

THE
MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
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WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

DECEMBER, 1894

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK. (English and Spanish.)	
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AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER VI.

SHEEP.

[Continued.]

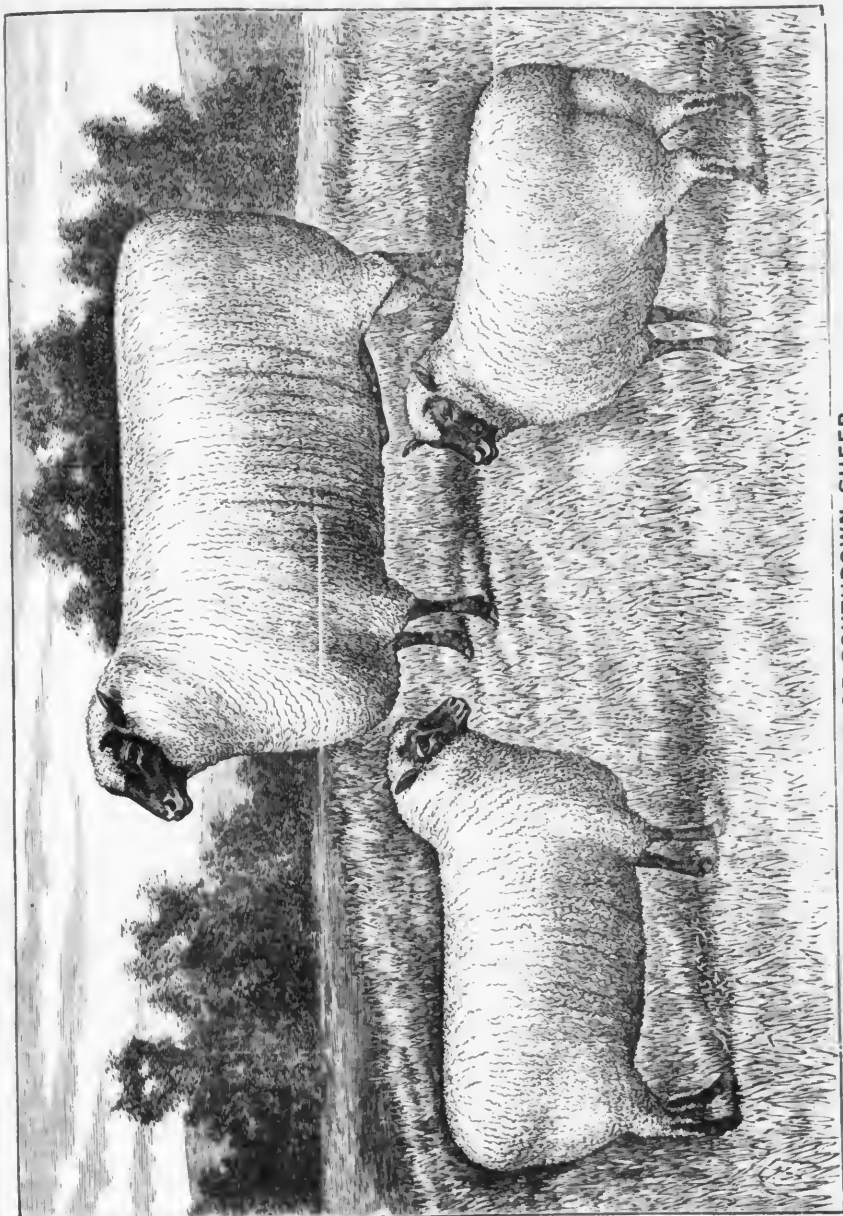
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

There are many things about the Southdown sheep that sheep raisers may study with profit. It is interesting to go back to the middle of the last century and learn the state of sheep raising and woolgrowing in England. About 1755 Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire, began the improvement of the then existing breed of sheep of that country. About twenty years later, his friend, Mr. Ellman, began the improvement of the short-wooled sheep of England, confining himself to the sheep found in the counties of Surrey and Kent. The peculiar region was known as the Southdown, to designate it from a part of the same range of hills lying to the north, and the sheep found indigenous to those elevated lands were called the Southdown sheep. These hills were natural pasture lands, consisting of a "long range of chalky hills diverging from the stratum which intersects the kingdom from Norfolk to Dorchester. They enter the county of Sussex on the west side, and are continued almost in a direct line as far as East Bourne, where they reach the sea."

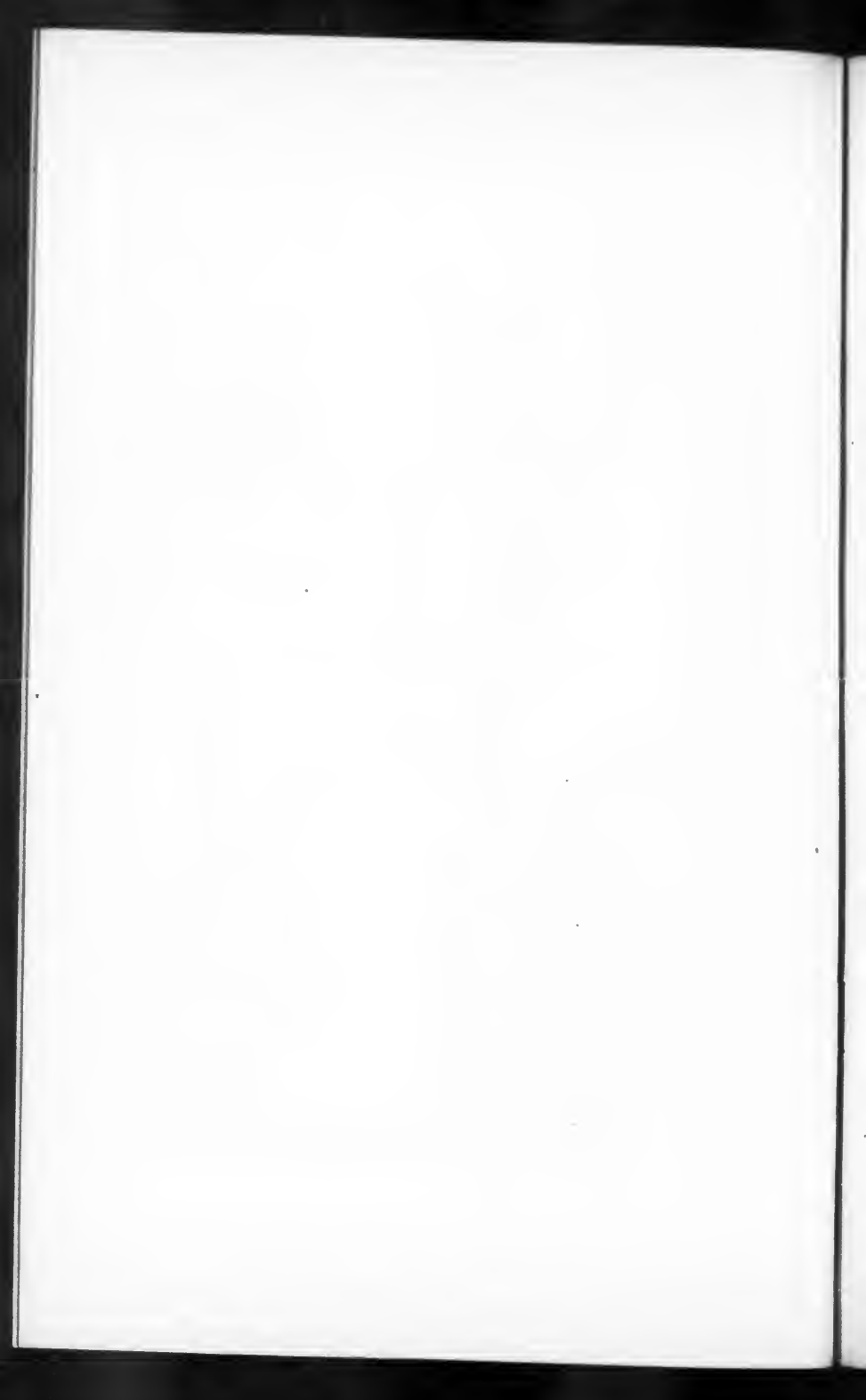
These consist of a succession of open "downs" some sixty miles long and five or six wide, without many inclosures. A herd of sheep had belonged to this region for centuries and had become perfectly well adapted to the conditions of the region and took their name from this range of hills. From this breed of sheep have sprung up the other families of "downs" which, under the influence of more liberal feeds, have other though similar characteristics.

By the introduction of turnip husbandry, the farmers were able to keep more sheep on the same areas, and to keep them better. A uniform and more abundant food supply was secured. The sheep matured more rapidly and took on a more symmetrical form for mutton purposes than formerly. Not only were they larger at an earlier age, but they were generally improved in vigor and hardiness. They became smaller in the bone and fattened at a much earlier age. "Instead of four years, they now were fit for the shambles at two years, and many were sent to the market at an earlier age." Nor in all this did they become so artificial as not to be able to endure "occasional short pastures" and herd stocking. Nothing is said of the qualities of the mutton previous to this, but it is now said to be finely grained. The wool was a broadcloth wool; it now was so much changed that its usefulness found another place with the manufacturers equally valuable. Formerly, it had been a horned sheep; it now became a polled sheep, though it was not unusual to find the males with small horns. The dusky or sometimes black faces, so characteristic of the breed, are supposed to belong to the primitive sheep, which were black. Occasional black lambs are yet produced in Southdown flocks and are admissible as in other breeds of sheep. The black faces of the Southdowns vary in flocks both in England and this country. Some breeders fancy them with white faces. The Prince of Wales is so reported. The Southdown Association of America has established a standard in this which is generally recognized by breeders of this country.

The fleeces of the Southdown sheep, as with Leicesters, have been a secondary consideration and somewhat neglected,



GROUP OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.



since the meat was esteemed so much more important. There has been, however, a very great increase in weight since 1800, at which time Mr. Liccock says: "The average weight of the fleece of a Southdown hill sheep was two pounds; in 1835 it was three pounds. The fleece of the lowland sheep that used to be three pounds is now three and one-half pounds or even four pounds." The length of the staple also was increased from one and one-half to two until it was four inches in length. From a carding wool it became a combing wool, partly from the improved machinery that came into use in the mills. The Southdowns have been more widely disseminated than any other of the breeds of England. They have a firm footing in the United States. Phil Thrifton, who is unquestioned authority, says the first Southdowns imported into this country were by John H. Powell, of Philadelphia, in 1824, from John Ellman's flock. In 1828 Samuel Thorne, of New York, and R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, introduced some of this breed from the Webb stock.

The head of the Southdown is small and hornless; the face speckled or gray and neither too long nor too short; the lips thin and the space between the nose and eyes narrow; the under jaw or chop fine and thin; the ears tolerably wide and well covered with wool, and forehead also, and the whole space between the ears well protected by it, as a defense from the fly; the eye full and bright, but not too prominent; the orbits of the eye, the eye-cap or bone, not too projecting that it may not form a fatal obstacle to combing; the neck of a medium length, thin toward the head, but enlarging toward the shoulders where it should be broad and high, and straight in its whole course above and below; the breast should be wide, deep, and projecting forward between the forelegs, indicating a good constitution and a disposition to thrive. Corresponding with this, the shoulders should be on a level with the back and not too wide above; they should bow outward from the top to the breast, indicating a springing rib beneath and leaving room for it; the ribs coming out horizontally from the spine and extending far backward, and the last rib projecting more than the others; the back flat from

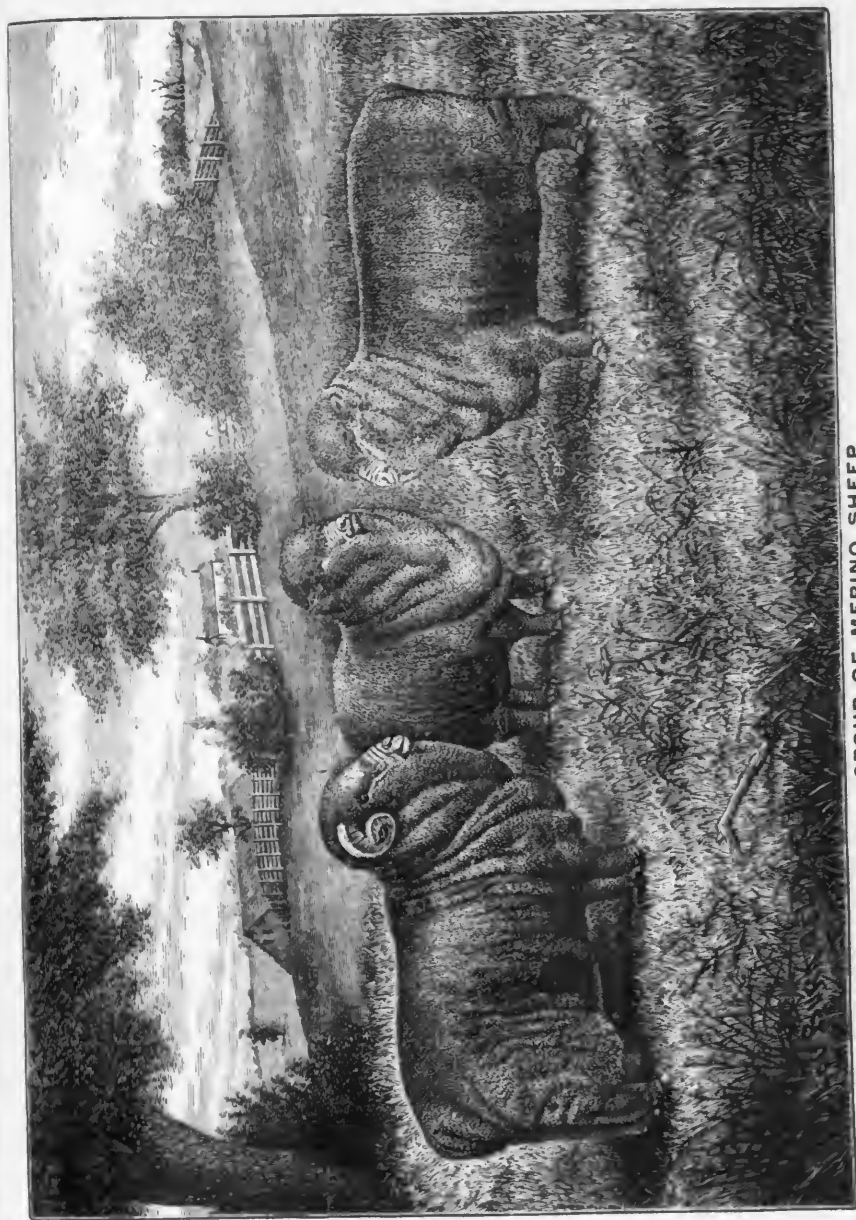
the shoulders to the setting on of the tail; the loin broad and flat; the rump long and broad, and the tail set on high and nearly on a level with the spine, the hips wide, the space between them and the last rib on either side as narrow as possible, and the ribs generally presenting a circular form like a barrel; the belly as straight as the back; the legs neither too long nor too short; the forelegs straight from the breast to the foot, not bending inward at the knee, and standing far apart both before and behind; the hocks having a direction rather outward, and the twist or the meeting of the thighs behind being particularly full; the bones fine, yet having no appearance of weakness, and of a speckled or dark color; the belly well defended with wool, coming down before and behind the knee and the hock; the wool short, close, curled, and fine, and free from spiry, projecting fibers.

MERINOS.

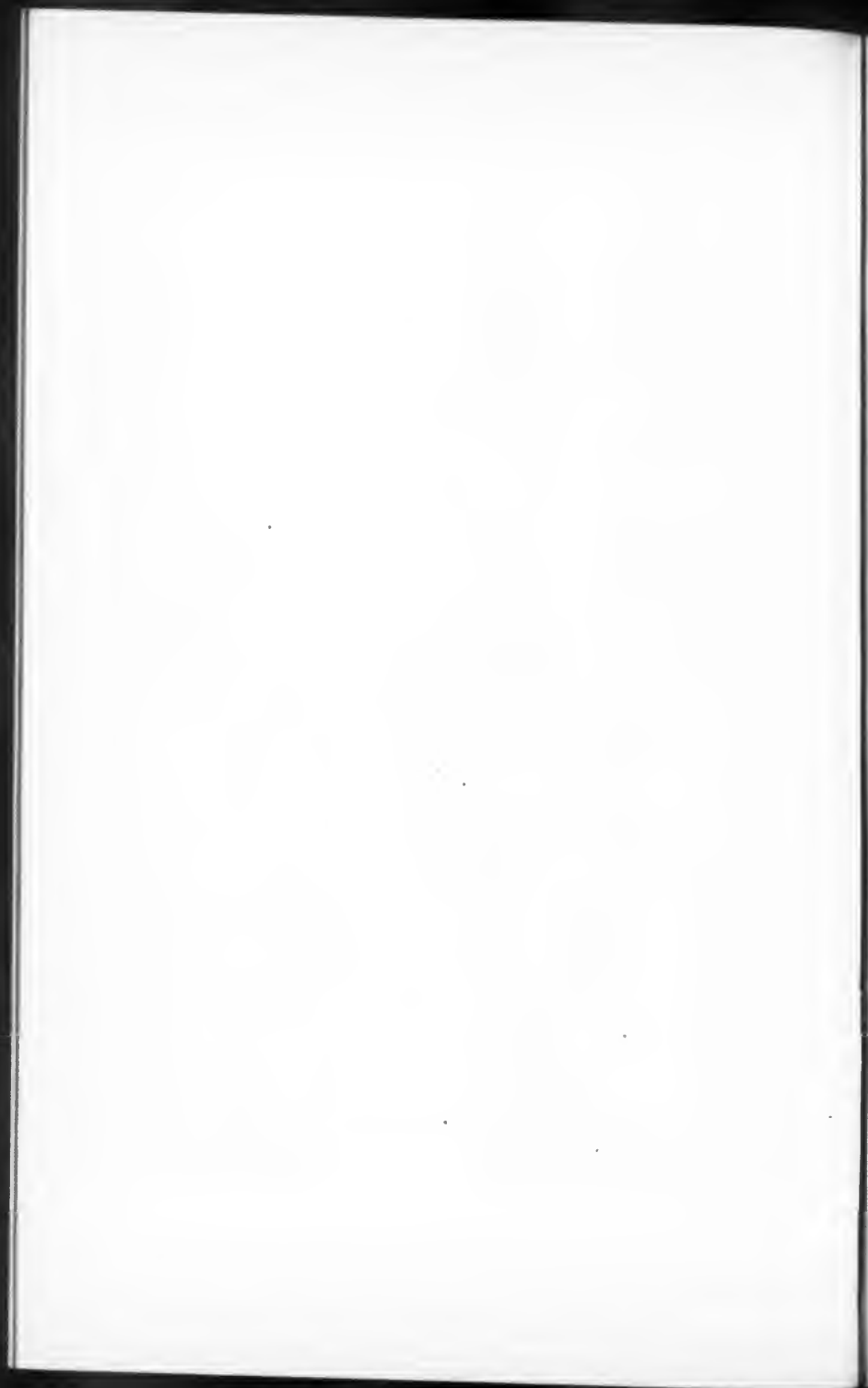
Stewart in his valuable work, "The Shepherd's Manual," says:

"The Spanish Merino existed as a distinct race 2,000 years ago, and the fine robes of the Roman Emperors were made from the wool of Spanish flocks. There is no history or tradition as to their origin which can be accepted as reasonable by any practical shepherd. It is probable, however, that the fine-wooled sheep which we read of in the ancient histories were rather the natural product of very favorable conditions of soil and climate, by which inferior races were greatly improved, than of any direct efforts to breed them up to a desired standard."

To the American breeder, an accurate account of the origin of Merino sheep would be of considerable interest; but, unless some as yet unfound history be discovered, the precise origin of the Merino will remain a matter of deduction from circumstantial evidence. The Merino is certainly the oldest of surviving breeds, and as its authentic history is almost co-existent with the history of Spain, we may, for all practical purposes, and without further question as to its remote origin,



GROUP OF MERINO SHEEP.



regard it as a creation of Spanish breeders, who used the finest sheep of Italy and Africa, and were further assisted in improving the then native flocks by the natural adaptation of Spanish soil and climate to the rearing of the fine-wooled sheep. The first importations of pure Spanish Merinos to the United States were soon lost sight of, through being mixed with other blood.

From the United States Merino Sheep Register we take the following authoritative

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS:

“There must be a perfectly authenticated line of ancestry extending to one or more of the importations of Merino sheep from Spain, made prior to 1812, without a mixture of any other blood. The constitution is indicated by a healthful countenance, expanded nostril, short, strong neck, deep chest, round barrel, strong, short back, strong loin, heavy bone of fine texture, muscle fine and firm, and skin thick, soft, and of a pink color.

“Under the term fleece must be included quantity, quality and condition of the wool, as shown by the weight of fleece, the length and strength of staple, crimp, fineness and truthness of fiber, evenness throughout, freedom from gare, and the fluidity and amount of yolk.

“The term covering includes the extent and evenness of the fleece over the whole body, legs, belly, neck, and head; the quality, luster, crimp, density, and length of wool, and the quality and kind of oil or yolk. The shoulders should be well placed; back broad; quarters long and well filled up; head short; folds in the neck, elbow, flank, belly, thighs, and tail.

“Rams at full growth, in breeding condition, should weigh 130 pounds or upwards, and ewes about 100 pounds. The head should be of medium size; muzzle clear, nose (or face) covered with short, glossy, furry hair; eyes bright and placid; forehead broad; ears soft, thick and set wide apart; ewes hornless; horns on the ram well turned (set not too closely to the head and neck, nor yet standing out too wide)

and free from black or dark colored streaks. The neck should be short on top and long below; strongly set to the head and shoulders, becoming deeper toward the shoulders; folds heavier underneath and extending up the sides of the neck, including heavy dewlap and apron. The legs should be short, straight, well spread apart, and bone heavy; hoofs clear in color and well shaped. General appearance should be bold and vigorous, with symmetrical form, and proper complexion of covering."

In the South the Merinos are better known than any other breed of sheep; the fact of their continued breeding for centuries in the hot, dry climate of Spain, and the further fact—or perhaps we should say supposition—of a remote ancestry from the still warmer latitude of northern Africa, has fitted them especially for the warm, dry, elevated regions of the Southwest. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Merinos do not come in conflict, in any particular, with the heavier sheep of the down and long-wool tribes. The mission of the Merino is to furnish wool, and that, too, of the finest quality; and for this purpose he stands admittedly without a rival.

THE DELAINES-MERINOS.

The origin of this family is of recent date, and has grown out of a continued and steady demand for what is known as Delaine wools. Just what constitutes Delaine wool is rather hard to define, but the process of manufacture requires combing instead of carding—the fibers being laid parallel with each other, and spun at full length in the yarn. It is claimed that no deep in-breeding has been practiced, and that the sheep are, therefore, free from all taint of weakness so frequently traced to incestuous breeding. On the other hand, it is stated that nothing but the purest Merino blood has ever been introduced, and to explain the seeming contradiction, we may say, in brief, that the Delaine-Merino has been produced by a careful system of crossing the pure Spanish with the American Merino.

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

The fleece presents a uniformly smooth surface, dark on the outer end of wool, but a "black-top"—caused by excess or sticky character of yolk, and consequent clogging up with dirt to form an outer crust—is considered a great objection. The natural oil or yolk should be freely liquid, not gummy, showing an even white color and rising to the top of the dense, fine covering. The staple (fiber) is of good length, averaging from two and a half to three inches in wool of one year's growth, covering the body and legs to the knees. The animal is of good size, mature rams weighing about 150 pounds, and ewes about 100 pounds—with a vigorous constitution and a carcass for mutton which, in a fine wool sheep, is surprising.

The Delaines, as well as the Black-Tops and Dickinsons are smooth, no folds, only a fullness at the throat being permitted. Their breeders make no pretense of "line-pure" descent from a single sheep or a single flock, but, on the contrary, are rather proud of having secured in combination the blood of the best (in their judgment) flocks in America and Spain.

(To be continued.)

GANADO AMERICANO.

CAPÍTULO VI.

LOS CARNEROS.

[Continúa.]

"SOUTHDOWN."

Hay muchas cosas en los carneros de la raza denominada "Southdown" que los criadores pudieran estudiar con provecho. Es interesante remontarse á la mitad del siglo pasado y enterarse del estado en que entonces se hallaba la

cría de los carneros y la producción de la lana en Inglaterra. En 1755, próximamente, Mr. Bakewell, de Dishley, en Leicestershire, emprendió el mejoramiento de las razas de carneros que entonces existían en aquella porción del país. Veinte años más tarde su amigo, Mr. Ellman, empezó á hacer lo mismo con el carnero de lana corta de Inglaterra, limitando sus esfuerzos á los de la región de Surrey y Kent. Y de la localidad especial conocida allí con el nombre de "Southdown," para diferenciarla de una parte de la misma línea de montañas que se levanta hacia el norte, vino el calificativo de "Southdown," que se dió á los carneros que se encontraron indígenas en aquellas alturas. Estas montañas que forman una larga cadena, divisoria del reino, de Norfolk á Dorchester, penetran en el condado de Sussex por el lado del Oeste y se continúan casi en línea recta hasta East Bourne donde llegan al mar. La naturaleza de su suelo es calizo. Se encuentran en ellas abundantes pastos naturales esparcidos en una serie de prados abiertos de cosa de sesenta millas de largo y de cinco ó seis de ancho. A estos prados se les llama en inglés "downs," y de aquí y de su situación hacia el Sud ha venido el nombre de "Southdowns."

Un rebaño de carneros se había perpetuado en esta región por varios siglos y adaptándose perfectamente á las condiciones de la localidad. Este es el origen de la raza de que se trata, de la que han provenido todas las otras familias que bajo la influencia de la alimentación y otras circunstancias han venido á presentar los mismos caracteres.

Desde que se introdujo el cultivo del nabo ha sido fácil la crianza de mayor número de carneros en una misma extensión de terreno y conservarlos en mejor estado. Aquel cultivo suministra un medio de alimentación saludable, uniforme á la vez que abundante, y en virtud de este alimento el animal se desarrolla con más rapidez y toma mejor forma para los propósitos del matadero. Resultó de aquí que los carneros fueran más grandes en tamaño, y que á una edad más temprana adquirieran generalmente un notable estado de vigor y desarrollo. Se disminuyó el tamaño de sus huesos y se les pudo cebar á una edad mas temprana. Antes no se les envia-

ba al matadero sino á los cuatro años: ahora podía enviárseles á los dos años de edad, y en algunas ocasiones un poco antes; pero no por esto se volvieron tan artificiales que no fuesen capaces de soportar de vez en cuando otra clase de pasto menos nutritivo.

Nada se dijo de las cualidades de su carne antes del cultivo antedicho, pero después de él el grano de aquella ha sido siempre fino. La lana no era á propósito sino para fabricar paño, pero después cambió tanto que se la pudo utilizar en muchas otras cosas de no menos valor. Originalmente tenían cuernos estos carneros, ahora no los tienen á no ser alguna que otra vez, los machos, y siempre de pequeño tamaño. La cara oscura y algunas veces enteramente negra que es característica de esta raza se supone ser debida á los primitivos carneros que eran negros. Todavía se producen de vez en cuando en "Southdown" algunos carneros de este color, y son admisibles como en todas las demás razas. Las caras negras de los "Southdowns" varían bastante en los rebaños de Inglaterra y los de este país. Algunos criadores se empeñan en producir caras blancas, y se dice que está entre ellos el Príncipe de Gales. La asociación americana que se titula "Southdown Association of America" ha establecido en esto un tipo fijo que está aceptado en general por los criadores de este país.

La cualidad de la lana, lo mismo en estos carneros que en los de Leicester, ha sido asunto de consideración secundaria, y algunos casos se ha llegado hasta perderla de vista en absoluto. Toda la atención se ha dedicado á la carne. A pesar de esto, desde el año de 1800 hasta la fecha, se ha notado un grande aumento en la cantidad de lana obtenida de estos animales. Mr. Luccock dice que en el año de 1800 la lana producida por un carnero de las montañas de Southdown pesaba por término medio dos libras, y que en 1835 este peso se había aumentado hasta tres libras. Añade el mismo escritor que la lana de los carneros de las tierras bajas, que anteriormente llegaba á tres libras por cabeza, era en la época en que él escribía del peso de tres libras y media y á veces cuatro libras.

También se ha aumentado la longitud de la hebra, la cual medía originalmente una y media pulgadas, mientras que ahora llega en ocasiones hasta cuatro. Antes era una lana propia solamente para ser cardada, ahora podrá peinarse bién con la maquinaria de mejor clase introducida en las fábricas.

Los "Southdowns" son los carneros ingleses que más se han diseminado en el mundo, y en los Estados Unidos se han arraigado firmemente. Phil Thrifton, cuya autoridad en la materia no puede disputarse, dice que los primeros "Southdowns" importados en este país lo fueron por John H. Powell, de Philadelphia, en el año de 1824, quien los tomó de los rebaños de John Ellman. En 1828 Samuel Thome, de New York, y R. A. Alexander, de Kentucky, introdujeron también algunos de estos carneros de los rebaños de Webb.

La cabeza del "Southdown" es pequeña y sin cuernos: la cara regular, ni demasiado larga, ni demasiada corta: los labios delgados: el espacio entre la nariz y los ojos angosto: la mandíbula inferior fina y delgada: las orejas tolerablemente anchas y bién cubiertas de lana: la frente del mismo modo: el espacio entre las orejas protegido igualmente por la lana como para defender al animal contra las moscas: los ojos saltones pero no demasiado prominentes: las órbitas de los ojos en el borde superior no tan salientes que hagan imposible peinar la lana: el pecuezo de mediana longitud, delgado hacia la cabeza, pero ensanchado hacia los hombros, donde debe ser alto y de bastante diámetro: el pecho ancho, profundo y proyectándose hacia delante entre las patas delanteras. Todo esto indica una buena constitución y una actitud favorable para el desarrollo.

Además de lo expuesto, los cuartos delanteros del carnero deben estar á la misma altura que el lomo, y no demasiado anchos por arriba: deben inclinarse hacia afuera desde la parte alta hasta el pecho, indicando así que hay debajo una cavidad costillar de suficiente anchura. Las costillas deben partir del espinazo trazando una línea horizontal y extendiéndose hacia la parte de atrás. La última costilla debe proyectarse más que las otras. El lomo debe ser chato desde los hombros hasta el nacimiento del rabo. Los lomos son

anchos y aplanados lo mismo que los cuartos traseros en su parte alta. El rabo comienza casi á la misma altura que el espinazo. El diámetro posterior es ancho y el espacio entre la última costilla y los huesos de la pelvis en cada lado tan estrecho como sea posible. Las costillas presentan generalmente una forma circular imitando más ó menos la de un barril. El perfil del abdomen es tan recto como el del lomo. Las patas no son ni demasiado largas ni demasiado cortas, rectas, sin inflecciones ó curvaturas de ningún género, desde el cuerpo hasta la pezuña, y bien separadas, tanto las delanteras de las traseras como una de otra respectivamente. La parte entre la rodilla y la pezuña tiene cierta inclinación hacia afuera. Los huesos son finos pero sin ninguna apariencia de debilidad y de un color manchado ú oscuro. El abdomen bien defendido por lana y alcanzando, tanto en la parte de adelante como la de atrás, hasta un punto intermedio entre la rodilla y la pezuña. La lana corta, unida, encrespada, fina y libre de fibras salientes

LOS CARNEROS MERINOS.

Stewart en su importante obra titulada "El Manual del Pastor" dice lo que sigue:

"El merino español existía ya como una raza distinta hace dos mil años, y las finas togas de los Emperadores romanos se hacían con esta lana, producida por los rebaños de España. No hay historia ó tradición relativa á su origen que pueda aceptarse como razonable por ningún pastor práctico. Es probable sin embargo que el carnero de fina lana de que se habla en las historias antiguas fuese, más bien, el producto natural de condiciones muy favorables, así de suelo, como de clima, por cuyo medio muchas razas inferiores fueron mejoradas considerablemente, que el resultado de ningún esfuerzo directo para la crianza de los animales hasta obtener el tipo deseado."

Para el criador americano sería de considerable interés tener una noticia exacta y esmerada del origen del carnero merino; pero á no ser que se descubra alguna historia de este animal todavía desconocida, la determinación del origen

de esta raza permanecerá siendo asunto de simples conjeturas, por lo que pueda deducirse de pruebas circunstanciales. La raza del carnero merino es ciertamente la más antigua de las que existen, y su historia auténtica es casi coexistente con la de España, por lo cual, considerando las cosas prácticamente y sin detenernos á investigar acerca de su origen más remoto, podemos bien considerar al animal como una creación de los criadores españoles, quienes importaban los mejores carneros de Italia y de Africa y mejoraban con ellos los rebaños del país, ayudados por la natural adaptación del suelo y del clima de España para la crianza del ganado de lana fina. Las primeras importaciones de merinos puros españoles en los Estados Unidos fueron pronto olvidadas á causa de las mezclas, que se efectuaron casi inmediatamente después, entre los animales introducidos y los nativos del país.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

La siguiente descripción del merino y de sus caracteres está tomada del "United States Merino Sheep Register" y dice como sigue:

"Debe haber una línea perfectamente autenticada de la genealogía del carnero merino que alcance hasta una ó más de las importaciones que se hicieron de este animal directamente de España y sin mezcla de ninguna otra sangre, antes del año de 1812. El caracter de la raza está marcado por su aspecto saludable, las ventanas de la nariz amplias y ensanchadas, el pescuezo corto y fuerte, el pecho profundo, el tronco ó cuerpo redondo, en forma de un barril, el lomo fuerte y corto, cuartos traseros fuertes, huesos pesados pero de fina contextura, los músculos finos y firmes y la piel gruesa, suave y de color rosado.

"Cuando se habla del vellón de estos animales, se entiende que se trata de la cantidad, calidad y condición de la lana tal como se demuestra por su peso, y también de la longitud y fuerza ó resistencia de las hebras, su eucrespamiento, finura, suavidad é igualdad en todas sus partes, así como también que no tenga nudos y que sea suficientemente oleosa.

“Cuando se habla de la cubierta (covering) del animal, se da á entender que se trata de la extensión é igual reparto de la lana sobre todo el cuerpo, incluyendo las patas, el abdomen, el pescuezo y la cabeza, asi como también de la calidad, lustre, encrepamiento, densidad y longitud de la lana, y la cualidad y naturaleza del aceite que contiene.

“Los cuartos delanteros de este carnero están bien situados, su lomo es ancho, su cabeza es corta, su piel forma pliegues en el pescuezo, en el nacimiento de las patas delanteras, en los costados, en el vientre, en la parte posterior del cuerpo y en la cola.

“Los machos en pleno desarrollo y en estado de procrear deben pesar 130 libras ó más. Las ovejas deben pesar 100 libras. La cabeza debe ser mediana, su hocico debe presentar la nariz bien cortada y cubierta con un pelo corto, lustroso y lanudo. Sus ojos son plácidos y brillantes, su frente ancha, sus orejas suaves, gruesas y bien separadas una de otra. Las ovejas no tienen cuernos, y los cuernos del macho están bien conformados y no demasiado apiñados sobre la cabeza y pescuezo, ni tampoco demasiado separados el uno del otro, y libres de listas negras ó de color oscuro. El pescuezo debe ser corto en la parte de arriba y largo en la de abajo, firmemente unido á la cabeza y cuartos delanteros, cerca de los cuales se vuelve más profundo. Los pliegues ó dobleces de la piel son más pesados en la parte de abajo que en la de arriba y se extienden hacia los lados del pescuezo, incluyendo lo que se llama la papada y el delantal. Las patas deben ser cortas, derechas, bien separadas, de huesos duros y pesados y con pezuñas de color claro y de buena forma. El aspecto general del animal es atrevido y vigoroso con forma simétrica y con una cubierta de lana bien acondicionada.”

En el Sud de los Estados Unidos los merinos son mejor conocidos que todas las otras razas de carneros. El hecho de haber sido criados por siglos en el clima cálido y seco de España, y el otro hecho, ó talvez la suposición, de que sus antepasados vivieren en una latitud todavía más cálida en el norte de África, han contribuido á que estos carneros se en-

cuentren en su elemento propio en las regiones elevadas, secas y calientes del sudoeste.

Debe tenerse presente que los merinos no se encuentran en conflicto bajo ningún concepto con los carneros más pesados de las tribus de "Downs" y Long-wool. La misión del merino es suministrar lana de la cualidad más fina, y para este objeto está reconocido por todos que no tiene rival.

LOS MERINOS DELAINE.

El origen de esta familia es de fecha reciente, y se ha debido á la continua y creciente demanda de las lanas llamadas de "Delaine." Es por cierto difícil definir qué cosa es la lana de "Delaine:" pero en las fábricas se necesitaba un artículo de la clase á que aquella pertenece, capaz de ser peinada en vez de cardada, con fibras paralelas unas á otras y susceptible de ser devanada en el huso en toda su extensión.

Se pretende que para conseguir este resultado no ha sido preciso ningún cruzamiento dentro de la misma raza, y que estos carneros están por tanto libres de aquella especie de debilidad, que tan frecuentemente se observa en animales de origen incestuoso. Pero por otra parte se mantiene con igual empeño, que ninguna sangre diferente de la más pura del merino español ha sido introducida en la raza de los "Delaine." Para explicar esta contradicción aparente puede decirse en pocas palabras que el merino de "Delaine" debe su origen á un cruzamiento esmerado de la raza pura española con la americana.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

El vellón de estos animales presenta una superficie uniformemente suave. La lana es más oscura en el extremo exterior que cerca de la piel; pero es preciso tener cuidado de no confundir el carnero de que se trata con el denominado en inglés "black top," nombre que en castellano podría traducirse "cubierta negra," que le viene de la especie de costra de este color formada sobre la superficie del vellón, á causa de la gran cantidad de grasa más ó menos pegajosa

que existe en la lana de esta familia y que retiene la tierra y demás suciedades con que acierta á ponerse en contacto. Esa grasa en el carnero "Delaine" no es gomosa sino muy fluida, es de color blanco, y sube hasta el extremo de al lana fina y abundante que forma el vellón. La hebra de esta lana es de buena longitud, midiendo por termino medio de dos y media á tres pulgadas en la lana de un año edad. La lana cubre el cuerpo y las patas hasta las rodillas.

Estos carneros son de buen tamaño. Los machos en perfecto estado de desarrollo pesan 150 libras; las ovejas 100 libras, próximamente. Tienen una vigorosa constitución; y su carne es de tan buena calidad que verdaderamente sorprende en un animal de lana fina.

Los carneros "Delaine" lo mismo que los "black-tops" y los "Dickinsons" carecen de pliegues carnosos, y la única cosa que presentan parecida á dichos pliegues, es cierta plenitud en el pescuezo.

Los criadores no pretenden pura genealogía para ninguno de sus carneros ó rebaños; y por el contrario se sienten mas bien inclinados á afirmar, como lo hacen con cierto orgullo, que sus animales se han debido á una combinación de las razas más excelentes á juicio suyo de carneros españoles y americanos.

[Continúa.]

CONSULAR AND OTHER FEES

CHARGED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY THE CONSULS OF THE LATIN AMER- ICAN REPUBLICS.

One of the most cherished aims of the International American Conference, which held its first meeting at Washington on the 2d of October, 1889, and terminated its labors on the 18th of April, 1890, was the unification not only of the port charges, such as pilotage, wharfage, lighthouse, etc., collectable in the different independent nations of America, but also of the consular fees and dues chargeable in all ports of the New World in matters of commerce and navigation.

Two sets of recommendations were then adopted: One relating to Port Dues and the other to Consular Fees. Although they were submitted to the respective Governments, with proper support by the Executive*, no action has as yet been taken.

The recommendations were as follows:

ON PORT DUES.

First. That all port dues be merged in a single one, to be known as tonnage dues.

Second. That this one charge shall be assessed upon the gross tonnage, or, in other words, upon the total carrying capacity of the vessel.

Third. That each Government fix for itself the amount to be charged as tonnage dues, but with due regard to the general policy of the Conference upon the subject, which is to facilitate and favor navigation.

Fourth. That there be excepted from the provision of Article 1 the dues charged or to be charged under unexpired contracts with private companies.

Fifth. That the following shall be exempt from tonnage dues:

1. Transports and vessels of war.
2. Vessels of less than 25 tons.

*The President of the United States transmitted to Congress the recommendations of the Conference by a special message, dated July 14, 1890. See Ex. Doc. No. 182 Senate, 51st Congress, 1st session.

3. Vessels which by any unforeseen and irresistible cause shall be compelled to put into port, deviating from their course.

4. Yachts and other pleasure boats.

ON CONSULAR FEES.

That the Governments represented in the Conference be recommended to prepare a uniform classification of the acts requiring the intervention of consular agents, fixing the maximum fees which should properly attach to each one of such acts, especially those relating to commerce and navigation.

MEXICO.

Mexican consuls in the United States of America are not allowed by their Government to charge other dues or fees in matters relating to commerce and navigation than the following:

Consular Manifest:

For vessel carrying a cargo of merchandise	\$10 00
For vessel cleared in ballast.....	4 00
Certificate to bill of health, for each certificate.....	2 00
Certificate to power of attorney, for each signature authenticated	4 00

Invoice Fees as follows:

Invoices from—

\$1 to \$100 in value	\$2 00
100 to 1,000 "	4 00
1,000 to 1,500 "	5 00
1,500 to 2,000 "	6 00
2,000 to 2,500 "	7 00
2,500 to 3,000 "	8 00
3,000 to 3,500 "	9 00
3,500 to 4,000 "	10 00
4,000 to 4,500 "	11 00
4,500 to 5,000 "	12 00
5,000 to 5,500 "	13 00
5,500 to 6,000 "	14 00
6,000 to 6,500 "	15 00
6,500 to 7,000 "	16 00
7,000 to 7,500 "	17 00
7,500 to 8,000 "	18 00
8,000 to 8,500 "	19 00
8,500 to 9,000 "	20 00
9,000 to 9,500 "	21 00
9,500 to 10,000 "	22 00
10,000 to 10,500 "	23 00

Invoice Fees—*Continued.*

Invoices from—

10,500 to 11,000	“	24 00
11,000 to 11,500	“	25 00
11,500 to 12,000	“	26 00
12,000 to 12,500	“	27 00
12,500 to 13,000	“	28 00
13,000 to 13,500	“	29 00
13,500 to 14,000	“	30 00
14,000 to 14,500	“	31 00
14,500 to 15,000	“	32 00
15,000 to 20,000	“	42 00
20,000 to 25,000	“	52 00
25,000 to 30,000	“	62 00
30,000 to 35,000	“	72 00
35,000 to 40,000	“	82 00
40,000 to 45,000	“	92 00
45,000 to 50,000	“	101 00

For every \$1,000 in excess of \$50,000, \$1.00 for each \$500.00.

“Tonnage Dues” and “Custom-house Clearances” are paid in Mexico at the respective Custom-houses.

Mexican consuls do not issue any bills of health, and content themselves with affixing a certificate to the bill given by the health officers of the port.

Bills of lading do not require any certification by Mexican consuls.

GUATEMALA.

The consuls of Guatemala in the United States of America do not charge anything under the head of tonnage dues, custom-house clearances, or certification to custom-house bill of health. But the following dues and fees are to be paid them, namely:

Consular manifest.....	\$10 00
Consular bill of health.....	2 50
Invoice fees as follows:—	
On invoices amounting to less than \$100.....	\$2 50
On invoices from \$100 to \$500.....	3 50
On invoices from \$500 to \$1,000.....	5 00
On invoices from \$1,000 to \$3,000.....	6 00
On invoices from \$3,000 to \$6,000.....	6 50
On every additional \$1,000 over \$6,000.....	50

In case of fraud an additional charge will be made, over and above the regular consular fees, of \$5.00 for each invoice.

According to Article 48 of the Consular Regulations of the Republic of Guatemala, whenever the consul has any doubt as to the truth of the statements of an invoice, he has authority to demand that the original bills shall be appended to the invoice.

It must be remembered that the Guatemalan consuls do not certify any invoice which is not made in exact accordance with the form or model provided for by their Government, and which can be examined at the consulates.

In addition to the invoice fees, the fee of \$1.00 is charged for each bill of lading accompanying the invoice.

No charge is made for certification of one copy of the invoice.

Civil Registration fee, \$1.00.

HONDURAS.

The port dues and charges, or fees, paid to the consuls of Honduras in the United States, are the following:

Tonage fee.....	None.
Custom-house manifest, each port.....	\$5 00
Consular manifest.....	None.
Invoices (only required on shipments of arms and ammunition).....	2 00
Custom-house bill of health.....	2 50
Consular bill of health.....	None.
Bill of lading (only required on shipments of arms).....	No charge.
Certifying signature.....	4 00

SALVADOR.

The consuls of Salvador in the United States are authorized to charge, under Article 122 of the Law regulating the Diplomatic and Consular Service of Salvador, the following fees:

For each sailing license.....	\$2 00
For vising clearance or any other papers of the ship.....	50
For receiving in custody the papers of all Salvadorian vessels of over 150 tons burden, as provided by law.....	2 00
For receiving in custody the papers of all Salvadorian vessels of less than 150 tons burden.....	1 00

For certificate of inspection of cargo of vessels, etc.....	2 00
For authenticating protests and declarations of the masters of the vessels.....	2 00
If testimony is taken, for authorizing the deposition of each witness.....	50
But if the deposition of the witness covers more than four pages, for each additional four pages.....	1 00
For each annotation on the crew list.....	50
For each passport.....	1 00
For each certificate of life.....	1 00
For viséing passport.....	50
For each legalization of documents.....	1 00
For consular manifest.....	2 00
For consular bill of health.....	2 00
For invoices.....	2 50
For powers of attorney.....	3 00

NICARAGUA.

The charges made by the consuls of Nicaragua in the United States are as follows:

Tonnage fee for each vessel of less than 50 tons.....	\$0 50
Tonnage fee for each vessel of less than 150 tons.....	1 00
Tonnage fee for each vessel of more than 150 tons.....	2 00
Custom-house manifest, irrespective of amount or number of pages.....	4 00
Consular manifest.....	2 00
Invoices, irrespective of amount.....	1 00
Custom-house bill of health.....	2 00
Consular bill of health.....	2 00
Bill of lading.....	No charge.
Certifying signature, 50 cents; if notary.....	1 00
Passport.....	1 00

COSTA RICA.

[From the Costa Rican Consular Tariff, Section 3d, Articles 24 to 51 of the Consular Regulations]

For the clearance by the consulate of any sailing or steam vessel, at a port wherein it has wholly or in part discharged or taken on cargo, except in the case provided in the following article, 5 cents per ton.

For the clearance by the consulate of any sailing or steam vessel, at a port at which the vessel touches only to do some particular commercial operation, as follows: (1) If the

vessel has paid the full fee above provided, at one consulate, it will only be required to pay at each of the other ports of the consular district, one-half of that fee, for each ton, 2½ cents. (2) This reduction shall be made whenever there is a whole or a partial discharge or taking on of cargo at an intermediate port on the voyage.

For the clearance by the consulate of any sailing or steam vessel, at a port out of the regular line of travel, at which the vessel touches, either voluntarily or in distress, without landing or taking on passengers or freight, if the vessel remains in port for more than 24 hours, as follows:

Vessels not exceeding 100 tons burden, \$2.00.

From 100 to 300 tons, \$3.00.

Over 300 tons, \$5.00.

If the vessel remains in port less than 24 hours the fee will be reduced one-half, in each of the following cases:

For the clearance at the consulate of a packet steamer plying regularly between two ports.

At a port at the end of the line, per ton, 2 cents.

At any intermediate port, per ton, 1 cent.

For the dismantling, fitting or refitting of a sail or steam vessel, for each ton, 5 cents.

For every entry of discharge or shipping on the crew list, or of the shipping or landing passengers, or for any other entry which may be necessary on said list, for each entry, 50 cents.

For making and delivering the list of the crew, \$2.00.

For certificates of visit and inspection of a vessel, its cargo, etc., \$2.00.

For attesting any record of proceedings relating to repairs in the vessel, preservation of the cargo, etc., in case of arrival in distress, for each attestation, 5 cents.

For attesting a charter-party, \$2.00.

For settling and certifying questions regarding wages of the members of the crew, \$1.00.

For settling questions regarding passage fares, \$1.00.

For the substitution of the master or captain of a vessel:

If the vessel is of less than 100 tons burden, \$1.00; if over 100 tons, \$2.00.

For provisional sailing license (*pasavante*), enabling a vessel to sail under Costa Rican flag on its voyage to the Costa Rican port, where the vessel must be registered: If the vessel is of less than 100 tons burden, \$10.00; if over 100 tons, \$20.00.

For maritime protests, or extraordinary declarations, entered or made before the consul by the master of a vessel on his arrival at a foreign port, regarding incidents of the voyage, \$2.00.

If any declarations of the members of the crew, or of other individuals on board the vessel, are to be taken, 50 cents for each declaration.

If the written declaration fills more than one page, one additional dollar shall be charged for each page.

For certificates in cases of a change of flag, withdrawal of papers, etc., \$10.00.

For any ruling which the consul may make in approving the distribution of damages, or declaring the advisability of bottomry bonds, abandonment of the vessel, etc., \$5.00.

For attesting bottomry bonds, or maritime insurance policies, \$4.00, and one-half of 1 per cent on the amount of either the bond or the policy if it is less than \$4,000, and one-fourth of 1 per cent if the amount exceeds \$4,000.

For intervening in the sale of damaged or perishable merchandise, one-half of 1 per cent on the value.

For assistance in case of wrecking of a Costa Rican vessel, or any other accident which may befall it, besides the expenses of the trip, \$5.00 per day.

For replacing, in case of loss, the log book, the bill of health, or the list of the crew, \$5.00.

For certifying to inventory of cargo (*sobordo*), bills of health, passports of passengers of a steamer or sailing vessel not Costa Rican, 2 cents per ton, if the certificate is made at the original port of departure. If the certificate is made at any other port at which the vessel may touch to take freight, 1 cent per ton.

For certifying to a special inventory (*sobordo*) of merchandise to be transshipped, in a foreign port to Costa Rica, \$5.00.

For certifying to a special inventory (*sobordo*) of a vessel to which the merchandise has been transshipped, \$2.50.

For certifying to invoices, each copy 70 cents.

For any other authentication or certification not mentioned in this section, and which the consul should issue in the discharge of his duties in connection with Costa Rican vessels, \$1.00 each.

For a short or a full copy of any record or document concerning navigation, \$1.00 per page.

COLOMBIA.

The consuls of Colombia in the United States of America do not charge anything under the heads of tonnage dues, consular manifest, consular bill of health, or bill of lading.

Merchant consular invoices take the place of consular manifests.

Total clearance charges, on vessels of all sizes, including custom-house clearance, \$20.00, and custom-house bill of health \$2.00, amount to \$22.00.

The fees for certifying powers of attorney, \$2.00 each.

The invoice fees are as follows:

Six invoices, of one to four packages of merchandise, \$4.00 each invoice, \$24.00.

Forty invoices of five packages of merchandise and upwards, \$8.00 each, \$320.00.

VENEZUELA.

The consuls of Venezuela in the United States of America do not charge anything under the heads of tonnage dues, consular manifests, or consular bill of health. They charge the following:

Custom-house clearances, \$6.00.

Visé to custom-house bill of health, \$2.60.

Bills of lading, in number of forty-six, at \$2.00 each, \$92.00.

Invoices, forty-six in number, as follows:

Four invoices, to the value of from \$1,600 to \$3,200 \$3.00 each, \$12.00.

Thirty invoices, to the value of from \$3,200 to \$4,800, \$4.00 each, \$120.00.

Twelve invoices to the value of upwards of \$4,800, at \$6.00 each, \$72.00.

ECUADOR.

The consuls of Ecuador in the United States of America do not charge anything under the heads of Custom-house clearances or bill of lading. They collect the following:

Tonnage dues, per each registered ton, 1 cent.

Consular manifest, per each registered ton, 1 cent.

Custom-house bill of health, \$2.00.

Consular bill of health, \$2.00.

Certificate to power of attorney, \$2.00.

Invoices as follows:

On total value of invoices not exceeding \$200 in value, \$1.00.

On total value of invoices from \$200 to \$500 in value, \$2.00.

On total value of invoices from \$500 to \$1,000 in value, \$4.00.

And 50 cents more for each \$1,000, or fraction thereof, in excess.

PERU.

The consuls of Peru in the United States of America do not charge anything under the heads of custom-house clearances, consular manifest, or consular bill of health. Their charges are as follows:

Tonnage dues, at the rate of 2 cents per ton net registered.

Visé to custom-house bill of health, \$3.00.

Invoices as follows:

Ten invoices to a value not exceeding \$50.00, at the rate of \$1.00 each, \$10.00.

Ten invoices of value from \$50 to \$100, at the rate of \$2.00 each, \$20.00.

Ten invoices of value from \$100 to \$500, at the rate of \$4.00 each, \$40.00.

Ten invoices of value from \$500 to \$1,000, at the rate of \$6.00 each, \$60.00.

Three invoices of value from \$1,000 to \$1,100, at the rate of \$6.20 each, \$18.60.

Four invoices of value from \$1,100 to \$1,400, at the rate of \$6.80 each, \$27.20.

Certificate to powers of attorney or authentication of any signature, \$3.00.

BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian consuls in the United States of America do not make any charges under the heads of tonnage dues, consular manifest, bill of health, or bill of lading.

They charge \$4.00 for each invoice, and from \$3.00 to \$4.00 for each power of attorney, according to the time given for its preparation.

CHILE.

The consuls of Chile in the United States of America do not make any charges under the heads of tonnage dues, consular bill of health, bill of lading, invoices, or consular manifests. The charges made by them are as follows:

Custom-house bill of health, \$100.

Certificate to power of attorney, \$2.00.

Authentication of signature, \$2.00.

BRAZIL.

The following are the legal charges made in the Brazilian consulates in the United States, as elsewhere, for the clearance of vessels, issuing and viséing passports and other documents:

Tonnage dues, 500 tons, per ton.....	\$0.0546
500 to 3,000 tons, per ton.....	0 0054
Custom-house clearances, visé.....	1.638
Certificates of vessels in ballast.....	6.552
Crew list, visé.....	1.638
Custom-house bill of health, visé.....	2.73
Consular bill of health, in ports where there is no official to issue such.....	5.46
Legalizing consular invoices, each.....	2.73
Visé of bills of lading, each.....	0 546
Any certificate, per page, or part of page.....	1.092
Passports, not required, but issued by request.....	3.276
Visé of passport.....	1.638

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The consuls of the Argentine Republic in the United States of America do not make any charges under the heads of consular manifests, consular bills of health, or invoices. Their charges are as follows:

- Tonnage dues, per ton, 2 cents.
- Custom-house clearance, \$4.00.
- Visé Custom-house bill of health, \$2.00.
- One hundred and twelve bills of lading at \$2.00 each, \$224.00.
- Certificate to a power of attorney, \$2.00.
- Drawing a general power of attorney, \$8.00.
- Drawing a special power of attorney, \$5.00.

URUGUAY.

The following is the full schedule of fees charged at the consular offices of Uruguay in foreign countries:

For recording and viséing a vessel's manifest, per each 50 tons, official measurement, \$1.50.

(No charge for anything in excess of 500 tons.)

For recording and viséing the manifest of a vessel touching at more than one port, consuls residing at intermediate ports shall charge a single fee of \$5.00.

For authenticating a bill of health or issuing one, \$2.00.

For certifying to the clearance of a vessel in ballast, \$2.00.

For extending the sailing license of a national vessel, \$3.00.

For provisional sailing license (*pasavante*) whenever thereunto authorized, \$6.00.

For reissuing sailing license, certifying to the same, and returning the canceled license, \$3.00.

For a new crew list, \$2.00.

For making changes in the crew list, \$1.00.

For witnessing the inventory of a vessel, for every six hours, \$8.00.

For inspecting a vessel, \$6.00.

For each order of inspection and survey of a vessel, \$2.00.

For the sale of a national vessel in foreign ports, 4 per cent.

For assessing, adjusting and distributing the shares of a vessel and cargo in case of damages (*avená genera*), 2 per cent.

For attending an auction sale, for every account which the consul may approve, valuation and adjustment of simple damages (*avenás simples*), personal attendance in case of shipwreck, or any other, per hour, \$1.00.

For receiving in custody ship's papers, \$2.00.

For each arbitration, \$10.00.

For attesting or canceling a charter party, \$6.00.

For drawing a will, \$10.00.

For opening a sealed will, \$6.00.

For custody of a will, \$4.00.

For making inventories, \$4.00.

For translating any letter, account or document, per page, \$2 00.

For recording any interest, capital, partnership, mortgage, or any other contract between parties, \$10.00.

For attesting any instrument of deposit, receipt, quit claim, etc., \$2.00.

For each entry of approval of accounts, \$2.00.

For drawing and authenticating powers of attorney, \$4.00.

For taking the deposition of a witness, or an expert, \$2.00.

For drawing and recording a protest or declaration, \$4.00.

For certifying to the above, \$2.00.

For each order or permit issued by the consular agent, \$1.00.

For recording and issuing certificate of citizenship, birth, death, life, residence, origin of goods and other like instruments, \$2.00.

For authenticating the signature of any document, \$1.00.

For proving and verifying signature, \$3.00.

For each passport, whenever authorized, \$2.00.

For sealing and viséing a passport at the request of bearer, \$1 00.

For every entry, return, or act not mentioned in this schedule, \$4.00.

For copy of any document, entry or return, per page, 50 cents.

In order to expedite the movements of vessels carrying the national flag, it is ordered that the consular fees which should be paid at the time of clearance for ports of the Republic, as prescribed by the foregoing schedule, shall be reduced to them 50 per cent.

BRAZIL.

From the official text of the address of President Prudente de Moraes, delivered on the occasion of his inauguration, November 15, 1894, a few extracts are given, indicating the policy of the Executive.

The new President is the first to be elected to that high office by the vote of the people of Brazil—his two predecessors, Fonséca and Peixoto, having been chosen by the vote of the National Convention.

The Republic is then firmly seated in the national conscience, so deeply rooted that it can never hereafter be shaken.

The adversaries of the new institutions must be now undeceived. Moored by the strong anchor of federation, the Republic will resist all the storms which may be let loose against it, however strong and violent.

Within the sphere of my constitutional powers I shall spare no effort to accomplish the realization of this hope, guided by the following rules and principles:

The faithful observance of the free and democratic form of government adopted in the Constitution of the 24th of February, strengthening and upholding with scrupulous care the autonomy of the States in harmony with the national sovereignty and the independent and mutual respect of the powers set up as organs of that sovereignty. Respect for the exercise of all constitutional liberties, and guarantees maintaining concurrently and emphatically obedience to the law and

the prestige of the constituted authorities, as conditions necessary to the maintenance of order and progress.

The administration of the public funds with the utmost care, in the collection and employment of the revenues and with the severest and most persevering economy, reducing the expenditures to balance with the receipts and extinguishing the deficit in the budget.

Punctuality in the payment of the successive debts which, for many years handed down from generation to generation as an ever-increasing inheritance, have become a heavy burden, and gradual resumption of the currency so as to raise it from its present state of depreciation.

Encouragement to private enterprise in the development of agriculture and manufactures and the introduction of immigrants, to explore the inexhaustible riches of our vast territory, peopling it with their numbers and rendering it fertile with their toil.

Complete guarantees for full liberty of suffrage—the fundamental basis of a representative democracy.

The maintenance of order and quiet in the interior and of peace with foreign nations, without sacrifice of our dignity or our rights, and cultivating and extending our relations with friendly nations.

The *South American Journal*, of December 15, speaking of Brazilian affairs, says :

Our advices from Brazil continue to be most satisfactory. The country is settling down to business, and the new President is unremitting in his earnest efforts to promote the recuperation of its great natural resources. In finances economy is the order of the day.

MEXICO.

Writing of the resources of the State of Tamaulipas a correspondent of the *Two Republics* has this to say in the issue of that paper of December 15 :

CLIMATE.

The climate of the State is very equable. The seasons are regular. They do not have extreme heat, and the winters are more like spring weather in Northern States. They seldom have any frost—never enough to damage the crops. There is not a day in the year but what they are plowing, planting and reaping along the line of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railway, from Monterey to Tampico.

TAMPICO NOTES

The Johnston Steamship Company has three steamers running between Tampico, Baltimore and New York. They make three trips per month.

In addition to it there are three other steamship lines, one of whose steamers come and leave twice a week and make connection going and coming at Tuxpan, Vera Cruz Progreso, Havana, Key West, Baltimore, New York, St. Johns, New Brunswick, and all the principal ports on the continent of Europe. In addition to the above there are a number of ocean ships and coast steamers and schooners that arrive and clear daily, all laden with goods consigned for points on the line of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railway, and they carry out with them the products of this country.

WATER ON THE BAR.

Ever since the jetties were completed twenty months ago, the depth of water on the bar has been from twenty-two to twenty-four feet, at no time has it been less than twenty-two feet. Hence the largest ships that now cross the Atlantic or plow the ocean wave can cross that bar and come up to the Tampico wharves without the aid of lighters or towboats.

FLAX CULTURE.

The experiments made in flax culture in the State of Morales by Mr. J. Hamer are giving good results, says the *Mexican Financier*.

Some twenty acres were planted, care being taken to vary the soil and make the trial as vigorously scientific as possible.

Probably no such thorough and systematic experiments in flax culture have ever been made in the Republic.

Samples resulting from these experiments have been presented to experts in this form of husbandry, and pronounced by them as being of a superior quality.

It is reported that a syndicate composed of Chicago business men has recently purchased a body of land in the State of Oaxaca amounting to 93,000 hectares (232,500 acres, about).

It is proposed to enter upon the cultivation of the rubber tree on a large scale. The Federal Government offers a bonus of 4 cents per tree, and the State Government an additional bonus of 1 cent for every tree planted.

These lands lie near the Pacific Coast convenient to the port of Salina Cruz, the western terminus of the Tehuantepec railway, and are rich in the production of tropical fruits, cabinet and dye woods, coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, indigo, etc.

HONDURAS.

CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPOSITION IN 1896.

On the 22d of February, 1896, there will be opened in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a Central American Exposition. The following rules and regulations have been adopted to govern exhibit orders :

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Exhibition will consist of the products, manufactures and works of art of Honduras, and also the works of art, machinery, and industrial and agricultural products of Central America and of the United States of North America.

2. The management of the Exhibition shall be in charge of a Director-General and three Commissioners, who shall have full powers to act on everything relating both to its organization and to the transaction of its business.

3. The Director-General, with the advice and consent of such judges as may be appointed by the Commissioners, shall bestow three medals and a certificate, or diploma, on each one of the classified groups ; as follows :

A First Class silver medal, carrying with it the privilege, for the period of two years to be counted from the date of the award, of a discount of 50 per cent on the custom duties levied on all articles of the premium class which may be imported into Honduras by the awardee.

A Second Class white bronze medal, carrying with it the privilege, for the period of eighteen months to be counted from the date of the award, of a discount of 33 per cent on the custom duties levied on all articles of the premium class, which may be imported into Honduras by the awardee.

A Third Class bronze medal, carrying with it the privilege, for the period of one year to be counted from the date of the award, of a discount of 25 per cent. of the custom duties

levied on all articles of the premium class which may be imported into Honduras by the awardee.

4. The Exhibition shall be held in appropriate buildings constructed to that effect, at a convenient distance from the Honduras railroad, on the ground set apart by the Government.

5. The Exhibition shall be opened on the 22d day of February, 1896, and shall last for at least three months.

6. In order to secure uniform action in the management of the Exhibition, each country shall be requested to appoint at least one Commissioner, with the following powers and duties:

(a). To distribute copies of the rules and regulations of the Exhibition, blanks of application for space, etc., among all those who in their opinion may desire to be exhibitors.

(b). To receive the applications, lists of articles to be exhibited and other documents coming from the exhibitors of their respective countries.

(c). To communicate with the Director-General on all subjects relating to the Exhibition, and submit to him from time to time the applications for space.

(d). To divide the space allotted to each country among the exhibitors of the same.

7. All the expenses incurred in consequence of the representation of a country, which shall not be met or covered by the authorities of the same country, shall be payable by the exhibitors themselves.

8. The Director-General shall give to each Commissioner and to the exhibitors, before September 1, 1895, information of the space set apart or allotted to them.

9. The application for space shall be made in the manner and form set forth in the blanks, which shall be duly prepared and printed; and all the said applications shall be in the hands of the Director-General before the 1st of January, 1896.

10. The exhibits shall begin to be admitted on September 1, 1895; and any space not actually occupied by an exhibitor on February 1, 1896, shall fall again under the control of the

Director-General, who shall dispose of it as he may deem proper.

11. All the articles sent to the Exhibition shall be classified as follows :

Group First.....	Food and its accessories.
Group Second.....	Forests and the products thereof.
Group Third.....	Horticulture.
Group Fourth.....	Viticulture.
Group Fifth.....	Pomology.
Group Sixth.....	Horses and mules.
Group Seventh.....	Neat cattle and sheep.
Group Eighth.....	Other animals used for alimentary purposes.
Group Ninth.....	Fishes and their products.
Group Tenth.....	Mines and metallurgy.
Group Eleventh.....	Machinery.
Group Twelfth.....	Transportation.
Group Thirteenth.....	Electricity.
Group Fourteenth.....	Manufactured articles.
Group Fifteenth.....	Liberal arts.
Group Sixteenth.....	Fine arts.
Group Seventeenth.....	Government exhibits.

12. All bundles or packages containing articles to be exhibited, sent from any place in Honduras, shall be marked "Central American Exhibition," and be accompanied with the statement of the name of the exhibitor and an itemized list of the contents.

13. Bundles and packages coming from any foreign country shall be sent addressed to the Director-General of the Central American Exhibition, and must have the name and address of the exhibitor plainly marked on the outside cover. Inside the bundle or package there must be an itemized invoice, made in triplicate, giving the price of each one of the exhibited articles. One of the three copies shall remain on file at the office of the Director-General, another shall be left together with the merchandise, and the third one shall be given to the consignor.

14. Each article shall bear a card or label giving the name and address of the exhibitor.

15. The Director-General and his assistants shall attend to the unpacking and proper installation of the exhibits, and at

the end of the Exhibition they shall see also that they be packed up and forwarded to their respective owners.

16. All Honduran exhibits shall be received and taken care of by a special committee, appointed for that purpose; but each exhibitor may be permitted, if he so wishes, to attend themselves to the receiving, unpacking, installing, and removing in the end their own articles, either personally or through some agent, but always under the inspection of the Director-General.

17. Information may be obtained from the Director-General in regard to the renting of stands for the sale of some articles.

18. No exhibitor shall be allowed to transfer to any other person the space or stand granted to him, or to sell, without any special permission, other articles than those duly admitted belonging to him.

19. The exhibitors shall affix to each article a card stating for the information of the public, the price of the same article.

20. No article sold at the Exhibition shall be removed therefrom, unless by special permission, before the Exhibition is closed. Special arrangements shall be made for perishable articles.

21. Steam, water, gas, or electric power shall be furnished, at small expense, to all the exhibitors who may apply for it; but the exhibitor shall state in his application the amount of force and velocity which they desire to have at their disposal. The exhibitors shall furnish at their own expense the pulleys, belts and bands which may be required.

22. The Director-General and the Commissioners reserve the right to decide about the advisability of admitting an article sent to the Exhibition, or of refusing to admit it, if in their opinion the said article is in any manner dangerous or objectionable.

23. Neither the Director-General nor the Commissioners shall be held responsible for any loss which for whatever cause may occur in the Exhibition; but all possible precaution shall be taken to protect the property of the exhibitors.

24. All foreign articles imported into Honduras through a

port of entry, for the purpose of being exhibited at the Exhibition, shall be permitted to be taken directly to the Exhibition buildings, under such vigilance and with such precautions as the custom-house authorities may deem advisable, but without being subject to any examination or search at the port itself. At the close of the Exhibition the same articles may be permitted to be sent in the same way to the port from which they are to be exported. All articles of all classes, which may be imported into Honduras to be either exhibited or used at the Exhibition, and those which may be introduced by the exhibitors for their own personal use and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, provided that the importer thereof shall prove by a certificate of the Director-General and the Commissioners that he is entitled to this privilege.

But no article which has been sold at the Exhibition shall be permitted to leave the buildings or grounds thereof until it has paid such duties as may be levied upon it by the tariff law. Both the seller and the purchaser shall be provided with the legal documents necessary to facilitate these transactions.

25. All the exhibited articles shall be withdrawn and removed from the buildings and grounds within one month subsequent to the close of the Exhibition, excepting, however, those which may be there under the special care of the Director-General and the Commissioners. Such articles of merchandise as may remain in the Exhibition after the lapse of one month, as above stated, shall be sold by the Commission to meet the expenses.

26. Every exhibitor, by the mere fact of taking part in the Exhibition, becomes bound to comply with the rules and regulations enacted for the government of the same.

27. The Commissioners and the Director-General reserve the right of supplementing, amending, revising or repealing any section or article in the present Rules and Regulations, and of deciding such questions as may arise in regard to which no provision is made by the same.

URUGUAY.

The Montevideo *Times* of November 7 contains a lengthy review of the commercial conditions now existing in Uruguay, based upon the customs receipts of the country during the first ten months of the current year, as compared with those of the three preceding years.

From the article referred to the following extract is taken :

The year is now so far advanced that we may make some profitable comparisons as to the economical progress of the country. The first thing to which we naturally turn for such a purpose is the customs revenue. The following table gives the custom-house receipts for the first ten months of the current and past years (cents omitted) :

	1893.	1894.
January.....	\$767,675	\$924,716
February.....	744,003	910,922
March.....	821,610	1,053,068
April.....	873,430	1,007,392
May.....	732,943	862,115
June.....	670,727	785,011
July.....	637,644	730,636
August.....	772,500	884,415
September.....	788,225	810,343
October.....	761,628	864,949
Total.....	7,570,384	8,833,567

In favor of 1894.....	\$1,263,183
Monthly average, 1893.....	757,038
Monthly average, 1894.....	883,356

When we remember that the worst period of the crisis had already passed in 1893 these figures give a reassuring and unmistakable proof of business recovery, and this is made still more evident by the following comparison of customs revenue :

1891, twelve months.....	\$8,655,834
1892, twelve months.....	8,634,547
1893, twelve months.....	8,967,000
1894, ten months.....	8,833,567

We thus see that the *ten months of 1894* have produced more than

the twelve months of 1891 and of 1892, and almost as much as those of 1893. In fact, the monthly average for the current year promises to be very little short of the monthly average for 1889 (\$900,000) which was the height of the "boom," and the year in which the custom receipts of the Republic reached the highest figure yet recorded. This is an easily verified statement, though it is possibly even startling to those who still maintain the impression that we are suffering from severe business depression. So far as the custom-house receipts afford a guide this is not the case, but, on the contrary, they tend to show that the current year is, if anything, an improvement on the normal level.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Rural Association of Uruguay, with the co-operation of the Government of the Republic, will hold an Agricultural Exhibition in the city of Montevideo from March 1 to March 31, 1895.

The Exhibition will be divided into three sections, viz.:

First—Live stock and poultry, and their products.

Second—Agricultural machinery and implements of all kinds.

Third—Agricultural products.

Of these three sections the second alone will be international, the remaining two being reserved exclusively for native exhibitors.

Thoroughbred horses, cattle and pure-bred sheep, bred abroad, may, however, be exhibited, provided the owners are domiciled in the country.

The Rural Association will use its good offices with the Executive to obtain the admission free of duty of articles sent from abroad for exhibition, on the condition that should any such articles be sold in the country the duty shall be paid.

Applications for space must be made by December 31 instant, addressed to the managing committee.

Forms for making such application may be obtained from the officers of the Rural Association of Uruguay, at Montevideo.

CHILE.

The following communication from the United States Secretary of Legation at Santiago, Chile, gives particulars of the opening of the Chilean Mining and Metallurgical Exposition :

No. 164.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
SANTIAGO, October 29, 1894.

HONORABLE W. Q. GRESHAM,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR : After several postponements, the Chilean National Mining and Metallurgical Exposition was opened yesterday with formal and imposing ceremonies, in which the President of the Republic and the principal functionaries of the State, civil and military, assisted.

The attendance was large, estimated at 20,000 persons, and the program announced for the opening was carried out in all its details.

The number of exhibitors—more than 400—is considerably in excess of that expected, and the building space yet provided is insufficient for the operation of the whole collection of machinery. Further erections will soon be completed, and in a couple of weeks the Exposition in all its mining features, embracing eight sections, will be in full display.

The value of the machinery exhibited is said to amount to more than \$5,000,000, Chilean currency.

Next month there will be added agricultural and horticultural departments. Foreigners conversant with such matters, say the Exposition is highly creditable, and the Chileans are flattered at the magnitude to which the enterprise has grown and the success which has marked its inauguration.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] OWEN MCGARR.

THE COAL INDUSTRY IN CHILE.

The Chilean *Times* of November 10 has a lengthy article on the above subject, from which may be summarized the following facts :

The Chilean coal measures already explored extend from Coronel to Port Montt, embracing hundreds of square miles

in area. The mineral is found at easy depths in seams ranging from three to nine feet in thickness. These lands, with the coal privileges, are obtainable for a mere song by the additional payment of a trifling royalty of from 10 to 20 cents per ton for the coal removed.

In the face of the fact that these fields are practically inexhaustable, and might easily be made to yield a supply of coal not only sufficient for the home demand, but also for that of the neighboring republics, the importation from abroad amounts to 50,000 tons monthly.

With the coal easily accessible, and with the best and most reliable mining labor to be found in the world, the present total yearly output is not greater than that of 1880, and is, in fact, diminishing year by year.

The difficulty of mining these coals is no greater than has been encountered and overcome in the great coal-producing countries elsewhere, such as Australia, New Zealand, etc.

According to the article referred to above, the obstruction to this very important industry lies in the defective titles to the lands. To meet this difficulty it is understood that the Government has *en proyecto* a law known as the *libre denuncia*, which it is hoped will serve to protect investors against claimants holding doubtful title deeds.

A new Chilean Cabinet has been formed, consisting exclusively of members of the Liberal party.

The portfolios are distributed as follows: Señor Ramon Borros Luco, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Señor Louis Barras Borgono, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Salustio Fernandez, Minister of Finance; Señor Fernandez Albano, Minister of Justice; General Rivera Jofre, Minister of War.

GUATEMALA.

As stated in the dispatch of Minister Young to the Department of State, given below, a new and advantageous contract has been negotiated between the Government of Guatemala and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

No. 147.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS,
GUATEMALA CITY, December 6, 1891.

Hon. W. Q. GRESHAM, *Secretary of State*:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a few weeks ago the contract between the Government of Guatemala and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company expired.

The Guatemalan Government seemed disposed not to enter into another contract with the steamship company, but through the courteous, able, and energetic management of the company's general agent, Mr. W. P. Tisdell, now here, a contract for five years has been negotiated and already signed by the Government of Guatemala and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by which the company enjoys greater powers and more extensive privileges than it has ever been able to obtain heretofore.

This event is of great importance to the commerce between the United States and the Central American republics, since the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has all the passenger and freight business between the United States and the republics of Central America on the Pacific.

For more than a quarter of a century the Pacific company has done almost all the carrying trade between the United States and the republics on the Pacific Ocean, and much of the progress of these countries during the last twenty-five years is due to this company.

It is to be hoped that under the now vigorous management of this great corporation new impetus will be given to the commerce between the United States and the republics of Central America.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed]

P. M. B. YOUNG.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

TRANSITORY TARIFF DECREE—TAKING EFFECT
OCTOBER 1, 1894.

[Translated from the Official Gazette, published at Santo Domingo, September 24, 1894.]

Ulises Heureaux, General of Division in Chief of the National Army, Pacificator of the Country and Constitutional President of the Republic,

Considering, that exceptional circumstances of a purely moral character as well as others regarding administrative order, impose upon the Government the necessity of allowing a temporary provision for the purpose of reducing by 25 per cent the tariff rates upon the importation of certain articles of general consumption ;—and

Considering, that these same considerations make it desirable to admit free of import duties some articles of merchandise of prime necessity, as well as to establish a fixed duty upon others ;—and

Having advised with the Council of Secretaries of State—

DECREES :

Article 1. The following articles shall be allowed a reduction of 25 per cent upon the appraisment :—

Wheat flour, rice, lima beans, beans ordinary, peas, cheese in balls, cheese common, lard, butter, herrings smoked and in pickle, salt fish, mackerel in barrels and half barrels, pork in pickle, common soap, potatoes, onions, garlic in strings, candles of composition, vermicelli of all kinds, and bacon.

Article 2. There shall be exempt from all fiscal imposts the following articles:

Beef in brine, dried beef, corn meal.

Also, declared free of all fiscal and municipal imposts:—

Machinery for use in agricultural and industrial establishments.

Plows, and all kinds of farming tools.

Cross-ties of wood and steel for railroads, and all kinds of cars and rails for the same.

Article 3. A fixed duty is established for the importation of the following articles of merchandise:

Galvanized iron, per quintal.....	\$1 00
Roman cement, per barrel, up to four quintals gross.....	60
Fire brick, per 1,000.....	4 00
Fire clay, per barrel.....	25
Screws, and strips of zinc, per quintal.....	2 00
Brick for mason work and roofs, per 1,000.....	1 50
Boards, planks and joists of pine, per 1,000.....	2 50
Boards, planks and joists of pitchpine, per 1,000.....	4 00
Shingles, or small boards for roofing, per 1,000.....	1 00
Copper in sheets or bars, per quintal.....	5 00
Copper, composition (sheathing, etc.).....	2 50
Nails of malleable iron and cast iron, per quintal.....	1 00
Hay, per quintal.....	25
Slates and tiles for roofing, per 1,000.....	1 50
Coal, per ton.....	2 00
Nails of composition copper, per quintal.....	5 00
Nails of zinc, per quintal.....	2 00
Empty sacks, each.....	04
Starch, per quintal.....	2 00
Buckets or pails of galvanized iron, per dozen.....	3 00
Iron beds, ordinary, for one person, each.....	2 50
Iron beds, ordinary large, each.....	4 00
Iron beds, ordinary, of gilded metal, will pay according to the valuation.....	
Soap, sapolia, per quintal.....	4 00
Soap, coco, per quintal.....	4 00
Glass balls, per hundred.....	50
Strainers of metal, per dozen.....	1 00
Safety pins, per 1,000.....	2 00
Candy balls, per quintal.....	8 00
Ginger ale, per dozen bottles.....	70
Nipples for guns, per 1,000.....	1 50

Cases for revolvers, per dozen.....	4 00
Rubber coats, common, per dozen.....	12 00
Rubber coats, waterproof, fine, of other classes, per dozen.....	24 00
Webbing for girths and belts, per yard.....	05
Mineral water, per dozen bottles.....	1 50
Sweat bands, common, for hats, per dozen.....	1 50
Sweat bands, fine, for hats, per dozen.....	3 00
Lining, common, for hats, per dozen.....	1 50
Lining, fine, for hats, per dozen.....	3 00

Article 4. All articles which are imported as samples, if they are not made useless for consumption, shall be considered as useful objects, and there shall consequently be paid thereon the duties provided by the tariff law in force upon importations, even in case of their being odd pieces if they belong to objects which are used in pairs, such as stockings and the like, etc.

Article 5. The present decree is of transitory character, and its effects will nullify any other law, decree or provision which may be contrary thereto, and will take effect from the 1st of October next.

Given in the National Palace of Santo Domingo, capital of the Republic, on the 29th day of the month of September, 1894, the fifty-first year of independence and the thirty-second of the restoration.

U. HEUREAUX.

Countersigned:

The Minister of Hacienda and Commerce,

RIVAS.

VENEZUELA.

THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN COMMERCIAL BANK.*

[ENGLISH AND SPANISH.]

Letter of the President of the Republic, General Don Joaquín Crespo, to Señor Don Feliciano Acevedo, while temporarily in charge of the Executive Power.

MARACAY, October 4, 1894.

SEÑOR DOCTOR DON FELICIANO ACEVEDO,

Etc., etc., etc.,

Caracas.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: An address to the President of the Republic, signed by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and by several merchants at your capital and at La Guayra, expressive of the apprehensions felt by the commerce on account of the proposed establishment of the Anglo-Venezuelan Commercial Bank, has been circulated through the public press. It states positively that the impression produced in the country by the proposed establishment of the Bank above named has been deep and alarming.

The signers of the address feel uneasy at the idea that by virtue of the fact that the Government is bound to receive in its collection offices the notes issued by that bank, the disastrous regime of paper money may be easily established.

Such a wrong conclusion, which I shall ascribe to no other motive than excess of zeal, has been circulated through the newspapers in the different States, commented upon unfairly by the opponents of the situation, and turned into a cause of alarm, frightening the timorous, and furnishing a weapon to those who only long for some pretext to defame the authorities.

Moved by the respect to public opinion upon which the

*The Act approved July 4, 1864, which is the banking law now in force in Venezuela, was published in English and Spanish in the November BULLETIN.

administration over which I have the honor to preside rests, and by my desire to comply with the vast duties which the position I feel and my own personal convictions impose upon me, I want to state in a few words that the proposed measure far from giving any just occasion for uneasiness or alarm, shows on the contrary how earnest and solicitous the Government is in attending to the satisfaction of the general necessities, and in improving the economical conditions of the country.

Under the decree of July 4, 1864, which is the law in force in Venezuela upon this subject, banking business is free. Taking advantage of this provision, and of the constitutional precepts in the same line, Mr. Hastings informed the Government of his intention to establish a bank at Caracas, to be known as the Auglo-Venezuelan Commercial Bank. No opposition could have been made to his idea, without violating the written law of the country, and taking, therefore, for granted that the bank would be actually established, the Government decided to conclude with it the contract of October 7, 1893.

Nothing can be found in that contract, duly approved by the national Congress, which is not manifestly correct. Mr. Hastings bound himself to open a current account with the Government and give it credit to the amount of 5,000,000 bolivars,* for the payment of which 13 per cent of 60 per cent of the customs receipts should be pledged. The amount pledged is less than 8 per cent of the whole revenue derived from the maritime custom-houses. No commission was to be charged for collecting it, and the interest was to be 10 per cent, to be compounded yearly.

The Government is now bound under a contract with the Bank of Venezuela, which gives it credit only to the amount of 2,500,000 bolivars, to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent, to be compounded monthly, and for the payment of principal and interest has pledged the whole of its revenue; in addition, the bank is paid a collection commission of 2 per cent. The Government therefore deemed it to be advisable

*On January 1, 1902, the Venezuelan bolivar became fixed in value at 19.3 cents.

for the public interests to enter with Mr. Hastings into the agreement above mentioned. A mere knowledge of numbers will make any one think in the same way.

On the other hand, there is a resolution in force under which the Government is bound to receive in payment, in the national collection offices, not only the bank notes issued by the banks established at the time of the enactment, but also the notes of any other bank to be established thereafter. The only condition upon which the said privilege is to be enjoyed by the banks consists in their permitting an official appointed by the Government to intervene in their management and superintend their negotiations.

The Bank of Venezuela is now enjoying this benefit, and the Caracas bank also enjoyed it until it decided to withdraw its consent to the intervention of the official above named.

Under these circumstances it is plain that the proposed acceptance of the notes of the new bank, which has so unduly alarmed the commerce, is absolutely nothing else than the strict compliance with a legal provision which is in force. This concession has been coupled, nevertheless, with the thoughtful provision that the bank must establish a branch at whatever place it may desire to make use of its privilege, in order that the redemption of the note by gold may be instantly made, and that, as categorically set forth in one clause of the agreement, the Government reserves all the powers and faculties which the law gives it for the supervision and vigilance of the institutions of that kind.

If the agreement in question has been made, as appears from the above, in strict compliance with the laws of the country, if nothing is granted by it which can not be rightfully demanded, if the Government is enabled by it to secure considerable financial advantages, the unjustifiable alarm which it has caused must necessarily excite surprise.

It is perfectly known to all, that through the public press, and through all other channels, the scarcity of money and the necessity for increasing the currency have been made patent. Farmers and other people engaged in agricultural pursuits, which are the foundation of the national wealth,

have complained, and still continue to complain, of the unusual difficulties with which they have to contend to obtain the money necessary for their business. They complain, furthermore, with great reason, of the necessity in which they see themselves placed of paying interest at large rates, and giving excessive securities, for such small advances as are required for the gathering of their crops.

Such a state of things is certainly calculated to constitute a threat against the common welfare, and gives origin to harmful monopolies of capital, and no less harmful discouragement to the farmers.

In trying, therefore, under these circumstances, to open to foreign capital the doors of the country, the Government does the same as is daily practiced by the commercial community whenever the price of an article of first necessity becomes increased, namely, to look for it where it abounds and make it go where it is scarce. What personal interest suggests to all merchants, the public interests demand imperiously from any Government which is true to its duties.

Having shown by the above that the Government has not in any way whatever violated the law, and that in making an effort to bring into the country new capital, has merely met the public demand, and promoted fruitful competition, whose outcome shall be a lower rate of interest and a greater facility for all business operations, I shall say something now in regard to the alleged possibility of the creation of paper money in Venezuela; an allegation, indeed, which involves an offense to the Government, never inflicted by the country upon any former administration, and from which the present one might claim, with more solid foundation than all others, to have been spared.

It must be remembered that in the early part of last year, when owing to the scarcity of silver coin the small commercial transactions had become very difficult, the Government, in its zeal for promoting the welfare of the Republic, and securing regularity in the rates of exchange, decided not to proceed to re-coin the depreciated currency, without first hearing what the Caracas commerce, to a large extent represented

by the Bank of Venezuela, had to say. The opinion was expressed officially by the said bank that the coinage of 6,000,000 bolivars would relieve the situation, without producing danger in any other respect. The Government thought proper to accede at once to the wishes so expressed by the merchants, and went so far as to issue the decree under which the suggested coinage should be made; but it soon noticed that the depreciation of silver continued steadily, and that danger was to be apprehended of new embarrassments being created in consequence of the said coinage. Then *motu proprio*, acting under no other inspiration than its patriotism, in spite of its own financial difficulties, and paying no attention to the gain or profit it might derive, and of which it might make use to smooth all conflicts, the Government decided to stop the coinage and limit the issue to the 2,000,000 bolivars which had then been coined.

On what ground, therefore, can any suspicion be entertained against a Government which has so acted, and which has given to the country so many proofs of its patriotism?

The fact is to be noticed, on the other hand, that paper money can only be created by a special act of Congress, and not by the individual action of any bank.

This being the case, can there ever be any Congress in Venezuela, which, being aware, as it should be, of the disastrous effects of paper money, may be willing to create it in a country whose greatness and prosperity have been derived precisely from her having avoided with great care the fiscal error which all the other South American countries have incurred?

I do not dare to imagine any government in Venezuela which might advise such iniquity. Every serious mind ought to do justice in this respect to the man who, while in the exercise of the power, has given such unequivocal proofs of his convictions on this subject, and whose own property situated in the country should become subject to the depreciation, and eventual ruin, necessarily arising out of the establishment of paper money. If personal interest may have any weight in matters of this kind, it should lead also

to supporting the patriotic zeal which inspired the message addressed by me to Congress explaining all the evils of paper money and advocating the preservation of the gold standard as a symbol of the prosperity and credit of our country.

It is indispensable for the country to be firmly convinced of the righteousness of our action, and of the fact that in the contract with Mr. Hastings there is nothing at all to be censured.

The fear expressed in the "Manifestación," to which I have referred in this letter, that the bank might *act in compliance with its rules and regulations, but at London, and out of the reach of our national influence and the control of our laws*, might set aside the laws of the country governing banks, is entirely groundless. The apprehended action would be in open conflict with the code of commerce, which requires all banks to have their domicile in the Republic, and also with Article 14 of the decree of July 4, 1864, expressly accepted and assented to by the contractor, which reads as follows: "The National Executive shall cause an examination to be made, monthly and at any other time it may be deemed advisable, by the Minister of Fomento, or by any agents, or delegates appointed by him, of the condition of the bank and its branches, for which purpose free access shall be given them to its books, papers and safes."

The foregoing statements will prove to the country that the Government, in entering into the contract herein referred to, with the above-named bank, acted not only under an earnest desire to attend to the urgent public necessities felt at that time, but also without forgetting the permanent interest of the nation, and taking every possible precaution to prevent said interest from being injured. They will prove also that the Government, having become aware that the manifestations made by the commerce, and by the press, of the fact that the people indorse the statements and recommendations of the Presidential message above mentioned, will recommend to the next Congress, in pursuance of its own convictions, and in obedience to the public feeling, that

the Constitution should be amended by adding a provision forbidding absolutely and forever the establishment of paper money, and the giving to any kind of bank notes the legal tender character. All danger in the future in regard to this grave subject shall thus be avoided.

I should be pleased, sir, if you would cause this letter to be published, together with the banking law, and with the Executive Decree of September 20, 1883, issued through the Department of Fomento, so as to re-establish public confidence in such a degree as is indispensable not only for the good progress of our domestic affairs, but also for the maintenance of the credit which we deservedly enjoy abroad, and to remove, furthermore, completely, all pretexts, no matter how futile or slanderous, of which the few enemies of public order who may now exist might take advantage.

I am your friend,

JOAQUÍN CRESPO.

VENEZUELA.

EL BANCO COMERCIAL ANGLO-VENEZOLANO.

NO SE PERMITIRÁ EN VENEZUELA LA CREACIÓN DE PAPEL MONEDA.

Carta del Señor Presidente de la República, General Don Joaquín Crespo, al Señor Doctor Don Feliciano Acevedo, Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo.

MARACAY, 4 de octubre de 1894.

SEÑOR DOCTOR FELICIANO ACEVEDO,

Etc., etc., etc.,

Caracas.

ESTIMADO AMIGO: Suscrita por los miembros de la Cámara de Comercio y por varios comerciantes de esa capital y de La Guaira, ha circulado en la prensa una manifestación dirigida al Presidente de la República, expresiva de los temores que abriga el gremio mercantil con motivo del proyecto de

un Banco Comercial Anglo Venezolano, y en la que se afirma, al mismo tiempo, que la impresión producida en el país por ese proyecto ha sido profundamente alarmante.

Inquieta á los firmantes de la manifestación, la idea de que al obligarse el Gobierno á recibir en sus oficinas los billetes que emitiera ese banco, podría fácilmente sobrevenir el desastroso régimen del *papel moneda*.

Solamente á un celo excesivo habré de atribuir semejantes deducciones, que llevadas por la prensa periódica á los diversos Estados, han sido comentadas aviesamente por los adversarios de la situación, convirtiéndolas en motivo de alarma, con el objeto de amedrentar á los meticulosos y de dar armas á los que sólo buscan pretextos para difamar á los magistrados.

Respetuoso á la opinión pública, en la cual está sustentada la actual Administración que tengo la honra de presidir, consecuente con los grandes deberes que me imponen el cargo que ejerzo y mis personales convicciones, quiero en breves líneas explicar un asunto que, lejos de haber debido producir alarma y desazón, comprueba lo atento que está siempre el Gobierno á las necesidades generales, en su deseo permanente de mejorar las condiciones del país.

Por el Decreto vigente de 4 julio de 1864, el establecimiento de bancos es libre industria en Venezuela: apoyado en esa disposición legal y en los preceptos constitucionales, manifestó al Gobierno el Señor Hastings su intención de establecer un Banco Anglo-Venezolano en esa capital.

No era posible rechazar ese pensamiento sin infracción de la Ley escrita; y supuesta, en consecuencia, la instalación del Instituto, se celebró el contrato de octubre de 1893.

En dicho contrato, aprobado por el Congreso Nacional, nada hay que no sea visiblemente correcto. El contratista Hastings se compromete á facilitar al Gobierno en cuenta corriente una cantidad de cinco millones de bolívares, que este último se obliga á garantizar con el trece por ciento del sesenta de los impuestos aduaneros, es decir, sólo con menos de ocho por ciento de la renta de aduanas marítimas, sin

comisión de recaudación. El interés fijado es de diez por ciento al año, capitalizable anualmente.

El Gobierno, que tiene en su contrato con el Banco de Venezuela un crédito de sólo dos millones quinientos mil bolívares, con un interés de doce por ciento anual, capitalizable mensualmente, con la garantía de la *totalidad* de nuestros ingresos, sobre la cual percibe, además, el Banco una comisión de dos por ciento, juzgó conveniente á los intereses públicos la proposición del Señor Hastings, como la juzgará cualquiera que tenga el simple conocimiento de los números.

Existe, además, una resolución, por la cual se obliga el Gobierno á recibir en las Oficinas Nacionales los billetes de los Bancos existentes y los de cualesquiera otros que en adelante se establecieren, con la única condición de que admitan un empleado fiscal, nombrado por el Gobierno, con ingerencia en la dirección é inspección de las negociaciones. Goza actualmente de este beneficio el Banco de Venezuela, y de él gozó también el Banco de Caracas, hasta que voluntariamente retiró el fiscal nombrado conforme á la ley, de modo que al establecer el Gobierno la aceptación de los billetes del nuevo Banco, lo que ha alarmado indebidamente al gremio mercantil, no ha hecho más que reconocer un derecho que una disposición legal otorga, imponiéndole, además, con previsible cuidado, la condición de establecer sucursales en los puntos donde aspire á obtener aquel derecho, para que pueda hacérsele al portador la inmediata conversión del billete en oro, y sin perjuicio, como lo previene categóricamente un artículo del contrato, de ejercer el Gobierno todas las facultades con que la ley le autoriza para la vigilancia de esa clase de Institutos.

Si, pues, el contrato referido se halla estrictamente ajustado á las leyes, y no se concede en él nada que no se tenga derecho á reclamar, y, por el contrario, consigue el Gobierno, por las relatadas estipulaciones, ventajosas condiciones de crédito, ha de ver con sorpresa la injustificada alarma que se ha provocado.

Sabido es que, tanto por medio de la misma prensa, como por manifestaciones de todo género, se ha hecho pública la

general necesidad que existe de dinero: quejábanse y aún quejáanse los agricultores de insólitas dificultades para la consecución de este elemento, indispensable al desarrollo de su industria, fuente principal de la riqueza nacional: quejáanse con razón de los crecidos intereses y excesivas garantías que se les exigen, hasta por simples avances, para la recolección de sus cosechas, lo que en definitiva constituye una amenaza para el bienestar común.

De aquí se originan funestos monopolios del capital y desaliento del esfuerzo laborioso por la carestía del dinero. Al pretender, pues, el Gobierno abrir las puertas al capital extranjero, no hace sino lo que ejecutan á diario los miembros del gremio mercantil cuando se encarece un artículo de primera necesidad; esto es, solicitarlo en donde abunda para llevarlo á donde escasee.

Lo que el lucro personal sugiere á cualquier negociante, lo impone el interés público á todo Gobierno cumplidor de sus obligaciones.

Comprobado, por lo que dejo expuesto, que el Gobierno en nada ha trasgredido la ley, y que al desear el ingreso de nuevos capitales, ha atendido al reclamo público, tendente á una competencia fecunda que abarate el interés del dinero y facilite las negociaciones, sólo falta por decir algo sobre la posible creación del *papel moneda* en Venezuela, sospecha injusta que ningún otro Gobierno ha merecido en el país, y de la cual ninguna otra Administración debiera estar á cubierto con más justicia que la presente.

Recuérdese que á principios del año anterior, al tenerse conocimiento de que por la escasez de la plata se hacían difíciles las pequeñas transacciones del comercio, el Gobierno, celoso por el bienestar de la República y por la regularidad de los cambios, no quiso decretar nueva acuñación de aquel metal depreciado, sin oír antes la opinión del comercio de Caracas, que en su generalidad compone el Banco de Venezuela. Se creyó para entonces, y así lo manifestó en documento oficial aquel Instituto, que una emisión de seis millones de bolívares salvaría, sin peligro, las dificultades. Así lo decretó el Gobierno acto continuo: pero acentuada la baja

del metal y temeroso luego de que la acuñación proyectada pudiese acarrear algún desequilibrio, de motu proprio, y sin más inspiración que su patriotismo, limitó la acuñación á los dos millones para entonces acuñados, á pesar de los embarazos económicos con que luchaba, y sin tener en cuenta las utilidades que habría reportado y que le hubieran servido para allanar todo conflicto.

¿ Con qué derecho, pues, ha podido sospecharse de quien así procede, de quien ha dado tales gajes al país?

Por otra parte, el *papel moneda* sólo puede ser creado por ley especial del Congreso, y no por iniciativa particular de ningún banco.

Ahora bien, ¿ podrá existir en Venezuela algún Congreso que sabiendo los desastrosos resultados del *papel moneda*, quiera implantarlo en un país que debe su prosperidad y su grandeza á haberse salvado siempre de aquel error fiscal de los demás pueblos sur-americanos?

No me atrevo á imaginar que ningún Gobierno pretenda en Venezuela proponer tamaña iniquidad. Todo espíritu serio debiera hacer justicia en este particular al hombre que, en ejercicio del poder, ha dado prendas inequívocas de sus convicciones respecto de la doctrina en cuestión, y que, además, tiene sus propiedades vinculadas en el país, las que estarían sujetas á la depreciación y consiguiente ruina que habría de sobrevenir si llegara efectivamente á establecerse el régimen del *papel moneda*; de suerte que si en algo pesa el personal interés, él confirmaría el celo patriótico que inspiró el Mensaje dirigido por mí al Congreso, en que haciendo constar lo perjudicial del *papel moneda*, aconsejé la conservación del patrón de oro, como símbolo de prosperidad y crédito de la patria.

Es indispensable que el país quede bien convencido de la lealtad de nuestros procedimientos, y de que en lo relativo al contrato con el Señor Hastings, no existe nada, ni aún remotamente, censurable.

El temor expresado en la Manifestación de que me ocupo, de que podría funcionar el Banco desde Londres, según sus reglamentos, fuera del alcance de la influencia nacional y del freno

de nuestras leyes, no tiene razón de ser, porque ello colidiría con el Código de Comercio, que previene que todos los bancos deben tener su domicilio en la República, y con el artículo 14 del Decreto de 4 de julio de 1864, aceptado expresamente por el contratista, y que dice así: "El Ejecutivo Nacional hará comprobar mensualmente, y cuando lo tenga por conveniente, por medio del Ministro de Fomento, ú otros de sus agentes, ó de las personas que tenga á bien designar, el estado del banco y sus sucursales, con vista de sus libros, cajas y carteras."

Todo lo expuesto comprobará al país que el Gobierno al celebrar el contrato con el proyectado banco, si se inspiró en el deseo de atender á necesidades públicas urgentes, no olvidó ninguna previsión en resguardo de los intereses nacionales permanentes; y ya que por las manifestaciones del comercio y de la prensa se ve que el país concuerda con el deseo expresado por el Gobierno, en el Mensaje antes enunciado, por propia convicción, é interpretando el sentimiento público recomendará al próximo Congreso la adición de un artículo á nuestro Pacto Fundamental, en que quede consignada la prohibición absoluta y por siempre de la creación del *papel moneda*, y de la circulación forzosa ú obligatoria de cualesquiera billetes. Así quedará conjurado todo peligro para lo futuro en tan grave particular.

Me agradaría, Señor Doctor, que publicase usted esta carta, junto con la Ley de Bancos y la Resolución del Ministerio de Fomento, fechada en 20 de septiembre de 1883*, á fin de restablecer la confianza pública tan indispensable, no sólo para nuestra buena marcha interior, sino para el sostenimiento del merecido crédito de que gozamos en el exterior, y de quitar pretextos, siquiera sean fútiles ó calumniosos, á los pocos enemigos del orden público.

Soy su amigo,

JOAQUÍN CRESPO.

* Esta Ley lo mismo que la resolución ministerial de 1883 se publicaron en el Boletín de Noviembre, en inglés de página 296 á 300, y en castellano de página 300 á 304.

PROJECTED RAILWAY IN VENEZUELA.

Under date of November 15 Mr. E. I. Plumacher, Consul at Maracaibo, communicates to the Department of State the text of a contract entered into between the Government of Venezuela, and Francesco Galleti and others, for the construction of a railway from Coro to Sabaneta.

According to the terms of agreement, the contractors shall commence the work of construction within one year from date of contract (October 20, 1894), and the line shall be declared opened for public traffic within two years after that date.

The road will be single track, with a width between rails of 1 metre and 7 centimetres ($3\frac{1}{2}$ feet). The material used in the construction shall be of the best quality, and the work shall be done in accordance with the most scientific development of the day.

The grades are not to exceed 3 per cent, and the curves shall have a minimum radius of 75 metres.

The National Government cedes to the contractor each alternate allotment of land of 500 metres in length, and the same measure in breadth, lying on each side of the line throughout its entire length.

The line will extend from the city of Coro, in the State of Falcon, to Sabaneta, passing through Boraure, El Cardon and El Bresil, and will be 32 kilometres (19 miles, about) in length.

COSTA RICA.

The Government has extended for two years the free introduction of railroad material for the construction of branch lines which will serve for the development of the lands in the neighborhood of the Atlantic railroad.

A sailing license, and permission to fly the national flag, has been granted to the steamship Herbert, belonging to Messrs. Hoadley, Ingalls & Co., of Limon, Costa Rica. The steamer was built at Rocky Hill, Conn., in the United States.

A contract has been entered into between the Government and Mr. C. S. Tockelson, an American citizen, for the colonization of a large tract of first-class lands on the Atlantic coast, and the construction of means of communication by rail, cart, etc., in and to said lands.

The correspondence between Dr. Niederlein, charged with the arrangement of the first Commercial Museum of the United States, and Señor Calvo, Charge d'affairs of Costa Rica in Washington, referring to the splendid collection of the natural products of the latter country exhibited at Chicago, and subsequently presented by the Costa Rican Government to the city of Philadelphia, Pa., has been published.

In view of the high rate of foreign exchange, the Government, anxious to preserve the credit of the nation and to obviate the sacrifices entailed by the faithful compliance with its foreign debt obligations (the \$500,000 amount of the yearly interest, having risen to the enormous sum of \$1,250,000) has initiated an arrangement with the holders of Costa Rican bonds looking toward honorable adjustment favorable to all parties.

The periodical withdrawal from circulation of the Treasury notes still continues. Up to October 20 last, there had been destroyed \$369,364 of said national currency, there remaining in circulation \$450,855, which, however, will soon be withdrawn.

Several new telegraph offices have been established in remote localities of the Republic.

In order that no town may lack the resources of medical science, and to further spread sound, hygienic information, the Government has divided the country into medical circuits and appointed a professor of medicine in each of these circuits.

The annual report of Dr. Bansen, Director of the National Insane Asylum, shows that this institution is organized in the

same manner as the first-class ones of the most advanced countries.

The reports of the progress made by the young men being educated abroad at the expense of the Government are very satisfactory.

Competition on a large scale is now being carried on among the several collegiate institutions of the country for the purpose of stimulating the students.

A Museum of Pedagogy has been established in San José, comprising kindergarten, primary, secondary, normal, university, professional (technical), fine arts (music, drawing, painting) instruction. Each department will show the organization and system of management in all civilized countries of the institutions belonging to it, the plan and curriculum of studies, text-books, methods of instruction, furniture, scientific apparatus, buildings (plans and models), specimens of work done by the scholars. The idea has received the warmest greeting everywhere; the Museum prospers and gives promise of great success.

A new line of steamers has been established between Mobile, Ala., and Puer.o Limón, Costa Rica

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Brazilian Government has decided to discontinue the quarantine station at the Island of Fernando do Noronha, and establish a similar station at Tamandaré on the main land in the same latitude as this island.

The reason assigned for this action is, that in addition to Fernando do Noronha being a penal settlement, the scarcity of water renders its condemnation for this purpose desirable.

It is understood that the construction of the lazareto at Tamandaré is progressing.

This action on the part of the Government will render the long and expensive voyage to Ilha Grande unnecessary for vessels bound to the northern ports of Brazil.

From information received from Rio de Janeiro, it is learned that by recent action of the Congress of Brazil vessels carrying foreign flags will be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of that country for a period of two years. After the expiration of that time this right will be restricted to Brazilian vessels.

Recent advices from Caracas are to the effect that the discoveries of petroleum in Venezuela are developing most favorably.

An analysis of crude petroleum taken from one of the wells lately discovered by Engineer Dacowitch assays as follows:

	Per cent.
Ether, gasoline, naphtha.....	12.5
Benzine.....	3.5
Kerosene.....	48
Lubricating oil.	27
Residuum.....	9

This well at present yields a daily output of 4,000 gallons, and it is believed a much larger yield will be obtained when it is sunk to lower petroleum-bearing strata.

The Minister of Finance of Venezuela has announced a decree removing the prohibition of the admission of chewing tobacco into that country. All kinds of chewing tobacco are now admitted under the seventh class.

The Republic of Honduras has adopted the gold dollar of the United States as its standard coin.

The present currency of Honduras was demonetized October 15, 1893, and the demonetized coin will now be redeemed at the rate of \$1.50 of the new currency.

The joint commission of engineers appointed by Chile and the Argentine Republic to locate the line of demarcation between the two countries in the Patagonian province, resumed work in the early part of the current month. It is thought the work will be finished during the present season of warm weather in the Southern Hemisphere and the question finally disposed of.

The long pending boundary question between Paraguay and Bolivia has been at last settled.

By treaty agreement between the two countries Bolivia acquires territory which gives her an outlet along the right bank of the Paraguay River for a distance of about twenty leagues.

The estimates given below of the coffee crop of the world for the current year are taken from the *Mexican Financier* of December 1, 1894:

"Of the 8,000,000 sacks which make up the Brazilian coffee crop this year, 3,400,000 are from the State of Rio de Janeiro, 3,700,000 from the State of San Paulo, 350,000 from the State of Bahia, and 550,000 from the States of Espírito Santo and Ceará. The crops of other countries are stated to be, Mexico, Costa Rica and Central America generally, 1,500,000 bags; Venezuela, 800,000; Porto Rico, 150,000; Java and the Dutch East Indies, 1,000,000; Ceylon, Manila and other East Indies, 320,000, and Africa, 230,000—making a total crop for the year of about 12,000,000 bags, against a total estimated consumption of about 10,500,000 bags.

Mr. Leon Jastremski, Consul at Callao, under date of November 12, advises the Department of State as follows:

On the 6th inst. a decree was issued providing for the stamping of commercial and legal documents and paper of well-nigh every description, all the way from 2 centuras to 100 soles.

Various penalties are imposed for non-compliance with said decree.

Another decree of the same date doubles the duty on all alcohols, wines and liquors of foreign production imported into the Republic after January 1, 1895.

The imposing of these additional taxes is for the purpose of raising the funds required for carrying on military operations against the revolutionists.

The President of Peru has announced that in order to meet the financial necessities of the country an additional tax shall be levied on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes sold in the Republic.

The duty on all kinds of tobacco imported from the United

States will be \$1.00 per kilogramme (2.20 pounds); cigars, \$3.50 per kilogramme; cigarettes made of tobacco from the United States, \$50.00 per 1,000 packages; foreign tobacco for chewing, snuff, cut and fibred tobacco ready for use, per kilogramme, \$1.50.

This law goes into effect January 1, 1895.

Reliable information from Cuba is to the effect that under the favorable weather conditions that have existed on the island the yield of sugar per acre from the cane crop will be very large.

The scarcity of money and the high price paid for labor throughout the cane-growing region it is thought will materially reduce the acreage, thus making the output of sugar no greater than that of last year.

By a recent decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Panama, the ordinance of July 2, 1894 imposing an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on goods entered at the port of Colon and Panama, has been declared unconstitutional.

Hereafter goods entering at these ports will not be required to pay this additional duty.

It is not thought the Supreme Court of the Republic of Colombia will interfere with this decision.

The premium on American gold prevailing in Haiti at the present time is 20 per cent. This high rate of exchange is attributed to the fact that an unusually large coffee crop is just now being put on the market, and large sums of money are needed to move it.

At the last session of the Congress of Ecuador a law was passed, dated August 18, 1894, imposing a tax of 5 cents per quintal (100 lbs.) on all sugars sold in the Republic, whether domestic or imported from abroad; also an import tax of 2 per cent on foreign liquors.

These duties are imposed for the benefit of certain charities.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

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 will 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—

Buenos Aires.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Talcahuano.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogota.
Cartagena.
Colon (Aspinwall).
Medillin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

HONDURAS—

Ruatan.
Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Chihuahua.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Guaymas.
La Paz.
Matamoras.
Mazatlan.
Merida.
Mexico.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Paso del Norte.
Piedras Negras.
Saltillo.
Tampico.

MEXICO—*Continued.*

Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asuncion.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, U. S. A., 1894.

It is impossible to comply with requests for the free distribution of the publications of this Bureau. The demand for Handbooks and Bulletins has increased so rapidly as to make compliance impossible, because of the limited editions published. The lists of applicants desiring to be supplied with every Handbook and Bulletin issued by the Bureau largely exceed any edition published, and these lists would be constantly increased if the requests received daily at the Bureau were acceded to. Yet, it is well understood that many requests are received from persons having good reasons for desiring the information asked for, and both willing and able to pay the slight cost of these documents.

Recognizing these facts, the Bureau some months ago issued a circular announcing that thereafter the publications of the Bureau would be sold to all applicants at a small price. This was done with a view of extending rather than limiting the circulation of the information published by the Bureau, and at the same time securing the utmost impartiality in such distribution. It was believed that this course would result in a more general circulation of the information secured in saving the unnecessary labor of replying to requests from persons who apparently had no special interest in the publications applied for, and that all who had a well-grounded intention of embarking in business in foreign countries, or extending business already established, would be able to afford the slight expense involved in the payment of the cost price of the Bureau documents.

The result of this experiment has more than justified the hopes with which it was undertaken. With exceptions too rare to be noted, the plan embraced in the circular has met with the cordial approbation of the business men of the

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

country, and if the progress made thus far in extending the circulation of these publications shall be continued it will be possible to largely increase the numbers of each edition of future publications.

Many of the earlier Bulletins have been included in more recent publications. This applies especially to the tariffs, commercial directories and newspaper directories of the different Republics.

Suggestions from manufacturers and dealers as to their special needs of information will receive prompt attention by the Bureau.

The following list embraces a catalogue of the Bulletins and Handbooks published since the organization of the Bureau, of which copies may be secured by remitting to the undersigned the price named in inclosed list.

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CLINTON FURBISH.

Director.

The second volume of the Code of Commercial Nomenclature is now in press and will be ready for delivery about the 1st of October. This is the final edition of the English, Spanish, and Portuguese edition, containing about 24,000 terms, including about 830 pages. Price, bound in cloth, \$3.

El segundo tomo del Código de Nomenclatura Comercial se encuentra en prensa y estará listo para distribuirse para el primero de Octubre próximo. Este tomo es el último de la serie inglesa, castellana, y portuguesa, consta de 830 páginas y contiene cerca de 24,000 vocablos. Su precio, encuadernado en tela, \$3.

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