chuquicara à Pallasca, l'Oroya-Huancayo et Ucayali, et autres qui, partant de la côte, puissent arriver jusqu'à nos grands fleuves tributaires de l'Amazonas. La plupart de ces derniers chemins de fer seront mis en construction par un puissant syndicat américain, dont les directeurs sont MM. McCUNE et HAGGIN.

Le Gouvernement a autorisé également la construction de plusieurs trams électriques à double voie parmi lesquels les principaux sont ceux de Lima-Callao, Lima-Chorillos, et ceux de Cerro et Pasco, Aquitos et Picuncha-Huacho.

Les sociétés privées s'occupant des travaux d'irrigation dans tout le pays, et dont il est inutile de démontrer la vitale importance qu'ils auront pour le Pérou, ont reçu toute sorte de facilités du Gouvernement.

#### RÉGIME DOUANIER APPLICABLE AUX VOITURES AUTOMOBILES.

Il résulte d'une communication adressée par la Mission de Belgique à Lima que, par une loi du 30 septembre dernier, les voitures automobiles ont été déclarées libres de droits de douane à l'entrée au Pérou.

## URUGUAY.

## MOUVEMENT DE PORT EN OCTOBRE, 1903.

Voici le mouvement du port de Montévidéo pour le mois d'octobre, 1903.

## SORTIS DE VAISSEAUX.

Vapeurs.....	30
Vollfers.....	1

Articles.	Quantité.	Articles.	Quantités.
<b>Etats-Unis:</b>		<b>Angleterre:</b>	
Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	34,004	Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	2,743
Crin..... balles.....	36	Laine..... balles.....	129
Tasajo..... id.....	2,816	Peaux de moutons..... idem.....	91
Id..... tonnes.....	170	Tasajo..... idem.....	50
<b>Italie:</b>		Id..... tonnes.....	3
Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	12,343	Maïs..... sacs.....	7,808
Peaux de moutons..... balles.....	22	Os et cendres d'os..... idem.....	115
Crin..... id.....		Langues..... boîtes.....	28
<b>France:</b>		<b>Brésil:</b>	
Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	653	Tasajo..... balles.....	48,287
Cuir de bœufs, salés.....	5,028	Id..... tonnes.....	1,558
Crin..... balles.....	34	Sulf..... boucauts.....	25
Laine..... id.....	433	Graine pour oiseaux..... sacs.....	30
Peaux de moutons..... id.....	1,249	Farine..... id.....	1,346
Graine de lin..... sacs.....	982	Blé..... id.....	59
Cornes.....	124,493	Son..... id.....	300
<b>Portugal:</b>		Maïs..... id.....	7,857
Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	9,000	Bétail..... têtes.....	5
Tasajo..... balles.....	200	Mulets..... id.....	5
Id..... tonnes.....	292	Moutons..... id.....	700
<b>Espagne:</b>		Bœufs..... id.....	1
Tasajo..... balles.....	300	Foin..... balles.....	216
Id..... tonnes.....	18	<b>Cuba:</b>	
Son fin..... sacs.....	100	Tasajo..... balles.....	10,807
Maïs..... idem.....	1,000	Id..... tonnes.....	648
Graisse..... boîtes.....	100	<b>Chill:</b>	
Cornes.....	36,000	Sulf..... pipes.....	133
<b>Belgique:</b>		Id..... boucauts.....	207
Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	5,061	Farine..... sacs.....	9
Cuir de bœufs, salés.....	11,464	Maïs..... id.....	200
Graine de lin..... sacs.....	2,933	Graisse..... boucauts.....	16
Maïs..... idem.....	9,911	Id..... boîtes.....	63
Cornes.....	15,332	Id..... quarterolas.....	192
<b>Allemagne:</b>		<b>Iles Malvinas:</b>	
Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	9,903	Farine..... sacs.....	30
Cuir de bœufs, salés.....	2,719	Maïs..... id.....	98
Laine..... balles.....	8	Moutons..... id.....	62
Peaux de moutons..... idem.....	280	<b>Indes Occidentales:</b>	
Son..... sacs.....	7,560	Tasajo..... balles.....	100
Son fin..... idem.....	6,833	Id..... tonnes.....	7

## EXPORTATIONS POUR LES DIX MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1903.

Voici, d'après les chiffres publiés dans la "Revue du Fleuve La Plata," du 5 décembre 1903, les principales exportations de Montévidéo pendant les dix premiers mois de l'année 1903:

Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	885,520	Sulf..... pipes.....	15,765
Cuir de bœufs, salés.....	592,775	Sulf..... tonneaux.....	13,602
Crin..... balles.....	1,353	Farine..... sacs.....	13,791
Laine..... id.....	79,166	Blé..... id.....	39,073
Peaux de chèvres..... id.....	11,998	Son..... id.....	64,749
Bœuf..... id.....	657,584	Graine de lin..... id.....	30,558
Bœuf..... tonnes.....	17,256	Maïs..... id.....	172,689



## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Ordonnance du 20 août 1903, relative au régime applicable aux médicaments brevetés.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 20 août 1903.]

Si les articles visés par l'ordonnance du 24 décembre 1901 et importés sous la dénomination de *médicaments brevetés* ne portent pas cette mention sur leurs contenants ou les prospectus qui les accompagnent, ils seront rangés dans la 5<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif comme médicaments non dénommés, mais ces produits ne pourront pas être l'objet d'une confiscation, tant que le Gouvernement n'en aura pas autrement ordonné.

II.—*Ordonnance du 28 septembre 1903, relative au régime applicable aux allumettes.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 28 septembre 1903.]

Seront rangées dans la 6<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif les allumettes de toute sorte importées par les douanes de la République. Ce nouveau régime entrera en vigueur à partir de la date de la présente ordonnance, et il sera applicable aux importations de provenance d'Europe ou des Etats-Unis dont les factures consulaires porteront la date de ce jour ou une date postérieure.

III.—*Décret du 26 septembre 1903, relatif à l'exportation des animaux de l'espèce bovine.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 3 octobre 1903.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Est établi à l'exportation un impôt de 8 bolivars par tête de jeune animal de l'espèce bovine, tel que: veaux, bouvillons (*mautes*), taurillons et génisses pesant moins de 200 kilogrammes pièce. Le bétail d'un poids supérieur sera exempt à la sortie, à l'exception des vaches.

ART. 2. Il sera prélevé un droit de 20 bolivars par tête de vache stérile (*horra*) exportée vers l'étranger. Les exportateurs devront demander au Ministère des Finances des permis spéciaux pour chaque demande, et à leur demande devra être annexé le reçu de la Banque du Vénézuéla ou de ses Agences établissant que l'impôt a été dûment acquitté.

ART. 3. Sont abrogés les décrets du 26 novembre 1901 et du 13 avril de l'année courante relatifs à l'exportation des animaux de l'espèce bovine.

\* \* \* \* \*

IV.—*Ordonnance du 16 octobre 1903, relative au régime applicable aux cylindres et accessoires pour phonographes.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 16 octobre 1893.]

Les cylindres et accessoires pour phonographes importés séparément seront rangés dans la 5<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif et acquitteront les droits applicables aux phonographes mêmes.

L'INDUSTRIE DU COTON DANS LE MONDE ENTIER  
EN 1903.

Dans un article préparé par le Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Etats-Unis sur la consommation et production du coton dans le monde entier, on donne le tableau suivant, compilé par MM. LATHAM, ALEXANDER & Cie., de New York. Ce tableau fait ressortir le nombre estimé des broches dans les principaux pays du monde ainsi que le nombre total dans le monde entier pendant les cinq dernières années:

NOMBRE DE BROCHES.

Pays.	1902.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Angleterre .....	47,200,000	47,000,000	46,100,000	45,600,000	45,400,500
Continent .....	34,000,000	33,900,000	33,350,000	33,000,000	42,500,000
Total pour l'Europe .....	81,200,000	80,900,000	79,450,000	78,600,000	77,900,500
Etats-Unis:					
Nord .....	15,200,000	15,150,000	15,050,000	14,500,000	14,290,000
Sud .....	7,039,633	6,408,974	5,819,835	4,540,515	3,987,735
Total pour les Etats-Unis .....	22,239,633	21,558,974	20,869,835	19,130,515	18,277,735
Indes Orientales .....	5,100,000	5,006,965	5,006,936	4,945,783	4,728,333
Japon .....	1,450,000	1,400,000	1,250,000	1,220,975	1,187,139
Chine .....	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Total pour l'Inde, etc .....	7,150,000	7,006,965	6,856,936	6,766,758	6,515,492
Canada .....	700,000	690,000	680,000	670,000	618,212
Mexique .....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	491,000
Total pour le Canada et le Mexique .....	1,200,000	1,190,000	1,180,000	1,170,000	1,129,212
Total pour le monde entier .....	111,789,633	110,655,939	108,756,771	105,667,273	103,822,439

Voici la consommation de coton en balles de 500 livres chacune, pendant la même période :

	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
Angleterre.....	3,200,000	3,255,000	3,269,000	3,334,000	3,519,000
Continent .....	5,096,000	4,836,000	4,576,000	4,576,000	4,784,000
Total pour l'Europe .....	8,296,000	8,089,000	7,845,000	7,910,000	8,303,000
Etats-Unis:					
Nord .....	2,048,000	2,207,000	2,150,000	2,336,000	2,244,000
Sud .....	1,967,000	1,820,000	1,577,000	1,500,000	1,309,000
Total pour les Etats-Unis.....	4,015,000	4,027,000	3,727,000	3,836,000	3,553,000
Indes Orientales .....	1,400,000	1,384,000	1,060,000	1,139,000	1,314,000
Japon .....	439,000	726,000	632,000	711,000	703,000
Autres pays .....	202,000	179,000	152,000	157,000	142,000
Total pour l'Inde .....	2,041,000	2,289,000	1,844,000	2,007,000	2,159,000
Total pour le monde entier .....	14,352,000	14,415,000	13,416,000	13,773,000	14,015,000

## L'INDUSTRIE DE LA SOIE DANS LE MONDE ENTIER EN 1902.

Voici, d'après les chiffres publiés dans le "Board of Trade Journal" du 24 décembre, 1903, l'industrie de la soie dans le monde entier pendant l'année 1902.

En France, la quantité d'œufs destinés à produire des vers à soie est tombée de 205,000 onces en 1901 à 198,000 onces en 1902.

La récolte des cocons a rapporté 16,032,590 livres en 1902, contre 18,594,045 livres en 1901. Le nombre des éleveurs de vers à soie a diminué d'environ 3,000. Le manque de mûriers en France empêche le développement de la sériculture.

Dans d'autres pays producteurs de soie en Europe, on obtient de meilleures conditions. La quantité totale de cocons produits en Europe et en Asie Mineure est estimée à 180,727,800 livres en 1902, contre 155,380,600 livres en 1901.

La quantité de soie disponible pour l'industrie dans le monde entier est estimée à 40,279,800 livres en 1902 contre 41,912,000 livres en 1901. Sur ce total 40 pour cent environ ont été offerts par les marchands de soie français.

Le tableau suivant montre la quantité de soie livrée à l'industrie dans les différents pays, à savoir :

	1901.	1902.
	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>
France .....	10,075,340	9,062,460
Etats-Unis.....	11,660,000	13,200,000
Allemagne.....	6,248,000	6,762,600
Suisse .....	3,432,000	3,663,800
Russie.....	3,080,000	3,330,800
Italie.....	2,200,000	2,200,000
Angleterre.....	1,584,000	1,674,200
Autriche.....	1,674,000	1,650,000

On voit que les Etats-Unis tiennent le premier rang. En 1902, l'industrie des Etats-Unis a pris un tiers de la quantité totale de la soie.

La quantité totale de soie qui a passé par les différentes maisons d'essai en 1902, s'est élevée à 53,416,000 livres contre 49,097,400 livres en 1901. Sur cette quantité l'Italie en a pris 24,62,876 livres et la France 20,882,441 livres.

Le poids des cocons fournis aux filatures françaises est estimé à 18,174,200 en 1902 contre 18,094,780 livres en 1901.

L'année 1902 a vu une hausse progressive et ininterrompue dans les prix de la soie brute. On peut attribuer en partie cette hausse dans les prix à la rareté relative de la soie—c'est-à-dire qu'il y a eu moins de soie sur le marché en 1902 qu'en 1901, ce qui a fait monter de presque 10 pour cent les prix payés pour les cocons. Cette différence est due aussi en partie à la tendance continuelle à augmenter le matériel ainsi que l'installation. Le tissage à la main disparaît peu à peu, et le tissage mécanique exige des quantités bien plus grandes de matière première, non seulement parce qu'on en peut produire une plus grande quantité dans un temps donné mais parce qu'il y a une tendance bien définie à forcer la production.

En 1902, la valeur des importations de tissus de soie en France a été de £2,920,000 (\$14,220,400) et celle des exportations de £12,400,000 (\$60,388,000). Ces exportations vont principalement en Angleterre, aux Etats-Unis, en Allemagne, en Belgique, et en Suisse.

On évalue à £17,820,000 (\$126,783,400) la production de l'industrie des soies lyonnaises.

Actuellement la manufacture de mousselines et de crêpes a déplacé les étoffes plus fines et plus épaisses. Ces étoffes légères ont été évaluées à £4,400,000 (\$21,428,000) en 1902 contre \$2,480,000 (\$12,077,000) en 1901.

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