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AMBASSADOR OF CHILE TO THE
UNITED STATES PRESENTS
PRIZES TO WINNERS IN COT-
TON GROWING CONTEST

His Excellency Dr. Miguel Cruceaga Tocornal, Ambassador of Chile in Washington, presents gold watches to the prize winners in the 1926 cotton growers' contest in the United States. By following first-class methods of cultivation and fertilization these farmers made money on their crops, even in the face of low prices, raising much more lint to the acre than the average. Because the prize winners had relied largely upon Chilean nitrate of soda for the nitrogen element in fertilization, the Chilean Ambassador tendered them a luncheon at the Chilean Embassy, presenting each with a gold watch, the gift of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau. The young woman seen in the photograph, a member of a Texas Boys' and Girls' 4-H Agricultural Club, grew 2½ bales of cotton on 1 acre, a greater yield than was produced by any other member of such a club in the State.



Courtesy of "The Grace Log"



Vol. LXI

MAY, 1927

No. 5

COMING PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES ∴ ∴ ∴

I

THIRD PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

MAY 2 TO 5, 1927, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOVERNMENTS of the 21 American Republics, commercial organizations, and other associations interested in inter-American commerce have been invited by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to send representatives to the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, which will meet in Washington on May 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1927, under the auspices of the aforesaid Union.

At the same time, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union designated the first days of May, 1927, as the date for the convening of the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission, provided for in a resolution adopted at the Fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago, Chile, in 1923. This will be a meeting of technical experts for the purpose of considering aviation routes, landing stations, customs regulations, etc. It was thought desirable to have the two conferences meet at the same time in order that the delegates might consult together relative to the best means of accomplishing the purposes of the meetings.

It will be remembered that the First Pan American Commercial Conference was held in 1911, the principal question then under discussion being the probable effect of the opening of the Panama Canal

on inter-American commerce. In 1919 the second meeting was called to consider the commercial problems which had developed as a result of the World War. And now a majority of the nations of the world having readjusted themselves to postwar economic conditions, the time is deemed opportune for a Third Pan American Commercial Conference to study not only questions arising out of these newly created conditions but, also, the extension of the commerce of the American Republics in the years to come, as well as all matters tending to develop more intimate commercial relations between the American nations. With such antecedents, it is evident that a great number of business men, including bankers and other financiers, large-scale importers and exporters, railway and highway officials, agents of the principal steamship lines, purchasing agents, and many other commercial and industrial leaders of the Americas will attend.

There is also no question as to the favorable outcome of these conferences. Many manufacturers, particularly those of the United States, will recall the great increase in number as well as in the importance of orders placed with them as a result of the conference of 1919, at a time when the nations had scarcely begun to reestablish themselves after the abnormal conditions resulting from the World War. The forthcoming conference, however, occurs at a more auspicious time when positive and notable progress is widespread in the Americas, at a time which is in general one of peace and prosperity, and for this reason the Third Pan American Conference will, without doubt, be the most important and successful of its kind held up to the present time.

Opportunity will be offered during the sessions of the conference for the presentation of the outstanding trade problems of each of the American Republics; and through such frank discussion of the existing situation affecting the trade between the countries of the American Continent it is believed that many of the obstacles that now retard the normal development of inter-American commerce will be removed.

At the same time provision has been made in the program of the conference for round table meetings between representative groups of the nations participating in the conference, and manufacturers, exporters, and importers of the United States, sessions at which inter-American trade problems will be considered and discussed. These group meetings will not be open to the public; nor, unless the members of the group so desire, will the proceedings be reported. The delegates will, therefore, be at entire liberty to express themselves freely on the questions that now confront their respective countries.

While the conference is in session the delegates will be guests at the series of luncheons, dinners, and receptions which have been arranged in their honor. Among these functions will be a luncheon by the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union;

a reception by the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg; a dinner by the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce; a luncheon by the honorary chairman of the Inter-American High Commission, Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and a dinner by Mr. John H. Merrill, President of *All America Cables*.

On the closing day of the sessions and the two succeeding days the delegates will visit the public buildings of the Capital, Mount Vernon, and those Government departments which may be of special interest to those engaged in the import and export trade, including the Department of Agriculture and the United States Bureau of Standards.

It will be noted that the annual sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at which representatives of all the various commercial associations of the country will be in attendance, are to be held in Washington at the same time as those of the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, also that at a joint session to take place on Tuesday evening, May 3, President Coolidge will deliver an address of welcome to the delegates of both conferences.

PROGRAM OF THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

I. TRANSPORTATION AND INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE

1. The need of adequate means of transportation to facilitate commercial development.
2. Transportation facilities in inter-American commerce.

II. FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND INTER-AMERICAN TRADE

1. Foreign investment as a factor in the development of inter-American commerce.
2. Principles that should govern the foreign investment of capital.

III. CONSULAR PROCEDURE

1. Simplification of consular procedure in inter-American commerce.
2. Consular documents essential in inter-American trade.
3. Possibility of securing uniformity in consular documentation and procedure.

IV. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The purpose of customs regulations and the minimum regulations required to secure their purpose.

V. BARRIERS TO INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE

1. Barriers to the development of inter-American commerce.
2. Consideration of measures for the elimination of inter-American trade barriers.

VI. ARBITRATION OF COMMERCIAL DISPUTES

Measures for the extension of the principle of the arbitral settlement of commercial disputes.

VII. INTER-AMERICAN TRADE PROBLEMS

(During the conference there will be a joint meeting with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, which will be in annual session at the same time as the Pan American Commercial Conference. At this joint meeting consideration will be given to the outstanding commercial problems of the American Republics, as presented by leading commercial representatives of the respective countries.)

VIII. ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCES

(On the final day of the conference round-table meetings will be held between representatives of the nations participating in the conference and manufacturers, exporters, and importers of the United States, at which inter-American trade problems will be considered and discussed.)

IX. PERMANENT COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

(During the conference a meeting of presidents of commercial organizations of the American Republics will be held for the purpose of considering means of establishing permanent cooperative relations between these associations.)

II

FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION

TO CONVENE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON MAY 2, 1927

Another inter-American conference to be held in Washington under the auspices of the Pan American Union is the first aviation conference, called by the Governing Board of the aforesaid Union by virtue of a resolution approved by the Fifth International Conference of American States in 1923.

Since commercial aviation, under the subject of transportation, constitutes one of the principal topics for discussion by the Third Pan American Commercial Conference, there will be a close relation between the two assemblies, above all now that they are to meet more or less simultaneously.

Two new means of transportation have become important factors during recent years—the automobile and the airplane—and notwithstanding the fact that the latter is so recent, it will in time come to be a most important element of world progress, above all in the transportation of certain kinds of commodities. Therefore, special attention is being given this subject. The underlying object of the Commercial Aviation Conference should be to study the best manner of removing every obstacle to the normal development of this branch of inter-American commerce.

The extraordinary compass of the topics under consideration by the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission may be appreciated on reading the program, which follows:

The program of the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Conference will be divided into two sections, one devoted to juridical problems which must

be studied for the purpose of formulating the convention; the other covering technical problems which must be studied in order to draft the service regulations for commercial aviation which will be annexed to the convention.

The topics contained in the following list are merely suggestions of a project of program for submission to the consideration of the respective Governments. The final program will be formulated in accordance with the points of view and suggestions made by the Governments.

FIRST SECTION

TOPICS RELATIVE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AVIATION CONVENTION

I. (a) Aerial space; sovereignty over aerial space. (b) Passage through aerial space. (c) Territorial zones excluded from aerial navigation.

II. Nationality of aircraft.

III. Conditions of navigability of aircraft.

IV. Wireless telegraphy on board aircraft.

V. Certificate of capacity and licenses of members of the crew of aircraft.

VI. (a) Rules for the admission and navigation of foreign aircraft in the aerial space of another State. (b) Aerial traffic between two points in the territory of a State.

VII. Rules governing the departure, flight and landing of aircraft.

VIII. Prohibited transport by aircraft.

IX. Juridical relations arising on board aircraft.

X. Rules governing civil or criminal responsibility for damage caused by aircraft, their crew and passengers.

XI. Customs regulations for commercial aircraft.

XII. Insurance of cargo, passengers, and aircraft.

XIII. Inter-American Office of Aerial Navigation.

XIV. General provisions.

XV. Provisions relative to the exchange of ratifications, adhesions, duration of the convention, revision of the convention and regulations, denunciation, etc.

The bases of a protocol for the regulation of aircraft engaged in postal transport will also be studied.

SECOND SECTION

TOPICS RELATIVE TO THE SERVICE REGULATIONS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AVIATION CONVENTION

A. *Airdromes, airways, traffic rules, and signals.*—(1) Recognition ground marks for landing fields and seaplane stations by day and night. (2) Landing direction indications at airdromes. (3) The identification of airways by ground marks, lights, and names of places. (4) The identification of radiobeacons and beacon lights along airways. (5) Rules for the use of airways and rules to minimize collision hazards along them. (6) Rules as to rights of way both in the air and on the surface. (7) Public safety provisions; altitudes over inhabited districts; ballast to be unloaded by aircraft in flight. (8) Landing; taking-off maneuvers; regulations as to flight in close proximity to airdromes to minimize collision hazards. (9) Navigation lights and signals for aircraft when moored, taxiing, and in flight. (10) Course and landing signals at airdromes. (11) Warning signals at airdromes. (12) Storm and fog warning signals. (13) Distress signals.

B. *Customs.*—(1) Provisions for "customs airdromes"; limitations as to international flights leaving from and arriving at such airdromes. (2) Agreement as to manifests, declarations, and other documents concerning cargoes in international aerial navigation. (3) Agreement as to through transit across a State. (4) Agreement as to rights of visit, search, verification, etc., of aircraft.

C. *Maps for use in aerial navigation.*—(1) The correlation of national or local airway maps with international general maps. (2) The indication on maps of information and details of the physical aspects and particularly the topographic features of the land necessary or advisable to be shown on maps for aerial navigation to facilitate their use. (3) Agreement as to conventional symbols and other cartographic details, including projections and scales, conventional signs and colors, abbreviations, spelling, and translation of names, etc.

D. *Maintenance and operation of aircraft.*—(1) The determination of nationality and registration marks identifying aircraft; methods of displaying these marks on aircraft. (2) Uniformity in the use of log books; record of the journeys of aircraft and their engineering history. (3) Necessary instruments required on all aircraft for the safety of flight. (4) Safety equipment on aircraft; emergency devices on board aircraft in transit. (5) Engineering regulations as to routine maintenance and inspections of aircraft in service; recording of inspections and repairs.

E. *Medical Section.*—(1) The specification of general physical qualifications and examinations for airmen, such as pilots, engineers, etc. (2) Specifications as to skill, training, and experience of pilots, navigators, engineers, etc. (3) Quarantine and public-health rules in international aerial navigation.

F. *Meteorological information.*—(1) Nature and object of meteorological information to be furnished or disseminated by contracting States; analysis and summaries of past records, current observations, and forecasts. (2) The information necessary and desirable to be included in individual and collective station reports. (3) The information to be included in, and the periods to be covered by, forecasts. (4) Methods of transmitting reports; codes; abbreviations.

G. *Radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony.*—(1) Requirements for radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic equipment for aircraft and airdromes. (2) Agreement as to radio communication for the safety of aircraft, and distress messages. (3) Correlation of radio-frequencies assigned and available for aircraft. (4) Agreement as to means for identification of radiobeacons and for the elimination of interference between beacon signals.

H. *Structure and materials of aircrafts.*—(1) Determination of airworthiness of aircraft. (2) General features of design of aircraft bearing on their conditions of navigability, safety, stability, and controllability; structural analysis, including materials of construction and factors of safety. (3) Comparative tests and requirements for aircraft power plants.

III

SECOND PAN AMERICAN STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 6-14, 1927

Invitations for participation in the Second Pan American Standardization Conference were sent to the respective national sections of the Inter-American High Commission by Hon. Herbert Hoover, in fulfillment of his duties as president of the said commission. It will be remembered that this conference will be celebrated in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States, the First Pan American Standardization Conference having been held in Lima, Peru, at the end of 1924.

The object of the conference as expressed in that resolution is the reduction to "standardization and uniform nomenclature of specifications on raw materials, supplies, tools, machinery, equipment, and other merchandise, with a view to reaching agreements which may be embodied in inter-American conventions on this subject."

Therefore, in accordance with the above, delegates of all Republics of the Western Hemisphere will confer with representative American importers and consumers of products such as cacao, coffee, hides, wool, and vegetable oilseeds, in an effort to come to some mutually beneficial and practical agreement as to the proper grading of such commodities to facilitate national commerce.

There is a consensus of opinion among experts in this field that standards fixed for the principal products of Latin America will bring international recognition, resulting in a consequent increase in the amounts of such products sold and better prices, a condition which would be beneficial not only to the producer in Latin America but also to those in the United States and Europe who buy and use such commodities, through the reliance that could be placed on them as standard grades.

The meetings of the Second Pan American Standardization Conference will be held under the joint auspices of the Inter-American High Commission and the Pan American Union, being under the direction of a general committee, the membership of which was recently announced by the Hon. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Executive Council of the Inter-American High Commission, as follows:

President: DR. DEXTER S. KIMBALL, dean of the Engineering College of Cornell University and president of the American Engineering Council, chairman of this committee.

Secretary: WALLACE THOMPSON, editor of *Ingenieria Internacional*.

Members: E. A. CANALIZO, president of New York Cocoa Exchange; F. ABBOTT GOODRUE, president of International Acceptance Bank; FRANKLIN HOBBS, president of National Association of Wool Manufacturers; FRASER M. MOFFAT, president of Tanners Council of America; C. R. PARKER, president of American Importers & Exporters Association; CALVIN W. RICE, secretary of American Society of Mechanical Engineers and United States delegate to the International Congress of Engineering at Brazil; ARTHUR R. RULE, general manager of Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers (Ide.); F. G. RUSSELL, president of National Coffee Trade Council; C. E. SKINNER, chairman of American Engineering Standards Committee; C. D. SNOW, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; JAMES C. STONE, president of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association; DAVID WESSON, Cotton Seed Crushers Association; and A. F. WHITNEY, president of the United States delegation to the First Pan American Standardization Conference at Lima, Peru, 1924-25.



SEÑOR DR. RICARDO JAIMES FREYRE

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States from October 8, 1923, who left Washington March 31, 1927, to represent his country in the International Congress of Jurists meeting in Rio de Janeiro in April, 1927.



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SEÑOR DR. HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO

Chargé d' Affaires ad interim of El Salvador in the United States from December 16, 1922, who left Washington April 15, 1927, to occupy the position of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations and Justice of his country. The numerous Washington friends of this young and distinguished diplomat are a unit in wishing him the fullest measure of success in the new mission intrusted to him by the Government of Salvador

THE GREAT MENNONITE MIGRATION TO PARAGUAY¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JOHN W. WHITE

Editor and Publisher of "The American Weekly," Buenos Aires

AS THIS is being written on a quiet, sunny afternoon, the little paddle-wheel steambot *Apipé* is chugging its way slowly up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. Close at hand on either side of it are the high jungle-clad shores of the Argentine Chaco. Occasionally a jaguar comes down to the water's edge to drink. Perhaps once or twice in the day an Indian appears from the brush and watches the steamer pass. Overhead is a clear, blue sky. It is rare that any sound is heard. Everywhere is quiet and peace. For those on board, the *Apipé* is bound for the Promised Land. Its destination is a point 1,700 miles above Buenos Aires on the River Paraguay, and history may look back on this voyage as being every bit as important as the famous voyage of the *Mayflower*, for the 309 passengers on the *Apipé* form the vanguard of the great Mennonite migration to Paraguay; and not since the Pilgrims boarded the *Mayflower* at Delft Haven and started their search for new homes where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own hearts has there been an ideal-impelled migration of people such as this Mennonite migration to Paraguay.

Another 400 Mennonites are arriving at Buenos Aires next week by the steamship *Western World*, and by the end of April 2,000 of them will have been settled in Paraguay. After that they will continue to migrate as rapidly as arrangements can be made for their transportation, so that within a very few years it is expected that more than a hundred thousand of these new colonists will come to Paraguay.

But the Mennonite migration is more important even than these figures indicate, for it is being watched by 42 sects of noncombatant peoples in all parts of the world, and several of these sects have already made plans to join the migration.

What is it that is impelling these people to break up their homes in all parts of the world to seek new homes in Paraguay? What great force is it that is inducing this land-loving people to abandon

¹ *The American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 1, 1927.

their lands and to face a voyage of five weeks to follow an ideal into a region that has never been explored by the white man?

For 400 years the Mennonites have been wandering over the face of the globe in search of a place where they may shut themselves in from the rest of the world and live in peace. They desire no intercourse with the rest of the world; they merely ask to be let alone. While several countries have made them welcome and guaranteed them the right to keep to themselves, sooner or later the outside world comes to them, as it went to Japan, demanding that they mix in world affairs, and especially in the world's wars. Now the Mennonites are, above everything else, noncombatants; they believe that warfare is un-Christian, and this belief is part of their religion. The



THE PARAGUAYAN CHACO

A typical view of the land to be settled by the Mennonites

present migration is an outcome of the World War, as will be explained later, and the progressive and far-seeing Government of Paraguay has granted to the Mennonites the charter they have been seeking in many climes for four centuries.

The Mennonites take their name from Menno Simons, a contemporary of Luther who, like Luther, was a Catholic priest and who drifted out of the Catholic Church about the same time as he. Menno Simons was born in the year Columbus discovered the Americas, and although he was not the originator, he was the chief exponent of the views which afterwards became known as Mennonite. The original home of these views was in Zurich, where, as early as 1525, Grebel and Manz founded a community having for its most dis-

tinctive mark baptism upon confession of faith. The main interest of the sect, however, lay not in dogma but in discipline. Within the community evangelical life was reduced to a law of separation from the world, and this separation—enforced by a stringent use of excommunication and the prohibition of marriage beyond the brotherhood—involved not only abstinence from worldly vanities but refusal of certain civic duties (the state being held to be un-Christian): refusal to take the oath or to use the sword.

The Mennonites soon became the objects of far from kindly attentions from both Protestants and Catholics. But they had no desire to found a new theocracy in opposition to the anti-Christian State; they sought only to withdraw from what their conscience condemned, content to live as strangers upon earth and to devote all their energy to preserving the purity of their own communities. Under continued persecution, the Mennonites began wandering over the civilized world. Large numbers of them migrated into southern Russia upon the invitation of Catherine the Great in 1783, and these communities in Russia later sent many emigrants to North America. To-day there are 175,000 Mennonites in the United States and 25,000 in Canada, but there are hundreds of thousands of other noncombatant peoples in all parts of the world who have branched out from the original Zurich community and who are practicing under various other names the same principles as the Mennonites. The one outstanding principle that marks these 42 sects of noncombatant peoples is their belief that war is against the will of God and the teachings of Christ. And it is the common practice of that religious belief that has caused these 42 sects to turn their eyes toward Paraguay. For Paraguay has granted them and their descendants, for all time, complete immunity from military duty both in times of peace and in war, as well as exemption from participation in warfare, even as noncombatants.

As already stated, the present migration of the Mennonites is an outgrowth of the World War. Noncombatant peoples were persecuted in all the belligerent countries, but the persecution became particularly active in Canada after the armistice, when the returning soldiers found large communities of these noncombatant people speaking German. So nine years ago agents started out again to tour the world in search of new homes for the Canadian Mennonites. Seven years ago one of these agents went into Paraguay, and there on the eastern Andean slope he discovered a natural paradise. Negotiations were begun with the Paraguayan Government and five years ago that Government granted a charter such as no government has ever issued to a foreign people. The charter and the glowing reports of the territory that have been made by investigating committees which were sent there from Canada have made Paraguay the Land of Promise for all the noncombatant people of the world.



MENNONITE ACTIVITIES AT PUERTO CASADO

A base of operations for the colonists has been established at Puerto Casado on the Paraguay River. Upper: The hotel built for the newcomers. Center: Construction of community houses, which will be occupied by the colonists until they have built their own homes. Lower: Transporting intake to the middle of the river, in connection with the installation of the water system

The Mennonites who arrived at Buenos Aires last week by the Steamship *Vasari* and who are now on board the *Apipé* were from Canada, as are those who are arriving next week; but many members of the Mennonite communities in the United States are already planning to join the migration and are expected to begin moving next year.

The Mennonites are to be settled on 3,000,000 acres of fertile land in the upper Paraguayan Chaco, and five years of preliminary work has been done in preparing the way for them. There are many things about this migration which parallel the colonization of the United States by the Puritans and those who followed them. Like the American colonists, they will build their first town on the shore and, like the colonists, they will work westward into an unknown land; but, unlike the American pioneers, they will not have to fight the



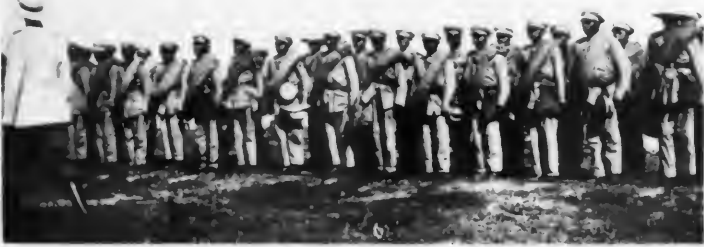
PUMPING STATION AND
WATER TANK FOR
IRRIGATION PUR-
POSES

Indians as they move westward, for the Paraguayan Government has sent troops into the territory ahead of them to build fortifications and do their fighting for them.

When the passengers of the *Apipé* reach their destination they will not find "a stern and rock-bound coast." They will find three of the four essentials to their success—a wonderfully fertile soil, plentiful sunshine, and abundant water. Only one essential is wanting and that one they will supply, for it is labor. Think it over. What is necessary for the success of any colonization project? Fertile land, sunshine, water, and labor. Transportation suggests itself as a desirable adjunct, and it has been included in the carefully laid plans on which the preparatory work has been done. But this work can not be described until Mr. Fred Engen has been introduced. It was he who found this paradise in the Paraguayan Chaco 1,700

miles above Buenos Aires, and it is he who is leading the Mennonites into the Promised Land. It was he who negotiated the Great Charter with the Paraguayan Government, and it has been he who has made all the preparations for the reception of the first Mennonites. He came down to Buenos Aires to meet them and accompany them on their trip up the river, and the last thing he did before leaving Paraguay was to call on President Ayala and obtain his promise to board the *Apipé* at Asuncion and welcome the Mennonites in their own language—German.

Mr. Engen came to South America seven years ago with the idea of looking for colonization lands in Bolivia, but the conditions in Bolivia at that time were not favorable for the initiation of such negotiations. Mr. Engen had heard of the great Paraguayan Chaco, so he decided to have a look at it. He entered the Chaco at Puerto Casado and crossed a territory that had never before been visited by the



PARAGUAYAN TROOPS

The government dispatched troops to the Chaco for the protection of the colonists

white man. When he returned to Puerto Casado he declared the land to be the most beautiful he had seen anywhere in the world—and he has spent his entire life seeking out new lands for colonization.

The territory in which the Mennonites are settling belongs to the Carlos Casado family. They own 7,000,000 acres of this wonderfully fertile land between the River Paraguay and the eastern range of the Andes. Of this they have set aside 4,000,000 acres, of which the company financing the migration of the Mennonites is to purchase 3,000,000 acres.

Having found this land, Mr. Engen cabled to Canada for authorized representatives of the Mennonites to come to Paraguay to inspect it. They were as well pleased with it as was Mr. Engen and negotiations were begun with the Paraguayan Government for a charter. This charter was eventually granted, and it virtually gives the Men-

nonites the privilege of creating a State within a State. The charter grants them everything demanded by their religious beliefs—freedom from military service, exemption from the oath, the privilege of conducting their own churches and schools—and places the administration of the communities in the committees of trustees under which Mennonite communities are administrated. Mennonite leaders say the charter granted to them by the Government of Paraguay is the sort of charter they have been seeking for 400 years. The following is an English translation of it:

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Paraguayan nation, assembled in Congress, sanction with the force of

LAW

ART. I. Members of the community known as Mennonites who come to the country as components of a colonization enterprise, and their descendants, shall enjoy the following rights and privileges:

1. To practice their religion and to worship with absolute and unrestricted liberty, to make affirmations by simple "yes" or "no" in courts of justice instead of by oath; and to be exempt from obligatory military service either as combatants or noncombatants both in times of peace and during war;

2. To establish, maintain, and administrate schools and establishments of learning, and to teach and learn their religion and their language, which is German, without restriction;

3. To administrate inheritances and especially the properties of widows and orphans by means of their special system of trust committees known as *Waisenam*, and in accordance with the particular rules of the community without restriction of any kind;

4. To administrate the mutual insurance against fire established in the colonies.

ART. II. The sale of alcoholic or intoxicating beverages is prohibited within a zone of 5 kilometers from the properties belonging to the Mennonite colonies unless the competent authorities of those colonies request the Government to permit such sale and the Government accedes to the request.

ART. III. The following concessions are granted to the Mennonite colonies for a period of ten years from the arrival of the first colonist:

1. The free entry of furniture, machinery, utensils, drugs, seeds, animals, implements and, in general, everything that may be necessary for the installation and development of the colonies;

2. Exemption from all classes of national and municipal taxes.

ART. IV. No immigration law, or law of any other character, existing or that may be passed in future, shall impede entrance of Mennonite immigrants into the country because of age, physical or mental incapacity.

ART. V. The concession referred to in paragraph 3 of Article I is to be understood as not affecting the rights of persons capable of administrating their own property. In the case of those incapable of administrating their own property, the judges, as soon as it is proved that the person or persons involved belong to one of the Mennonite communities, shall appoint the trust committee of the respective community to act as guardian. Such guardianship shall be exercised in accordance with the rules of the trust committees.

ART. VI. The company in charge of the Mennonite colonization or the recognized authorities of the colonists must inform the Executive power of:

1. The lands to be colonized by the Mennonites;

2. The persons or corporations which represent the colonists;
3. The names, authorities, and regulations of the trust committees (*Waisenamt*) in order that these may be approved by Congress.

ART. VII. The privileges and concessions granted by this law shall extend also to individuals of the Mennonite community who may enter the country singly, after their identity as Mennonites is certified by the competent authorities of the community.

ART. VIII. Notify the executive power.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the honorable Legislative Congress this twenty-second day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

FELIX PAIVA,

President of the Senate.

JUAN DE D. ARÉVALO,

Secretary.

ENRIQUE BORDENAVE,

President of the Chamber of Deputies.

MANUEL GIMÉNEZ,

Secretary.

ASUNCIÓN, July 26, 1921.

Be it enacted, enforced, published, and filed with the official registrar.

GONDRA,

JOSÉ P. GUGGIARI,

Minister of the Interior.

RAMÓN LARA CASTRO,

Minister of Foreign Relations.

ELIGIO AYALA,

Minister of Finance.

ROGELIO IBARRA,

Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction.

ADOLFO CHIRIFE,

Minister of War and Marine.

(This is a certified copy of the original which is filed in the Secretariat General of the Government, Section "Registro Oficial.")

The charter, as enacted into Paraguayan law, extends the foregoing privileges only to the Mennonites, but in view of the interest that is being taken in the movement by all other noncombatant peoples, the Paraguayan Congress now has before it an amendment to the charter which will extend these privileges to all the noncombatant peoples of the world. The people of these 42 sects are to be welcomed to Paraguay and guaranteed full liberty to practice their religious beliefs in their own way, with the added guaranty that they and their children may live in peace during all coming generations without having to participate in warfare of any kind.

As soon as the charter was granted, arrangements were begun for getting things into shape for the colonists. A base has been established at Puerto Casado, on the Paraguay River, where a hotel and several substantial community houses have been built for the housing of the first colonists. A pumping station has been installed to provide all the fresh, potable water the colonists can use. The two parties of

colonists now en route will be temporarily housed in the community buildings, lands will be allotted to them, fences built, and agriculture begun. As soon as they have built their own houses they will vacate the community houses to make room for other newcomers. With the preparations that have been made, it is expected that the first arrivals will become self-supporting within eight months. By that time enough colonists will have been settled at Puerto Casado to make a sizable base for future operations. About a year after the first landing it is planned to send a hundred families about 100 kilometers inland to explore the country and pick out the best locality for another colony. Transport communication between this party and the base will be maintained with motor trucks and bullock carts which will carry them supplies and bring back their produce for sale



AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION INTO THE INTERIOR

at the port. After this second colony has been firmly established, the colonists will work farther inland, establishing still newer communities. The plan calls for practically a repetition of the westward movement of the American pioneers into Ohio, Illinois, and Kansas, with the very material difference that those pioneers had to fight their way as they went, whereas the Mennonites are migrating under the paternal care of a Government that not only is welcoming them into the territory but is using the national army to push back the Indians and protect the colonists from marauders.

As already stated, other noncombatant peoples are interested in this Mennonite migration, and last year one of these sects sent four delegates to go over the territory which has been set aside for the Mennonites. Mr. Engen organized an expedition of 6 bullock carts with 24 men and 100 oxen, and they spent three weeks exploring

the territory. Their report to headquarters states that the land looks like an immense park, that the soil consists of alluvial and humus deposits 12 feet deep, and that they found oranges, lemons, bananas, and cotton growing wild, in addition to many other valuable trees. The land, they reported, "is covered with grass."

This Promised Land of the world's noncombatant people is described as follows in the official report which this delegation submitted to the authorities of their sect:

Large, beautiful trees of great value and of various kinds, such as quebracho and other wood, are luxuriously scattered over the extensive openings of the Upper Chaco, giving the appearance of an extremely large and beautiful park, with green and bushy leaves of all colors and shades. Looking at all this with a sense of admiration, one seems to realize that he at last has found the land of his dreams, and not being able to keep from expressing his thoughts, murmurs to himself with a sigh of relief: "This is beautiful; this is wonderful."

The many valuable trees can be turned into a source of wealth production, and much more so when utilized for manufacturing purposes, for the making of all sorts of furniture, wagons, and many other useful articles for husbandry.

We saw bushes of wild cotton growing on the prairies of the Chaco.

There are endless opportunities awaiting the skillful and industrious man, and there is not a place on earth except Paraguay that offers such attractions with so few obstacles to overcome. Beautiful nature in the Chaco seems to say to those endowed with vision and foresight: "I am yours; come and exploit me; take all that you are capable of taking, as I am inexhaustible in resources."

Riches lie dormant awaiting men of energy, thrift, and skill to turn the immense, wild, uncultured prairies and meadows into a paradise. There are all resources for the creation of wealth, coupled with the most wonderful climate which can be found anywhere on the globe. The sacred silence in the Chaco inspires one to high and noble aims, and the solitude and the atmosphere purifies the soul, filling it with wonderful dreams of a life sublime and beautiful. I do not wish to convey that paradise is already there; it has to be made from the material which lies dormant awaiting men with brains and muscle.

Not all are endowed with the gift of perceiving and envisaging the practical ideals which are close at hand. The world to-day begins to question the usefulness of institutions long deemed wise, and more and more voices are heard proclaiming truths spoken by sages of all times—that happiness is not to be found in the turmoil of the money-mad world. Discontent and social unrest daily become greater, and it requires no prophet to foretell the outcome of the conditions of the world to-day. In order to avoid the inevitable, men of vision must begin to build and direct the current into a new channel, from the destructive to the constructive. "Back to the land" should be the slogan of all who seek to establish peace on earth, good will toward men, in place of continual combat.

Fred Engen, who found this paradise for the Mennonites and is leading them into it this year, is worth a story in himself, but it can not be told here. One of the reports sent back by investigating committees said of him:

Mr. Engen made every effort to accommodate the delegates, and he was always willing to impart his experience in pioneer life to the expedition. His sign language with the Indians is simply wonderful, and they seem to understand him quite well. On several occasions we saw them manifest their eagerness to do anything

in the shape of work that they were asked, and although they are evidently of a mild and kind disposition by nature, yet the spirit which they displayed on every occasion in working for Mr. Engen was remarkable, which undoubtedly indicates his sincere and truthful attitude toward the Indians, who, like children, are hard to deceive; they feel the heart of the man near them and they look with suspicion at one who shows no sympathy for them, but they are real devoted friends to the others.

We shall always, under any conditions of life, remember the creative and inexhaustible energy which has been so generously displayed by Mr. Engen during the entire two months of our inspection of the Chaco; and when one thinks that such energy and ability is used in furthering the great cause of establishing colonies of industrious and peaceful people in the wonderful prairies and meadows of the silent, soul-inspiring inland of the Chaco, then and only then the wonderful character of such men stands out unique.



SCENE IN THE MENNONITE COLONY

A PAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP PILGRIMAGE ∴ ∴ ∴

A MOST unique tour to South America, under the personal leadership of Dr. Harry T. Collings, professor of Latin American relations and economics at the University of Pennsylvania, is announced by the Committee for Educational Advance in South America.

It is desired to restrict the party to a small congenial group. Ample provision will be made en route to create helpful South American backgrounds through Doctor Collings's leadership in informal conversations and discussions. Doctor Collings speaks Spanish and has toured South America repeatedly. The members of the party will also greatly appreciate the helpful local cooperation of South American leaders, including such men as Doctor Braga, of Brazil, Mr. Ernesto Nelson, of Argentina, and Professor Monteverde, of Uruguay.

The party will sail from New York in late June or early July, proceeding to the Panama Canal and thence to Callao, Peru, the port of Lima, and to Lima itself, the "City of Kings," 8 miles from the coast. The next day the party sails for Mollendo, Peru, from there making the wonderful tour inland to Arequipa, perhaps the most colonial in aspect of all South American cities. Still farther inland and upward into the beauties of the Andes, the party reaches Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas, so alluring in its mysterious Inca ruins.

Returning *via* the beautiful trip across Lake Titicaca (elevation 12,500 feet) several days are spent in La Paz, capital of Bolivia. The two-day descent to the Pacific will be made over the Bolivian Andes, through extensive tin and copper mine areas, past the famous borax lake and across the rainless coast of northern Chile, with its celebrated nitrate fields, to Antofagasta. Here a steamer is boarded for Valparaiso.

About 50 miles inland is Santiago, the superbly situated capital of Chile. The party will spend a few days among these "Yankees of South America," as the Chileans are sometimes called. The trans-Andean journey to Buenos Aires first crosses the fertile Chilean countryside. In the comfort of excellently equipped Pullmans and dining car, a day of thrilling interest is spent amidst the superb grandeur of towering Andes. At a height of 10,000 feet the train rushes into the brief darkness of the Uspallata Tunnel, emerging into scenes of unrivaled beauty—glaciers, tinted crags, and the twin peaks of Aconcagua, the loftiest mountain in America (22,817 feet). Later the great pampas of Argentina, with their immense

herds of cattle and great stretches of wheat fields, are traversed before arriving in Buenos Aires, metropolis of South America.

Buenos Aires, with its 2,000,000 population, is, next to Paris, the largest Latin city in the world. Here the visitor finds himself in typical metropolitan surroundings—big business, art, recreation, shops de luxe, grand boulevards, famous race tracks, beautiful parks, and imposing public buildings.



SANTIAGO, CHILE

The handsome building which houses the Courts of Justice

Leaving Buenos Aires in comfortable Pullman coaches, the fascinating journey goes on to northern Argentina, through vast plantations of sugar cane, bananas, tobacco, and cotton, to Posadas on the Paraná River. From here, an optional trip may be made to the world-renowned Iguazú Falls, outrivalling Niagara in size and grandeur.

From Posadas the party proceeds across Paraguay to Asunción, the picturesque capital of Paraguay. The return journey is made by steamer down the Paraguay River, the Paraná River, and the great Río de la Plata to Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, with its far-famed plazas and seaside resorts. From Montevideo the party sails



BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Residences on the Avenida Alvear, one of the finest boulevards of the city. The monument in the foreground is of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, a former president



POCITOS, URUGUAY

The rambla (promenade) and beach at one of the most popular water resorts of Montevideo

for Brazil, concerning which Amerigo Vespucci said: "If Paradise exists on earth, it must be somewhere along the shores of Brazil." The first stop is Santos, the world's greatest coffee port. A 40-mile railway trip inland takes us to São Paulo, "the Chicago of South America," vibrant with energy. Here are to be seen the palaces of the coffee millionaires, the noted Instituto Butantan "Snake Farm," and Mackenzie College.

The last days in South America are spent in Rio de Janeiro, often called the most beautiful city in the New World. Encircling the wide Guanabara Bay runs the famous Avenida Beira Mar, which offers unforgettable views of sea and mountain and is lined with delicately tinted villas, palatial residences, and stately public build-



RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

A picturesque view of the Brazilian capital from the Corcovado hill

ings. Here also are the fashionable resort beaches of Flamingo and Copacabana. Balmy climate and verdant nature make this Brazilian capital an enchanting city to visit.

The party will arrive in New York the latter part of September. At this writing it is impossible to quote the exact cost of the tour, as that will depend upon the final itinerary, but it is estimated at approximately \$2,000, including (minimum) first-class steamer and railway tickets, sight-seeing, transfer of baggage, and hotel accommodations at the best available hotels.

For further particulars regarding this tour address Emil Hanke, Tour Manager, Room 1014-1017 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

LIMA'S HALF MILLION DOLLAR COUNTRY CLUB

A NEW HIGH-WATER MARK OF PERUVIAN CIVIC ACHIEVEMENT¹

SET in the center of a level valley land, with the Pacific Ocean visible to the westward between the Morro of Chorrillos and San Lorenzo Island, and with the semicircle of the cordillera of the Andes in the background, the new Lima Country Club, now opened for the use of members, is one of the most palatial structures of its kind in South America. For the present it constitutes a high-water mark in the civic progress of Lima, "City of the Kings" and "Pearl of the Pacific," as Limeñans of the past designated their city; a further advance in the wave of municipal and suburban expansion that has marked the seven years of President Leguía's administration with structures such as the Italia, Wiese, and Minería Buildings, the Archbishop's Palace, the Hospital Arzobispo Loayza, the Hotel Bolívar, Italian Art Gallery, Ministry of Fomento, and numerous other works of public and private initiative.

Moreover, it should not be forgotten that while all of this work designed to beautify the city and its surroundings has been going on, the more vitally important work of renewal of the city's water and sanitation systems, miles of paving, a modern incinerator, and similar undertakings have been inaugurated and are being carried forward to completion.

Only personal inspection of the new Country Club can fully reveal the infinite care and superb workmanship that have gone into every detail of the structure. The best that Peru, the United States, Great Britain and other nations could produce in the way of tiles, glass, woods, electric and plumbing fittings, steel and cement, furniture, rugs, and service equipment has entered into the building which, in turn, is set in an area of some 113,000 square meters (28 acres), including a polo field, tennis courts, an outdoor swimming pool, and in addition the fine 18-hole golf course of the Lima Golf Club, which, while still retaining its identity as such, forms part of the Country Club *ensemble*.

THE COUNTRY CLUB URBANIZATION

About the club itself lie 1,300,000 square meters or 321 acres of urbanized land, through which run miles of paved streets, complete

¹ *The West Coast Leader*, Lima, Jan. 25, 1927, p. 10.

with sanitary and lighting systems, built to the highest class of specifications.

This urbanization undertaking is the background and the substantial foundation on which the new Country Club rests.

The Sociedad Anónima Propietaria del Country Club, which is the holding company for the club, as well as proprietor of the urbanization project, was definitely organized on May 26, 1925, with a capital of £150,000. It is estimated that the Country Club and the



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

THE COUNTRY CLUB, LIMA, PERU

This handsome club house, one of the finest structures of its kind in South America, was opened for the use of members in January of this year. The cut shows the main entrance and the rear of the building

surrounding grounds represent an investment of approximately £150,000, derived in part from the original capital investment and from the sale of building lots in the new urbanization.

Individual credit for the inception of the Lima Country Club is due entirely to W. C. Hebard, vice president and general manager in Peru of the Foundation Company of New York. He not only launched the enterprise in the face of discouraging forecasts, but has also been at the financial helm of the undertaking during the two years required for its completion. The Country Club is an achievement of which

everyone associated with the enterprise may well be proud, but those who have watched its growth month by month will not fail to accord the greatest measure of praise to Mr. Hebard's driving power and implicit belief in the future of Lima and of Peru. . . .

The construction plans were completed under the able direction of Mr. T. J. O'Brien, the company's architect. Many new ideas had to be incorporated before the building as it now stands could be commenced. Owing to the fact that much of the material had to be imported, it was necessary to exercise considerable forethought in placing the orders. Tiles, bathroom, plumbing and electric lighting fixtures, kitchen equipment, furniture, carpets, china, and glassware had to be selected with the greatest care from catalogues and drawings. The Country Club was to be the last word in perfection and no mistakes might be made.

LOUNGE AND WINTER GARDEN

The plans were worked out with the lounge, a vast room approximately 28 by 65½ feet, as the central feature. It is, in fact, the keynote of the entire building. The style which has been adopted is the Spanish colonial, the ceiling heavily timbered with stained beams, and walls and pilasters roughest. Around the room runs a plinth, striking a note of color with its Moorish tiles and harmonizing with the warm, red tone of the tiled floor. The furniture is also appropriate to the period.

Directly behind the lounge lies the winter garden, overlooking the polo field and with a wonderful vista of the skyline of Lima in the distance. The "winter garden" is semicircular in shape, and the windows are arranged in such manner that practically the entire exterior wall is glazed so as not to lose a single detail of the panorama which is spread before the eye. The room is surmounted by a dome of leaded glass, but the decorators have cut themselves loose from the usual conventional designs which in general make domes so depressing in their effect. Instead, the idea of a garden is carried into the glass, and the eye wanders from the growing plants up to a similitude of green palm leaves in a setting of silver color, a very happy touch of nature converted into glass. To carry still further the effect of green glades, the columns, cornices, and all the other woodwork are painted a Nile green, and the tiled floor is laid in a pattern of blocks 15½ inches square.

DINING ROOMS AND BAR

To the right of the lounge are the main and private dining rooms. Here a fresh note in decoration is struck. The Georgian style has been adopted, and the walls have been finished in two-tone work. The body of the color is ivory, and all the ornamentation has been

brought out in relief by means of a darker color, as in the interstices of the molding and the leaf and scroll work in the beams. The main dining room is about 28 by 65½ ft. in size and has accommodations for some 200 guests.

Adjacent both to the lounge and the dining rooms is the main bar. This is in the Tudor style, and the walls both in the bar itself and in the vestibule which leads to it are paneled in mahogany, the wood being stained a dark color to give the impression of age.

The social hall is to the left of the lounge, and once more the decorative scheme is changed. The effect is that of a Dutch interior. The beamed ceiling is again selected, with walls of roughest plaster,



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

THE GRILL ROOM OF THE CLUB

THE SOCIAL HALL

but the main decorative novelty lies in the border of colored tiles—green, orange, and lilac—in which the windows and door openings are set. These tiles are of royal delft faience and were especially imported from Holland. They contrast charmingly with the rich colors of the red tiles, an admirable product of Lima manufacture, which are used in the floor. Beyond, again, and occupying the extreme left wing of the building, both on the ground and first floors, are the commodious quarters of the golf club, which still maintains its separate organization although amalgamated with and an essential part of the Country Club.

THE GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor is a little club world to itself. Here are located the grillroom, with its own kitchen and pantry, the barroom, and the locker room, furnished with 300 individual lockers of the latest pattern, painted and enameled in olive green. Leading from it are the men's toilet rooms and the shower baths. The walls here are covered with white glazed tiles, with a green border, all imported from England. The floor tiles and the plumbing fixtures are from the United States. For the partitions the material used is a glass known as Carrara from its marblelike appearance which was selected in preference to marble itself on account of its nonabsorbent qualities. The ladies' locker room and toilets are decorated in a similar style. Also on the ground floor and directly underneath the lounge is the plunge room, approximately 32 by 52½ feet and furnished with a plunge bath 15 by 24½ feet.

TURKISH BATH AND PLUNGE

To the right of this room is the Turkish bath section, destined to be one of the most popular features of the Country Club. It is laid out with a spacious dressing room, a hot and a warm chamber, and two massage rooms. The floors are tiled throughout; and the walls, the steps to the plunge, and the sides of the plunge itself are done in white and black tiles alternating, with a molding in a similar design.

On the same floor, and to complete the needs of the outer man, is a barber shop, fitted with three chairs and complete with every latest contrivance of the most modern establishment. The ladies are also provided for in a manner not less complete or comfortable in a separate department of their own.

GRILLROOM

Immediately behind the plunge is the grillroom, which is intended to convey the impression of an English taproom in the coaching days. In shape it is semicircular. On the base line is an open fireplace with the bar on one side and the grill on the other. Both floor and fireplace are of brick laid in a herringbone pattern, while the wainscot, the woodwork of the bar, and the heavy beams in the ceiling are fashioned of cedar, stained a dark oak color. Around the walls set in niches and under the broad circular windows, are wooden benches, leather cushioned.

The further end of the group floor is taken up by the kitchens, bakery, servants' dining room, brush and store rooms, wine cellars, and refrigerating plant. The last is an important feature. It has been installed not only to meet the needs of the club itself but also to

furnish ice for the colony which in the near future will occupy the adjacent urbanization. In the same section, but entirely removed from the rest, is the boiler room. The heater has been designed to burn oil. By this means the club will always have the benefit of a constant supply of hot water in every corner of the building.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS

The second floor is laid out in suites of private apartments and furnished bedrooms for permanent and transient guests. Twenty-six perfectly fitted bathrooms complete the tale of this most comfortable of clubs.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS AND GARAGE

And yet the tale is still incomplete, for no reference has been made to the thought and attention which has been devoted to the housing



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

A CORNER OF THE MEN'S SMOKING ROOM, LIMA COUNTRY CLUB

of the club's staff and servants. These have their own quarters in a large building finished in stucco, situated on the west boundary of the property. This serves as a combination garage, servants' quarters, laundry, etc.

A portion of the ground floor is devoted to a modern garage, with accommodation for 30 or more cars. One of the leading features is the installation of a separate drain for each car, designed to take care of any gasoline or oil which may drip from the car above. An adjoining compartment is equipped as a repair shop to be used in connection with the garage. At the farther end of the building is the laundry, fitted with every modern contrivance, to administer not

only to the needs of the club itself but of the urbanization as well. Here, too, is a tailor shop for pressing and general tailoring work. At the rear is the generating plant, the power being derived by means of one 60-horsepower and one 100-horsepower Diesel engine and generators designed to furnish power and light for the clubhouse and the lighting of the urbanization. A transformer room adjacent to the generating plant has also been provided so that at any time it may be connected with the *Empresas Electricas* in Lima.

The second floor of this building has been laid out with sufficient single and double rooms to house from 45 to 50 menservants. An attractive room at one end of the men's quarters is fitted with fireplace and comfortable furniture. The men have also their own



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

THE LOCKER ROOM OF THE CLUB

toilets and shower baths. At the south end a separate apartment has been provided for maidservants, who have their own appropriate accommodation in a style similar to that which is designed for the men. Adjacent to the maids' quarters are separate apartments for the administrator, the engineer in charge of the mechanical equipment, and their families. The decoration of the rooms throughout this building is plain but attractive in its simplicity. The woodwork has been stained dark, the walls of the living rooms are of a cream color, and the ceilings are generally white.

SWIMMING POOL

Such, in brief outline, are the principal amenities of the interior life of the Country Club. For the moment it is necessary to pass by all that is offered to the sportsman and sportswoman on the links

and tennis courts and upon the polo ground. But a fleeting reference must be made to the swimming pool, which is destined to be so attractive a feature of the club life in the hot days of summer. The inside length of the pool is 82 feet, with a width of 31 feet. The depth varies between 3 and 10 feet. The pavement is of cement, marked off in pattern, 3 meters wide, and with a curb all round. Scum gutters run entirely round the inner side of the pool, with a curb between pool and pavement. As there is a constant inflow of water at the bottom of the pool, any scum that may form is carried off at the gutters, and the water is thus kept clean and cool. Pool and curb alike, above the water line, are decorated with green tiles flush with the face of the concrete and laid in an attractive pattern.

INITIATION FEES, ETC.

The initiation fee of the Lima Country Club is now only £25, with the membership roster at 400. With the completion of the club, we have no hesitation in predicting a rapid influx of new members, and those entering now at the minimum rate will be well advised. Club dues are £1 per month. . . .

The foreign staff of the club now consists of 25 servants, the majority brought out from Switzerland.

With reference to the handling of tourist parties visiting Lima, it is the intention of the club management to extend every courtesy to such visitors, in accordance with the club regulations.

The construction of the Lima Country Club has been under the direct supervision of Mr. W. J. Spalding, general superintendent of the Foundation Company. Mr. T. J. O'Brien has been in charge of the architectural work. Col. Arthur J. Woodroffe is secretary and treasurer of the holding company, and Mr. E. W. Anson is general manager and secretary of the club proper.



Courtesy of The Foundation Company

THE CADDY HOUSE, LIMA COUNTRY CLUB

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LONG-DISTANCE LINES IN MEXICO' :: :: :: ::

By P. M. McCollough
Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co.

IF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN had returned to the earth in 1925 to see what man had accomplished with the discovery of electricity, he would have been amazed at the progress made. The electric lights, the street cars, the telegraph and the telephone, would probably have held him speechless. There is no question but that to him, one of the greatest marvels would have been the long-distance telephone, which in the United States is developed to a point where it is one of the wonders of the world.

However, had "Poor Richard" crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in 1925, he would have seen no network of long-distance lines, nor any development of long-distance telephony. But if his trip had been postponed until late in 1926, he would have been highly interested to find that the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. had been actively engaged in the initial steps of constructing a comprehensive long-distance network, designed to give to the Republic intercommunication between the important cities which will be comparable to that furnished in any part of the world.

The first line to be erected by the company is the main backbone route connecting Mexico City, the capital of the Republic, with the capitals of the States of Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, and with Tampico, the first port of the country. From Tampico this line will be extended through Ciudad Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, through Monterrey, the capital of the State of Nuevo León, to Nuevo Laredo. Good progress has already been made on the Mexico City-Tampico section of this line. The construction of this line has presented to the engineers of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. some very interesting problems due to climatic, topographic, and sociologic conditions.

Mexico City is situated at an elevation of 7,400 feet above sea level. It lies in the Valley of Mexico on the central plateau of the country. Tampico, at sea level, lies at the mouth of the Pánuco River on the

¹ *International Telephone Review*, New York, January, 1927, p. 65.

Gulf of Mexico. Between Mexico City and Tampico there is a difference in elevation of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and between the two cities the line rises at points to a height of two miles. The physical problem of the construction of long-distance telephone lines under these conditions is severe. The country between Tampico and the mountain range, about 100 miles west of Tampico, is tropical. The country from Mexico City to Tamasopa, at the foot of the mountains on the way to Tampico, has a mild dry climate, due to the altitude. The differences in these conditions led the engineers to adopt slightly different types of construction to meet the various climatic conditions.



Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

CONSTRUCTION OF TELEPHONE LINES IN MEXICO

Placing the distributing crossarms along the line

The variations in humidity between the high and the low altitudes through which this line passes necessitates the use of different types of insulators. In the section of the line from Mexico City to Cárdenas, single-cup glass insulators are used. In the more humid section, from Cárdenas to Tampico, double-cup glass insulators will be used. Leakage must be kept as low as possible on these lines for proper repeater functioning. The double-cup insulators add about 20 per cent to the insulation resistance of the line under usual operating conditions.

The toll lines themselves are designed to maintain proper transmission levels and to meet the requirements from a transmission standpoint on the same basis as the lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in the United States. Repeater points are placed

at properly spaced intervals to insure that these levels are maintained. The lines themselves are being constructed with hard-drawn copper wire. The physical design of the long-distance system in Mexico is probably one of the simplest parts of the work. The size of wire chosen is due to the fact that, for economical maintenance, repeater points must be located in principal cities where the company owns other properties.

In Mexico it is very difficult for the crews constructing new lines to live in the small towns through which the lines pass. For this reason it was necessary for the telephone company to furnish living quarters for the men and storage space for the material along the



Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

STRINGING WIRES AT AN ALTITUDE OF 9,700 FEET

route. So far, it has been found best to use freight cars for this purpose. Trains are made up of three cars each. One is assigned to the crew for sleeping quarters; another is used for offices, kitchen and dining car; and the third is used as a storeroom for the materials and tools.

The sleeping car is supplied with running water; the office and dining car has quarters for the foremen. The dining room has a seating capacity for 20 men and storage space for food. Each man is given a certain allowance for food, and they appoint from among them a man to be in charge of their own mess. Usually, while passing through a town, they arrange with some local woman to come to

the car and prepare their meals and furnish them with frijoles and tortillas, the celebrated beans and corn cakes which constitute the main diet of the natives.

The crews generally start work at 7 in the morning, continuing until 3 in the afternoon. There is, therefore, considerable time left in the afternoon for recreation which is freely indulged in by all members of the crew. Work on the long-distance lines is much in demand among the linemen because it gives them an opportunity to travel and see the country.

In constructing new lines, the telephone company not only has to provide living quarters for the crew and storage space for material, but they have also to provide means by which new material may be constantly supplied to the traveling crews. Along the line between Mexico City and Tampico two freight cars are used for the delivery of material to the crews. There are large storehouses in the places where the repeater stations are to be located. An idea may be had of the amount of material to be moved when it is realized that each of the five crews requires a carload of material every week.

Each crew has also two push cars, one motor speeder, and one hand speeder for use on the tracks. Men and material can be transported with this smaller equipment, the trains themselves being left on sidings as temporary headquarters for the crews. Most of the construction at present is along the railroad right of way of the National Railways of Mexico. This naturally simplifies the construction, especially as regards transportation. Crews are equipped with all modern types of small railroad material. The speeders now in use are capable of making 60 to 70 kilometers an hour, which enables them to cover fairly long distances quickly.

A very important work of the company was the organization of the crews and the training of each crew in the placing of cross arms and the stringing of wire, as this is the first time that copper wire in large quantities has been placed in Mexico and the first time that long-distance telephone lines have been built. The men are apt students and have progressed to the point where their work is comparable with that of linemen in other countries. The Mexican lineman, however, is quite small, and his weight and stature must be taken into account in considering the work that he accomplishes. The average weight of the linemen is about 110 pounds, which is only slightly more than the weight of a 10-foot, 10-pin cross arm, fully equipped with braces and insulators, and as their average height is only a little over 5 feet they are not able to reach from the pole to the end pin on the cross arm without climbing onto the cross arm itself. This question of size has meant that the crews can not accomplish the same amount of work in a day which would be done by a crew of taller men.

There are at present two wire-stringing crews and three cross-arm crews constructing the new lines. This number will be increased shortly by one additional cross-arm crew and two additional wire crews. When the organization is complete, the crews will be constructing approximately 44 kilometers of line a day. With this schedule, the line should be complete to Tampico on or before the date of publication of this magazine, and the long-distance telephone lines of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. will be inaugurated.

There is little doubt that long-distance telephone communication in the Republic of Mexico will add considerably to the social and business life. Through the ages, from the time of the signal fire

DINING AND OFFICE
CAR

The Mexican Telephone Co. finds it necessary to supply living quarters for the construction crews, as well as storage space for materials along the line. Freight cars have been remodeled for the purpose.



down to present-day long-distance telephone, telegraph, or radio communication, the progress of mankind has gone hand in hand with his means of communication.

It is hard to estimate the actual monetary saving to commerce brought about by long-distance telephone communication. It is safe to say, however, that the saving is much greater to commerce than the cost. Delays in communication often cause considerable loss not only in time but in money. The service which will be installed by the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co. will make rapid intercommunication possible for social, commercial, and governmental purposes, making for the continued enhancement of prosperity in the Republic.

SPANISH VERSION OF KIPLING'S "IF"

By EFRÉN REBOLLEDO (Mexico)

*Si puedes estar firme cuando en tu derredor
Todo el mundo se ofusca y tacha tu entereza;
Si cuando dudan todos, fías en tu valor
Y al mismo tiempo sabes excusar su flaqueza;
Si puedes esperar y a tu afán poner brida,
O blanco de mentiras esgrimir la verdad,
O siendo odiado, al odio no dejarle cabida
Y ni ensalzar tu juicio ni ostentar tu bondad;*

*Si sueñas, pero el sueño no se vuelve tu rey;
Si piensas y el pensar no mengua tus ardores;
Si el Triunfo y el Desastre no te imponen su ley
Y los tratas lo mismo, como a dos impostores;
Si puedes soportar que tu frase sincera
Sea trampa de necios en boca de maldados,
O mirar hecha trizas tu adorada quimera
Y tornar a forjarla con útiles mellados;*

*Si todas tus ganancias poniendo en un montón
Las arriesgas osado en un golpe de azar,
Y las pierdes, y luego con bravo corazón
Sin hablar de la pérdida vuelves a comenzar;
Si puedes mantener en la ruda pelea
Alerta el pensamiento y el músculo tirante,
Para emplearlos cuando en tí todo flaquea
Menos la Voluntad, que te dice ¡Adelante!*

*Si entre la turba das a la virtud abrigo;
Si marchando con Reyes, del orgullo has triunfado
Y no pueden herirte amigo ni enemigo;
Si eres bueno con todos, pero no demasiado,
Y si puedes llenar los preciosos minutos
Con sesenta segundos de combate bravío,
Tuya es la Tierra y todos sus codiciados frutos,
Y lo que más importa ¡serás Hombre, hijo mío!*

IF

By RUDYARD KIPLING

*If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:*

*If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:*

*If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"*

*If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!*

BRAZIL FOSTERS PAN AMERICANISM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

“**H**OW beautiful it is to feel that in the brief adventure of life the greatest of all dreams to be cherished is not that of riches, power, or fame, but the ideals of unity, justice, and love! In this, one of the most grave and decisive moments of history, we are charged with the delicate mission of directing boys and girls toward a higher and nobler destiny. Let us then inspire them with high ideals, for the loftier their aspirations, the higher will be their scale of values and, in consequence, the objectives of their actions. And there is no setting more propitious for the realization of noble ideals and activities than our great American continent.”

It was in these words that Dr. Carneiro Leão, the Director of Education of the Federal District of Brazil, at the inauguration of “The United States School,” expressed the motives underlying his devoted and tireless efforts to promote Pan American friendship through the public schools. The names of a number of other American Republics had already been given to schools in the Federal district when, last July, it became the turn of the United States. Each of the schools so named gives special attention to the study of the geography and life of the country for which it is named, school correspondence being one of the most favored methods for bringing the children of one nation into vital contact with those of another.

The official christening of the United States School was made a significant educational event, at which Dr. Alfonso Penna Junior represented the Government of Brazil, and His Excellency Mr. Edwin Morgan, the United States Ambassador, his own country. After the pupils of the school had sung both the Brazilian and American national anthems, Ambassador Morgan proceeded to unveil the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Horace Mann, which are to adorn the walls of the new school. Dr. Carneiro Leão then delivered a most scholarly address, prefacing it with the following quotation from Longfellow:

*Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!*

¹ Translated and compiled by Elsie Brown, of the BULLETIN staff.

He traced in eloquent phrases the history of the United States, in the course of which he eulogized Washington, Hamilton, Marshall, Lincoln, Wilson, Mann, and others of her great men. In conclusion he addressed himself directly to the pupils of the newly christened school and then to the American ambassador, as follows:

Children, you scarcely realize to-day the greatness of your patron country. It has been the champion of democracy throughout the world and, in the presence of three of its great sons, Washington, Lincoln, and Horace Mann, whose portraits will henceforth look down upon you from the walls of the rooms bearing their names, you will forever be conscious of its inspiration of kindness and understanding. No better symbols could be placed before you for the development of your intelligence, your character and heart.



Courtesy of Dr. M. de Oliveira Lima

THE SCHOOL RECENTLY CHRISTENED "UNITED STATES" IN RIO DE JANEIRO
The latest of the public schools named in honor of an American Republic to be opened in the Brazilian capital

Mr. Ambassador, the municipality of Rio de Janeiro, in giving to one of its public schools the name of your country at the time when you are celebrating the sesquicentennial of the Declaration of American Independence, desired to inculcate more and more in the hearts of Brazilian children a love for the United States, that champion of right and justice, of the Monroe Doctrine, the great paladin of Pan Americanism.

Let me, therefore, as a happy stimulus to action in the future, remind the children of my own country of the noble words of Roosevelt to the Ibero-American nations: "Let us all strive upward, shoulder to shoulder in honest and manly brotherhood."

As a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Carneiro Leão's distinguished work in furthering international amity, and also as a proof of the importance attached to this kind of work, the American diplomats in Rio de Janeiro united in giving a banquet in the Brazilian educator's



Courtesy of Dr. M. de Oliveira Lima

INAUGURATION OF THE "UNITED STATES" SCHOOL

Upper: Group of teachers and students of the "United States" School on the day of the formal inauguration, July 17, 1926. Lower: Participants in the opening exercises. The United States Ambassador to Brazil, Honorable Edwin V. Morgan, is seated in the center, and on his left the Director General of Public Instruction of the Federal District of Brazil, Dr. A. Carneiro Leão

honor. In his address of welcome, Dr. Dionisio Ramos Montero, Minister of Uruguay, spoke of the honor guest as teacher, sociologist, diplomat and man of letters, praising his initiative by which "the schools pay homage to our common America and think of her republics with the affection of one member of her family toward the other members."

Dr. Vlastimir Kybal, Minister of Czechoslovakia, referred to Comenius, the great educator of his country, a celebration in whose honor had been arranged by Dr. Carneiro Leão in connection with "this praiseworthy cult of international peace and understanding introduced by him into Brazilian education."

In the eloquent response made by Dr. Carneiro Leão he spoke in part as follows:

My dearest hopes are bound up in the education of the youth of Brazil and the other American countries, an education one of whose chief aspirations is for the brotherhood of our peoples. I believe that this aspiration should in time become part of the spiritual nature of all dwellers in the Americas, to the incalculable enrichment, in moral beauty, of the world.

Political harmony, intellectual harmony, economic harmony, moral harmony should be made more real by tasks of general interest undertaken simultaneously by all the American nations * * *.

Our internationalism would thus increase day by day, a growth which would not imply the negation or weakening of nationality, but rather the realization of an effective and constructive internationalism based on a vigorous nationalism.

In connection with this movement for international friendship through the schools, it should be noted that Brazil, thanks to Dr.



BANQUET TO DR. CARNEIRO LEÃO

Dr. A. Carneiro Leão was tendered a banquet by the American diplomats in Rio de Janeiro in recognition of his accomplishments as Director General of Public Instruction of the Federal District of Brazil. The honored guest is seated third from the right in the group. On his left are the Ambassadors of Argentina and Chile, Señores Mora y Araujo and Irrazabal Zañartu. On his right Dr. Duarte Leite, Ambassador of Portugal; Dr. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Ambassador of Mexico; Sr. Conde de Alfonso Celso, then Rector of the University of Rio de Janeiro; and Dr. Victor Maurtua, Minister of Peru. Standing, from left to right: Dr. Rogelio Ibarra, Minister of Paraguay; Dr. Arnibal Freire, Brazilian Minister of Finance; Dr. José Antezema, Minister of Bolivia; Dr. L. Gareta Ortiz, Minister of Colombia; Dr. Abel Montilla, Minister of Venezuela; Dr. Ramos Montero, Minister of Uruguay; Dr. José Barnet y Vinageras, Minister of Cuba; Dr. Vlastimil Kibál, Minister of Czechoslovakia; Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, President of the Society of International Law; Senhores H. Hasslocher, Medeiros e Albuquerque, Perjillo Gomes, Conde Pereira Carneiro, Afranco Peixoto, Carlos D. Fernandes, and Delgado de Carvalho.

Carneiro Leão's vigorous campaign, is in the foremost ranks. It may be added that a conference on "Peace through the school" met in Prague on April 18 and 19 of this year at the call of the International Bureau of Education of Geneva, which includes in its province everything which may contribute to the *rapprochement* of educators and the fostering and development of the international spirit. The program of this conference was divided into three closely related sections:

1. Reports on what has already been done by the schools for a closer fellowship between peoples;
2. Scientific study of obstacles and impediments encountered in this work and their psychological or social origin; and

3. Discussion of practical suggestions for the further development of international school correspondence, camps, international trips, and interchange of pupils and teachers for the purpose of fostering international solidarity.

It is to be hoped that the Americas, as a whole, through their respective junior Red Cross work, through the simpática practice of naming



Courtesy of Dr. M. de Oliveira Lima

INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, THE "UNITED STATES" SCHOOL

schools for sister republics, honoring the national holidays, and encouraging a better knowledge of their individual history—a practice which is spreading in Latin America and might well be adopted in the United States—will become a powerful influence which will more and more be felt in the promotion of international peace throughout the world.

CHILE: A LAND OF INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY¹ ∴

By F. DE LA PARRA

Commissioned by the Chilean Government for the Study of Industries

WHEN the average American hears of Chile, a picture filled with "salt-peter" and copper comes to his mind. These products, completed by a vision of a narrow belt of land in the southern tip of the continent occupied by forests and Indians, typify to him the exotic but nevertheless wonderful little country that to-day in its social and economical reconstruction is playing so important a rôle among the American nations. That there is another side to the picture, in which Chile is shown as an

¹Taken from *Chile*, April, 1927, New York City.

agricultural as well as an industrial country, is a fact too often overlooked. The question may even be asked in all good faith, "Is Chile not primarily industrial rather than agricultural?" To grant this we should have to disregard the mining industries of the north (nitrate, iron, copper, borax, and sulphur), which can not be considered in the range of national industries due to the fact that they only extract the ore which, when sufficiently rich, is shipped abroad almost as fast as it is dug out of the earth. In other cases it is exported in the form of ingots and bars. The process of separating the soda and the potash from the nitrate is also done out of the country. It would



LAJA FALLS, CHILE

In the development of manufacturing industries, Chile is taking advantage of the great sources of power existing in various sections of the Republic

be quite another matter if the copper now exported should first be treated and beaten into sheets or drawn into wire according to the uses for which it is destined. So that we have to look into these two fields of Chilean activities from the standpoint of what must be considered true national industry, keeping in mind the source and employment of the capital behind the different industrial and agricultural enterprises in Chile and the economic importance of each in the future of the nation.

Most of our farm and other agricultural industries are true national enterprises, primarily, because the respective capital is radiated in the country, increasing its wealth day by day; and, secondarily,

because these industries convert the raw materials into finished goods which are then transported to different parts of the country or abroad. In contrast with this the capital invested in most of the mining industries, such as iron and copper, as well as part of the capital represented by the foreign nitrate plants and the sulphur and borax developments, does not, as we all know, yield as much as the capital invested in the national industries—strictly speaking—and this is a very important factor in any consideration of the commercial equilibrium of our national wealth.

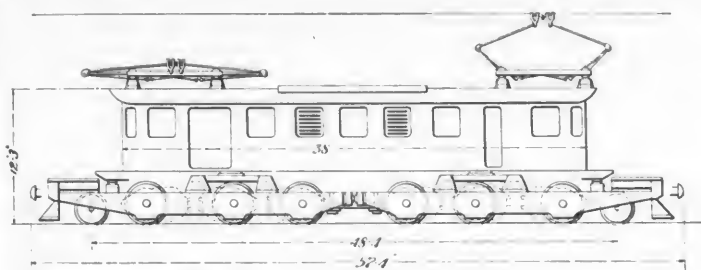
Because of the preceding facts, we are forced to consider Chile as still an agricultural country, although the statistical data show the industrial trend to-day as apparently paramount.

The entire mining production of Chile amounts yearly to the sum of \$1,500,000,000 (Chilean currency) from which the treasury gets a revenue of about \$200,000,000; but this is a fluctuating and uncertain income bound to diminish in time to come.

On the other hand, we have agriculture with its allied industries and a few manufacturing enterprises representing altogether an annual production of \$1,680,000,000 (Chilean currency), from which the country derives more real benefit than from the mining industries of the north. The former include the best portion of the country, from Aconcagua to Magellan, offering tremendous possibilities for development, providing markets for almost the whole commerce of the nation and the sustenance of four-fifths of its population. This is the portion of the country which counts in the present and future development of the manufacturing and agricultural industries soon to be realized; this wonderful zone with a magnificent climate, varied and extensive sources of wealth, the mass of whose population represents the live and active forces of the nation.

In view of these favorable factors it is not strange that Chilean manufacturing industries are on the increase and that there are good opportunities for establishing new ones. The number of manufacturing plants now functioning is about 8,444, with a joint capital of \$1,017,000,000 and utilizing raw materials to the value of \$594,000,000 in finished products to the value of \$1,090,000,000 (Chilean currency). It is true that the progress made is relatively small when compared with the manufacturing output of older countries, but its importance can not be questioned when it is remembered that the larger share of the available capital, energy, and attention have been devoted in the past, as is only natural, to agriculture and mining. As long as a country receives everything ready-made, it does not trouble to produce anything—making a proper exchange impossible, and without exchange there can be no intensive commerce.

Countries, like individuals, have certain characteristics that are indisputably recognized, and just as none can challenge the advan-



Courtesy of the Scientific American

AN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

An express passenger locomotive of the Chilean State Railways. The installation of powerful hydroelectric plants has made possible the electrification of important railways

tages which the United States has enjoyed in the Western Hemisphere from the industrial point of view, so everyone appreciates the corresponding advantages in South America possessed by Chile. Chile can not compete with the Argentine Republic in agriculture and livestock, nor with Bolivia and Peru in gold and silver mines; neither can it match the tropical produce of Brazil and Ecuador; but it possesses a combination of other qualifications lacking in those countries which guarantee a magnificent future for industrial manufacturing enterprises.

In spite of being at the farther end of South America, the geographical position of Chile gives it more facilities for communication with all parts of that continent than enjoyed by any other component nation. The Transandine Railway, that permits of hauls from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in combination with the Longitudinal

Railway and the long sea-coast line, are important factors that promise an enviable future for Chile, since potentially she is the future center of supplies for all of South America, distributing and marketing her commodities with remarkable advantage over her competitors.

Now, in view of the great prospects for the propagation and improvement of Chilean manufacturing industries due to the circumstances already set forth, and bearing in mind the difficulties that our Government is confronting in the northern Provinces, it is time we pledged our earnest and united efforts to the solution of those social and economical problems which should be the common burden, jointly shared by all Chileans.



A COPPER STORAGE YARD IN ANTOFAGASTA

Copper is one of the most important mineral products of Chile

Chile is dependent on foreign markets for most of the manufacturing elements she needs, and if her economic development is to continue uninterrupted the Chilean people must take advantage of the opportunities offered by the great electrical plants that now supply energy for industrial purposes in Valparaiso, Santiago, and other towns of that zone, in addition to those installed in the Loa River, Tocopilla, Chañaral, and Iquique for the electrification of railways and the lighting service of these cities. Moreover there is the project for the installation of a powerful plant in the Maipo River which should be used for industrial purposes. In the southern zones of the country a number of electric plants are also being built for lighting and industrial requirements.

All these undertakings may be taken as an announcement that the electrical industry has already taken root in Chile, and that consequently there is much to be done to meet its future growth. The first practical idea in this direction would be the establishment of a factory to furnish some of the numerous materials and appliances used in electrical installations, as a conservative foundation for an industry with large future prospects. Now, one of the most necessary articles in electricity is copper wire, and this can be manufactured in Chile since she possesses the copper and the sulphuric acid for the refining process. Copper wire used in electricity must be of the highest grade of purity, and the best and most compact grade is produced by this process.

The installation of a factory to produce insulated and non-insulated wire for electrical and other industrial purposes could be the foundation of a big organization in the future. The field for the use of copper, brass wire, and other alloys is very large; they are employed in all kinds of industries and by mechanics in general, to say nothing of the ordinary covered wire for the use of milliners and florists. The imports of bare and insulated copper wire, brass wire, and silk and cotton covered wire for the millinery shops and hat factories in Chile amount to the sum of a half million gold pesos every year. And this is only the first step in this industry, the installation of which would cost no more than \$20,000 (United States currency).

The second stage of this industry would be the production of copper and brass plates, and bars of all lengths and forms, also tubing, wire ropes, and concentric bare or insulated cables for the use of high-power transmission. To undertake this further development of the primary factory it would be necessary to add to the original plant three or four powerful machines representing an additional capital of \$30,000. The machines to be added are: One rolling machine, one tubing machine, one insulating wire machine, and one cutting machine; also a large wire-drawer machine.

If the plant here suggested could also set aside some capital for the manufacture of the innumerable articles made by the stamping process, it could be said without fear of contradiction that anything made of copper and the various alloys of brass can be made in Chile.



OFFICERS OF THE PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Center: William Green, Chairman. Upper left: Luis N. Morones, Vice-Chairman. Upper right: Matthew Woll, Treasurer. Lower left: Chester M. Wright, English-Language Secretary. Lower right: Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-Language Secretary

FIFTH PAN AMERICAN LABOR CONGRESS :: ::

SOME EXTRACTS FROM RECENT CONVOCATION CALL

To the workers of all the American countries, greetings:

Complying with the instructions of the Fourth Congress of the Pan American Federation of Labor, held in Mexico City, December 3-9, 1924, we, the officers of the Pan American Federation of Labor, hereby issue a call for the convening of the Fifth Pan American Labor Congress, which will begin its session at 10 a. m. July 18, 1927, at the Executive Council Hall of the American Federation of Labor, in the city of Washington, D. C., Republic of the United States, and continue in session until all of the business before it shall have been transacted.

The labor movements representative of each of the Pan American Republics are entitled to send *not more than five delegates*, all of whom must be *bona fide labor men* in compliance with a resolution adopted to that effect by the New York congress.

In issuing this call we do not think it necessary to specify what matters should come up for discussion during the sessions of the congress; a very wide field of discussion is offered to a labor congress, and we feel confident that the delegates will concentrate their efforts on questions that properly belong to a labor congress.

The problems of the working people of one country are identical with those of all countries with which their country has intercourse. Every problem of international relations has its human phase—for nothing can be done without human agents, hence the problem of human welfare. The safety of the liberty and democracy of the working people of every country of Pan America depends upon the existence of an industrial organization among the workers and close relationships between these organizations. Such relations are slowly being established between the Pan American Federation of Labor and the *bona fide* organized Pan American workers throughout the American Continent.

The higher representatives of big business in all Latin countries united with those of the United States are teaching a great lesson to the workers of the two Americas; they are showing how to develop a common policy of defense and international union in their industrial organizations and to take constructive forethought in order to shape future events.

The working peoples of the Pan American countries welcome such an opportunity to dispel the unjust judgments created in the minds of fellow-workers among all the nations. Such a thought, based upon bedrock economic and social human power, would place the workers of the Western Hemisphere in a position to adhere to the Pan American Federation of Labor in maintaining peace and to demand and enforce the good will and the rights in matters affecting the welfare and progress of their own peoples and nations, from within and from without.

The following fundamental principles were laid down by previous conferences:

We hold this to be fundamental—no relations between the Pan American countries can be permanent that are not based upon the will of the masses of the people and in accord with their concepts of justice.

We deem it an essential step toward democracy and justice that opportunities shall be established for the masses who have hitherto been without regular agencies for expressing their views and desires that will enable them to have a voice in helping and determining international affairs.

The labor movements of the various countries constitute the instrumentalities that can best accomplish this purpose and give expression to national ideas and convictions that have been too long inarticulate and impotent.

At this time we especially desire to mention one of the most important and pressing questions that suggests itself, namely, the formation of *national labor organizations* in all those countries where the various labor organizations have heretofore struggled along independent of and in rivalry to each other. It can be seen at a glance that in those countries where there is a well-defined and strong federation of labor unions with national jurisdiction, both working and social conditions are a great deal better than in those countries where the movement is disintegrated.

At the Laredo conference, the first Pan American Labor Congress, which consisted of delegates from the labor movements of the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Colombia, the Pan American Federation of Labor was formally organized and its objects declared to be—

1. The establishment of better conditions for the working people who emigrate from one country to another.
2. The establishment of a better understanding and relationship between the peoples of the Pan American Republics.
3. The utilization of every lawful and honorable means for the protection and promotion of the rights, the interests, and the welfare of the peoples of the Pan American Republics.
4. The utilization of every lawful and honorable means for the purpose of cultivating the most favorable and friendly relations between the labor movements and the peoples of the Pan American Republics.

Until a short time ago there were practically no means of communication between the workers of the American countries. The only existing relations were those established by the financial, commercial, and industrial interests, which as everyone knows are not always actuated by a desire to promote the welfare of the people, nor do they always represent the higher and nobler ideals of the peoples of the American countries. * * * Since the financial, commercial and industrial interests of Pan America are so closely allied and are every day extending their activities over a wider field opened up by the conditions created by the late war, it is all the more evident that the wage earners of Pan America must unite for their own protection, for in our present day the organization of the wage earners on a purely national scale will not be adequate for the protection and promotion of their interests and for the attainment and realization of their hopes and aspirations. * * *

Of the labor and friendly press, whether daily, weekly, or monthly, we earnestly request the publication of this call. Labor organizations and labor leaders are asked to spread its contents by means of correspondence, pamphlets, conferences, and by all means at their disposal, and are also asked that they communicate with us, giving us their views and impressions.

Fraternally yours,

THE PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

WILLIAM GREEN, *President.*

LUIS N. MORONES, *Vice President.*

MATTHEW WOLL, *Treasurer.*

CHESTER M. WRIGHT,

English Language Secretary.

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,

Spanish Language Secretary.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Labor; Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana; Confederación de Obreros del Salvador; Unión Obrera Salvadoreña; Unión de Obreros "El Progreso," Republic of Honduras; Federación de Obreros Nicaragüenses; Confederación Obrera Dominicana; Centro Internacional Obrera del Perú; Confederación Obrera Ecuatoriana; Federación Obrera de Guatemala; Sindicato Central Obrero, Colombia; Unión Obrera Venezolana; Brotherhood of Railroad Workers of Cuba; Federación Libre de los Trabajadores, Puerto Rico.

THE CULTIVATION OF PHORMIUM IN THE DELTA¹

SOME one has said that in phormium lies the future of the delta² islands, and, indeed, great interest is being manifested at the present time in the cultivation of this textile plant, the first results of which are evident in this region, moderately important lots of fiber having already been offered for sale.

It is believed that the vast amount of fertile land suitable for agriculture existing in the delta could scarcely be used to advantage in the cultivation of fruit trees and garden stuff, since the sale of such products through the existing number of middlemen does not pay the actual cultivator for his cost of production.

Hence other crops have been considered, it having been found up to the present time that phormium, the cultivation of which is constantly increasing, has given the best results. One can understand what an interest there is in phormium when everyone in the delta is talking about it, and in the islands signs offering phormium plants for sale are displayed everywhere.

Argentina's constant development makes necessary the importation of great quantities of raw materials, among which textile fibers hold no insignificant place. And since it would be possible to produce many of these in the varied soils and diverse climates of Argentina, the dedication of capital and energy to freeing the country to a certain extent from the necessity for such imports is but a patriotic duty.

The following figures show even better the enormous sums which these foreign purchases involve:

	Kilograms	Pesos (gold)
YEAR 1924		
Articles manufactured from hemp.....	56,454	86,483
Manila rope.....	92,577	24,980
Hemp (undressed).....	249,010	27,889
Burlap (tow).....	1,774,705	291,903
Sackcloth.....	69,555,437	16,641,427
Sackcloth bags.....	8,079,237	2,059,082
Thread (special, for making sacks).....	3,000,632	1,435,747
Thread for tying wool.....	322,131	51,541
Thread (linen).....	50,266	50,266
Thread (other materials).....	670,788	334,028
Tackle and cordage.....	1,405,700	389,500
Housing (large and small).....	230,705	129,171
Agave in stalk.....	1,859,025	208,210
Agave fibers for sandals.....	1,231,008	393,880
Jute in stalk.....	1,939,965	217,276
Spun jute for braids.....	1,429,859	183,021
Spun jute for the loom.....	6,129	980
Braided jute.....	101,532	19,494

¹ *Riel y Fomento*, Buenos Aires, October, 1926.

² Islands formed by the various currents of the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers at their junction with the La Plata.

Although it is not possible to obtain all these things from phormium fiber, many things can be made from it. Moreover, like phormium, the cultivation of hemp, flax, etc., for fiber will finally prove successful, and although at present valiant attempts in this respect as well as complete failures may be pointed out throughout the country, it is not to be doubted that the time will surely come when we shall be producers not only of sufficient quantity for internal consumption but of enough to offer it for export.

The observations which suggested to us the cultivation of phormium in the Delta are the result of a recent trip to the "Textile Argentina, S. A." island, situated in Section III in the Paraná Mini. We had been kindly invited by one of the principal stockholders of that company, Don Carlos Alfredo Tornquist, and made the



Photograph by Mary E. Carpenter
 THE DELTA REGION
 Loading lumber in one of the main channels

trip comfortably in the *Camalote*, a magnificent yacht, receiving all the while the courteous attentions of its owner.

THE PLANT

Phormium is a plant of the lily family characterized by having a leaf from which good fiber may be obtained. Like other plants of this family, it does not have a stem, its leaves being phyllodial, starting from the rhizome, in number of eight or more in fan form.

With the growth of the plant the roots ramify in the soil about it, each one tending to become an independent plant, which when isolated, flourishes perfectly well. This, therefore, is the most practical and generally employed means of propagation.



Photograph by Mary E. Carpenter
 IN THE DELTA ISLANDS
 Lombardy poplars are planted to retain the banks along the narrow canals in this region

THE FIBER

The leaves grow to 3 or 4 meters (approximately 10 to 13 feet) in length by 10 centimeters (approximately 4 inches) in breadth, this being especially true when the plant is well developed and is harvested every two years. The strength of the leaves is a well-known characteristic, many times tested in places where it abounds. In New Zealand it is commonly called flax.



PHORMIUM: A NEW SPECIES OF FIBER PLANT

A good quality fiber is obtained from the leaves

Phormium is known in two varieties—*Phormium tenax* Forster and *Phormium colensoi* de Hooker, the former being the most generally grown and commercially used.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

The industrial process, which could not be more simple or more easily applied, may in time be made very inexpensive; but at present, as in all such processes, the great need is to diminish hand labor.

A machine is already in use which extracts the fiber from the cut leaves with great ease. After the leaf has been separated into its fibers by the machine it must be washed, a process accomplished by running water through it. When the fiber is dry enough to spread out it is bleached and combed, thereby improving it and increasing its commercial value.



Photographs by Mary E. Carpenter

THE DELTA ISLANDS

Upper: A small steamer which provides passenger and mail service for the islands. Several small boats of varied cargo are in tow. Lower: Waiting for the mail. As the steamer passes, the mail is deposited therein, and *vice versa*, by the use of a long pole

YIELD AND USE

Phormium fiber has very good qualities which make it resemble manila to a great extent. In its native country, New Zealand, it has two principal uses—thread for harvesters and ship chandlery. There have been some attempts to utilize the Delta phormium for rope, which have given very good results.

A hectare of Delta phormium planted from rhizomes, as is generally the custom, begins to produce in the fourth year, the first yield, always the smallest, reaching 50 tons per hectare. By the seventh, the yield



A FIBER DRYING FIELD

After extraction, the fiber is washed and hung on wires for drying, bleaching, and combing has increased to 120 tons per hectare. The sale price may be calculated at from 15 to 20 pesos.

Once the fibers have been removed (the fibers represent 15 per cent of the crop, 10,000 kilograms of leaves giving 1,500 kilograms of fiber and tow), the long clean fiber will bring from 350 to 500 pesos, and the tow from 150 to 275 pesos. In round numbers, then, a hectare in full production will give 1,800 pesos (100 tons at 18 pesos) worth of leaves, or 6,000 pesos (15 tons at 400 pesos) worth of fiber.

It would be interesting to refer to the cost of production, cultivation, and industrial preparation, but lack of space forbids.

ARGENTINA TO-DAY¹

By THE EXPORT COMMITTEE,

Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Argentine Republic

ONE of the chief obstacles at the present time to a more intensified commercial interchange between the United States and Argentina is undoubtedly the lack of a proper appreciation of the size, the wealth, the agricultural and commercial life, and of the importance of the Argentine Republic on the part of American merchants and traders.

Most of our chief competitors have been established in commercial relations with Argentina for decades more than has the United States, and while their abilities to sense the importance of and to understand this Republic are not more keen than our own, yet the years of close contact have given to them that which must necessarily come only with time—a more exact appreciation of the importance of Argentina as a great producer. . . .

Argentina, the second largest country of Latin America, has an area of 1,153,417 square miles, with a total population of 10,087,118, according to the most recent official estimate. It is a country of extensive rich plains reaching from the River Plate to the foothills of the Andes. A fine railroad system, with nearly 22,000 miles of track, connects the scattered cities and producing centers of importance with Buenos Aires, and the Government railways are gradually opening up the more remote districts.

Buenos Aires, the national capital and the commercial center of the Republic, is situated about 125 miles from the mouth of the River Plate and has a population of nearly 2,000,000, or one-fifth of the total population of the entire country. In 1925 a total of 2,418 ships, with a tonnage of more than 8,000,000, entered this port. Of this total, 141 ships, with a total tonnage of 623,600, were under the American flag.

Among the other large cities of importance are Rosario, population 250,000; La Plata, 161,978; Córdoba, 186,000; Bahía Blanca, 87,400; Tucumán, 110,000; and Santa Fe, 105,000, the last of which is rapidly coming to the fore as the cotton-marketing center of Argentin. Rosario is the chief grain port of the Republic, and from her elevators are carried thousands of tons of some of the world's best grains yearly, to be sold in almost every part of the globe. Tucumán

¹ *Comments on Argentine Trade*, Buenos Aires, December, 1926.

is the center of the cane-sugar industry, which is assuming great proportions from the point of view of production. Córdoba, the capital of the Province of the same name, lies in a district well known for its wheat and cattle as well as for its incomparable summer resorts in the hills. Bahía Blanca is the chief city of the Atlantic coast territory of Argentina and is noted as an important grain-shipping port. It is chiefly from this port that the grains from the lower sections of the very productive Province of Buenos Aires and of the south of Argentina are exported. La Plata is a port of considerable importance whose progress is, however, somewhat limited owing to its geographical proximity to Buenos Aires. It is the seat of two large



THE NATIONAL CONGRESS, BUENOS AIRES

American meat-packing plants and of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires.

A good system of telegraph lines connecting the cities of the Republic and extending to some of the neighboring countries is complemented by an excellent cable and wireless service to all parts of the world. Fast passenger and mail boats have added much to bringing Argentina into closer touch with the United States and other countries, and international trains take the traveler to any of the neighboring countries with the most modern of comforts.

Argentina is foremost a producer of grains and a cattle-raising country, the vast mineral wealth that she is credited with having in the Andes being as yet quite unexploited. The Andean Provinces are noted for their fine grapes and other fruits, while the subtropical

north has a variety of hardwoods, most notable among them the quebracho, the extract from which is sold principally to the tanneries of the United States. In this particular product she has a natural monopoly with Paraguay and some of the Central American countries, from whom we buy relatively little quebracho as compared with our imports of this commodity from Argentina.

The northern Provinces, such as Tucumán and Salta, produce the bulk of Argentine cane sugar. The local consumption, which has been variously estimated at 250,000 to 275,000 tons annually, is far too small for the increasing production of the past few years, and it is calculated that there is a carry-over of more than 80,000 tons from last year's crop, while the present crop is expected to be the greatest in the history of the country. Exports of sugar are comparatively negligible, and, according to the leaders in the industry, some measures must soon be taken to give the industry stability. It is needless to state that imports of sugar from the United States, which has been a big supplier, have fallen off tremendously.

Cotton is expected to be the keystone to the progress of the Chaco district in the north. In 1921-22 there were planted 15,600 hectares of cotton, which resulted in a production of 12,490 tons of raw cotton, while in 1925 the area planted reached 110,058 hectares and the estimated production was 97,400 tons. The fiber is far superior in the judgment of experts to that hitherto produced in the Republic. It is interesting to note that American experts have been brought to Argentina by the Government to assist in the proper organization not only of the planting and care of cotton but in the marketing as well. The marketing is a difficult problem at present because the cotton district is so far removed from the commercial centers. In 1925 Argentina exported 11,056,822 kilos of cotton fiber as compared with 5,056,867 exported in 1924.

The central part of the Argentine Republic is by far the most productive, supplying the greater part of the grain and cattle for which the country is well known. An accurate Government census of the cattle-raising industry is at present being planned, the following being an estimate of animal stocks in 1924: Cattle, 37,064,850; sheep, 30,671,840; and hogs, 1,436,640. The Province of Buenos Aires, which takes up the greater portion of the central plains, has many meat-packing plants owned by foreign capital, and from those are shipped chilled and frozen mutton and lamb which are in greater part destined for the Smithfield and continental markets. In 1924 the Argentine packing houses killed approximately 3,800,028 sheep, 3,789,129 cattle, and 96,547 hogs, while in 1925, 4,240,275 sheep, 3,322,677 cattle, and 100,451 hogs were killed in these establishments. The statistics for the first nine months of the current year

(1926) indicate an approximate 100 per cent increase in the hog slaughtering, a 30 per cent decrease in sheep and perhaps little difference in cattle slaughtering, as compared with last year. Approximately 832,400 tons of frozen and chilled meat were exported last year aside from all of the numerous by-products which the packing industry prepares principally for export. Hides, bones, tallow, hair, horns, edible organs, and fertilizers, all products turned out by the meat-packing plants, find a market abroad, and the United States has no small interest in these offerings.

Argentine wool has for many years been known for the quality of some of its classes; and the Boston wool market, although recent



CATTLE HERD IN THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS

operations have been small, is always closely in touch with the wool production of Argentina. Three hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty five bales of wool were exported last year, which is a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year, which is accounted for in the general trend of export movement perhaps more than as an isolated commodity. Concordia wool is noted the world over for its quality, is always in great demand, and brings the best prices of all Argentine wool.

Among the various Argentine agricultural products are wheat, corn, linseed, oats, barley, rye, and birdseed.

Last season was rather an unfortunate one for the wheat crop in the Province of Córdoba and in some sections of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Pampa region, and the crop did not measure up

to the estimates which had been established. However, official reports of the areas sown to these products this season are encouraging, and with favorable conditions prevailing a good crop will result.

The production during the season 1925-26 was as follows:

	Tons
Corn.....	7,000,000
Wheat.....	5,202,062
Linseed.....	1,907,989
Oats.....	1,167,484
Barley.....	371,316
Rye.....	120,231
Birdseed.....	31,246

Argentina has been peculiarly dependent upon other countries, notably England, Germany, and the United States, for her fuel, but



THE WATER FRONT OF BUENOS AIRES

One of the large meat-packing establishments in the right background

the increasing production of petroleum at the Comodoro Rivadavia oil fields on the South Atlantic coast and of those at Neuquén in the interior are meeting much of her requirement. There are numerous private American, British, and other foreign production companies operating in these districts, and the Government has a special department under which vast tracts of oil land are operated as a public utility. In this way Argentina hopes to ameliorate her position in the question of fuel. Recently the Government undertook a contract with the Government of Uruguay for supplying 50,000 tons of petroleum a year; 1925 statistics indicate that the Comodoro Rivadavia fields yielded 815,637,181 kilos and the Neuquén field 15,840,801 kilos of petroleum, a total increase of approximately 154,000,000 kilos over the 1924 production.

There are a number of refineries established in the Republic, and an American corporation has recently constructed for the Argentine Government a refinery with large capacity at La Plata.

From the most southern districts and along the Andes come some of the best furs used in the United States. Among them are the nutria skins which are highly valued for the making of hats. From all over the Republic are brought to the Buenos Aires hide markets hides and skins of all classes and grades, and American tanners find themselves dependent upon Argentina for her hides and tanning extract.

The dairy industry necessarily is a very important one, and the United States is Argentina's best customer for casein, used prin-



THE CUSTOMHOUSE, BUENOS AIRES

cipally by the paper manufacturers and glue factories. Cheese and butter are also exported in considerable quantities. Over 26,000 tons of butter and 17,000 tons of casein were shipped in 1925.

The Argentine producer has long been known for his resourcefulness, and merely as a matter of interest it is worthy of mention that not long ago a large shipment of fertilizer made from tons of locusts that have infested grain-covered sections of the north was sent to Europe as an experiment. Undoubtedly the Argentine farmer would be much happier to be rid of these destructive pests than to have discovered a means for capitalizing the injury to his crops.

A word concerning Argentina's manufacturing interests will serve to supplement the foregoing in presenting a contemporary picture of this country.

Manufacturing has increased slowly for various reasons, among which are principally the lack of good water power and a cheap and easily accessible fuel. The latter obstacle will undoubtedly be overcome to a great extent by the increase in petroleum production. Of course, Argentina lacks many of the raw materials necessary for the establishment of great industries, but this same situation exists in many countries. The raw materials could be imported and the finished product made here. A number of industries are already well established, notably among them the hosiery, canvas, heavy cloth, steel safe, furniture, and boot and shoe industries, besides the very modernly equipped meat-packing houses before mentioned. During the war manufacturing made rapid strides, but with the subsequent reduction in the cost of imported articles following the immediate postwar years and for other reasons which are axioms of economies, manufacturing has not made great progress.

An interesting index of the relation of the national capital, Buenos Aires, to the rest of the country from a commercial point of view is afforded by a comparison of clearing-house returns. In 1925 the total value of the checks that passed through the Buenos Aires clearing house was 40,000,000,000 paper pesos, while the clearings in all the clearing houses of the rest of the Republic amounted to somewhat over 5,000,000,000 paper pesos; in 1924 the figures were comparatively the same.

The traders of nearly every nation of any importance in Argentine foreign trade will find one of their own banks established in Argentina, and American business men are fortunate in having at their disposal the services of such well-known institutions as the First National Bank of Boston and the National City Bank of New York, both of which have large branches in Buenos Aires housed in their own edifices.

One of the most pressing needs of Argentina to-day is an increase in rural population, a population which will be stable and will settle down to the development of the many miles of some of the arable land which is at present receiving no, or at best careless, attention. The Government is now engaged in a definite program by which immigration will be encouraged.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

EXPORTS IN 1926.—The following table on exports for 1926 was prepared by the General Bureau of Statistics of the nation for the Ministry of the Treasury:

Value of exports, in gold pesos

Group of products	1926	1925	Difference, plus (+) or minus (-)	
			Real (pesos)	Relative (per cent)
Livestock	347,648,691	386,385,023	-38,736,332	-10
Agricultural	410,862,575	444,666,437	-33,803,862	-7.6
Forestal.....	19,217,520	21,628,639	-2,411,119	-11.1
Other products	14,449,736	15,249,783	-800,047	-5.2
Total	792,178,522	867,929,882	-75,751,360	-8.7

As may be noted, though the value was less, the total volume of products exported in 1926 was greater than that of 1925, due to increase in grain exports, as shown below:

Quantities exported, in tons

Group of products	1926	1925	Difference, plus (+) or minus (-)	
			Real	Relative (per cent)
Livestock	1,517,366	1,489,744	+27,622	+1.9
Agricultural	10,021,287	7,900,934	+2,120,353	+26.8
Forestal.....	313,563	381,880	-68,317	-17.9
Other products	422,652	475,455	-52,803	-11.1
Total.....	12,274,868	10,248,013	+2,026,855	+19.8

PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY IN ARGENTINA.—An interesting report was recently presented to the Ministry of Public Works by two engineers, Señor Juan A. Briano and Señor Eduardo Sagasta, who had been appointed by the President to study the various routes feasible in Argentina for the Pan American Railroad. By this rail-

road it is hoped to unite all the Republics of the American continent. A condensation of the main features of the report follows:

La Quiaca, on the Bolivian frontier, may be reached from Buenos Aires by three routes, two via Tucumán and the third via Rosario and Santa Fe. The shortest route via Tucumán (1,796 kilometers) is a combination of wide gage (1.676 meters) and narrow gage (1 meter). The other two, although formed of sections of different railroads, are entirely narrow gage. This is an advantage, as the Bolivian railroad leaving La Quiaca for La Paz is also narrow gage. Connections with the latter railroad for Chile and Peru are in operation.

Another narrow-gage connection with Bolivia will be possible through Yacuiba, which the railway is approaching from the Argentine side. The Gutiérrez-Carrillo protocol of 1922 named the conditions under which Argentina would undertake to construct a narrow-gage line from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz, 600 kilometers distant, giving a railroad 2,465 kilometers in length from Santa Cruz to Buenos Aires. This route, through plains rather than over the Andes, is suggested by Señor Briano for a section of the Pan American Railway, as connections could be made over projected lines at Santa Cruz for Chile via Sucre and for Peru via La Paz, while the narrow-gage lines from Formosa to Embareación and from Resistencia to Metán would act as links between this route and other possible sections of the Pan American Railway from countries to the north of Argentina.

The Argentine provinces of Entre Ríos and Corrientes and the Territory of Misiones are also well provided with standard-gage (1.465 meters) railways, with which lines from Brazil, Paraguay, or Uruguay might form a junction. A branch line leads from the aforesaid provinces to Buenos Aires.

Furthermore, Argentina has under construction a line from Rosario de Lerma, in the province of Salta, to Socompa, on the Argentine-Chilean frontier. Nothing has as yet been done on the Chilean side, however.

Other projected lines might also be advantageously combined with railroads of neighboring countries.

BOLIVIA

DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.—During the 10 years since automobiles were first introduced into Bolivia for practical use many improvements have been made in furnishing equipment and repairs. About three years ago a garage and service station were established in Oruro in connection with a workshop where automobile bodies are manufactured and first-class repairs of all kinds are made. Practically all the labor employed in this concern is native, thus constituting a real national industry. In La Paz, about a year ago, a modern garage was erected at a cost of approximately 180,000 bolivianos. The company owning this garage has a capital of 1,000,000 bolivianos, including real estate, garages, and equipment. Seventy workmen, 40 clerks, and 3 mechanical engineers are employed.

AVIATION COMPANY ORGANIZED.—The Bolivian Government has signed a contract with the newly organized Bolivian Aerial Transport Co. The organization of this company represents the united efforts of a group of national and foreign capitalists, the main object being to

establish aerial communication between La Paz, the Yungas region, the northern and northeastern sections of the Republic and the city of Sucre. According to the contract, the company will deposit funds in the national treasury as a guaranty that flights will be started within one year. The pilots and mechanics will be brought from Europe. The most modern types of airplanes, especially suited to the altitude conditions in Bolivia, will be imported and equipped with all appliances necessary for the safety of passengers.

RAILROAD LOAN.—See page 503.

BRAZIL

IMMIGRATION.—The Immigration Service of Brazil during 1926 inspected 948 vessels from foreign ports, of which 797 brought to the port of Rio de Janeiro 67,171 immigrants (intermediate, second, and third class passengers), including 1,169 Brazilians. The greatest number of immigrants came from the following countries: Germany, 4,021; Spain, 3,156; Italy, 3,752; Japan, 7,552; Lithuania, 1,901; Poland, 2,056; Portugal, 22,334; Rumania, 9,379; and Turkey, 3,123. During this same period the immigration service sent to the interior of the country by rail and boat 34,426 immigrants and laborers, national and foreign, with their baggage.

With the exception of the second-class passengers and the Brazilians, all these immigrants passed through the Government immigration station on the Ilha das Flores, where they received a medical examination and all heads of families and single men over 18 were registered. In addition to the immigrants received through the port of Rio de Janeiro the immigration service reported that from January to October, 1926, 44,180 immigrants had entered the country by other ports, thus bringing the total number of immigrants so far reported for the year to 111,351.

BRAZILIAN FEDERATION FOR HIGHWAY EDUCATION.—On the motion of Drs. Licínio de Almeida, Joaquim T. de Oliveira Peñtado, and Philúvio de Cerqueira Rodrigues, the Fourth Brazilian National Highway Congress voted to appoint a committee of 5 to 10 members to consider the entrance of Brazil into the Pan American Federation for Highway Education. The committee is also to draw up statutes for the Brazilian Federation for Highway Education.

HIGHWAYS.—According to the *Brazil Ferro Carril* of January 13, 1927, the total length of highways in use in Brazil in October, 1925, was 6,592 kilometers, to which were added 5,000 kilometers during 1926, making at the beginning of 1927, 11,592 kilometers of highways (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

SERVICES OFFERED BY ASSOCIAÇÃO COMMERCIAL DE SÃO PAULO.—This association, one of the most important chambers of commerce in South America, has an interchange department the purpose of

which is to facilitate commercial relations between Brazil and foreign countries. For a small charge this department will supply information on credit and commercial law, market reports, tariff rates, import and export statistics, and a list of all Brazilian firms classified according to the nature of their business. It also undertakes to collect accounts due.

CHILE

NITRATE EXPORTS.—According to information furnished to the Minister of the Treasury the nitrate exports for 1926 amounted to 16,583,262 metric quintals, which paid export taxes to the Government of 168,154,284.88 pesos national currency, aside from the export tax on by-products, such as iodine and borax, which amounts to several million pesos.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The Agricultural Congress held at Aconagua in the latter part of January, 1927, passed resolutions recommending that the Bureau of Highways be separated from the Department of Public Works; that more funds be appropriated annually for highway construction and maintenance; that a flexible tax be placed on imported livestock to protect national livestock breeders; that the production of fruits and hemp be increased; and that new markets in Colombia and Ecuador be developed for Chilean products.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—It was expected that a commercial air line between Santiago and Valparaiso would begin operations about the middle of February. The contract for this passenger, mail, and parcels post service was signed by Señor Testart and a representative of the Government in 1924.

COLOMBIA

BROADCASTING STATION.—An agreement was signed recently by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs with a foreign company providing for the installation of a broadcasting station in the city of Bogotá. This station will have a range of 300 kilometers, and may be heard at a still greater distance, according to the class of receiving set used. Considering the advantages Bogotá would derive from direct radiotelegraphic communication with other parts of the Republic, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has decided that, in connection with the new broadcasting station, a wireless telegraphic system shall be installed, thus putting Bogotá into wireless telegraphic communication with the entire Republic. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS.—The Departmental government of Cuidinamarca has obtained a loan of 350,000 pesos from the Central Bank of Bogotá, which will be used for the construction of highways in that Department.

GOLD MINE.—In the Department of Nariño recent investigations have disclosed gold deposits. According to the reports of two English engineers who have made extensive examinations of this region, these deposits give promise of the existence of a valuable gold mine, perhaps one of the richest in the southern section of the Republic. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.—See page 505.

COSTA RICA

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOR FACILITIES.—Definite plans are being made for the construction of a wharf in Puntarenas to accommodate ocean liners. This work, authorized by an executive decree of January 17, 1927, will be financed from the \$8,000,000 loan recently concluded with New York bankers by the government.

MANUFACTURE OF REED FURNITURE.—A new industrial field for Costa Rican women has been opened by the directors of the Buen Pastor women's reformatory in San José who have started the manufacture of reed furniture in that place. Directed by experts, the women have made good progress, an excellent set of furniture having already been placed on sale in San José. Although the fiber used is not produced in the country, it is believed that some adequate species of Costa Rican plant may in time be found.

STONE CRUSHER.—On January 31, 1927, all necessary equipment for the stone crusher recently constructed in the neighborhood of Cartago had been installed, and the work of supplying crushed rock for the roads was begun. Run by a motor of 25 horsepower and with a hopper capacity of 100 tons, the crusher turns out 50 to 70 cubic meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) of crushed rock in an 8-hour day.

CUBA

ASSOCIATION OF FISHING CRAFT OWNERS.—Last February an association of fishing craft owners was organized, with a view to protecting this important industry which, although the third largest in the country, employing about 20,000 persons, has never before had a definite organization. The Cuban waters abound with fish of a fine quality but in spite of this fact the association states that approximately one-half of the fish consumed in Cuba is imported from the United States. The Association of Fishing Craft Owners will endeavor to have experts investigate actual laws governing fishing and draft laws and regulations for improving such conditions and will also seek the enactment of a protective tariff.

STOCK COMPANIES TAXED.—The law signed by President Machado on January 27, 1927, regarding the application of the 8 per cent

tax on the profits of all companies with a share capital, whether domestic or foreign, and the extension of the 1½ per cent gross sales tax to transactions in foreign goods made through Cuban commission agents, was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 29, 1927.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BREAKWATER FOR THE HARBOR OF SANTO DOMINGO.—A contract has been signed by the Dominican Republic with an American engineering corporation for the construction of a breakwater in the harbor of Santo Domingo. (*Courtesy of Señor Félix M. Pérez S.*)

CITY IMPROVEMENTS IN SANTO DOMINGO.—The full text of the contract recently signed by the Dominican Government, for the construction of water and sewer systems in the city of Santo Domingo and the paving of the streets of that city is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of December 18, 1926. The water and sewer systems will cost \$2,245,000. Payment is to be made for pavements and sidewalks on a unit basis.

ECUADOR

MANUFACTURE OF CHINAWARE.—In Ambato, a very progressive and industrious city located in the central highlands of Ecuador, a new manufacture has been established, that of making chinaware, which is giving promise of developing into an important industry.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—Early in January last a group of leading business men met in Quito for the purpose of organizing the Industrial Association of Ecuador, the aim of this organization being to encourage the development of Ecuadorean industries, especially textile manufacture.

ESMERALDAS RAILROAD.—The first shipment of rails for the Quito-Esmeraldas Railroad was recently received in Ecuador. Monthly shipments are promised hereafter so that the construction of this road will continue without interruption.

ESMERALDAS-QUININDÉ HIGHWAY.—Work on the highway from Esmeraldas to Quinindé is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped the road will be completed within the next few months. Part of the work on this road has been done by the Western Agricultural Society, which is responsible for the agricultural development of lands in the vicinity of Quinindé. The society also proposes to develop on a large scale the cultivation of bananas, rice, and coffee, and to raise hogs in considerable numbers.

GUATEMALA

NEW INDUSTRIES IN QUEZALTENANGO.—Laundry soap made at a low cost from national raw material was recently placed on sale in Quezaltenango by an enterprising manufacturer. Latest reports

state that, owing to the growing demand, machinery has been ordered from abroad, and within a short time the present output will be increased by the manufacture of high-grade toilet soap and stearic candles.

HAITI

CONDITION OF ROADS IN THE REPUBLIC.—It is worthy of special note that the roads of the Republic held up particularly well during the past rainy season. At no time was traffic closed between Port au Prince and Cayes, and for only a few hours was there an interruption between Port au Prince and Cape Haitien, due to a break in the dike in the Artibonite River. At the end of December the roads in general through the country were in better condition than ever before. The constant improvement to the roads through gravel surfacing has been largely responsible for this condition, although the ever-increasing traffic will continue to render necessary additional maintenance. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.)

AGRICULTURAL AGENTS.—During the month of December last, there were 11 agricultural agents working through the country. The greatest part of their activity was directed toward getting their demonstration farms in shape, and planting red beans and sweet potatoes. Several varieties of seeds have been distributed by some of the agents, 80 farms and agricultural sections have been inspected, and valuable instruction given in the methods of harvesting crops, especially coffee and cotton. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.)

HOG RAISING.—In order to encourage progressive farmers in hog raising, an arrangement is in force whereby such farmers may secure the loan of a purebred pair of Duroc hogs free of charge for a certain period. Tentative arrangements were made with a prominent planter to cooperate with him in establishing a hog demonstration farm and also to assist him in grading up his native dairy herd. Last summer he bought a pure bred Duroc boar from the agricultural service and now has several litters of crossbred pigs. As a result of his willingness to cooperate, an animal clinic was established at his plantation by the veterinary science department. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.)

HONDURAS

EXPORTS FOR 1926.—According to figures published in the press of Tegucigalpa, exports for 1926 amounted to 26,912,011.51 silver pesos, or 2,945,904.90 silver pesos more than those of the previous year. The exports subject to duties were valued at 20,379,906.66 silver pesos and the free exports at 6,532,104.85 silver pesos. Gold

coin to the amount of 3,000 pesos, silver coin to the amount of 22,321 silver pesos, and 100,000 pesos in American bank notes were sent out of the country. The chief exports were bananas, silver, and sugar.

HIGHWAYS.—The following figures on highways were taken from the report made in January, 1927, by the Minister of Promotion, Public Works, Agriculture, and Labor:

The sums expended last year on the various highways are as follows: Southern highway, 28,983.36 pesos; northern highway, 208,026.16 pesos, including 25,392.81 pesos and 34,404.92 pesos expended on the Celguapa and Humuya bridges, respectively. On the northern highway 45 masonry bridges were built, in addition to the iron bridge which is to cross the Humuya River. The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, who have begun a road to connect their city with the cities of Trinidad, Colima, and San Pedro Sula, have already constructed 117 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile).

WIRELESS STATIONS.—The wireless stations in Honduras are the Tropical Wireless station at Tegucigalpa; La Ceiba station, of the Standard Fruit Co.; Puerto Cortés station, of the Cuyamel Fruit Co.; Puerto Castilla station, of the Truxillo Railroad Co.; Islas del Cisne station, of the United Fruit Co.; and Nueva Tela station, of the Tela Railroad Co.

MEXICO

AIR PASSENGER SERVICE.—It was expected that the Lloyd Air Line would start a passenger service in March between Veraeruz and Progreso, Yucatan, with Dornier-Merkur all-metal monoplanes. The time of the journey will be about eight hours, with three half-hour stops at Puerto México, Frontera, and Campeche, in contrast to a trip of more than 30 hours by sea, boats being at present the only means of communication between Veracruz and Progreso. The monoplane to be used is 12.5 meters in length (meter equals 3.28 feet), seating eight passengers comfortably in its cabin. Later the Lloyd Air Line expects to extend its service along the entire Gulf coast of Mexico, and eventually to Habana.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE.—Long-distance telephone service between Mexico City and San Luis Potosí, a distance of 525 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), was opened on February 14 of this year. This will shortly be followed by long-distance lines from the capital to Tampico and thence to Ciudad Victoria, Monterrey, and Nuevo Laredo, where they will connect with the long-distance telephone system of the United States and by means of that system with those of Canada and Cuba.

HIGHWAY PLANS FOR 1927.—As previously stated in the *Bulletin*, the sum of 10,000,000 pesos is to be spent by the Government on highways in 1927. Although this is 2,000,000 pesos less than the appropriation for 1926, more work will be accomplished, since last

year a large outlay was made for road machinery, and in addition a reorganization under the national highway commission is expected to effect a daily saving of more than 7,000 pesos, although producing equal results.

Work on the highway from Mexico City to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, will be energetically pushed, 500,000 pesos a month being devoted to its construction. The section from Acapulco to Iguala will receive preferential attention, as by this means communication will be established between the Pacific port and the capital via the highway to Iguala and thence to Mexico City by rail. An additional sum of 100,000 pesos a month is appropriated for the construction of two large bridges over the Papagayos and Mexcala Rivers on the section mentioned.

The Mexico City-Laredo highway, which connects at the latter city with the United States highway system and has aroused great interest among the motorists of Mexico's northern neighbor, will also be considerably advanced during the year, beginning with the section from the border south to Monterrey, approximately 200 miles in length. From Monterrey a branch road will be constructed to Montemorelos through the picturesque Huajuco Canyon and other points of great scenic beauty in the Sierra Madre.

Final dressing and oiling will be given to the highways from Mexico City to Pachuca and Puebla and all other work on them completed.

In addition, the Government is assigning from time to time sums to assist States or municipalities in constructing local roads.

PARTICIPATION IN IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—The Government appropriation for participation in the Ibero-American Exposition to be held in Seville, Spain, next year, has been increased to 300,000 pesos in order that the building to house the Mexican exhibits may be of permanent rather than of temporary construction. The design for the building will be selected from those submitted in an architectural competition held for the purpose.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—The National Bureau of Statistics, as reported in *El Universal* of Mexico City for March 4, 1927, gives the production of petroleum in Mexico during 1926 as 14,386,224 cubic meters, or 90,609,991 barrels, a decrease from that of 1925 of 3,990,318 cubic meters, or 24,978,458 barrels.

NICARAGUA

FLOUR MILLS.—The flour mills installed in Masaya in the latter half of 1926 were put to use in November, producing a good flour which the bakers agree is satisfactory. It is believed that before long these mills will furnish enough flour to supply local demand without using the imported article.

WOOD EXPORTS.—According to the press of Managua, the following exports of woods were made between November, 1925, and December, 1926: -

	Feet		Feet
Mahogany.....	9,196,567	Cocobolo.....	1,933,418
Cedar.....	1,992,546	Ñambar.....	394,380
Pine.....	255,229	Brasil.....	664,198
Guayacán.....	652,236	Mora.....	4,140,067

PANAMA

PEARL FISHING.—The Government has signed a contract with Señor Carlos J. Roquebert granting him a monopoly of pearl fishing off the Island of Coiba, a Government penal colony. The contract runs for two years from January 1, 1927, during which time the contractor undertakes to fish for pearls and pearl shell at his own expense, paying to the Government 25 per cent of the value of pearls and pearl shell obtained.

BUSINESS IN AGUADULCE.—Reports from Aguadulce state that business is thriving in that section. Two sugar mills are in operation with additional machinery this year and are producing a fine granulated sugar.

Automobile traffic is now growing between Aguadulce and the city of Panama and the Canal Zone, due to the good roads, while there is also daily automobile traffic to Calobre, a hot-spring resort.

SAN BLAS BANANA COUNTRY.—The San Blas region, which has long been famous for the quantity and quality of its coconuts, is now becoming an important banana center. The San Blas Co. is the largest such company in that region, having seven plantations of which but three are yet in full production, yielding a weekly output of 9,000 to 12,000 bunches. This company also possesses a coconut plantation with 75,000 coconut palms. The United Fruit Co. is laying out a plantation and planning a port near Permé. During the month of January there were 395,000 coconuts exported from the San Blas region, as well as 43,000 bunches of bananas, shipped by the San Blas Co.

PARAGUAY

EXPORTATION OF SALTED HIDES.—According to data received from the National Bureau of Statistics, 288,235 salted hides were exported from Paraguay during 1926, the destination of the shipments being as follows:

Destination	Quantity
Argentina.....	159,507
Belgium.....	9,950
England.....	4,895
France.....	7,000
Germany.....	60,475
Italy.....	20,300

Destination	Quantity
Spain.....	1, 500
Switzerland.....	3, 500
United States.....	2, 500
Uruguay.....	18, 596

IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY.—An expenditure of 1,000,000 pesos in the purchase of highway construction machinery including two large levelers, plows, a steam shovel, two caterpillar tractors, trailers, carts, an automobile truck, disk plows, a dump cart, and other machinery for the use of the Department of Public Works received Government authorization on January 21, 1927.

EXPERIMENT STATION.—In accordance with a recent resolution, an agricultural experiment station will be established on a 5-hectare (hectare equals 2.47 acres) tract of land at Tacumbú, a Government estate near Asunción.

NEW STEAMER SCHEDULE.—On December 28, 1926, transportation facilities on the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers between Buenos Aires and Asunción were materially increased by the inauguration of a new schedule of three trips a week for passenger steamers.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN IMMIGRATION.—A group of 50 German families, all possessing some capital, was expected to arrive in Paraguay during April; they will settle on a 6-league tract of land recently purchased for them in Barranquerita at a cost of 1,500,000 pesos. Moreover, an advance group of Austrian immigrants fully equipped for agricultural pursuits was expected to reach Asunción by the last of January.

YERBA-MATE CULTIVATION.—Owing to a continued increase in the demand for yerba mate and consequent high prices, a company has been formed for the cultivation of that plant, also known as Paraguayan tea. Located near Concepción, the company's plantation is the largest single enterprise of its kind in Paraguay, having 7,000,000 plants under cultivation.

ASUNCIÓN-SAN BERNARDINO BUS SERVICE.—Permanent bus service on a schedule of three trips a week was recently started between Asunción and San Bernardino.

COTTON COMPETITION.—According to *El Diario* of Asunción for January 14, 1927, the Bureau of Agriculture is perfecting plans for a cotton competition to take place in May. Provision will also be made for an annual competition of raw, seed, ginned and graded cotton to be held each year in May under the auspices of the Bureau of Agriculture in cooperation with similar organizations. The prizes, which are to be donated by individuals, societies, and commercial houses interested in the promotion of agriculture, will be awarded on a basis of quantity, quality, preparation and selection, and the

crops represented by the prize specimens sold on the market as selected grades.

PERU

IMPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS.—It is interesting to note from commercial statistics for the year 1925 that the United States supplied 1,341 of the trucks imported into Peru during that year, as against 65 imported from other countries. Passenger cars imported into Peru during 1925 numbered in all 1,239, of which 1,160 were from the United States, the remaining 79 being of European make.

INVOICES FOR PACKAGES OF SMALL VALUE NOT REQUIRED.—According to a decree effective February 9, 1927, consular invoices from the country of origin are no longer required for packages sent to Peru by parcel post where the value of the merchandise does not exceed 10 Peruvian pounds. The usual consular fee, however, will be collected at the office of destination. (*Commerce Reports*, February 28, 1927.)

DEMONSTRATION FARM.—The Government recently made an appropriation of 500 Peruvian pounds for the establishment of an agricultural and livestock demonstration farm near the city of Arequipa. The sum of 120 Peruvian pounds a month is allowed for the upkeep of this farm.

REGULATIONS FOR PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS. See page 509.

SALVADOR

NEW SECTION OF INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS.—On January 17, 1927, Dr. Quiñónez Molina, President of the Republic, officially opened the new Soyapango-Textistepeque-Santa Ana section of the International Railways of Central America, which connects the eastern and western sections of the country. A section still to be constructed will unite Salvador with the sister Republic of Guatemala, and open the Atlantic coast to Salvadorean commerce. The length of the entire section from Cutuco to Santa Ana, including the Soyapango-Textistepeque branch, is 359 kilometers.

ARMY AIRPLANES.—On January 11, 1927, in honor of the birthday of Dr. Quiñónez Molina, retiring President of Salvador, the Ministry of War held the christening of the 15 airplanes of the aviation service of Salvador. President Quiñónez Molina opened the ceremony by presenting a war plane as his gift to the national aviation service. Each plane was christened by a young lady from the Province for which it was named.

URUGUAY

EXPORTATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS.—According to customhouse reports, the following animal products were exported from Uruguay through the port of Montevideo during 1926:

	Quantity	Kilograms
Wool:		
Rough	bales	109,833 50,789,398
Washed	do	4,540 952,498
Semiwashed	do	2,773 1,164,236
Hides:		
Sheepskins	do	7,539 3,538,517
Lambskins	do	84 30,600
Flint	do	304,832 2,809,298
Salt	do	722,145 17,862,457
Calfskins —		
Flint	do	182,161 507,246
Salt	number	111,308 1,231,130
Flint, stillborn	do	78,952 109,463
Salt, stillborn	bundles	7,696 24,330
Otter skins, dry	units	48,842 14,714
Pony skins, dry	do	15,072
Capibara skins	do	13,276
Wolfskins,	do	963
Hides, tanned	do	206,065
Meat:		
Beef —		
Hindquarter, frozen	bundles	492,941 33,626,186
Forequarter, frozen	do	492,354 33,912,654
Forequarter, chilled	do	133,785 10,278,743
Hindquarter, chilled	do	117,830 11,864,734
Pork sausage, frozen	do	678,616 4,843,067
Mutton, frozen	do	881,826 18,610,989
Meat —		
Extract	do	5,773 358,933
Broth	do	220 9,548
Canned	boxes	415,705 13,833,760
Tongue, canned	do	9,910 433,228
Meat, frozen	bundles	588,540 6,227,835
Pork —		
Frozen	do	377 36,181
Salted	do	218 44,424
Grease:		
Fat	do	30,841 6,476,283
Tallow	do	25,841 5,596,985
Stearine	do	2,823 594,624
Neat's-foot oil	do	712 150,511
Other products:		
Hair and bristles	bales	716 282,810
Claws	do	585 109,250
Nerves and tendons	do	4,606 380,982
Tankage, dried and salted	do	6,210 1,631,094
Horn	units	1,378,780
Bone	do	6,669,242
Hoofs	do	617,711
Blood, dried	do	2,007,415
Casings	do	2,236,667
Ostrich plumes	do	7,256

BREEDING STATIONS.—It was announced on January 31, 1927, that five breeding stations, located in Colonia, San José, Canelones, Maldonado, and Treinta y Tres, respectively, have been established

by the Bureau of Agriculture for the production of choice breeds of Shorthorn cattle and Normandy horses.

HIGH-TENSION LINE CONSTRUCTION.—According to a recent report plans are being completed by the State Electric Plant of Montevideo for the provision of electric current to the city of San José, about 98 kilometers distant, over a high-tension aerial wire of 25,000 volts capacity. It is estimated that the cost of construction will reach \$500,000.

BUENOS AIRES-MONTEVIDEO AIR SERVICE.—During the month of December, 1926, the aeroplane service maintained by the Junker Mission made 28 regular flights, carrying 84 passengers, 390 kilograms of baggage, and 388 kilograms of mail. All flights were made on schedule time at an average rate of 130 kilometers an hour, and no losses were incurred.

PRICE INVESTIGATION.—A commission recently appointed by the Government to make a study of the cost of the production and transportation of meat with the purpose of setting a minimum price on animal products for exportation held its first meeting on January 14, 1927.

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELAN OIL PRODUCTION.—According to *O'Shaughnessy's South American Oil Reports*, the total production of Venezuelan oil fields during 1926 was 37,226,019 barrels (barrels of 42 gallons), an increase of about 6,326,000 barrels over the 1925 production. Of this amount 33,862,027 barrels were shipped in 1926.

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH LA GUAIRA.—The total foreign trade of La Guaira, exclusive of merchandise carried in sailing vessels to and from near-by countries, amounted to 161,649 metric tons (metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds), or 13,489 tons of exports, and 148,160 tons of imports, showing a gain of approximately 39 per cent over 1925, and 88 per cent over 1924. Imports increased approximately 57 per cent over 1925, and 115 per cent over 1924. Exports decreased approximately 38 per cent in comparison to those of 1925 and 20 per cent in comparison to those of 1924. Dutch ships handled the largest percentages of the carrying trade. Exports during 1926, listed according to commodities, were as follows:

Commodity	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coffee.....	3,409	2,474	1,117	272	7,272
Cacao.....	1,564	2,099	1,000	453	5,116
Hides.....	59	48	96	83	286
Sugar.....	140				140
Miscellaneous.....	282	134	137	122	675
Total.....	5,454	4,755	2,350	930	13,489

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM MARACAIBO.—According to the best available nonofficial information, coffee exports during 1926 through the port of Maracaibo were 473,795 sacks weighing approximately 60 kilos each (kilo equals 2.2 pounds). Their destination was as follows:

Destination	Sacks
Curaçao.....	2, 637
France.....	250
Germany.....	28, 375
Holland.....	25, 972
Italy.....	3, 734
Spain.....	810
United States.....	370, 973
Various European ports.....	39, 993
Venezuelan ports.....	1, 051
Total.....	473, 795

MARKETING OF CORDILLERA WHEAT.—Last year for the first time, as a result of improved transportation facilities brought about by the construction of the Transandine Highway, more than 1,000 sacks of wheat produced in the cordillera regions near Mucuchies were brought to the mills at Vargas, State of Táchira, 200 sacks of flour from Mucurubá also being placed on sale in Táriba (Táchira). Although of seemingly insignificant quantities, the marketing of these products is nevertheless important as signaling the opening of new areas of consumption and production.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWORKS.—Work on the improvement and reconstruction of the Valencia waterworks was reported to have been begun on January 27, 1927. It is estimated that when completed the aqueduct will have a capacity of 75 liters of water a second, or 61 liters more than its present capacity.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The erection of a new telegraph line between Caracas and Maracay at a cost of 100,000 bolivars was authorized by a presidential decree of January 27, 1927.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

BUDGET FOR 1927 PASSED.—On January 28, 1927, the President signed the budget law No. 11389 for 1927 as approved by the Senate the previous day. Instructions were given to the Ministry of the Treasury for the distribution of copies of the budget among the

Government bureaus. The total figures, including ordinary expenditures, public works, Annex K, subsidies and bonds for the indebtedness of the State railways, amount to 977,679,517 paper pesos.

BOLIVIA

EXPANSION OF NATIONAL BANKS.—The following banking statistics show not only the progress made by the national banks, but the economic development of the country during the last 10 years as well. The capital and reserves of the three banks, Banco de la Nación Boliviana, Banco Nacional de Bolivia, and Banco Mercantil, have increased 40 per cent from December, 1915, to December, 1925, as the following table shows:

	1915	1925	Increase	Per cent
Capital in bolivianos.....	40,962,500.00	46,500,000.00	5,537,500.00	13.5
Reserves.....	5,693,920.61	18,651,270.94	12,957,350.33	227.5
Total.....	46,656,420.61	65,151,270.94	18,494,850.33	39.64

Gold coin in the vaults of the three banks, Dec. 31, 1925:	Bolivianos
Banco de la Nación Boliviana.....	16,834,270.80
Banco Nacional de Bolivia.....	2,610,585.00
Banco Mercantil.....	1,622,756.25
Total.....	21,067,612.05

As on December 31, 1915, the stock of gold coin held by all the national banks amounted to only 12,820,825 bolivianos, an increase of 8,246,787.05 bolivianos was made in 10 years.

RAILROAD LOAN.—Last January the Bolivian Government, through a special financial agent, negotiated a loan with a New York firm for \$14,000,000 at 7 per cent interest. The bonds sold at 98½. The Bolivian Government pledges certain revenues to secure payment of interest, amortization, and principal. The loan will be applied to railroad construction. The Potosí-Sucre railroad, on which only 50 kilometers of rails are lacking, will be finished at an outlay not exceeding \$5,000,000. For the La Quiaca-Atocha line, in operation since 1925, approximately \$1,000,000 will be allowed for equipment and improvements. The Government will ask for bids for the construction of the railroad from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, for which approximately seven millions of the above-mentioned loan will be spent during the years 1926 and 1927. According to the complete plans outlined by the engineer in charge of this railroad an expenditure of about \$30,000,000 will be required to finish this line.

BRAZIL

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR.—Law No. 5 of January 12, 1927, places the budget of expenditures of Brazil for the fiscal year 1927 at 109,023 gold contos and 1,288,519 paper contos, as follows:

	Gold contos	Paper contos
Ministry of Justice and Interior.....	22	123, 921
Ministry of Foreign Relations.....	6, 208	4, 480
Ministry of the Navy.....	1, 400	114, 127
Ministry of War.....	100	194, 331
Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.....	548	74, 102
Ministry of Highways and Public Works.....	13, 407	505, 270
Ministry of the Treasury.....	87, 338	272, 288

Law No. 5,127 of December 31, 1926, estimates the receipts at 140,605 gold contos and 1,155,736 paper contos, giving a surplus of both gold and paper.

CHILE

BUDGET FOR 1927.—According to information in the press of Santiago the following figures show the estimated gross receipts and expenditures of the Government for the year:

<i>Receipts, in pesos</i>	
Ordinary revenues:	
(a) National property.....	18,290,018.92
(b) National services.....	102,659,359.25
(c) Direct and indirect taxes.....	709,872,161.04
(d) Various revenues.....	124,753,126.42
Total.....	955,574,665.63
Revenues from special laws, devoted to particular objects:	
Plans and construction of sewer systems.....	8,585,000
Dredging of the Mapocho River.....	2,000,000
Port works.....	26,900,000
Total.....	37,485,000.00
Grand total.....	993,059,665.63

<i>Expenditures, in pesos</i>	
Interior.....	133,796,415.28
Foreign relations.....	9,226,889.31
Justice.....	28,669,774.78
Public instruction.....	141,387,665.81
Treasury.....	298,290,274.94
War.....	115,228,669.98
Navy.....	97,053,786.21
Agriculture and industry.....	14,470,908.00
Lands and colonization.....	1,980,865.80
Public works, commerce, and communications.....	126,581,267.90
Hygiene and public charity.....	24,659,915.62
Social welfare and labor.....	1,713,292.00
Total expenditures.....	993,059,665.63

MORTGAGE BANK GOLD NOTES.—Guaranteed five-year 6 per cent agricultural gold notes of the Mortgage Bank of Chile, maturing December 31, 1931, were placed at 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the New York

market last December to the amount of \$10,000,000. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of making loans secured by agricultural products or implements.

COLOMBIA

EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.—The departmental government of Antioquia has made an agreement with a foreign banking firm for a loan of £100,000. The loan, which bears 8 per cent interest, is authorized for a period of five years, with the privilege, on either side, of renewing the contract if so desired. The funds from this loan will be used to extend the eastern electric tramway to the Cundinamarca Railway.

LOAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF BOLÍVAR.—The government of the Department of Bolívar has published a brief description of industrial and financial conditions in that Department for the benefit of banking firms that may be interested in subscribing a loan of 5,000,000 pesos, the proceeds from which will be used for the following purposes: Organization of a monopoly of the production and sale of beverages, which would mean doubling the revenues from the sale of liquors in that Department; construction of a government palace with offices for all the different branches of the administration, a hall for the sessions of the departmental assembly, and an apartment to serve as the private residence of the governor; construction of two large buildings for normal schools; completion of police headquarters; improvements in the building of the University of Cartagena; construction of a highway system to facilitate road transportation, thus helping to promote agriculture. The above-mentioned report of the Department of Bolívar states that this Department has no outstanding debts nor mortgages on any of its revenues. As security for the new loan the revenues from the sale of liquor, tobacco, and livestock are offered, yielding in all about 1,000,000 pesos annually. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1926.—Figures from the Treasury Department, for the year 1926, give the receipts and expenditures as follows:

<i>Receipts</i>	
Receiver General of Customs.....	\$4, 608, 799. 65
Internal revenues.....	5, 527, 725. 85
Lottery.....	2, 235, 690. 00
Dominican Central Railway.....	299, 070. 05
Total.....	12, 671, 285. 55
Balance on December 31, 1925.....	1, 608, 089. 44
Total.....	14, 279, 374. 99

<i>Expenditures</i>	
Receiver General of Customs.....	\$295, 284. 56
Public Debt Service.....	2, 985, 977. 99
General and special expenditures.....	8, 216, 639. 34
Lottery.....	1, 586, 876. 28
Dominican Central Railway.....	331, 810. 08
Total.....	13, 416, 588. 25
Cheques paid during the year and credits authorized.....	65, 031. 23
Total.....	13, 481, 619. 48
Balance on December 31, 1926.....	797, 755. 51
Total.....	14, 279, 374. 99

(Courtesy of Señor Félix M. Pérez S.)

AMORTIZATION OF DEBT.—On January 20, 1927, the Receiver General of Customs placed a check in the National Treasury for the sum of \$213,953.58, these funds to be applied to the final amortization of the 1908 loan, due in 1958, thus covering the obligations on this loan 31 years before the time limit. *(Courtesy of Señor Félix M. Pérez S.)*

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.—President Vásquez has appointed a committee to supervise the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 loan of 1926. This committee is composed of the following persons: Señor M. Martín de Moya, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman; Señor Rafael A. Espaillet, Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration; Señor Andrés Pastoriza, Secretary of Promotion and Communications; Señor Francisco A. Herrera, national treasurer; and Señor Víctor E. Garrido, who will act as secretary of the committee.

HAITI

PUBLIC DEBT.—Each item of the public debt was reduced in December, with amortization of substantial proportions occurring in the series B loan. As a result gross debt declined from 113,092,000 gourdes at the end of December, 1925, to 105,549,000 gourdes on December 31, 1926, a decline of 7,543,000 gourdes, or 6.67 per cent, showing the very satisfactory rate of debt reduction which is at present characterizing the administration of Haitian finances.

By reason of the enlarged cash balance the net debt on December 31 stood at 94,245,000 gourdes, a point hitherto unapproached since the public debt of Haiti has been presented in its present form. As subsequent months are expected to reveal an excess of receipts over expenditures the net debt will continue to decline and should be not greatly in excess of 90,000,000 gourdes by the close of the present fiscal year. *(Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.)*

MEXICO

NEW GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OFFICIALS.—In February last Señor Luis Montes de Oca, Federal Comptroller General, succeeded Señor Alberto J. Pani as Secretary of the Treasury. Señor Julio Freyssenier Morfin, Auditor General, was appointed to the post of Comptroller General.

URUGUAY

DETERMINATION OF PESO VALUE.—In order to facilitate the determination of exchange values in payment of consular fees the value of the Uruguayan peso was decreed equivalent to 40 francs in France, the same to apply in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Sweden by an act of November 26, 1926. In Belgium the peso will be equivalent to 40 Belgian francs. (*Diario Oficial*, December 3, 1926.)



ARGENTINA

LAW FOR COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.—On December 20, 1926, the President signed and published the law passed by the Congress of Argentina for the establishment and regulation of cooperative societies. Among the provisions are the following:

When loans are made to members no charge shall be collected reducing the sum of the loan except the discount for interest payment, if this is established by the statutes of the society. The interest may not exceed by more than 1 per cent the rate charged by legal banks and may not be increased during the term of the loan. Loans may be canceled at any time by the borrower without additional interest.

Of the profits realized each fiscal year, at least 5 per cent shall go to the reserve fund and 90 per cent shall be distributed among the members (a) in cooperative associations making sales in proportion to the purchases of each member; (b) in cooperative associations for purposes of production in proportion to the production of each member; (c) in cooperative associations for purchase of equipment, manufacture, or sale of products in proportion to the total of operations of each member, and in credit cooperative associations in proportion to the capital.

ARGENTINE BRANCH OF INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—In January preliminary steps were taken for the reorganization of the Argentine section of the American Institute of International Law, the new executive committee of which is composed of the following: Dr. Leopoldo Melo, chairman, Dr. Ernesto Bosch, Dr. José Luis

Murature, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, and Dr. Ernesto Restelli, secretary. The president of the American Institute of International Law, Prof. James Brown Scott, has expressed gratification at the renewed activity of the Argentine section.

BRAZIL

MILITARY AVIATION.—Law No. 5,168, passed by Congress on January 13, 1927, provides for the establishment of the aviation arm of the military forces of Brazil with the following sections: Bureau of Aviation, Military Aviation School, Central Supply Depot of Aviation, units of aviation and the corresponding services.

THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF COMMERCE.—Preliminary work is now being carried on in Paris, Brussels, and Rio de Janeiro for the Thirteenth International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce which is to take place in the capital of Brazil from September 5 to 10, 1927, under the patronage of President Washington Luis. Particular attention will be given to the question of international maritime transportation. Phases of the transportation problem have been considered at each meeting since the third session of the conference in Paris in 1916. At Rome in 1925 drafts of conventions for commercial aviation were signed, and in London in 1926 the constant increase in international commerce was a most important subject of discussion. Preparations are being made for renewed consideration of the problem at the meeting this year.

MINORS' CODE.—Legislative Decree No. 5,083 of December 1, 1926, enunciates a Minors' Code combining previous laws on child welfare and laws on juvenile delinquency. Its purpose is to provide for the protection, tutelage, supervision, education, and reform of abandoned or delinquent children. The code was published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 4, 1926.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES.—A recent executive decree provides that foreign diplomatic and consular representatives stationed in the Dominican Republic shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded by their respective governments to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Dominican Republic accredited to those countries.

GUATEMALA

CREATION OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMISSION.—A permanent consultative commission composed of four experts and three representatives from the principal industries of Guatemala was created by an executive decree of January 17, 1927. Functioning under the Department of Finance this body will make studies of current economic and financial conditions, and furnish data on the same.

MEXICO

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—On January 21, 1927, President Calles signed the cooperative societies act, which governs the activities of agricultural and industrial cooperative societies and also of those for cooperative purchase and sale. Societies of all three types may be local in character or formed of local cooperatives. The activities permitted agricultural and industrial cooperatives are the following: Credit, production, labor, insurance, construction, transportation, and cooperative purchase and sale, while societies for cooperative purchase and sale may also engage in credit operations. Unions of cooperative societies may also make loans on agricultural or industrial property, according to the type of union, deposited in warehouses established for the purpose. The capital of cooperative societies is unlimited, but the statutes of each society must state the value of each share and the number of shares any member may have. The act also provides for the management of the societies, and requires that annual net profits be distributed as follows: 20 per cent to the reserve fund, 10 per cent to the administrative and supervisory councils, and 70 per cent to shareholders.

PANAMA

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANKS.—On December 21, 1926, the National Assembly passed law No. 63 of 1926, whereby authorization is given for the establishment of industrial and agricultural banks to make loans for the development of agricultural projects and the livestock industry. The full text of the law is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for January 6, 1927.

PERU

REGULATIONS FOR PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—On January 7, 1927, the President signed a decree containing the regulations for granting petroleum concessions. According to these regulations, concessions for the examination of oil lands shall not exceed four years, at the end of which period the concessionary desiring to exploit the lands must obtain a concession for so doing. The complete text of these regulations appears in the official paper, *El Peruano*, for January 19, 1927.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BRAZIL-URUGUAY

PROTOCOL TO EXTRADITION TREATY.—Ratifications were exchanged in Montevideo on November 10, 1926, of the protocol signed in Montevideo on December 7, 1921, and added to the treaty on extradition of criminals signed by diplomatic representatives of Brazil and Uruguay in Rio de Janeiro on December 27, 1916. Decree No. 17572, of November 30, 1926, publishing the date of the exchange of ratifications appeared in the *Diario Oficial* of Brazil for December 2, 1926.

GREAT BRITAIN-MEXICO

CLAIMS CONVENTION.—The claims convention signed by representatives of Great Britain and Mexico on November 19, 1926, was ratified by executive decree of President Calles of Mexico on December 30, 1926. (*Diario Oficial*, February 26, 1927.)

MEXICO

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTIONS.—By an executive decree of December 30, 1926, Mexico ratified the conventions signed at the Second Pan American Postal Congress which assembled in Mexico City October 15, 1926. (*Diario Oficial*, February 26, 1927.)



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

SECTION OF CHILDREN'S GARDEN CLUB.—A section of the Children's Garden Club was recently opened in the neighborhood of apartment houses built by El Hogar Bank of Buenos Aires near Chacabuco Park. The children of this new section are undertaking the preparation of gardens for the houses of that neighborhood, each child being allowed to care for as many as three during two hours daily when he is out of school.

BOLIVIA

BOLIVIA STUDIES EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS ABROAD.—Señor Luis Arce Lacaze, a Bolivian educator, arrived in New York a few months ago after a long stay in European capitals, where he was sent on a Government mission to study the development of education in the principal countries of the Continent. Señor Lacaze intended to study the school and college systems in use in the United States, later submitting a detailed report on the subject to the Bolivian Government, with a plan for modifying and improving the educational system of Bolivia.

VOCATIONAL-TRAINING SCHOOL.—By virtue of a recent decree, a vocational-training school was created in the city of Tupiza. The school will be divided into three sections, namely, trades, commerce, and mining. For enrollment in this school it is required that applicants shall have completed the six primary grades. In the trade section, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and saddlery will be taught; in the commercial section special attention will be given to arithmetic in its relation to commerce and mining; in the mineral section, geology, metallurgy, and mineralogy will be the chief subjects. In all the courses general instruction will be given in arithmetic, chemistry, physics, and commercial drawing, every pupil being obliged to take these subjects.

BRAZIL

PROF. ALOYSIO DE CASTRO MADE HEAD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.—On February 4, 1927, the President of Brazil appointed Prof. Aloysio de Castro Chief of the National Bureau of Education. Professor de Castro has won distinction both at home and abroad, as he was the first South American to be elected a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine and has also served on the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—On February 4, 1927, the President of Brazil appointed Prof. Abreu Fialho dean of the School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—Beginning January 4, 1927, the Fifth General Convention of the General Association of Primary Teachers met in Talca for a week. Among the 169 delegates, in addition to those from teachers' associations, were representatives of the Labor Federation of Chile, the Federation of Printers, and the Union of Chilean Employees. In all 54 associations were represented. Resolutions were passed on matters of education. The city of La Serena was selected as the meeting place for the next convention.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS' COURSE.—During vacation the vocational school in Santiago is again offering a course in automobile mechanics. Many business and professional men have taken advantage of these courses in order to learn how to care for their cars.

ARGENTINE GIFT TO NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The collection of books by Argentine authors donated by their country to the Chilean National Library was inaugurated on January 18, 1927, under the chairmanship of President Figueroa of Chile and in the presence of Señor Malbran, the Argentine ambassador, Doctor de Veyga, the special representative of the Argentine Public Library Commission (which is making similar gifts to all the American countries), cabinet ministers, members of the Argentine colony, and other distinguished guests. The Argentine room was decorated with the flags of the two Republics and the bust of Sarmiento, the founder of public instruction in Argentina, who spent some time in Chile. Words expressing mutual esteem and desire for cooperation were spoken in the addresses of the Chilean and the Argentine representatives who took part in the ceremony.

COLOMBIA

SCHOOL IN THE QUINDÍO REGION.—The municipalities of the Quindío region have agreed on a plan for establishing a school for boys having a capacity for 600 students, which will serve as the educational center of that entire section. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

COSTA RICA

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—Classes in reading, physiology, hygiene, sanitation, economics, and mathematics were opened by the Popular University at the beginning of the school year in San José, frequent lectures on varied subjects also being given at stated intervals.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The Minister of Public Education, who wishes to introduce the study of English into the elementary schools of the country, has engaged the services of seven American teachers, who will teach in the primary schools of the capitals of each of the seven Provinces. At the present time English is taught in all the secondary schools of the country.

CUBA

ORGANIZATION OF COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—At the suggestion of the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, President Machado has appointed Dr. Arturo Montori, professor in the Normal School of Habana, to organize the National School of Commerce in that city in accordance with the latest methods. Doctor Montori, who was formerly educational attaché of the Cuban Embassy in Washington, made a study of commercial education while in the United States. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

WOMAN PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY.—The first woman to receive a professorship in the University of Habana is the eminent Cuban physician Luisa Pardo Suárez de Castanedo, who has for a number of years been practicing medicine in Habana, specializing in women's and children's diseases. Doctor de Castanedo has been given the post of assistant professor of histology in the University of Habana, having been thus honored by the faculty of medicine of that university after a spirited contest in which she received the highest number of points. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The new president of the National Association of Teachers is Señor Ramón Rosafz, a well-known teacher, who has been practicing his profession since 1870 and has the sincere regard of his colleagues, his pupils, and their parents.

CREATION OF A SAVINGS BANK.—The Department of Public Instruction has established a savings bank in which will be deposited the voluntary contributions of school children, teachers, and public-school officials, together with donations made by individuals. Deposits are not withdrawable before the end of 10 years, except in very special cases.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—An appropriation of \$125,000 has been made for erecting and equipping a new building for the University of Santo Domingo. A credit of \$75,000 was also passed for a new building for the Superior Normal School of Santo Domingo.

NEW SCHOOLS.—It was planned to open on February 1 of this year 250 new primary schools, new evening schools for workers, and a superior primary school for the city of Santo Domingo. The last mentioned will have a six-year course and a five-hour school day. Steps will also be taken to have additional school rooms built in various elementary primary schools and to open more superior primary schools. (*Courtesy of Señor Félix M. Pérez S.*)

GUATEMALA

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS.—It was announced on January 17, 1927, that final arrangements for the opening of six new primary schools in Guatemala City at the beginning of the coming school year were being concluded by the Secretary of Public Education.

BUSINESS COURSES OUTLINED.—A plan of study for the national commercial schools privately incorporated and officially recognized was issued by the Secretary of Public Education on January 10, 1927. Two general courses, a two-semester secretarial, and a six-semester

bookkeeping course were outlined, both requiring a year of preparatory study in arithmetic, Spanish grammar, geography, and penmanship. It has been arranged that upon the successful conclusion of the bookkeeping course a further course of two semesters in finance, commercial law, and related subjects, leading to a certificate as commercial expert, may be taken by the student.

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN.—The People's University of Guatemala has addressed a request to the labor unions that they advise those of their members who can not read and write to attend the university classes so that they may be taught in the shortest time possible. The labor unions are also urged to require a knowledge of reading and writing of all persons applying for membership.

AMERICAN ACADEMY.—The 9th of January witnessed the opening ceremonies of the American Academy, an elementary and secondary school in Guatemala City, in the presence of a large number of notables from the United States and from Guatemala. In his speech, His Excellency, Mr. Arthur Geissler, minister of the United States in Guatemala, stated that the American Academy had been established "to give instruction in the language of the United States as well as that of the Republic of Guatemala, so as to acquaint each country with the ideals and customs of the other."

NORMAL EDUCATION.—A fourth year of normal instruction has been added to the course given at the Instituto de Señoritas at Cobán.

HONDURAS

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—On February 1, 1927, a night school for women was opened under the auspices of the Feminine Culture Society of Tegucigalpa in the José Trinidad Reyes School for Girls, the building being offered to the society for the night school by the municipality. Illiterate pupils from 10 to 40 years of age are received.

WEAVING TAUGHT IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—A course in weaving has been given in the vocational school for women located in Tegucigalpa. The course included the weaving of wool, cotton, and other fibers, the work having attracted much attention at the recent exhibition of the products made by the pupils of the school. The instructors are now planning to establish the textile industry, the Government having approved a school factory in connection with the vocational school, where weaving will be taught to 34 students with scholarships. Machinery has been ordered for the manufacture of sacks, carpets, cloth, hammocks, covers, curtains, drills, and cashmeres.

MEXICO

HISPANO AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CONGRESS.—The Union of the Youth of Hispano America proposes to hold a Hispano American University Congress in Mexico City some time during the year 1928.

MEXICAN HISTORY.—The National Library in Mexico City has arranged a special section for books and documents on national history, of which it possesses a priceless collection. All have been catalogued so that they are readily available. To part of the books the public has free access.

EDUCATION IN TAMAULIPAS.—The State of Tamaulipas, which is reported to lead all Mexican States in the proportion of its budget spent for education, disbursed for this purpose last year 40 per cent of its total expenditures, or 1,132,808 pesos, to which should be added 475,000 pesos expended by the city of Tampico. The State expects to increase its appropriation this year by 100,000 pesos. In addition to the 60 schools supported by the Federal Government, the State has 452 schools, including, in addition to the elementary schools, a normal and secondary school and 39 evening schools for adults. The total number of pupils registered last year was 36,205, or 65 per cent of the children of school age. Governor Portes Gil takes an active interest in education, and has done much to reduce illiteracy in the State, which boasts the lowest proportion of illiterates in the Republic.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.—The Federal Department of Education plans to start this year nine new open-air schools in the Federal District, in which work it has received the cooperation of various individuals and companies, some having contributed the land on which the school will be placed and others sums of money. By means of these new schools and double shifts in some of the old ones, no child in the Federal District will lack an opportunity to attend school. Free textbooks will be provided for pupils unable to buy them.

Mental tests have been given by the school physicians to more than 20,000 children, and physical examinations to many, those with defects being sent to clinics for treatment.

FOREIGN LECTURERS IN MEXICO.—Among the notable foreign scholars who have recently delivered lectures in Mexico City under the auspices of the Department of Education are: Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the International Institute of Education of Columbia University, New York; Doctor Muehlens, of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, in Hamburg, Germany; Dr. José María Gálvez, professor in the University of Chile, in Santiago; and Señor Julio Navarro Monzó, an Argentine intellectual.

PANAMA

VOCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—In a session of the Municipal Council of Panama City held on January 28, 1927, approval was given to the plan to establish 10 scholarships in the vocational school for girls in Panama City.

PARAGUAY

ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT.—According to the annual report of the National Board of Education for 1926, 93,334 pupils were enrolled in Paraguayan schools during the past school year. Of this number 65,567, or about 70 per cent, concluded the full year's work and took final examinations. The teaching personnel numbered 2,096, or 1,587 women and 509 men. Only 703 teachers were listed as normal-school graduates.

CLASSES IN REFORMATORY.—The benefits of educational instruction were recently extended to the Buen Pastor women's reformatory in Asunción, when the work of teaching the inmates was voluntarily undertaken by a young normal-school teacher. Another young woman is teaching in the men's prison.

INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.—It was announced on January 19, 1927, that arrangements were being made by the director of the Military Academy to start public classes in physical culture in Asunción, a teacher of the school being detailed as instructor.

PERU

EDUCATION NOTES.—According to the report of the President of the Republic, the vocational schools in the following cities were in session during 1925: Lima, Cuzco, Cajamarca, Arequipa, Huánuco, Tarpoto, Barranco, Requena, and Cotahuasi. In order to encourage vocational instruction in other centers, subsidies have been granted to the order of María Auxiliadora at Tarma, the society known as "Bien del Hogar," and the Brado Domestic School.

At present most of the prisons of the Republic have schools for adults. An asylum has been created for delinquent children.

Traveling schools have been organized to visit the districts where the population is chiefly native. A fresh-air school was opened at the beginning of the school year for the purpose of taking in such children from the Government schools as show a propensity to tuberculosis. The school lunch system for poor children has been established in the schools of Lima. There were more than 264,000 pupils registered in the schools throughout the Republic in 1925, which shows an increase of 38,000 over the previous year's total. The number of national secondary schools which were in operation was 28, three of these being for girls. Six normal schools were in session, and of these three were of higher grade.

A board of censors for motion-picture films has been organized, the members of which represent the Government, the municipalities, and society in Lima.

ART EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the National Arts School in Lima for the year 1926 was held last January and proved a great success.

Some interesting subjects were shown, especially among the works of sculpture, in which a decided tendency was evinced toward art of a national character.

URUGUAY

TEACHERS' COURSE IN PEDAGOGY.—The first of a series of six lectures comprising a teachers' pedagogical course was given in Montevideo on January 31, 1927, by A. E. Grompone. Most of the lectures had to do with secondary education.

CREATION OF HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND PUBLIC-SCHOOL LIBRARY.—On December 2, 1926, the Minister of Public Instruction of Uruguay authorized the Departmental government of Minas to dedicate the home and birthplace of Juan Antonio Lavalleja, a Uruguayan patriot and general of the war for independence, as a historical museum and public-school library for the city of that name. Although its purchase had been effected in 1910, it was not until the present time that definite plans for its use had been made.

VENEZUELA

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF BOYS' HOME.—According to a report of January 9, 1927, 150 boys living in the boys' home in Maracay received instruction during the past school year, a total of 4,224 hours being spent in class work and 1,664 in practical labor within the institute and in the fields. Four boys mastered typewriting. Of the 34 who left the home, some have gone to work, while others are continuing their studies.



ARGENTINA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' CONGRESS.—Plans were made early this year for a congress of public employees to be held in Buenos Aires on April 1, 2, and 3, 1927. The topics to be discussed included tenure of office and regulation of the administrative career, social welfare, mutual benefits, pensions, home ownership, and other subjects.

CHILE

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR WORKERS' FAMILIES.—In the middle of February, 1927, the President signed an act for an amendment to the obligatory insurance act (No. 4054) which would provide for medical attendance for the family of the insured person. The act

also provides for the establishment of funds for the prevention of syphilis, tuberculosis, and infant mortality, the establishment of rural relief stations to carry on work in preventive medicine and provide attendance for sick persons either at the station or at their homes, and for incapacity and retirement pay.

COLOMBIA

SUNDAY REST LAW.—Law No. 57, of November 16, 1926, declares that Sunday shall be observed as a day of obligatory rest for all employees and working people employed in commercial or industrial concerns, whether these be of a private or public nature.



ARGENTINA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RED CROSS.—Last January the board of directors of the Argentine Red Cross made public their report of the work accomplished during 1926. Among other activities, the report mentioned the education of public opinion through the Red Cross magazine, the school of trained nurses from which 70 men and women were graduated, the aid lent to victims of the catastrophe at Villa Encarnación, Paraguay, and Argentine participation in the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference, closing with an indication of what is still to be done, with the aid of the public.

CHARITY SOCIETY OF BUENOS AIRES.—The *Sociedad de Beneficencia* (Charity Society) of Buenos Aires, the largest and oldest charitable organization in the country, elected Señora Elena Napp de Green to the presidency for 1927-28. For over 100 years this association of the foremost women of the Argentine capital has been caring in ever-increasing degree for the women and children of that city who are in need of homes, asylums, or medical attention. It has under its management about 26 hospitals, homes, asylums, and preventorium, a dental service, and a school vacation camp.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES OPENED.—The Public Health and Charity Department early in January opened two more anti-tuberculosis dispensaries in Buenos Aires, No. 6 being in Vélez Sarsfield Ward and No. 7 in Villa Urquiza Ward. The seven dispensaries maintained by the municipality give free treatment to patients, and supply food, if necessary.

BOLIVIA

MILITARY HOSPITAL.—Two pavilions of the new military hospital under construction in La Paz were opened recently. The plans for this hospital, prepared by Señor Julio M. Pando, call for 11 separate pavilions, 4 of which will be 2 stories high. Modern equipment will be provided throughout the hospital, including X-ray apparatus. A well-equipped surgical ward and an isolation ward will be built.

BRAZIL

REPORT ON JUVENILE COURT.—According to the report for 1926 made by Dr. Luiz Pio Duarte Silva, guardian of minors, on the work of the juvenile court, the number of abandonment cases was 903 and of other cases 766, making a total of 1,669 cases for the year. During this time 1,369 children, of whom 982 were boys and 477 girls, were placed, chiefly in institutions, 182 going to Government agricultural home schools, and 110 to the School for Apprentice Sailors, while 184 were put under the charge of suitable persons.

Adding the minors placed during 1926 to those placed during the two previous years during which the court has been in operation gives a total of 3,764. One of the greatest lacks of the juvenile court at present is an institution for minors between the ages of 17 and 18, since the agricultural home schools admit only boys from 10 to 15 years of age, releasing them at 17.

HEALTH CENTER.—A health center has recently been established in Inhaúma, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro. This station of the Public Health Department, with its various specialists and visiting nurses, will aid the poor who have no physician, provide a playground, physical culture, and medical care for the children, and educate midwives in the proper methods of caring for mother and child.

FRENCH HONORARY DEGREE FOR DOCTOR CHAGAS.—On January 22, 1927, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Octavio Mangabeira, transmitted to Dr. Carlos Chagas, director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, the diploma and insignia of Doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Paris, said to be the first degree of this kind conferred by that university upon a South American.

MINORS' CODE.—See page 508.

CHILE

VACATION CAMPS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—On January 15, 1927, the School Charity Commission sent 100 children below normal in health from the city schools of Santiago to Viña del Mar and Quilpé, the first camp being at the seaside and the other in the country, where these pupils may recover strength away from the summer heat of the city. On January 18 another colony of this sort was opened for the season at San José de Maipo.

SOCIAL DISEASE CLINICS.—During 1926 the work against venereal diseases carried on by the clinics under the Ministry of Public Hygiene has won public confidence and has done much to spread a knowledge of the danger of allowing such infections to continue untreated. The number of patients registered during the year amounted to 3,065 men and 2,524 women, while laboratory examinations numbered 107,982. Of the total number of patients registered, 35 per cent had syphilis, the percentage being 36.5 per cent among new women patients and 36.3 among men. Most of the women suffering from this disease were wives of men patients and were employed for the most part in their household tasks, factories, or shops. Of the men and women affected by this disease, 47 per cent were between the ages of 20 and 30. One hopeful sign is that, due to public education on venereal diseases through the clinics, many patients now come at the first warning, with greater probabilities of cure.

CHILD WELFARE MUSEUM.—Dr. Cora Mayers, head of the Department of Health Education of the Ministry of Hygiene, has requested the ministry to aid in the establishment of a museum of wax models to be shown as an exhibit throughout the country for the purpose of explaining to mothers methods of infant care. In addition to the figures already owned by the bureau other models costing about 30,000 pesos will be ordered from Germany. Dr. Mayers has already received one donation for this purpose.

TAX EXEMPTIONS ON WORKERS' DWELLINGS.—The decision has been rendered that all houses for workers declared sanitary under the provisions of Law No. 1838 of February 20, 1906, shall be exempt from municipal and Government taxes for 25 years provided that the rent therefrom does not exceed 150 pesos and the value 15,000 pesos; that houses declared sanitary under Law No. 2714 shall enjoy the same exemption for five years; that half the real estate tax may be remitted on dwellings which in the future may be declared sanitary, provided the rent is not over 80 pesos; and that sanitary dwellings the rent of which has been fixed by the Housing Court shall be exempt from all municipal or Government taxes, provided that the owners obtain and show annually the respective certificate from the Housing Court.

COSTA RICA

ACTIVITIES OF THE MAX PERALTA HOSPITAL.—The extent of the activities carried on by the Max Peralta Hospital, a charitable institution of Cartago, is revealed in a recent report. During 1923, 1924, and 1925, 3,210 cases were treated in the hospital, 2,388 being cured and the condition of 444 improved. During the year 1925 a total of 1,124 cases were treated, resulting in 865 cures; of the remainder, the condition of 155 was improved, that of 99 remained the same, while 33 died. Operations effected during the year numbered 291.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The construction of a children's hospital in San José will soon be begun under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Hygiene, who has reserved a sum of 50,000 colones for the financing of the initial work. The building site, which adjoins the present hospital, was donated by the Charity League.

VISITING NURSE.—In order to establish better control over contagious diseases, provisions have been made for the visitation of the homes of the San José poor by a competent nurse.

CUBA

INCINERATORS FOR HOSPITALS.—An important sanitary measure suggested by the Secretary of Sanitation, and adopted by virtue of a decree dated January 25, 1927, is one making obligatory the use of incinerators in all hospitals, clinics, and sanitoriums for disposing of bandages and similar articles used in sick rooms.

MAGNIFICENT NEW CLUB.—Last February work was commenced on what is to be one of the largest and finest clubs in the world, the Habana-Biltmore Yacht and Country Club, located on Jaimanitas Beach. This project includes, in fact, a combination of clubs, and will cover an area of about 1,500 acres of land, including an 18-hole golf course. Part of the land will be divided into lots on which villas will be built for club members. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

HAITI

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC-HEALTH SERVICE FOR DECEMBER, 1926.—Statistics of the public-health service for the month of December, 1926, were as follows: Admissions for all causes to the various hospitals of the Republic, 500; discharges, exclusive of deaths, 512; deaths, 64; number of out-patients, including rural clinics, 46,177; number of rural clinics, 195; major operations, 61; minor operations, 311; X-ray examinations, 76; Wassermann tests, 970; injections for treponematoses, and with neo-salvarsan, salvarsan, and bismuth, 21,090; properties inspected, 34,291; notifications regarding sanitary conditions sent, 2,713; and foreign ships inspected, 84. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1926.*)

HONDURAS

MOTHERS' DAY.—The Feminine Culture Society of Tegucigalpa has resolved to establish Mothers' Day in the Republic of Honduras, to be celebrated the second Sunday each May, and to seek official recognition thereof by the National Congress.

ANTIHOOKWORM WORK.—A station of the antihookworm department has recently been established in the city of Nacaome where, though a number of people have been treated, there is need of more education of the public as to the free benefits afforded by this Government service.

MEXICO

SEVENTH LATIN AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.—The date for the opening of this congress, which will meet in Mexico City, has been postponed from May 15 to July 15 of this year, in order that the beautiful new building of the Bureau of Public Health, where the sessions will be held, may be finished. It is expected that the buildings and installations of the new public-health laboratories at Popotla, near the capital, will also be completed by the latter date.

NICARAGUA

PUBLIC-HEALTH WORK.—The fourth section of the Bureau of Public Health is in charge of the treatment of intestinal parasite cases and the prevention and cure of tropical diseases. According to data furnished by the section chief, Dr. J. Bernabé Rosales y Brenes, the section accomplished the following work in Managua between January 1 and December 25, 1926:

Of the 7,055 persons examined for the first time, 1,934 were found to be infected with hookworm. First treatments were given to 1,048 persons, second treatments to 469, third treatments to 67, and fourth treatments to 24. A total of 2,566 treatments was given for hookworm and other tropical diseases. Hemoglobin tests numbered 182, trichocephalus treatments, 8, and treatments for tapeworm and other worms, 949. In 1919 the proportion of persons infected with hookworm reached 65 per cent, whereas in the present year the proportion had dropped to 27.4 per cent. When the institution was first established it was used only by persons of more or less education; the poorer people looked askance at the services offered and made use of them only when obliged by the authorities to do so. To-day the popular prejudice has been removed and the various offices of this service in the different cities are furnishing medical aid to many people.

PANAMA

TRAINED NURSES GRADUATED.—On January 29, 1927, the Santo Tomás Hospital of Panama City graduated a class of trained nurses who received diplomas for the completion of their course in nursing and in obstetrical work. Dr. Samuel Lewis made an eloquent address, in which he praised the spirit of the young women who had engaged in the career of alleviating suffering, and rejoiced in the fact that the hospital was now training its own nurses.

RED CROSS WORK.—The following facts are taken from the report of the Red Cross for 1926:

In March, 1925, the Panama National Red Cross opened its prenatal clinic, which functioned once a week during that year. The following year, 1926, the clinic was open daily, the physicians making 4,153 visits to homes, and 1,552 more examinations than in 1925. With the cooperation of the school medical service the postnatal clinic weighed, during 1926, 21,344 babies under 18 months, or 13,236 more than in 1925, and 19,028 more than in 1917, when the Red Cross began its work. The physicians examined 3,516 children, or 1,448 more than

during 1925; made 48,394 home visits, or 27,588 more than in 1925; and in all the clinics have treated 76,579 children during 1926.

A vacation camp for 25 school children below normal in health was organized on Taboga Island at the suggestion of Dr. Méndez Pereira, ex-Secretary of Public Instruction. Here the children had a two weeks' holiday, during which they all gained in weight and health.

The Red Cross sent \$1,000 to the victims of the cyclone in Cuba.

Chapters of the Junior Red Cross were started in the Republic of Chile School and the Republic of Peru School, with 500 members. The former held a "tooth-brush day," while in the latter the juniors have charge of an emergency medicine chest and serve milk to poor children in the school.

PERU

NEW COUNTRY CLUB.—The new country club recently opened in the outskirts of Lima is one of the finest structures of its kind in South America. About the club lie approximately 1,300,000 square meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) of urbanized land, through which run miles of paved streets, complete with sanitary and lighting systems. The company responsible for the construction of the club, as well as for this urbanization project, was organized in May, 1925. The interior of the club is beautifully fitted, and includes a winter garden, grill room, lounge and dining rooms, also private apartments, as well as furnished rooms for permanent and transient guests. It is estimated that the club and the surrounding grounds of approximately 113,000 square meters of land, including a polo field, tennis courts, and outdoor swimming pool, represent an investment of about 150,000 Peruvian pounds, derived in part from the original capital investment and in part from the sale of building lots in the new urbanization. The splendid 18-hole golf course of the Lima Golf Club, though the latter still retains its identity as such, forms part of the country club ensemble.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—According to a recent decree published in *El Peruano* of January 12, 1927, the Public Health Service, heretofore under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, will henceforth be under the administration of the Minister of Promotion.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL CLINIC.—Last January a free medical and dental clinic was opened in the municipal district of La Victoria in the city of Lima.

URUGUAY

OPENING OF NURSING CLASSES.—As a result of efforts made by the Bureau of Public Welfare for the foundation of additional schools of nursing throughout Uruguay, classes in the theory and practice of nursing were inaugurated in the Pasteur Hospital on January 15, 1927, with a lecture by Dr. Pedro Delfino.

VENEZUELA

QUARTERLY HOSPITAL REPORT.—According to a recent report, 7,691 persons were cared for in the 58 Government hospitals during the third quarter of 1926. At the close of the quarter, 3,788 still remained under treatment, 555 had returned to their homes, 798 had died, and 2,425 had been discharged as cured. The total hospital expenditure during that period was 580,625 bolivars.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CROSS.—Two reports of the activities of the Venezuelan Red Cross in its General and Antivenereal Clinic of Caracas from December 15, 1926, to January 15, 1927, give an idea of the nature of work carried on by that institution in behalf of public welfare. During that period 693 consultations and 424 serum injections were given and 41 laboratory tests made, 14 teeth extracted, 1 operation performed, and 107 treatments given.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM.—Some time ago the Bernardino Rivadavia National Museum of History in Buenos Aires sent an expedition to Necochea and Quequén for geological and paleontological investigations. The mission, which was led by Dr. Martín Doello Jurado, director of the museum, found many rare fossils in addition to those discovered on a previous visit. The new discoveries included a rare snake skeleton, and other extinct species.

BOLIVIA

"BOLIVIA" INCREASES ITS ISSUES.—The BULLETIN is pleased to announce that due to the increasing interest in Bolivian affairs and to the great success of the interesting magazine entitled "*Bolivia*," published by Señor Alberto Palacios, Consul General of Bolivia in New York, this publication began in January to appear bimonthly instead of quarterly.

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT ABADÍA MÉNDEZ HONORED BY FRANCE.—Dr. Miguel Abadía Méndez, President of Colombia, has been honored by the French Government, which has conferred upon him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. (*Courtesy of the Colombian Legation in Washington.*)

CUBA

MONUMENT TO GENERAL GÓMEZ.—An interesting ceremony was held in Habana early last February on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the monument to Gen. José Miguel Gómez, second President of the Republic. The site chosen for this monument is on the Avenue of the Presidents. A bronze statue of General Gómez is the central figure of the monument, while on either side appear figures representing Strength and Magnanimity. Bas reliefs depict the work of General Gómez in war and peace. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—One of the most vital questions to be discussed at the Second International Conference on Immigration and Emigration, which is to meet in Habana in 1928, is the project for an international code on immigration and emigration. The members of the organizing committee of this conference are the following: Dr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes, chairman; Dr. José de Sandoval, secretary general; Dr. José A. López del Valle, Dr. Alberto Hevia, Dr. Francisco Domeneche, and Señor Carlos Loveira.

NEW CAPITOL.—Work on the new capitol in Habana was commenced in April, 1926, under the direction of the architects Señores Eugenio Rayñeri and Mario Bens, the latter a graduate of the University of Habana and the *École de Beaux Arts* of Paris. In spite of the great activity with which the work is being pushed, 1,000 workmen being employed during the day and a shift of 400 going on at night, it is not expected to finish the building for several years. This structure, which is of stone, covers nearly 18,000 square meters of ground, being 210 meters across and 85 deep. The Chamber of Deputies will have a seating capacity of 200, and the Senate Chamber of 100.

WORLD LATIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.—In response to a special invitation of President Machado, of Cuba, the Eighth Congress of the World Latin Press Association will meet in Habana next year—1928. Col. Domingo de Battenberg, who has been commissioned to organize this congress, arrived recently in Habana. The meeting of this congress in Habana gives Cuba the honor of being the first country of the New World to receive on her soil the members of this intellectual association. (*Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.*)

ECUADOR

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—Commencing January 1, 1927, the various Government departments were reorganized in the following manner: Under the Ministry of the Interior come all affairs pertaining to police, justice, jails, municipalities, civil

registry, public works, and railroads. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has jurisdiction over all international affairs, the consular service, and Government propaganda. Under the Ministry of Public Instruction are placed all matters relating to public education, the fine arts, theaters, telegraphs and telephones, and mail service. Under the Ministry of Social Progress and Labor come social welfare, labor, public health and sanitation, sports, agriculture, immigration, colonization, uncultivated lands, industries, and statistics. The Ministry of the Treasury supervises fiscal revenues, customhouses, commerce, public credits, all banking institutions, patents, trade-marks, and mines. Under the Ministry of War and Navy come the army and navy, merchant marine, aviation, lighthouses, and captaincy of the port.

PERU

STATUE OF SUCRE.—On December 9 last, the hundred and second anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, a statue of Marshal Antonio José de Sucre was unveiled in the town of Ayacucho. The statue is the work of the famous Peruvian sculptor David Lozano. The unveiling ceremony was attended by a large party of officials, including Ministers of State, Members of Congress, and Army officers.

SALVADOR

LEAGUE OF NATIONS OFFICE.—The press of San Salvador reports a dispatch from Geneva to the effect that the Salvadorean internationalist Dr. Salvador Castro Ramírez has been appointed by Sir Eric Drummond as corresponding member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in order to establish in Salvador a permanent office connected with the league.

VENEZUELA

AUTOMOBILE CLUB.—A fine clubhouse on the outskirts of Caracas was recently completed and opened by the automobile club of that city.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO MARCH 15, 1927

Subject	Date	Author
BRAZIL		
	1927	
Review of foreign trade of Maranhão for 1926	Jan. 12	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Maranhão.
Commerce and industries of consular district of Pernambuco for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926, and review of the year 1926.	Jan. 15	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Review of commerce and industries of district of Maranhão for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926.	Jan. 18	George E. Seltzer.
Proposed new water system for city of Caruarú	Jan. 19	Nathaniel P. Davis.
Population of Brazil in 1926	Jan. 24	Digby A. Willson, consul in charge, Rio de Janeiro.
Commercial attachés to be sent abroad by State of São Paulo	Jan. 31	C. R. Cameron, consul at São Paulo.
Second National Oil Congress to be held at São Paulo, in May, 1927.	Feb. 2	Do.
Preliminary annual report of Brazil for the year 1926.	Feb. 8	Digby A. Willson.
Report on commerce and industries of consular district of Porto Alegre for 1926.	Feb. 10	Fred E. Huhlein, vice consul in charge, Porto Alegre.
COLOMBIA		
Review of commerce and industries of Barranquilla for the past four months.	Feb. 3	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
Exportation of crude petroleum from Cartagena during the month of January, 1927.	Feb. 4	Lester L. Schmarc, consul at Cartagena.
New waterworks plant for Cartagena	Feb. 15	Do.
CUBA		
The production and exportation of minerals in the consular district of Nuevitas, calendar year 1926.	Feb. 3	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Review of commerce and industries of district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926.	Feb. 4	Do.
Information in connection with the measures taken by the Cuban Government for the restriction of sugar crops and the stabilization of the price of sugar.	Feb. 9	Embassy.
January, 1927, review on commerce and industries.	Feb. 21	Edward Caffery, consul in charge at Habana.
Cuban decree affecting the definition of fuel oil under the import tariff.	Feb. 23	Do.
Government quotas for 1926-27 sugar crop in the Santiago de Cuba consular district.	Feb. 26	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Quarterly report on commerce and industries of the district ending Dec. 31, 1926.	Jan. 10	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo City.
ECUADOR		
Formation of Industrial Association of Ecuador	Jan. 31	Legation.
HAITI		
Review of commerce and industries for calendar year 1926	Jan. 15	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Economic conditions and general summary for Haiti, during December, 1926.	Feb. 10	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
HONDURAS		
Decrees passed by the National Congress in its ordinary sessions Jan. 1, 1926, to Apr. 10, 1926.	Jan. 1	George P. Shaw, consul at Tegucigalpa.
The message of the President to Congress on Jan. 1, 1927.	Jan. 3	Legation.
MEXICO		
The Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico to close gap between the west coast of Mexico and Guadalajara, Mar. 15, 1927.	Feb. 16	William P. Blocker, consul at Mazatlan.
PANAMA		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Panama for the year 1926.	Jan. 25	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
Mining concessions	Feb. 3	Legation.

Reports received to March 15, 1927—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
PARAGUAY		
Manufacture of textiles to begin in Paraguay.....	1927 Jan. 22	Legation.
Project providing for canalization of certain parts of Paraguay.....	Feb. 5	Do.
Increased interest in good roads.....	do	Do.
URUGUAY		
Project for construction of hydroelectric works to be carried out on the Rio Negro.	Feb. 10	Legation.
Proposed rapid communication between Montevideo and Buenos Aires.	do	Do.
Finance and trade conditions.....	do	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Review of commerce and industries of district of La Guaira for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926.	Feb. 2	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira.
Production and distribution of coffee in Maracaibo district for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926.	Feb. 9	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
January, 1927, coffee report for Maracaibo.....	Feb. 10	Do.
Foreign trade of La Guaira for the year 1926.....	Feb. 17	Daniel J. Driscoll.



