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Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

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

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Monthly Bulletin

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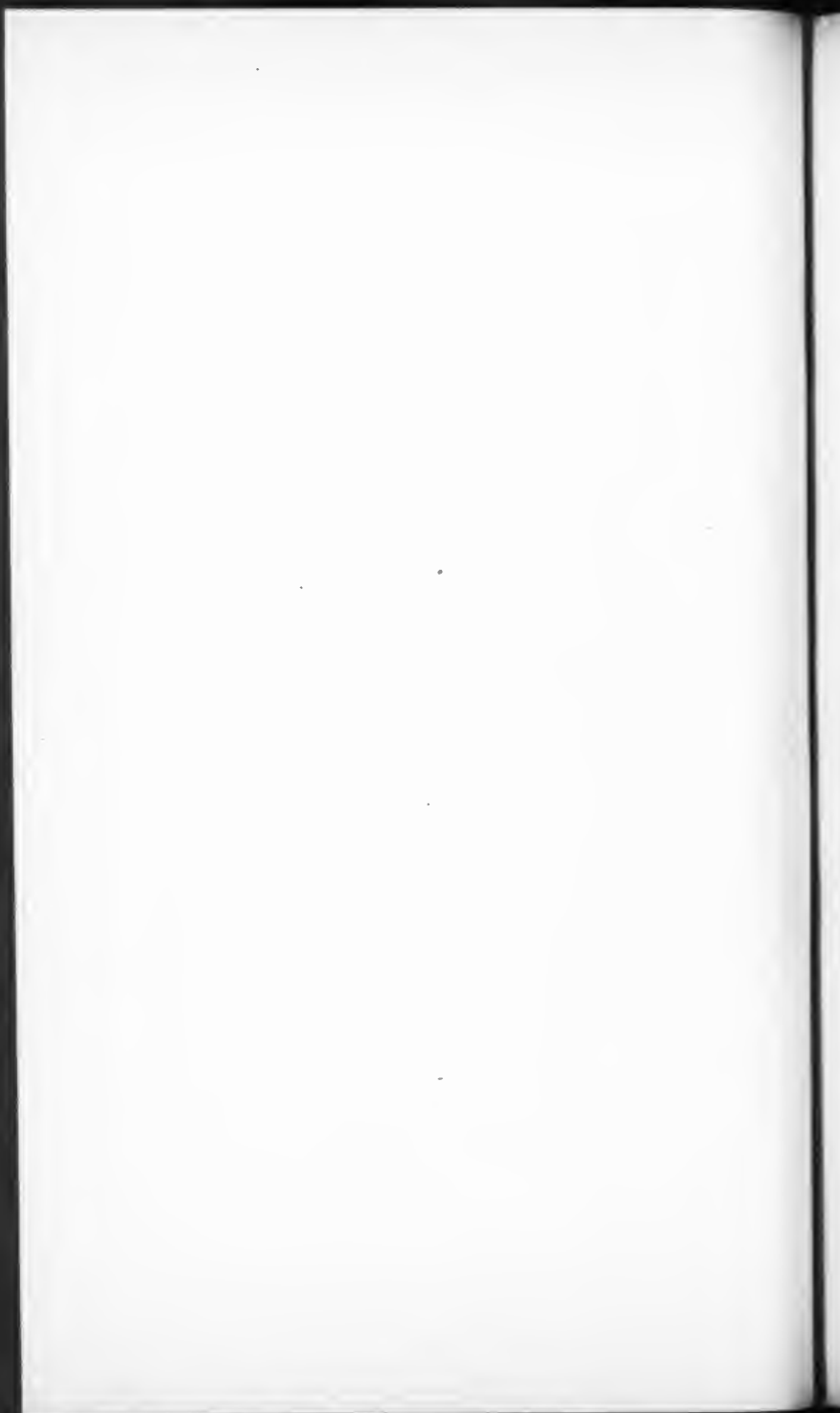
American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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(Corrected to August 1, 1905.)

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

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

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

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

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls of prints*, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

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

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

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
	Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....		
Bolivia via Iquima.....	22 centavos.....	35	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	50 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	15	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	50 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba.....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	10	2 penes.....	2½ penes.
Ecuador.....	4 penes.....	40	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimos de	5 centimos de
Guatemala.....	10 centimos de	50	3 centimes de	15	2 centimes de	10	2 gourdils	5 gourdils.
Haiti.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	60 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	11 centavos.....	35	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Rio de Janeiro.....	10 centavos.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Peru via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	40	1 centimo.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Peru via other routes.....	50 centimos.....	50	2 cents.....	15	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Uruguay.....	25 centimos.....	25	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
Venezuela.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
British Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^aThis rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
^bUnited States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

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

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	} All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arroba	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic.	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela.	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico.	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic.	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic.	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do.	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do.	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do.	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do.	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do.	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic.	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America.	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru.	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic.	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do.	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru.	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic.	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America.	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

- Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
 Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
 Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
 Gram equals 15.432 grains.
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
 Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

- Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
 Liter equals 0.908 quart.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

- Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

- Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
 Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
 Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
 Meter equals 39.37 inches.
 Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
 Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
 Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
 Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

- Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
 Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
 Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

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

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 4 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics).....	\$2.00
Yearly subscription (other countries).....	2.50
Single copies.....	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	

Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.)	
645 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.)	
640 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2.50

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

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

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

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 336...	1.00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°.....	.75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8°.....	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°.....	1.00

	PRICE.
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141	\$0.75
Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 543	1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

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

MAPS.

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

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LAW MANUALS.

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

HANDBOOKS.

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

MAPS.

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

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

	PRICE.
Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set.....	\$3.00
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper.....	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco.....	1.00
Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set.....	25.00
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.	
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.	
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.	
Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.	
Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.	

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

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

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE OCTOBER 1, 1905.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.441	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis . . . .	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon . . . .	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala				
Honduras				
Nicaragua	Silver	Peso . . . .	.441	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso . . . .	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso . . . .	.910	Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alphonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre . . . .	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde . . . .	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso ^a . . . .	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Sol . . . . .	.487	Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar . . . .	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold.

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

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XXI.

NOVIEMBRE DE 1905.

No. 5.

RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR DON JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, EMBAJADOR EXTRAORDINARIO Y PLENIPOTENCIARIO DE LA REPÚBLICA MEXICANA CERCA DEL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El 15 del corriente mes se efectuó la recepción oficial del Señor Don Joaquín de Casasús como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de la República Mexicana cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América. En el ceremonial de rúbrica, que fué muy breve pero cordial, se cambiaron los siguientes discursos:

El Señor Casasús dijo:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de poner en vuestras manos la carta que me acredita como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

“Mi Gobierno me ha confiado cerca del Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia la gratísima tarea de continuar cultivando con empeño las relaciones cordiales que felizmente existen entre nuestros dos países, y de procurar que cada día sea más estrecha la firme y sólida amistad que los une. Y al obrar así, tomó sin duda en cuenta la viva simpatía que yo he abrigado siempre por el pueblo americano, y la favorable acogida que habréis de dispensarme, por el deseo que también os anima de establecer y desarrollar nuevos vínculos de unión y de comercio entre las dos naciones.

“Yo no habré de ahorrar, por mi parte, esfuerzo alguno para corresponder á la confianza que mi Gobierno ha depositado en mí; y muy

especialmente para lograr la realización de sus nobles propósitos, y si encuentro en Vuestra Excelencia, como lo espero, el mismo poderoso y eficaz auxilio que siempre hallaron los representantes de México cerca de vuestro Gobierno, podré á la postre envanecerme de haber contribuído á llevar á feliz término una obra que habrá de redundar en un común beneficio para la prosperidad de nuestros dos países.

“Permitidme que en nombre del pueblo y del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y en el mío propio, haga fervientes votos por la felicidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia y por la prosperidad y engrandecimiento de la Nación Americana; y que en este momento en que el mundo admira todavía vuestro celo generoso en favor de la solución pacífica de los conflictos internacionales, os renueve el sincero aplauso del pueblo mexicano.”

El Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América contestó en un discurso que, traducido al castellano, dice así:

SEÑOR EMBAJADOR: Mi placer al recibir de vuestras manos la carta que os acredita como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, se aumenta por el conocimiento que tengo de la amistosa simpatía que sentís por este Gobierno y pueblo. La expresión de esta simpatía que acabáis de manifestar me convence de que habréis de consagrar vuestros esfuerzos no sólo á conservar el espíritu de cordialidad que ha caracterizado las relaciones entre los dos países, sino que han de propender, asimismo, al mayor desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales y amistosas que deben existir especialmente entre repúblicas vecinas. Me ha de ser grato daros mi sincera cooperación en todo lo que propenda á estimular estas relaciones.

“Os suplico que hagáis presente á vuestro Gobierno la firme y buena voluntad que el Gobierno y pueblo de los Estados Unidos tienen hacia el Gobierno y pueblo de México, y de mi sincero deseo de que la Nación Mexicana siempre goce de prosperidad y ventura.

“Á vos personalmente, Señor Embajador, os doy una sincera bienvenida, esperando que vuestra estancia en esta Capital os sea agradable, y no dudo de que el cumplimiento de vuestros deberes oficiales resulte tan completamente satisfactorio á ambos Gobiernos como lo fué el de vuestro culto predecesor cuyo fallecimiento ha sido tan grandemente sentido en este país.

“Os doy las gracias por vuestra cortés alusión á mi personalidad.”

COMERCIO DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA CON EUROPA.

Los últimos datos que han podido obtenerse relativos al comercio entre los países de la América Latina y los países europeos muestran las siguientes cifras:

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

Países.	1904.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Alemania	\$24,926,278	\$29,522,112
Bélgica	9,069,123	17,566,034
España	4,797,996	1,923,892
Francia	17,109,716	30,596,559
Italia	19,127,902	4,344,952
Holanda	1,007,639	3,500,834
Gran Bretaña	64,517,103	36,445,139

BOLIVIA.

Países.	1904.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Inglaterra	£92,463,712	£50,824,224
Alemania	87,586,763	63,273,955
Bélgica	25,574,119	.....
Francia	24,868,017	111,315,547
Italia	24,094,806	.....

BRASIL.

Los últimos datos que se han recibido acerca de las importaciones al Brasil, los cuales muestran las procedencias, son muy incompletos.

Países.	1904.	
	Exportaciones.	Importaciones.
Gran Bretaña	<i>Milreis.</i> 66,663,264	\$13,584,000
Alemania	48,825,582	.....
Francia	17,767,385	32,738,000
Austria	9,826,860	.....
Holanda	6,793,901	.....
Bélgica	5,834,261	.....

a Mercancías solamente.

COLOMBIA.

Países.	Importaciones en 1904.	1903.	
		Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Alemania		\$1,975,400	\$1,309,000
Gran Bretaña	\$2,406,983	2,121,850	.....

COSTA RICA.

La proporción de las importaciones clasificadas según los países de procedencia, en 1904 fué como sigue:

Países.	Importaciones en 1904.	Países.	Importaciones en 1904.
Gran Bretaña.....	19.27	España.....	2.15
Alemania.....	12.50	Italia.....	2.20
Francia.....	4.60	Bélgica.....	.60

CUBA.

Países.	Importaciones en 1904.	Exportaciones en 1904.
Gran Bretaña	\$2,694,829	\$5,902,478
España.....	11,569,427	773,824
Alemania.....	5,029,606	4,032,271
Francia.....	7,136,389	1,396,662
Otros países europeos.....	2,463,764	703,192

CHILE.

En 1904 las exportaciones chilenas á la Gran Bretaña se valuaron en £1,741,492, y las importaciones de este último país se valuaron en £1,644,839. Las cifras comerciales relativas á Alemania correspondientes á 1904, muestran que las exportaciones que se han hecho á Alemania representan un valor de 112,800,000 marcos, y las importaciones de dicho país representan un valor de 44,700,000 marcos.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

Un 50 por ciento del comercio extranjero de la República Dominicana se hace mayormente con los siguientes países europeos: La Gran Bretaña, Alemania, Francia y España. Inglaterra suministra la mayor proporción de importaciones, aparte de las que se hacen de Los Estados Unidos. En 1903 el valor de los productos dominicanos que se exportaron á Alemania ascendió á 7,043,000 marcos. El valor total de los productos alemanes que se exportaron á la República Dominicana durante el mismo año, ascendió á 875,000 marcos.

ECUADOR.

Países.	1904.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Francia.....	\$617,258	\$3,903,851
Alemania.....	1,492,557	2,173,192
España.....	184,899	574,763
Italia.....	238,946	157,634
Bélgica.....	293,970	2,949
Holanda.....	47	115,094
Austria.....	762	15,125
Portugal.....	370	.....
Gran Bretaña.....	2,004,878	949,496

GUATEMALA.

Países.	Importaciones en 1904.	Países.	Importaciones en 1904.
Reino Unido.....	£207,666	Bélgica.....	£22,749
Alemania.....	203,787	España.....	11,816
Francia.....	31,919	Italia.....	10,116

HAÍTÍ.

El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron desde el primero de octubre de 1903 al 30 de junio de 1904, por once puertos habilitados, fué de \$3,981,675.86.

Países.	Importaciones en 1904.
Francia.....	\$389,437.10
Gran Bretaña.....	385,675.01
Alemania.....	61,401.85

HONDURAS.

Países.	1903-4.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Alemania.....	\$214,216.91	\$120,353.19
Gran Bretaña.....	177,874.14	98,817.00
Francia.....	50,701.01	29,063.74
España.....	19,003.90	.....
Italia.....	4,929.35	.....
Austria.....	450.70	.....
Rusia.....	120.00	.....
Bélgica.....	22,877.14	.....
Holanda.....	271.25	.....
Dinamarca.....	387.70	.....

Las exportaciones que se han hecho á Europa consisten principalmente de metales y cueros. Las importaciones que se han hecho de Europa casi se duplicaron durante el año. Entre los artículos de primera necesidad se encuentran las telas de algodón de las clases inferiores, de las cuales Inglaterra suministra un 45 por ciento, Alemania un 10 por ciento, Italia un 2 por ciento, y Bélgica un 1 por ciento.

MÉXICO.

Países.	1901-5.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Alemania	\$9,810,538.54	\$15,719,884.65
Bélgica	1,433,759.92	8,375,212.18
España	3,731,484.62	1,931,316.00
Francia	8,482,685.03	5,905,745.57
Gran Bretaña	10,418,311.11	16,719,892.12

NICARAGUA.

Países.	1903.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Alemania	\$259,516	\$2,935,273
Gran Bretaña	521,604	1,804,763
Francia	137,762	1,717,139
Italia	15,750	218,850
Países Bajos .....	.....	91,461
Austria-Hungría .....	.....	45,818
Suecia .....	.....	35,598
Bélgica	10,535	.....
España	1,233	.....

PARAGUAY.

Países.	« Importaciones en 1904.	Países.	Importaciones en 1904.
Gran Bretaña	\$1,127,000	Italia	285,000
Alemania	857,000	España	200,000
Francia	303,000		

PERÚ.

Países.	1904.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Gran Bretaña	£1,569,363	£2,014,154
Bélgica	198,149	18,221
Francia	261,504	301,655
Alemania	701,521	342,379
Italia	161,156	15,945
España	30,884	18,509

La libra peruana tiene un valor equivalente á la libra esterlina inglesa.

SALVADOR.

Países.	Exportaciones en el primer semestre de 1904.
Alemania	Colones. 1,414,651.73
Austria-Hungría	475,278.25
España	62,778.31
Francia	2,879,660.55
Gran Bretaña	1,905,669.45

«Según un informe del Agente especial de los Estados Unidos.

PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO Y PLATA DEL MUNDO EN 1904. 1229

URUGUAY.

Países.	1901.		1903.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Gran Bretaña	\$1,177,017	\$740,702	£1,404,308	£710,361
Alemania			750,817	1,016,455
Italia			488,180	
Francia			583,418	1,268,364
Bélgica			288,509	1,311,372
España y Portugal				155,226

VENEZUELA.

Países.	1902-3.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones. ^a
Alemania	<i>Bolívares.</i> 5,552,942	<i>Bolívares.</i> 2,163,695
Austria	55	162,949
Bélgica	78,037	1,652
España	1,503,195	1,847,061
Francia	1,961,537	12,366,597
Holanda y sus colonias	628,215	7,888,962
Inglaterra y sus colonias	6,691,246	503,043
Italia	688,986	126,655
Noruega y Suecia		20,313

^aEn esta relación no se incluyen las exportaciones que se hicieron por Ciudad Bolívar, Caño Colorado y La Guaira.

El año económico de 1902-3 es el último período acerca del cual han podido obtenerse datos estadísticos comerciales completos de Venezuela.

PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO Y PLATA DEL MUNDO EN 1904.

El Director de la Casa de Moneda de los Estados Unidos ha preparado una relación de la producción de oro y plata del mundo durante el año común de 1904, que muestra un valor total de oro de \$347,150,700, ó sea 168,493,538 onzas finas de plata, ascendiendo el valor comercial de la plata á \$97,726,300, cuyo valor en moneda es de \$217,850,200.

La producción de oro y plata era como sigue:

ORO.

Países.	Onzas (fina).	Valor.	Países.	Onzas (fina).	Valor.
América del Norte:			América del Sur—Ctd.		
Estados Unidos.....	3,904,986	\$80,723,200	Ecuador	6,430	\$132,900
México	609,781	12,605,300	Brasil	98,854	2,043,500
Canadá	793,350	16,400,000	Venezuela	14,512	300,000
África	4,156,084	85,913,900	Guiana Británica ..	77,828	1,608,800
Australasia	4,245,714	87,767,300	Guiana Holandesa ..	23,277	481,200
Europa:			Guiana Francesa ..	86,532	1,788,800
Rusia	1,199,857	24,803,200	Perú	64,300	1,329,200
Austria-Hungría ..	102,423	2,177,300	Uruguay	1,209	25,000
Alemania	3,130	64,700	América Central ..	54,214	1,120,700
Suecia	1,945	40,200	Asia:		
Italia	2,128	44,000	Japón	192,726	3,984,000
Turquía	1,400	29,000	China	217,688	4,500,000
Gran Bretaña	4,952	102,400	Corea	145,125	3,000,000
América del Sur:			Slam	2,508	51,800
República Argentina ..	446	9,200	India	556,097	11,495,500
Bolivia	147	3,000	Antillas Británicas ..	67,375	1,392,800
Chile	30,812	636,900	Antillas Holandesas ..	32,046	662,500
Colombia	95,513	1,974,400	Total.....	16,793,419	347,150,700

PLATA.

Paises.	Onzas (fina).	Valor comercial.	Paises.	Onzas (fina).	Valor comercial.
América del Norte:			Europa—Continúa.		
Estados Unidos.....	57,786,100	\$33,516,000	Gran Bretaña.....	174,517	\$101,200
México.....	60,808,978	35,269,200	América del Sur:		
Canadá.....	3,718,868	2,156,800	República Argentina.....	66,153	38,400
África.....	486,408	282,100	Bolivia.....	6,083,333	3,529,200
Australasia.....	11,558,892	8,441,200	Chile.....	868,067	503,200
Europa:			Colombia.....	946,066	548,700
Rusia.....	172,912	100,300	Perú.....	3,008,705	1,745,100
Austria-Hungría.....	1,987,797	1,152,900	Uruguay.....	1,093	600
Alemania.....	5,799,133	3,363,500	América Central.....	655,357	380,100
Noruega.....	260,210	150,900	Asia:		
Suecia.....	23,792	13,800	Japón.....	3,208,620	1,861,000
Italia.....	757,777	439,500	Antillas Holandesas.....	175,479	101,800
España.....	4,876,076	2,828,100	Total.....		
Grecia.....	835,172	519,200		168,493,538	97,726,300
Turquía.....	564,685	327,500			
Francia.....	609,638	353,600			

Estas cifras muestran un aumento como de \$22,000,000 sobre el cálculo de la Oficina correspondiente al año de 1903. Los Estados Unidos muestran un aumento como de \$7,000,000, y el África del Sur un aumento de \$18,000,000. El Director de la Casa de Moneda dice que la producción de estos dos países todavía continúa en una escala ascendente. Por otra parte, Australia es un productor importante, que muestra la tendencia á disminuir su producción, por más que la merma no es grande, y acaso sea temporal. En vista del desarrollo que se advierte en campos muy conocidos, parece ser un pronóstico razonable el esperar que la producción de estos metales en 1905 exceda en \$25,000,000 á la de 1904, siendo probable que haya otro aumento en 1906.

CONDICIONES QUE RIGEN LA PRODUCCIÓN DEL CAFÉ DE MOCA.

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Adén, Arabia, en un informe que comprende las condiciones bajo las cuales se cosecha y embarca el café de Moca, dice que aunque los elementos para manipular y poner el café en el mercado sean mayores y mejores en la actualidad que en otras épocas, ó por mucho que los cultivadores sepan acerca de la mejor manera de cosechar el café, el producto del café de Moca sigue siendo igual, ó acaso menor, á medida que pasan los años; y hasta que ocurra una completa revolución en cuanto á la manera de hacer la cosecha, de manipularla ó introducirla en el mercado, el producto de ella continuará siendo igual ó disminuirá gradualmente.

En los países favorecidos, donde los cafetales son muy extensos, donde el trabajo es barato, y donde se usan toda clase de medios mecánicos para descascarar, limpiar, escoger y ensacar el café, los precios están bajando gradualmente, año por año, y también entra más café en el mercado por virtud de estos diversos medios mecánicos y ele

mentos; y á medida que el producto aumenta en otros países, el producto del café de Moca se disminuye gradualmente.

Tal como en la actualidad se produce, el café de Moca se vende casi tan barato en el mercado como bucnamente pudiera venderse, y cualquiera que conozca las condiciones del mērcado de café, no ignora que el precio del café de Moca ha variado menos que cualquiera otra clase de café en la última década, y que aun euando el precio de otras clases de café haya bajado gradualmente de día en día, el valor del café de Moca no ha bajado proporcionalmente, y mientras no cambien las condiciones en la actualidad está lo más barato posible.

Acontece en la cosecha de café lo contrario que en otros países, en los cuales, sin gran dificultad, cualquiera puede estar al corriente de todos los detalles de cada cosecha, es decir, del producto probable de ella, así como de las condiciones de cada cosecha. El cultivo del café de Moca lo efectúan los árabes en los terrenos montañosos de la Arabia, donde jamás ha puesto su planta el hombre blanco y donde son desconocidos por completo los estadísticos y los que hacen pronósticos acerca de las cosechas. Allí no existen grandes cafetales como los que existen en otros lugares, pero cada árabe tiene unos cuantos arbustos alrededor de su choza, y cultiva el café necesario para su propio consumo y un poco que cambia por otros artículos de primera necesidad. Así, pues, resulta un procedimiento difícil y lento recoger de centenares de individuos una cantidad suficiente para cargar una caravana. Los mercados de Adén y Hodeida se hallan á varios centenares de millas del lugar donde se cultiva el café, y se invierten varias semanas en el viaje á dichos mercados.

Al pasar por los diferentes distritos que están bajo el dominio de algún jeque nativo ó empleado turco, este café siempre está sujeto á un derecho de arancel de empleado en empleado. Entonces, cuando llega finalmente al mercado de un puerto, el procedimiento de prepararlo para el embarque resulta lento y costoso. Siempre se trae sin descascarar ó tal como se cogió de la planta. Primero se descascara pasándolo por entre dos molinos que se hacen girar á mano; después lo avientan y escogen indias que examinan minuciosamente cada grano y quitan todo grano desigual ó malo, y entonces queda listo para ensacarse y embarcarse. Es evidente que el café que de esta manera se cultiva, manipula é introduce en el mercado, jamás puede competir con el café que se cosecha en condiciones más favorables, y puede notarse además, que el café de Moca tiene que venderse necesariamente á un precio más alto, y que estos precios también tienen que permanecer estacionarios mientras existan semejantes condiciones.

Durante la última década las exportaciones de café de Moca de Aden han fluetnado, pero han mermado gradualmente, habiéndose notado un aumento ocasional en algunos años; pero, según se verá, el producto correspondiente al año de 1895 á 1896, fué considerablemente

mayor que el del año de 1904 y 1905. La gran merma que hubo el año pasado se explica fácilmente, puesto que la plaga bubónica hizo muchos estragos aquí el año pasado, y á causa de ésto se pararon muchas caravanas. Esto explica también las pocas exportaciones que hubo en el año de 1900 y 1901, por el hecho de que también hubo plaga en dicho lugar durante aquel año. Existen otras dos causas que han contribuido á que las exportaciones del año pasado fueran pocas, á saber: la guerra entre los árabes y los turcos en el Yemen, y además, en dicho país ha prevalecido también el hambre y la miseria durante ese período.

Con excepción de un año (1898-99), Francia ha ocupado el primer puesto en las importaciones de café de Moca, ocupando los Estados Unidos el segundo lugar, y siguiendo luego el Reino Unido y Alemania. El Gobierno local y la Cámara de Comercio de Aden, han tomado las precauciones necesarias para proteger los negocios de los comerciantes de café en este lugar, y no se permite que se trasborde ningún café extranjero de este puerto, como café de Moca, á menos que no sea el verdadero café de Moca. Si se efectúa alguna adulteración, amalgama ó mezcla, se hace únicamente después que el café sale del puerto de Aden.

EL MISTERIO DE LA FIEBRE AMARILLA.

[Traducido del periódico "Le Matin" del número correspondiente al 1° de agosto de 1905.]

Un médico de la Habana, el Dr. CARLOS FINLAY, descubrió en 1882 que la fiebre amarilla era transmitida por un mosquito particular llamado *Culex fasciatus* ó *stegomyia*. Este insecto se distingue netamente de las 364 especies diferentes con que la naturaleza demasiado generosa ha dotado á la humanidad, por medio de las manchas blancas de color plateado brillante que adornan su cintura (*corselet*), y por las bandas horizontales blancas y morenas que decoran sus patas delgadas.

La hipótesis de FINLAY permaneció ignorada del mundo científico hasta en 1900. En este año fueron emprendidas por WALTER REED, CARROLL y AGRAMONTE, médicos americanos, diversas experiencias metódicas, sobre médicos, enfermeros y enfermeras que ofrecieron generosamente su vida por el progreso de la ciencia. Estas experiencias demostraron que en la Habana el único agente de transmisión era en efecto el *Culex fasciatus*, pero que este mosquito, ó más bien su hembra, única capaz de picar, no era virulento en sí mismo: no era sino un agente encargado de transportar y elaborar el mal. Para que fuera virulento, era necesario y suficiente en la Habana: 1° Que picara al enfermo en los tres primeros días de su enfermedad; 2°, que elaborara durante doce días los elementos nocivos que había absorbido al

picar al enfermo. Á partir de este momento, y durante el resto de su vida de mosquito (de 75 á 100 días aproximadamente), podía transmitir indefinidamente la enfermedad.

Las medidas de aislamiento de los enfermos y de destrucción de los mosquitos, basadas sobre este descubrimiento, ordenadas á partir del otoño de 1901, por el Gobernador de Cuba, General Wood, y aplicadas rigurosamente por el Mayor GORGAS, borraron hasta el recuerdo de esta peste, que sacrificaba cerca de 400 víctimas al año en la Habana.

Como lo hemos dicho, había motivo para esperar que los mismos métodos aplicados por los mismos hombres sobre un terreno más reducido, menos poblado, y por tanto más fácilmente dominable que la Habana, producirían en Panamá los mismos efectos. Pero no ha sucedido así, y la fiebre amarilla ha producido del 1º de julio de 1904 al fin de abril de 1905 61 casos, de los cuales 18 mortales, y ha sufrido una reerudescencia en mayo y junio de este año, á pesar del rigor de las medidas de precaución que protegen los enfermos contra todo contacto que pueda infectar los mosquitos, y á pesar de las fumigaciones que tienen por objeto destruir los mosquitos en el interior de las casas vecinas á aquella en que la enfermedad se ha declarado. Ahora bien, estas medidas, desde que fueron aplicadas en 1901 en la Habana, hicieron bajar de 400 á 4 el número anual de víctimas de la fiebre.

El 26 de mayo último "Le Matin," al dar á conocer á sus lectores este hecho extraordinario, hacía estas preguntas:

¿Es que la fiebre amarilla de Panamá tiene medios de propagación diferentes á la de Cuba, ó es que las dos enfermedades, aunque conocidas bajo el mismo nombre, son diferentes una de otra?

La situación no se ha mejorado desde entonces en Panamá, y de otro lado una epidemia de fiebre amarilla acaba de estallar en Nueva Orleans desde hace una semana; por tales motivos hemos ido á interrogar á los sabios médicos franceses Marchoux y Simond, quienes, bajo la alta dirección del Doctor ROUX, jefe de la escuela pastoriana, han consagrado en Río Janeiro desde hace cuatro años todas sus fuerzas intelectuales á rasgar el velo que cubre el temible misterio de la plaga amarilla.

Debemos felicitarnos de este paso, pues los descubrimientos de estos señores levantan una parte de ese velo, y permiten explicar el inexplicable fracaso de Panamá, después del brillante éxito de la Habana.

Los Doctores MARCHOUX y SIMOND son tan esclavos de la disciplina militar como del método científico, y es únicamente bajo la expresa reserva de autorización del Sr. CLEMENTEL, Ministro de las Colonias, para la publicación prematura de los hechos que registrará el informe de su misión, como han consentido en hablarnos de ellos.

Tenemos que dar las gracias al Sr. CLEMENTEL por la facilidad con que ha admitido que estos descubrimientos, tan interesantes para la

humanidad, no esperen para ser conocidos que esté concluida la elaboración de la memoria científica que los establecerá definitivamente.

Los Doctores MARCHOUX y SIMOND rechazan con fuerza la hipótesis de que la fiebre amarilla de Panamá pueda ser diferente de la de la Habana ó de Río Janeiro. Y en efecto, en el límite de la zona tropical meridional los resultados de los trabajos de la misión francesa han confirmado rigurosamente la hipótesis de FINLAY, que el *Culex fasciatus* es el único medio de trasmisión de la enfermedad, como los trabajos de los médicos americanos lo habían establecido en 1900 en la Habana, en el límite de la zona tropical setentrional.

Pero si bien ellos creen firmemente que el *Culex fasciatus* es el único agente de trasmisión, estiman por el contrario que el mosquito puede infectarse *de otros modos* que picando, en los tres primeros días, un enfermo atacado de una fiebre amarilla caracterizada; y son estos hechos considerables los que constituirán la contribución esencial de la ciencia francesa para la solución definitiva del problema.

Existen dos fuentes de infección nuevamente reveladas por sus trabajos:

PRIMERA FUENTE DE INFECCIÓN

El mosquito puede estar infectado *de nacimiento*, si sale de un huevo puesto por un mosquito que, después de haber sido infectado, ha recorrido el período de doce días que le son indispensables para convertirse á su vez en virulento.

Este hecho no dejará de producir una gran sensación en el mundo científico. Su prueba reposa sobre una experiencia directa, en la cual los Doctores MARCHOUX y SIMOND han transmitido la fiebre amarilla á un paciente voluntario, con la ayuda de un mosquito nacido de un huevo proveniente de un mosquito virulento.

Los Doctores MARCHOUX y SIMOND, á propósito de esta muy importante experiencia, formulan sin embargo la reserva de que ella es aislada, y que por consiguiente, no debe ser considerada como definitivamente demostrativa.

Las precauciones científicas de que la escuela pastoriana rodea sus experiencias, son por el contrario una garantía de que este hecho no fué debido á la casualidad, y que, aun cuando no fuera regular y corriente, aun cuando no se produjera sino de tiempo en tiempo, no sería por eso menos precioso su conocimiento, pues con él se explicarían esos misteriosos y bruscos renacimientos de la fiebre amarilla, que se producen sin que ninguna importación de mosquito infectado sea imaginable.

Ha sido imposible á la misión francesa procurarse otro voluntario en Río Janeiro para renovar esta experiencia, pero hay motivo para esperar que ella será renovada en Panamá por los médicos americanos.

SEGUNDA FUENTE DE INFECCIÓN.

Ella reside en la explosión de fiebres amarillas debilitadas, que los médicos no reconocen como fiebres amarillas, y que sin embargo proporcionan á los mosquitos los elementos de infección necesarios para propagación de la epidemia.

Entre las fiebres amarillas debilitadas, los Doctores MARCHOUX y SIMOND citan particularmente las de los niños en su primera edad.

Los niños de pecho recién llegados á la zona infectada, están como todos los inmigrantes sujetos á la inyección del veneno, pero oponen á su acción una resistencia notable.

En las más furiosas epidemias de fiebre amarilla de Río Janeiro, entre las que han suprimido 14,000 vidas humanas, la mortalidad de la primera edad no ha variado.

Los niños están, pues, sometidos al mal, pero gozan de un poder de resistencia que oculta su carácter, y que por consiguiente sustrae al enfermo á las medidas de aislamiento. El niño atacado de fiebre amarilla envenena todos los mosquitos vecinos, sin que la atención se fije en él, porque su indisposición no es atribuida á la terrible fiebre, en razón de su benignidad.

Las personas inmunizadas por la habitación (es decir los naturales del lugar) debèn, ellos también, ser atacados de estas fiebres atenuadas para todo el mundo, salvo para los mosquitos *stegomyias*.

Estos importantes descubrimientos de los Doctores MARCHOUX y SIMOND establecen que, lejos de ser exagerados, los métodos americanos de preservación por el aislamiento de los enfermos y la destrucción de los mosquitos, deben ser todavía más extendidos.

Es necesario luchar sin tregua ni descanso contra la estancación de las aguas en el interior de las casas. El agua que baña el inocente ramillete de flores en el salón, el agua que queda en la caja de sardinas rota en una esquina del patio mal limpiado, el agua que se queda en una canoa ó en un caño que no tienen desnivel, son otros tantos focos de *stegomyias*.

En Río Janeiro se desinfectan los caños ó cloacas quemando azufre, el cual destruye á la vez el *stegomyia* propagador de la fiebre amarilla y las ratas propagadoras de la peste bubónica.

Se podría también ventajosamente lavar con productos oxidantes ó antisépticos las cloacas y los excusados, para destruir los huevos de *stegomyias*.

Aparte de estos puntos esenciales, la misión francesa ha establecido otros hechos por demás preciosos sobre la vida del *stegomyia*.

Este mosquito no vive sino en contacto con el hombre, en la casa, en las cloacas, en los excusados.

No hay ningún peligro de ser picado por un mosquito virulento mientras que el sol está sobre el horizonte. Cosa curiosa, sin embargo,

es que el *Stegomyia* pica en pleno día durante la primera semana y media de su vida, pero pronto se entorpece y no pica más que de noche. Ahora bien, como se necesitan doce días para que el mosquito se convierta en virulento, no llega á este estado sino cuando ya no le gusta picar de día, y esto aun suponiendo que se hubiera infectado desde los primeros días de su existencia.

Puede uno estar á cubierto de la fiebre amarilla, aun durante las más violentas epidemias, siempre que uno se decida á vivir en una casa cuyos orificios estén cerrados día y noche por telas metálicas cuyas mallas no tengan más de un milímetro y medio de lado, y obligándose á entrar en ella antes de la puesta del sol y á no volver á salir sino después del alba.

BOLIVIA.

COMERCIO PERÚ-BOLIVIANO.

Del informe del Agente Aduanero del Perú en Bolivia, se toman los siguientes datos sobre el comercio Perú-Boliviano en 1904:

“Las cifras que van á continuación comprueban el aserto, pues en el año de que me ocupo se ha internado, con destino á los puertos de Guaqui, Chililaya y el Desaguadero, un total de 23,503,264 kilos.; en 1903 esa importación fué sólo de 16,437,863 kilos.; aumento, 42.98 per ciento, ó sean 7,065,401 kilos.

Esos cargamentos reconocen el siguiente origen:

Inglaterra	£92, 463. 712
Alemania.....	87, 586. 763
Estados Unidos	62, 753. 116
Bélgica	25, 574. 119
Francia.....	24, 868. 017
Italia.....	24, 094. 806
Otros países.....	13, 734. 790
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	331, 075. 323
En 1903 alcanzaron á.....	208, 975. 722
<hr/>	<hr/>
Aumento	122, 099. 601

La suma que dicha importación ha producido en la Aduana de La Paz y sus dependencias fué de 985,907.53 bolivianos; en 1903, ese monto sólo llegó á 902,889.64 bolivianos; aumento 83,017.89 bolivianos. (El boliviano se cotiza á 19½ d.)

La exportación en tránsito por la misma vía ha sido de 4,432,079 kilogramos; y en 1903 de 4,724,041 kilogramos; diferencia 291,962 kilogramos, proveniente de la producción de barilla de cobre, que ha disminuido según se verá después.

El destino de esas exportaciones ha sido:

Francia	£111, 315. 347
Alemania	63, 273. 955
Inglaterra	50, 824. 224
Estados Unidos	14, 666. 424
Otros países	131. 690
Total	240, 211. 640
Valores exportados en 1903	207, 288. 647
Aumento, 15.88 por ciento, ó sean	32, 922. 993

En detalle, comparado con los productos bolivianos que representan dicha exportación, es como sigue:

	1903.	1904.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>
Barilla de cobre	3, 771, 935	2, 739, 389
Barilla de estaño	425, 630	705, 617
Cuero de res.	50, 878	126, 427
Goma elástica	3, 228, 695	391, 184
Oro, neto.	667	264
Quina	178, 986	176, 126

En resumen, el comercio general de tránsito por Mollendo ha ascendido:

	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	
Importaciones	23, 503, 264	£331, 075. 223
Exportaciones	4, 432, 079	240, 211. 640
Total	27, 935, 343	571, 286. 963

CUBA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE PALMA, DIRIGIDO AL CONGRESO EL 6 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1905.

Al Congreso :

Tengo el honor de dirigir á ambos Cuerpos Colegisladores el mensaje que prescribe el artículo sesenta y ocho de la Constitución.

Desde que se inició la campaña electoral que ha de terminar el primero de diciembre próximo, comenzó á experimentar el país ese estado de natural agitación porque pasan periódicamente los pueblos libres en el ejercicio de sus derechos, dentro de las instituciones que los rigen.

Es para nosotros esta campaña un período de prueba, el primero después de inaugurada la República, que ha de poner de manifiesto nuestra capacidad para el gobierno propio, nuestras aptitudes como

pueblo independiente y soberano. Momentos hubo en los pasados días en que pudo haber motivo de inquietud en aquel sentido, no sólo por el lenguaje virulento y amenazador empleado en la prensa y la tribuna por determinados elementos de la política militante, sino principalmente por el conato de motín en San Antonio de las Vueltas, que culminó en el incendio de aquella casa de ayuntamiento, y por los desgraciados sucesos de Cienfuegos al proceder el jefe de policía, el 22 de septiembre, á practicar en el Hotel Suiza un reconocimiento ordenado por la autoridad judicial.

Afortunadamente todo pasó sin consecuencia, restableciéndose muy pronto la tranquilidad y la confianza, pues aparte de aquellos incidentes, el orden se ha mantenido inalterable en toda la República, habiéndose verificado las elecciones preliminares el 23 de septiembre y habiendo transeurrido el período subsiguiente de inscripción, sin serias ocurrencias ni alteración del orden público; quedando confirmada la justa confianza que se tiene en el buen sentido del pueblo cubano, que pone por encima de los celos de partido y de las aspiraciones políticas, los sagrados intereses de la Patria y su acendrado amor á su independencia. El Ejecutivo está plenamente convencido de ser estos los sentimientos en que se inspiran los cubanos en general, y de que jamás han de consentir que unos cuantos extraviados por bastardas pasiones intenten, siquiera, perturbar el país con daño de nuestro crédito y poniendo quizás en peligro nuestra propia soberanía.

El Gobierno, sin embargo, atento á las graves responsabilidades que sobre él pesan, no ha descuidado adoptar aquellas medidas racionales de prudente prevención, teniendo á la mano, prontos á ser utilizados, todos los medios de hacer respetar la autoridad de la ley en donde quiera que fuese necesario.

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Comparando el movimiento interior de correspondencia del último año fiscal, con el de los anteriores, se nota una diferencia considerable á su favor, pues el número de expediciones en el año de 1904 á 1905 ascendió á 20,750,356, contra 17,590,548 en el año de 1903 á 1904 y 11,903,801 en el de 1902 á 1903. Respecto al movimiento internacional, la diferencia es también notable, por ser la cifra de dicho movimiento en 1903 á 1904, de 10,073,588, y la de 1904 á 1905, de 13,789,348. Como se vé, el servicio interior de correos se ha duplicado aproximadamente en dos años, y todo indica que irá en progresión ascendente, no sólo por la creciente prosperidad del país y por las garantías de seguridad que éste ofrece, sino por la propagación de la enseñanza con el gran número de escuelas establecidas durante los últimos siete años.

El movimiento de giros postales en el año fiscal de 1904 á 1905 ha sido como sigue: Se expidieron en el servicio interior 110,831 giros de correos por valor de \$3,542,173.80, y en el servicio internacional 49,173, con una ascendencia de \$855,569.58, ó sea un total de 160,004 giros,

por valor de \$4,397,743.38. Como en el año 1902 á 1903 se expidieron 64,710 giros postales de servicio interior, ascendentes á \$2,015,568.49 y 32,693 internacionales, por la suma de \$658,361.98, resulta de la comparación de las respectivas cifras, que á través de los dos años transcurridos se ha operado un aumento de un 64 por ciento en el número y el valor de los giros expedidos en el último año fiscal.

El aumento en los ingresos postales puede apreciarse por los datos comparativos de los tres ejercicios citados. En el de 1902 á 1903 se recaudaron \$420,173.77; en el de 1903 á 1904 la recaudación fué de \$471,561.07, que ha subido á \$597,242.27 en el de 1904 á 1905. Como los ingresos postales han continuado creciendo en el trimestre de julio á septiembre, no es aventurado asegurar que la suma recaudada al fin del actual ejercicio será mucho mayor que la última cifra consignada.

Procede aquí recomendar al Senado la aprobación del Convenio celebrado con el Imperio Alemán para el cambio de bultos postales.

* * * * *

Según los datos del "Boletín demográfico," el promedio de mortalidad para toda la Isla alcanza un 16.57 por mil habitantes; con lo que se comprueba que continúa siendo excelente el estado sanitario de la Isla.

Entre las enfermedades que han producido defunciones, no se encuentra ningún caso de fiebre amarilla originado en Cuba; pues, si bien ha habido algunos casos importados, con resultado fatal, no han llegado á producir contagio merced á las medidas de aislamiento á que los pacientes quedan sometidos.

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Para sentar sobre base cierta las estadísticas proporcionales y comparativas de nacimientos y defunciones, hoy inseguras en razón del aumento extraordinario del número de habitantes, está forzosamente indicada la conveniencia de formar un nuevo censo de población, que ha de llenar á la vez necesidades sentidas en el orden político y administrativo. A ese objeto se están haciendo por la Secretaría de Gobernación los estudios correspondientes.

Cuba ha estado dignamente representada en los Congresos Médicos reunidos en París y en Wáshington y en ellos nuestros Delegados justificaron por sus conocimientos científicos, el concepto favorable de que goza la República.

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En anteriores mensajes me he referido á la conveniencia de enviar una misión especial á los países de Centro y Sur América, é insisto hoy en esa indicación. El Salvador, Perú, Chile y Guatemala nos han enviado sus Representantes diplomáticos y se anuncia que en breve lo hará Nicaragua, sin que hasta el presente haya correspondido Cuba á tales muestras de cortesía internacional. La misión aludida pudiera cumplir ese deber cerca de aquellas Repúblicas hermanas, y al propio

tiempo establecer relaciones de amistad con las demás del Continente. No habiendo aprobado aún el Senado el nombramiento hecho en 11 de enero de 1904 á favor del Señor EMILIO FERRER Y PICABIO, actual Encargado de Negocios en Francia, para el cargo de Ministro Plenipotenciario en dicha República y en el Reino de Italia, no ha podido constituirse la legación en este último, que fué de los primeros en acreditar cerea de nuestro Gobierno su Representante Diplomático.

El Cuerpo Consular de la República consta hoy de 134 funcionarios clasificados así: Cónsules Generales, 5; Cónsules de primera clase, 4; Cónsules de segunda clase, 23; Vicecónsules, 7; y Cónsules Honorarios, 95; existiendo pendientes de la aprobación del Senado, los nombramientos de 14 agentes de esta última categoría. Como un dato que demuestra el incremento de nuestras relaciones comerciales con los demás países, he de significar que en el ejercicio económico próximo pasado, la recaudación de las rentas consulares llegó á más de \$150,000 sobre la cantidad presupuesta. Este resultado inclina al Ejecutivo á crear Consulados de Carrera en aquellos lugares en que los Honorarios obtuvieron mayor recaudación, pues con ello no han de aumentar los gastos del Tesoro y en cambio as más conveniente al servicio el desempeño de estos cargos por funcionarios profesionales. Hay en la actualidad 133 Representantes consulares extranjeros acreditados en la República.

Con fecha anterior al Mensaje que tuve el honor de dirigir al Congreso al comienzo de la primera Legislatura del corriente año, terminó sus sesiones el Senado de los Estados Unidos, y no habrá de reanudarlas hasta principios de diciembre próximo, siendo está la causa de hallarse aún pendiente de su aprobación el Tratado sobre la Isla de Pinos. Los informes que se tienen acerca del particular hacen creer que aquel Alto Cuerpo sancionará dicho Tratado, en que se reconoce á favor de la República de Cuba la soberanía de la mencionada Isla.

Se han canjeado las ratificaciones del Tratado de Extradición con Bélgica. El día 4 de mayo último se firmó con la Gran Bretaña un tratado de Relaciones Generales, que se ha sometido á la aprobación del Senado. Se ha firmado un Convenio de Extradición con Santo Domingo y otro con España; también uno sobre Bultos Postales con Alemania, estándose actualmente negociando uno de la misma índole con la República Francesa.

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Á última hora se ha recibido del Gobierno de Rusia, por conducto de su Embajador en los Estados Unidos, una invitación para que la República de Cuba tome parte en una Nueva Conferencia Internacional de la Paz, que se celebrará en La Haya, tan pronto como se reciban las contestaciones favorables de los gobiernos invitados.

Por medio de nuestro Ministro en Wáshington se ha contestado al Embajador, Exmo. Señor Barón ROSEN, que el Gobierno de la Repú-

blica tomará parte en esa Nueva Conferencia de la Paz, nombrando oportunamente los delegados que hayan de representarlo allí.

Sería verdaderamente honroso para Cuba estar representada en ese Congreso, cuyo objeto es poner fin ó limitar en lo posible las luchas armadas, sometiendo al arbitraje las cuestiones internacionales que no puedan resolver los interesados de una manera pacífica.

De nuevo me permito insistir en la recomendación que en anteriores Mensajes tuve la honra de hacer al Congreso sobre la modificación de las partidas 293 y 294 del Arancel de Aduanas, pues esta reforma es necesaria para que Cuba pueda adherirse à la Convención Azucarera de Bruselas.

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Durante el año fiscal de 1904 á 1905, el comercio de importación de la República afianzó la suma de \$83,950,000 contra \$70,150,000 á que se elevó en el año anterior, acusando así un aumento de \$13,800,000 á favor del año de 1904-5. No está comprendido el dinero importado.

De ese aumento corresponden \$8,900 (65 por ciento) á los Estados Unidos, menos de 800,000 á Francia, \$740,000 á España y \$460,000 á Alemania.

El total de las exportaciones en el mismo período llegó, excluyendo la moneda, á pesos 99,100,000, contra \$93,100,000 en el año anterior, resultando un aumento de \$6,000,000.

Las exportaciones para los Estados Unidos han aumentado \$7,500,000, y para Inglaterra \$400,000, disminuyendo respecto de los demás países, principalmente de Alemania, cuya disminución es de pesos 1,300,000.

Del valor total de las exportaciones, corresponden pesos 60,700,000 al azúcar, \$3,000,000 más que en el año anterior, y \$26,600,000 al tabaco, ó sea un aumento de \$1,800,000.

El movimiento comercial revela el estado satisfactorio de prosperidad en que se encuentra la República, habiendo subido en proporción las rentas del Estado y acrecentándose, en consecuencia, las tareas que exigen los servicios de recaudación y administración.

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Durante el año fiscal de 1904 á 1905 llegaron á la Habana 66,336 pasajeros procedentes de otros países, siendo inmigrantes 36,915.

El número total de pasajeros llegados durante el año de 1903 á 1904 fué de 42,238, de los cuales 17,852 eran inmigrantes, resultando por lo visto que en el año de 1904 á 1905 se aumentó considerablemente el número de los primeros, y que fué más del doble el de los segundos. Ahora bien: por lo que se nota en el período ya transcurrido, del presente año fiscal, el aumento será aún mayor, pues de julio primero al 13 de octubre han arribado á nuestras playas 10,230 inmigrantes de los 15,948 pasajeros llegados.

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Los trabajos de saneamiento de la Capital de la República, así como los de algunas otras ciudades, se vienen haciendo con la exactitud que requiere la importancia de este servicio y en la medida que permite la ascendencia de los respectivos créditos.

* * * * *

Habiendo llegado el 30 de junio último sin que el Congreso hubiera acordado disposición alguna relativa á los Presupuestos del corriente año fiscal, pendientes de aprobación, el Ejecutivo, en atención al conflicto en que se vería envuelto el Estado al día siguiente, por carecer de recursos legales con que hacer funcionar los diferentes organismos de la Administración Pública, previendo las serias consecuencias de situación tan anormal y el discrédito que dentro y fuera de la Isla había de recaer sobre el buen nombre de la República, decidió, ante la imperiosa é ineludible necesidad de las circunstancias y haciendo uso de la facultad concedida por el artículo 68 de la Constitución, decidió, repito, dictar, el citado 30 de junio un Decreto, en el cual se determinaba que, mientras no se dictase por el Congreso disposición alguna sobre la materia, los gastos de la Administración Pública se ajustasen mensualmente á los créditos asignados á cada Secretaría por la Ley de Presupuestos que había estado rigiendo hasta aquella fecha.

Por razones de la propia índole, y haciendo uso de la facultad concedida en el citado artículo de la Constitución, dictó el mismo día otro Decreto sobre saneamiento y limpieza de calles en las ciudades de Santiago de Cuba, Camagüey, Cienfuegos y otras. Ambas disposiciones continúan en vigor, por no haber legislado el Congreso sobre las materias de que se ocupan aquellos Decretos.

Está para terminarse el pago al Ejército Libertador del primer 50 por ciento de sus haberes. Este servicio ha venido realizándose de una manera satisfactoria para los interesados y para el Tesoro, en un plazo mucho menor del que se había supuesto.

La ascendencia del primer 50 por ciento según los certificados hasta ahora expedidos y los datos facilitados por el Tesorero general de la República, es de \$28,351,271.47; se han satisfecho por los distintos pagadores de Cuerpos y Centrales, hasta el 1° de octubre próximo pasado \$25,376,484.79; resta por pagar \$2,974,786.68.

Dictada la ley de 29 de agosto del presente año para satisfacer el saldo de los haberes liquidados, se ha contratado con la "American Bank Note Co." de New York, la impresión de los bonos de \$100 que menciona el artículo 3° de dicha ley, á fin de que tan pronto como transcurran los noventa días después de publicada ésta, y una vez que comiencen á hacerse los pagos, pueda verificarse la liquidación á que se refiere el artículo 1.

Principiará á pagarse en el próximo mes de diciembre, habiéndose encargado "The Royal Bank of Canada," según contrato celebrado el 7 de octubre último, de satisfacer á su presentación los checks que

expidan los pagadores, sin que el banco haga descuento alguno ni cobre comisión al Estado ni á los acreedores.

Se siguen pagando en los plazos fijados, los intereses de los bonos emitidos por la Delegación del Gobierno Revolucionario en 1896 y 1897, conforme á lo dispuesto en la ley de 22 de enero de 1904 y Decreto N° 48 de 6 de febrero siguiente.

De los bonos emitidos, faltan aún por presentar para su reconocimiento y anotación los siguientes:

Emisión de 1906:	
Bonos de \$1,000	19
Bonos de \$500	5
Bonos de \$100	35
Bonos de \$50	61
Emisión de 1897:	
Bonos de \$10	36
Bonos de \$5	129

Los bonos de 1896 no llevan consigo más cupones, después del que vence en abril próximo venidero, y como la cancelación de dichos bonos no ha de verificarse hasta 1909, es necesario imprimir nuevos cupones para pagar los correspondientes intereses hasta ese año.

El 1° de agosto empezó á regir el nuevo reglamento sobre la administración y cobranza de los impuestos del empréstito de 35 millones de pesos. Aunque este reglamento cambió en sustancia la forma del sistema de recaudación é inspección, se ha venido aplicando sin inconvenientes para la administración, y sin quejas de parte de los contribuyentes, habiendo pruebas, por el contrario, de que satisface al comercio y á la industria.

Del producto del impuesto especial para el empréstito de \$35,000,000, había un sobrante respetable en la Tesorería General á principios de junio. A fin de darle una aplicación provechosa, pensó el Secretario de Hacienda que la mejor sería emplear un millón ó millón y medio en adquirir bonos del empréstito mencionado, haciendo así uso de la autorización concedida por el artículo 4° de la ley de enero de 1904. Al efecto, el Secretario se puso en relación con algunos banqueros, á fin de obtener precios y realizar en los términos más ventajosos posibles la negociación. Esta se llevó á cabo por valor nominal de un millón de pesos al tipo de 6½ por ciento, entregándose los bonos en la Tesorería General de la República libre de todo gasto. La cantidad satisfecha fué de \$1,062,500, la que produce al Estado un beneficio anual de \$50,000 por el interés del 5 por ciento que devengan los bonos, viniendo á aumentar dicha suma el producto de los impuestos especiales; ya se han cobrado los \$25,000 que corresponden á un semestre. Los bonos comprados se conservan en depósito en la Tesorería, como valores por cuenta del empréstito, y serán amortizados en su oportunidad de igual manera que los demás de la misma deuda.

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La situación del Tesoro de la República era, en 1° del actual, la siguiente:

Existencia en primero de octubre	\$19, 100, 150. 43
Recaudado durante el mes	2, 439, 824. 72
Bonos comprados	1, 062, 500. 00
	22, 602, 475. 15
Reintegros	3, 036. 59
Impuestos del empréstito	350, 652. 73
Checks pendientes de pago	2, 041. 50
Giros postales	50, 890. 11
	23, 009, 096. 08
Depósitos del empréstito	3, 531, 827. 20
Total	26, 540, 923. 28
Á DEDUCIR:	
Gastos durante el mes	1, 723, 774. 82
Giros postales, checks pendientes de pago y derechos de cónsules honorarios	261, 823. 16
Comprometido por leyes especiales	1, 731, 842. 66
Total	3, 717, 440. 14
RESUMEN.	
Total en el Tesoro	\$26, 540, 923. 28
Á deducir	3, 717, 440. 14
	22, 823, 483. 14

En esta suuna no está incluída la cantidad que, para el pago corriente de haberes del Ejército Libertador, tiene en su poder "The Royal Bank of Canada," ascendente, más ó menos, á \$2,000,000.

INFORME GENERAL DE LA ISLA, CON INCLUSIÓN DE LA HABANA.

[Del "Informe Mensual Sanitario y Demográfico."]

La mortalidad total en los 82 términos municipales durante el mes de julio ha sido de 2,596, con un promedio diario de 83.74, equivalente al tipo anual de 18.44 por mil, contra 19.53 el mes anterior.

Descendió muy notablemente la mortalidad en los niños menores de un año, 835, equivalente á un promedio diario de 26.93, contra 33.23 el mes precedente, debido principalmente á haberse restringido un tanto la enteritis. Esta enfermedad, si bien sigue figurando al frente de todas las otras causas de muerte y causante de 11.16 muertes diarias en los niños menores de un año, había alcanzado el mes anterior un promedio diario de 15.03 en esa misma edad.

Las enfermedades principales en que ha decreído el promedio diario de mortalidad son: Enteritis 17.12, contra 21.53; tuberculosis 10.93, contra 11; enfermedades del aparato circulatorio 4.48, contra 7.96; meningitis simple 3.42, contra 3.76; tétanos de recién nacidos 3.09, contra 3.40; debilidad congénita 1.61, contra 3.93. Las que, por el

contrario, han tenido un promedio diario más alto fueron: Bronquitis aguda, bronco-neumonía y neumonía 4.09, contra 3.86; malaria 3.84, contra 3.76; cancer 2.16, contra 1.76; tifoidea 1.78, contra 1.16.

No ha ocurrido ningún caso de fiebre amarilla de viruela ni de otra enfermedad cuarentenable aguda, y la única enfermedad epidémica en la Isla, el sarampión, ha venido decreciendo gradualmente, registrándose tan solo 29 muertes por esa causa en toda la Isla, contra 37 el mes anterior.

La distribución de las 2,596 defunciones por grupos de edades ofrece las siguientes proporciones: 32.16 por ciento en menores de 1 año, 13.59 por ciento entre uno y cinco años de edad, y 54.25 por ciento en mayores de cinco años.

Las mismas clasificadas por raza y sexo dan por resultado:

	Por ciento.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.
Biancos.....	66.33	956	767	1,723
De color.....	33.67	409	464	873
Total.....	100.00	1,365	1,231	2,596

El número de nacimientos registrados fué de 5,838, que se clasifican como sigue:

	Por ciento.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.
Biancos:				
Legítimos.....	75.42	1,788	1,727	3,515
Ilegítimos.....		456	432	888
Total.....		2,244	2,159	4,403
De color:				
Legítimos.....	24.58	230	237	467
Ilegítimos.....		502	466	968
Total.....		732	703	1,435

Por los datos que preceden se ve que la situación sanitaria de la Isla durante el mes de julio ha sido muy satisfactoria, sobre todo tratándose de una estación del año considerada en épocas anteriores la más enfermiza. El rápido descenso ocurrido en la mortalidad infantil es tanto más halagüeño por cuanto podemos abrigar la esperanza de que alguna parte de ese descenso obedezca al cumplimiento de las instrucciones publicadas por este Departamento sobre Higiene de la Infancia, cuyo folleto ha sido tan solicitado que ha sido preciso hacer una tercera tirada de 10,000 ejemplares, que, agregados á los anteriores, forman un total de 30,000 folletos distribuidos entre las clases populares.

Quedo de usted con el mayor respeto,

CARLOS J. FINLAY,

Jefe de Sanidad de la Isla de Cuba.

CHILE.

BASES DEL CONTRATO PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE ARICA AL ALTO DE LA PAZ.

TRATADO DE PAZ Y AMISTAD ENTRE CHILE Y BOLIVIA DE 20 DE OCTUBRE DE 1904.

ART. 3°. Con el fin de estrechar las relaciones políticas y comerciales de ambas Repúblicas, las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en unir el puerto de Arica con el Alto de La Paz por un ferrocarril cuya construcción contratará á su costa el Gobierno de Chile, dentro del plazo de un año contado desde la ratificación del presente Tratado.

La propiedad de la sección boliviana de este ferrocarril se traspasará á Bolivia á la expiración del plazo de quince años, contados desde el día en que esté totalmente terminado.

Con igual fin, Chile contrae el compromiso de pagar las obligaciones en que pudiera incurrir Bolivia por garantías hasta de 5 por ciento sobre los capitales que se inviertan en los siguientes ferrocarriles, cuya construcción podrá emprenderse dentro del plazo de treinta años: Uyuni á Potosí; Oruro á La Paz; Oruro, por Cochabamba, á Santa Cruz; de La Paz á la región del Beni; y de Potosí, por Sucre y Lagunillas, á Santa Cruz.

Este compromiso no podrá importar para Chile un desembolso mayor de 100,000 libras esterlinas anuales, ni exceder de la cantidad de 1,700,000 libras esterlinas que se fija como el máximo de lo que Chile destinará á la construcción de la sección boliviana del Ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de La Paz y á las garantías expresadas; y quedará nulo y sin ningún valor al vencimiento de los treinta años antes indicados.

La construcción de la sección boliviana del Ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de La Paz, como la de los demás ferrocarriles que se construyan con la garantía del Gobierno Chileno, será materia de acuerdos especiales de ambos Gobiernos, y en ellos se consultarán las facilidades que se darán al intercambio comercial de los dos países.

El valor de la referida sección se determinará por el monto de la propuesta que se acepte en el respectivo contrato de construcción.

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE CONSTRUCCIÓN Y EXPLOTACIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE ARICA AL ALTO DE LA PAZ.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES,

CULTO Y COLONIZACIÓN,

Santiago, 22 de julio de 1906.

Teniendo presente:

1°. Que, en conformidad á lo estipulado en el artículo 3° del Tratado de Paz y Amistad entre Chile y Bolivia, de 20 de octubre de

1904, promulgado el 21 de marzo de 1905, se suscribió en La Paz, el 27 de junio próximo pasado, entre el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Chile en Bolivia y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Bolivia, una Convención sobre Construcción y Explotación del Ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de La Paz; y

2°. Que, según lo ha anunciado el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Chile en Bolivia, el Gobierno de ese país ha prestado su aprobación á dicha Convención, con fecha 20 del presente, Decreto:

Publíquese en el "Diario Oficial" la expresada Convención, é insértese en el "Boletín de las Leyes y Decretos del Gobierno."

RIESCO.

LUIS A. VERGARA.

Los Gobiernos de la República de Chile y de la República de Bolivia, igualmente interesados en promover el desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre los dos países, y en uso de la facultad que les concede el artículo 3° del Tratado de Paz y Amistad ajustado entre ambos Gobiernos el 20 de octubre de 1904, han acordado reglamentar la concesión, construcción y explotación del Ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de La Paz en conformidad á las bases que en seguida se indican, sin perjuicio de las demás que posteriormente acuerden, y á este efecto han nombrado sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

S. E. el Presidente de la República de Chile, al Señor Don BELTRAN MATHIEU, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Bolivia;

S. E. el Presidente de la República de Bolivia, al Señor Don CLAUDIO PINILLA, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores;

Quienes, debidamente autorizados al efecto, han acordado las estipulaciones contenidas en las cláusulas siguientes:

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO. Para el efecto de determinar la responsabilidad pecuniaria del Gobierno de Chile establecida en el artículo 3° de dicho tratado, se declara que el valor de construcción de la sección boliviana del ferrocarril será el que se indique en la propuesta que acepte el Gobierno de Chile para construir esa sección.

ART. 2°. El ferrocarril podrá construirse por secciones y los trabajos comenzarán simultáneamente en Arica y en Viacha, si no hubiere graves inconvenientes, y las secciones así construidas se irán entregando al tráfico á medida que se vayan terminando; y el plazo de los quince años al cabo de los cuales la sección boliviana de este ferrocarril se pasará al dominio y propiedad de Bolivia, se contará desde el día en que quede habilitada y entregada al servicio toda la línea.

ART. 3°. Ambos Gobiernos darán, por intermedio de sus funcionarios, todas las facilidades necesarias para la más rápida y perfecta construcción del ferrocarril.

ART. 4°. Los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bolivia cederán gratuitamente los terrenos fiscales que sean necesarios para la construcción de la vía y sus dependencias y el uso de las aguas que no pertenezcan ó á que no tengan derecho los particulares, y que sean también necesarias para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril.

ART. 5°. Se obligan, asimismo, á facilitar, en conformidad á las leyes de los respectivos países, la expropiación de los terrenos municipales y particulares que sean necesarios para el objeto antes indicado.

Darán, igualmente, facilidades y en la misma forma, para las ocupaciones temporales de terrenos y constitución de todas las servidumbres administrativas que sean necesarias para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril, como cierros de fundos colindantes, de la extensión que atraviesa la línea, extracción de materiales necesarios al ferrocarril, prohibición de ejecutar ciertos trabajos á menos de cierta distancia del camino, etc.

ART. 6°. No se impedirá, retardará ó dificultará ningún trabajo del ferrocarril ó sus accesorios á causa ó mientras duran los procedimientos necesarios para determinar el monto de la expropiación ó de las servidumbres.

ART. 7°. Serán libre de todo impuesto fiscal ó municipal los materiales necesarios para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril, así como los víveres que durante el tiempo de la construcción de la línea se introduzcan para la manutención de los trabajadores.

ART. 8°. La línea férrea, así como las propiedades muebles é inmuebles de su dependencia, quedarán exentas de toda contribución ordinaria y extraordinaria durante todo el tiempo que esté en poder del Gobierno de Chile.

ART. 9°. Se trasportará gratuitamente por el ferrocarril la correspondencia nacional é internacional.

ART. 10. El ferrocarril se obligará igualmente á trasportar por el precio del costo todo el material fijo y rodante que el Gobierno de Bolivia necesite para la construcción de las ferrovías que se trabajen en el interior del país por cuenta del expresado Gobierno.

ART. 11. Los trabajadores y empleados del ferrocarril y sus dependencias quedarán exentos del servicio militar en los respectivos países, salvo en caso de guerra nacional.

ART. 12. Á fin de asegurar á perpetuidad el libre tráfico del ferrocarril, los respectivos Gobiernos se comprometen á garantir la neutralidad del ferrocarril y sus dependencias.

ART. 13. Es entendido que el ferrocarril en sus respectivas secciones queda sujeto á la autoridad y leyes de cada uno de los países signatarios en su respectivo territorio; pero con el propósito de facilitar el funcionamiento y seguridad de la línea, los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bolivia adoptarán, de común acuerdo, las disposiciones reglamentarias que están en uso en esta clase de líneas internacionales. En ellas se

indicarán los objetos que, por su gran valor ó por los peligros que acarrearía para la seguridad del tráfico, no pueden trasportarse sino bajo ciertas condiciones.

Estos acuerdos reglamentarios tendrán el mismo valor que las disposiciones de la presente Convención, de la que se considerarán parte integrante.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios arriba nombrados firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos y por duplicado la presente Convención, en la ciudad de La Paz, á los veintisiete días del mes de junio de mil novecientos cinco años.

[L. S.]

B. MATHIEU.

[L. S.]

CLAUDIO PINILLA.

Está conforme,

CÉSAR DE LA LASTRA.

DECRETO DE PETICIÓN DE PROPUESTAS.

(No. 1196.)

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES,

Santiago, 14 de agosto de 1905.

Vistos estos antecedentes y lo dispuesto en el artículo 3º del Tratado de Paz y Amistad celebrado entre las Repúblicas de Chile y Bolivia, y que ha sido promulgado el 21 de marzo último, decreto:

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO. Pídense propuestas públicas para la construcción, á precio alzado, de un ferrocarril de 1 metro de trocha, que unirá el puerto de Arica con el Alto de la Paz, y sus ramales a las solfataras de Tacora, al mineral de Coro-Coro y al puerto sobre el río Desaguadero. Respecto de los ramales, se expresará separadamente su costo y el Gobierno se reserva el derecho de excluir de la propuesta uno ó más de ellos. Los proponentes podrán adoptar el trazado propuesto por el ingeniero Señor JOSIAH HARDING ú otro cualquiera que, presentado por ellos, sea aceptado por el Supremo Gobierno, debiendo someterse á las cláusulas de contrato aprobadas por él.

ART. 2º. El pago de los trabajos ejecutados se hará por planillas trimestrales, reteniendo el 10 por ciento del monto de cada una de ellas, para garantizar los intereses del Estado en la buena construcción y fácil explotación de la línea.

Para los efectos de la devolución de las retenciones del 10 por ciento, se dividirá el largo total de la línea en cinco secciones, de las cuales tres corresponderán á la parte situada en territorio chileno y dos á la parte situada en territorio boliviano.

Respecto de las tres primeras, la devolución se hará por su conjuncto y por mitades, la primera mitad á la recepción provisional de dichas secciones, la segunda un año después de estar en explotación. La devolución de la retención del 10 por ciento en las demás secciones se hará en igual forma para cada una de ellas.

ART. 3°. Las propuestas serán acompañadas de una boleta de depósito de cincuenta mil libras esterlinas (£50,000), á la orden del Gobierno de Chile, como garantía de seriedad, que quedará á beneficio fiscal si el proponente no firmara la respectiva escritura pública del contrato dentro de los treinta días siguientes á la aceptación de su propuesta.

El proponente, cuya propuesta fuere aceptada, aumentará ese depósito en cincuenta mil libras (£50,000) al firmarse la escritura, y este total de cien mil libras (£100,000) se agregará á las retenciones de 10 por ciento que dispone el artículo anterior.

Estos depósitos podrán consistir, ó convertirse después de hechos, en letras hipotecarias de la Caja de Crédito Hipotecario ú otras instituciones análogas, que el Presidente de la República calificará, ó en bonos de la deuda pública de Chile, estimados al precio corriente de plaza, cuyos intereses percibirá el contratista.

ART. 4°. Á los proponentes cuyas propuestas no fueren aceptadas se les devolverán sus boletas de depósito tan pronto como se resuelva acerca de las propuestas que se presentaren.

Aceptada una propuesta, el depósito de cien mil libras (£100,000), de garantía del contrato, se devolverá en la forma siguiente: La tercera parte á la recepción definitiva de las tres primeras secciones, otra tercera parte á la recepción definitiva de las obras totales, y el saldo un año después de entregada al tráfico toda la línea.

ART. 5°. Se concede al contratista el uso de los terrenos fiscales que necesitare para el ferrocarril, sus estaciones y oficinas, y el de los caminos públicos, con tal que con este uso no se embarace el tráfico.

Se le concede, asimismo, el derecho de usar gratuitamente toda el agua necesaria de las vertientes, para sus máquinas y estaciones, y la fuerza motriz de los ríos, en todo el trayecto, con el exclusivo objeto de dar movimiento á sus instalaciones y máquinas, y sin perjuicio de derechos adquiridos anteriormente al 15 de agosto de 1905.

ART. 6°. Se declararán de utilidad pública los terrenos de propiedad particular ó municipal que sean necesarios para el establecimiento de la línea, estaciones, oficinas y demás dependencias de una línea férrea, durante el tiempo de la construcción del ferrocarril.

El costo de las expropiaciones será de cuenta del contratista, quien procederá, además, á efectuarlas en conformidad á las disposiciones legales ó reglamentarias del respectivo país.

ART. 7°. Se declararán libres de derechos de importación y de todo impuesto fiscal ó municipal, las máquinas, carros, herramientas y demás materiales necesarios para la construcción del camino, sus estaciones, oficinas, muelles, y el equipo necesario para que la línea sea entregada al servicio público.

La cantidad por la cual se conceda liberación de derechos será fijada por el Presidente de la República, después de aprobado el presupuesto

de cada sección de la obra, y ante él deberá justificarse el empleo de esos materiales en la línea, sus anexos y dependencias.

ART. 8º. El contratista estará obligado á respetar las convenciones del Gobierno de Chile con el de Bolivia relativas á la construcción de la línea férrea.

ART. 9º. Los proponentes deberán expresar el nombre del ó de los capitalistas con quienes cuentan para llevar á cabo el trabajo.

ART. 10. La Dirección de Obras Públicas vigilará la construcción del ferrocarril y velará por el fiel cumplimiento del contrato.

ART. 11. El contratista y las personas ó sociedades que representen sus derechos, aun cuando sean extranjeros y no residan en Chile, se le considerará tener domicilio civil en Santiago de Chile y quedarán sujetos á las leyes del país, como si fueran chilenos, para todo cuanto se relacione con el cumplimiento del contrato; entendiéndose que no podrán ocurrir bajo pretexto alguno al amparo diplomático en cualquiera dificultad que con motivo de dicho contrato se produjere.

ART. 12. Serán circunstancias que se tomarán muy en cuenta para la aceptación de una propuesta:

(a) El menor precio en que se ofrezca construir y dotar el ferrocarril.

(b) Las bases que, en concepto de la Dirección de Obras Públicas, hagan más económica su explotación y consulten la mayor solidez de los trabajos.

(c) La condición de pagarse las obras en títulos de deuda pública, el menor tipo de interés de éstos y el mejor precio á que se ofrezca recibirlos.

ART. 13. Se aceptará la propuesta que se considere más conveniente para los intereses de la República y podrán desecharse todas si, en concepto del Gobierno, no consultaren dichos intereses.

ART. 14. Los trabajos de construcción deberán iniciarse antes del 1º de marzo de 1906.

ART. 15. Las propuestas se abrirán á las dos de la tarde del día 2 de enero de 1906, ante el subsecretario del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

Los interesados podrán imponerse de los estudios hechos por el ingeniero Señor HARDING y demás antecedentes, en la Sección de Ferrocarriles de la Dirección General de Obras Públicas.

ART. 16. Este decreto y las cláusulas á que se refiere el artículo 1º se publicarán en Berlín, Bruselas, Londres, Nueva York, París y Santiago.^a

Tómese razón, comuníquese y publíquese.

RIESCO.

AGUSTÍN EDWARDS.

^a Por decreto de 17 de agosto se ha incluido también la ciudad de Roma.

CLÁUSULAS DEL CONTRATO.

I.—*Condiciones del proyecto.*

LÍNEA Y DEPENDENCIA.

El ferrocarril constará de cinco secciones: la primera, segunda y tercera, desde el puerto de Arica hasta la frontera boliviana, inclusive el ramal á las solfataras de Tacora; y la cuarta y quinta desde la frontera boliviana hasta el Alto de la Paz, inclusive los ramales al puerto del río Desaguadero ó al mineral de Coro-Coro.

NORMAS PARA EL TRAZADO.

Las normas que han de seguirse para el trazado y que servirán de guía para el estudio de la línea, son:

1ª. Trocha de un metro, medido entre las caras interiores de los rieles.

2ª. Gradiente máxima de 30 mm. por adherencia y hasta 60 mm. de cremallera.

3ª. Curvas hasta de cien metros de radio en la parte de adherencia y 140 en la de cremallera.

4ª. El mínimo de distancia entre curvas inversas será de 20 metros en casos en que no sea posible, sin grandes costos, llegar á una distancia mayor.

5ª. Radio mínimo de 200 metros en las estaciones ubicadas en curvas.

6ª. El enlace de las rectas será parabólico ó circular.

7ª. La plataforma de la línea se mantendrá siempre á un nivel superior á las mayores creces conocidas de los ríos.

8ª. Obras necesarias para el escurrimiento de las aguas de ríos, quebradas y vertientes, con capacidad suficiente para cada caso y con un gran coeficiente de estabilidad, ya se trate de puentes, acueductos, cunetas, drenes, etc.

9ª. Precauciones especiales para evitar que se obstruya la línea con las piedras que arrastran las aguas de algunas quebradas ó por los rodados, mediante el alejamiento de la línea de las partes peligrosas, el ensanche de la plataforma, la ubicación conveniente de la vía en los chaffanes, el establecimiento de paredes de revestimiento, muros de sostenimiento y, por fin, mediante la adopción de galerías y de túneles.

10. Colocar desvíos y cañerías de agua con sus respectivos estanques para proveer las locomotoras y colocar aparatos para la precipitación de la cal, cuando el agua así lo requiera.

11. El contratista tendrá la libertad de proponer el trazado definitivo que más le convenga entre Arica y el Alto de la Paz, siempre que éste se ajuste á las normas establecidas más atrás y se consulten ramales

al mineral de Coro-Coro, á las solfataras de Tacora y al puerto sobre el río Desaguadero, en conformidad al decreto de petición de propuestas de 14 de agosto del presente año.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LAS OBRAS.

Para la construcción de la línea y sus dependencias ó la ejecución de las obras, como cortes, terraplenes, túneles, viaductos, etc., se formulan las siguientes disposiciones:

Las obras deben conformarse á las reglas del arte de la buena construcción. Sus formas serán apropiadas á las necesidades, á los principios de la estabilidad y resistencia, al tráfico expedito del ferrocarril y á su mejor aprovechamiento. Los proyectos de dichas obras deberán hacerse en conformidad á los pliegos de condiciones de la Dirección General de Obras Públicas y ser aprobados por el Supremo Gobierno.

Las disposiciones y bases principales relativas á la confección de los proyectos de las obras son los que se detallan á continuación:

CORTES.

En los cortes hechos en tierra ó material blando, el ancho de la plataforma será de 3.60 metros medidos entre las aristas interiores de los fosos laterales. Estos fosos tendrán una profundidad y un ancho en el fondo de treinta centímetros; su talud, del lado del riel, será de 1:1; y el otro seguirá la inclinación del talud del corte.

En la roca dura, tal como el granito de Angostura, el corte podrá hacerse de forma igual al perfil de los túneles, colocando la cuneta de desagüe en el centro de la vía.

Si en algunas partes de los cortes en laderas, se ve que la línea puede ubicarse en galería (medio túnel), ésta tendrá un gálibo igual al de los túneles.

En los cortes hechos en rocas que tengan 3.60 de ancho al nivel del riel, se practicarán nichos á cada lado de la vía á intervalos de 100 metros de otros. Estos nichos irán alternados y tendrán las mismas dimensiones que en los túneles.

En las galerías, los nichos irán espaciados de 50 en 50 metros.

En el curso de la construcción se modificará la inclinación de los taludes en aquellos cortes en los cuales se produjesen derrumbes ó en que hubiera señal de peligro en ese sentido.

TERRAPLENES.

El ancho de la plataforma de los terraplenes será de 3.60 metros para alturas inferiores de 10 metros, y 3.80 para alturas superiores de 10 metros.

En terreno blando con inclinación superior á 10 grados, se abrirán escalones de 0.50 metros á 0.80 de profundidad, con la ligera inclinación

que indican los planos tipos de la Dirección General de Obras Públicas. La inclinación de los taludes será de 1.5 por uno.

El pie de los terraplenes que se encuentre amenazado por el río, se protegerá contra las creces con bloques de piedra ó murrallas de defensa.

GÁLIBOS.

El gálibo mínimo de las obras de arte será el siguiente:

	Metros.
Al nivel del riel un ancho de.....	3.18
Á 1 metro del riel un ancho de.....	3.70
Á 3.40 metros del riel un ancho de	3.74
Á 4.10 metros del riel un ancho de .....	.74

TÚNELES.

El gálibo de los túneles será:

	Metros.
Al nivel del riel un ancho de.....	4.00
Á 2.50 metros de altura.....	4.00
Á 4.50 metros de altura.....	0.00

Cuando el túnel necesite revestimiento, éste será de un espesor mínimo de 0.50 metros y se rellenará el espacio libre, comprendido entre el cerro y el trasdós del revestimiento, con piedra en seco bien acañada. Se practicarán en cada pared del túnel nichos á intervalos de 100 metros. Estos nichos o refugios irán alternados y tendrán un metro de ancho por dos de altura sobre el nivel de los rieles y una profundidad de 0.80 metros. En todo caso en que la roca presente la menor indicación de desmoronarse, se harán muros de vuelta en las cabezas de los túneles; estos muros serán de albañilería de piedra con mezcla de cemento. Cuando los túneles requieran revestimiento, éste se prolongará dos ó más metros fuera del cerro con un parapeto encima para recibir los derrumbes de piedras etc. que podrían caer sobre la línea. Si se presenta tierra blanda ó fangosa en el piso de alguno de los túneles, estos llevarán radier en arco de cirulo con flecha de 0.50 metros.

PUENTES.

Los cimientos de obras expuestas á corrientes de agua se harán hasta una profundidad que las ponga al abrigo de socavaciones, y se fundarán en terreno firme, protegiendo los machones ó estribos con enrocados ó recintos; cuando fuere necesario para conseguir mayor seguridad, se empleará el aire comprimido.

En los puentes sobre los ríos Mauri, Desaguadero y Colorado, ó sus afluentes, se podrán emplear machones de hierro ó acero.

Para apreciar el grado de estabilidad de los puentes que se proyecten, los planos de los mismos deberán presentarse acompañados de un perfil de la sección del río ó estero en que hayan de ubicarse y en él aparecerán marcadas la línea de creces máximas y mínimas y las indi-

caciones dadas por los sondajes; se dejará al desahúe dimensiones suficientes para evitar aumento de velocidad por peralte de las aguas.

Los puentes podrán ser de mampostería, concreto ó acero.

Los tramos metálicos serán del sistema remachado, salvo los casos en que se crea más conveniente emplear otro sistema, que deberá justificarse.

Los cálculos se someterán á las cláusulas siguientes:

Sobrecarga.—Para apreciar los esfuerzos exteriores correspondientes, se adoptará un tren-tipo que producirá una sollicitación un 15 por ciento más desfavorable que la que produce el material rodante definido á continuación:

	Distancia entre ejes.			Distancia entre ejes.	
	Metros.	Toneladas.		Metros.	Toneladas.
Locomotora tender, ABT.	1.75	6.10	Primer carro.....	2.13	7.10
	1.89	11.50		.....	8.00
	1.09	11.50	Segundo carro.....	3.04	8.00
	1.78	11.50		.....	8.00
	2.40	7.10		.....	8.00
	1.75	6.10			
	1.89	11.50			
	1.09	11.50			
	1.78	11.50			

Las locomotoras se colocarán, con respecto á los carros, de modo que produzcan la sollicitación más desfavorable.

Para los puentes de luces inferiores á 15 metros y para los largueros y travesaños, se incrementará el peso de los ejes según la fórmula: $2(15-L)$ por ciento siendo L la luz.

Acción del viento.—Para la acción del viento se aceptará: 1°, puente descargado, 250 kilogramos por metro cuadrado; 2°, puente cargado, 150 kilogramos por metro cuadrado.

Se admitirá que esta presión obre sobre la superficie neta de la viga y además sobre una fracción de la superficie efectiva de la segunda viga igual al producto de dicha superficie, por la razón que existe entre la superficie de los vanos de la primera y su superficie total, supuesta llena.

Para tomar en cuenta la acción del viento sobre el tren, éste se considerará como un rectángulo de 2.50 metros de altura, colocado sobre el puente á 0.50 metro sobre el riel, debiendo descontarse la superficie neta de las vigas maestras que se proyecte sobre este rectángulo.

Calidad del acero.—Los proponentes deben definir la calidad del acero que empleen para las piezas laminadas y para la remachadura por los siguientes datos: coeficiente de elasticidad, resistencias á la ruptura, límites de elasticidad, alargamientos de ruptura, coeficiente de estricción.

Tasas máximas de trabajo.—Los proponentes deberán indicar las tasas máximas de trabajo que se proponen adoptar: á la tracción, com-

presión, flexión, al cisalle de planchas y remaches, al aplastamiento y para las piezas cargadas de puntas.

Las cualidades del acero no deberán ser inferiores á las prescritas por la Dirección de Obras Públicas en su pliego de condiciones para el cálculo y recepción de puentes metálicos.

Todo proyecto de puente debe ser presentado con sus planos de ensambles y demás disposiciones. Igualmente se acompañarán los depurados de estabilidad y la memoria justificativa de dimensiones de sus piezas, remachaduras, etc.

Después de aprobados por el Gobierno los planos y especificaciones de cada puente y obras de arte, éstos serán probados según las prescripciones de la Dirección General de Obras Públicas, y sin este requisito no se podrán entregar al tráfico.

Si se proyectaran puentes en pendientes superiores á 50 mm. por metro, el Gobierno fijará de antemano las normas con que se deberán calcular.

MUROS DE SOSTENIMIENTO.

El contratista indicará los tipos de muros de sostenimiento que se proponga emplear en cada caso.

Antes de proceder á su construcción, presentará los planos correspondientes, que irán acompañados de sus respectivos depurados de estabilidad.

ALCANTARILLAS.

En los puntos bajos de los terraplenes, las alcantarillas tendrán una luz suficiente para el fácil escurrimiento de las aguas. En caso de terraplenes altos, en quebradas de hoya hidrográfica muy pequeña, podrán emplearse pedraplenes, drenes ó tubos para el mismo objeto.

En terreno blando, las alcantarillas y puentecitos irán provistos de radier.

VIA.

Los contratistas deberán indicar el tipo y el perfil del riel para la vía que se propongan emplear. Serán éstos de acero, proporcionados á los esfuerzos producidos por el tren tipo definido anteriormente, sin perjuicio de las pruebas dinámicas prescritas por la Dirección General de Obras Públicas y harán especial mención del exceso de materia para el desgaste.

El largo general de los rieles será de 10 metros, y en el lado interior de las curvas, se emplearán rieles de 9.90 metros distribuidos convenientemente. Las juntas de los rieles irán entre dos durmientes (al aire) y el eclisamiento se hará por eclisas cantoneras de seis pernos.

En la enrielladura se emplearán sillas de asiento y de detención, pernos, clavos ó escarpas de dimensiones proporcionadas al tipo de riel que se proponga, debiendo ceñirse estrictamente, en cuanto á cali-

dad, á lo indicado en el pliego de condiciones de la Dirección General de Obras Públicas.

Los durmientes serán de 14 por collera de 10 metros, distantes uno de otro 0.50 metro en la contra-juntura y 0.73 metro en los demás.

En las curvas de radio inferior á 200 metros, se colocará un durmiente más por collera, y dos si el radio baja de 150 metros.

Los durmientes para la vía por adherencia podrán ser metálicos ó de roble pellin de calidad igual á la de los durmientes de ferrocarril del Estado. Los durmientes de madera tendrán las siguientes dimensiones: 1.80 por 0.20 por 0.125 metros.

Los durmientes para vía en cremallera serán de acero.

La cremallera se compondrá de tres bandas de acero de 20 milímetros de espesor cada una, con dientes de 110 milímetros de altura colocados con un claro de 40 milímetros y capaces de resistir un esfuerzo mínimo de 1,000 kilogramos (6,000 por dos piñones triples).

El arrastre de la vía en cremallera, se impedirá sujetándola con maderos de albañilería adecuados, que se colocarán á una distancia máxima de 150 metros.

Los cambios y cruzamientos se colocarán fuera de la parte en cremallera. Se evitarán también los pasos á nivel sobre la línea en cremallera.

La capa de lastre mínima será de 0.13 metro debajo del durmiente, 0.37 metro hasta el nivel de los rieles, con 0.15 metro fuera del extremo del durmiente con talud de $1\frac{1}{4}$ por 1.

Los cambios tendrán las disposiciones siguientes:

Angulo de la aguja	$d=2^{\circ} 34'$
Espacio en el talón	45 milímetros
Angulo del cruzamiento	$B=7^{\circ} 9' 10''$
Recta de la aguja	3.657 metros
Absisa entre la punta de la aguja y la punta de diamante	14.831 metros
Espacio de la intersección	45 milímetros

Dos barras de conexión entre agujas.

El ancho entre vías, de riel á riel, tendrá un minimum de 2.60.

MUELLE.

El muelle de Arica será de construcción sólida con envigado de acero, sobre pilotes del mismo metal, convenientemente arriostrados.

La cubierta del muelle será de roble pellin, de 0.10 metro de espesor. Tendrá cuatro vías sobre todo el largo, y al extremo tendrá una mesa de atravesado para cambiar los carros, de largo suficiente para los carros de 8 ruedas.

A un costado del muelle, habrá cuatro pescantes, dos de ellos con capacidad para levantar 15,000 kilos de peso cada uno. Estos dos serán colocados de modo que juntos puedan levantar un bulto de 20

toneladas. El otro costado del muelle será provisto de los canales necesarios para el embarque de minerales, etc.

El muelle tendrá también á cada lado, una escala y plataforma para el embarque de pasajeros y pescantes para dos botes. El largo del muelle será suficiente para que puedan atracar á cada lado enatro lanchas de 50 toneladas de carga.

INSTALACIONES Y ÚTILES DE EXPLOTACIÓN.

La dotación del ferrocarril á la cual se refiere el título *a* del artículo 12 del decreto de petición de propuestas comprenderá los elementos siguientes:

En Arica habrá dos estaciones; una para pasajeros cerca del muelle y otra, que será la principal, á un kilómetro de la anterior en una meseta que está á 8 metros sobre el nivel del mar.

En la estación para pasajeros habrá: Vías de pasajeros y de acceso al muelle; un edificio para boletería y jefe de estación.

En la estación principal habrá: Vías de pasajeros, carga, maestranza, etc.; un edificio para boletería y jefe de estación; casa para el administrador y oficinas; casa para el ingeniero inspector; casa para ingenieros y empleados; casas para cambiadores y otros empleados; bodegas para carga; casa para diez locomotoras; carbonera; columnas hidráulicas; pozo para agua con sus bombas, estanques y aparatos para la precipitación de la cal; tornamesa; maestranza; almacenes; gálibo de carga; corrales y plataforma para animales; galpón para coches; una romana para carros; una romana chica; un pescante para 10 toneladas; carretones; carretillas; señales semafóricas.

En la estación de Alto de La Paz habrá: Los mismos edificios que en la estación principal de Arica.

En las demás estaciones habrá: Vías de servicio; señales semafóricas; edificio para boletería y jefe de estación; bodegas para carga; corral y plataforma para animales; casa para cambiadores y bomberos y columnas hidráulicas.

En todas las estaciones los edificios tendrán paredes de mampostería ó concreto con techos de hierro galvanizado ó uralita. En todas las casas y estaciones, habrá excusados de patente, con cañerías de desagüe, de greda vidriada.

Siempre que sea posible, los estanques ó grifos para dar agua se harán de modo que se llenen por gravitación, y en caso contrario, se colocarán bombas adecuadas con motor que podrá ser eléctrico, á vapor ó de petróleo.

En las estaciones donde sea necesario embarcar salitre ó metales, se establecerán canchas adecuadas al objeto.

La distribución de carboneras y aguadas se hará, según sean las necesidades del servicio, con aprobación de la Dirección General de Obras Públicas.

Todas las vías muertas de las estaciones y desvíos terminarán en un tope.

Además de los edificios indicados más arriba, se establecerán en la línea casas para bomberos, guarda vías y cuadrillas camineras.

El contratista no deberá suministrar el material rodante.

CIERRO.

El cierre de la vía se ejecutará sólo en los poblados y en los terrenos cultivados ó susceptibles de cultivo, y podrá ser de pircas ó de 5 alambres y postes de ciprés ó roble, que tengan entre sí una distancia máxima de 2.50 metros. Los cierros de las estaciones podrán ser de madera, de mampostería ó concreto, según su importancia.

MAMPOSTERÍA, MEZCLA Y CONCRETOS.

Se emplearán las siguientes proporciones:

Para albañilería ordinaria ó de piedra canteada, a1 de cemento y 3 de arena gruesa bien lavada.

Para emboquillados, estucos ó chapas, 1 de cemento y 2 de arena fina bien lavada.

Para concreto en bóvedas superiores á 8 metros de luz: 1 de cemento, 3 de arena gruesa bien lavada, 3 de piedra chaneada.

EXPROPIACIONES.

Las expropiaciones del terreno necesario para la vía con sus cortes y terraplenes, se harán dejando un exceso de un metro á lo ménos á cada lado de los bordos del corte ó pié del terraplén, y abarcarán las extensiones que sean necesarias para las estaciones, desvíos, etc., incluso en Arica y en el Alto de La Paz.

Antes de la recepción de cada sección, habrá que señalar el terreno expropiado, con hitos de piedra, en la parte que no estuviera cerrado.

MAESTRANZAS.

El número total de maestranzas será de cuatro, de las cuales habrá dos en territorio chileno y dos en territorio boliviano. Habrá una en Arica y otra en La Paz; la ubicación de las dos restantes será fijada por el Supremo Gobierno de acuerdo con el contratista.

La maestranza principal estará en Arica y tendrá los siguientes departamentos: Un taller para maquinaria y armadura y oficina para el jefe de maestranza; taller de herrería; taller de calderería; taller de fundición de hierro y bronce; taller de cordería, hojalatería, etc.; galpón para coches y carros; carpintería; tapicería; modelería; pinturas; dos grúas á vapor; casa de máquinas (con espacio para 10 locomotoras) con sus respectivos fosos; almacén y barraca; romanas; carboneras; toda la maquinaria será movida á vapor ó fuerza eléctrica; las maes-

tranzas restantes tendrán los mismos departamentos que la de Arica; los proponentes deberán indicar en sus propuestas la dotación de maquinaria y herramientas para los talleres de cada maestranza.

PROYECTO DEFINITIVO.

Antes de iniciar los trabajos de construcción, los que podrán hacerse por secciones de 10 a 20 kilómetros, el contratista deberá presentar al Supremo Gobierno, para su aprobación, los planos definitivos del trazado y de sus obras de arte correspondientes, planos que comprenderán:

- 1°. Plano general del trazado, en escala de 1:250,000.
- 2°. Perfil general del trazado, en escalas de 1:250,000 y 1:10,000.
- 3°. Plano horizontal detallado en escala 1:2,000.
- 4°. Perfil longitudinal en escalas 1:4,000 y 1:400.
- 5°. Perfiles transversales en escala de 1:200.
- 6°. Plano de cada una de las obras de arte.
- 7°. Plano de cada uno de los muros de sostenimiento.
- 8°. Plano de cada uno de los drenajes, desvíos de agua, etc.
- 9°. Plano tipo de las obras que deben ser repetidas.
10. Plano de las estaciones, edificios, muelles, etc.

Todos los planos indicados se entregarán por duplicado al Supremo Gobierno.

PRECIO ALZADO.

El precio alzado de la propuesta será por la obra completa, desde Arica hasta el Alto de La Paz, incluso todo el equipo fijo y todos los accesorios de una línea férrea de primer orden, en conformidad al artículo 1° del decreto de petición de propuestas.

EJECUCIÓN.

Los trabajos podrán iniciarse en varias secciones á la vez, de manera que toda la obra se termine en el menor tiempo posible.

Sean cuales fueren las disposiciones del proyecto y las circunstancias de la ejecución, el empresario está obligado á proseguir los trabajos para terminar la obra en su totalidad, y dentro del plazo que haya indicado en su propuesta.

Los medios de ejecución quedarán á su cargo y propia iniciativa, y los perjuicios provenientes de derrumbes en los cortes, terraplenes y túneles, lluvias ó inundaciones, creces y temporales, rayos y terremotos, ó de accidentes de cualquiera naturaleza, así como errores de trazado, estacado y otros, serán de su riesgo, y tendrá la obligación de rehacer las obras alteradas ó destruidas, y cambiar su ubicación si las circunstancias lo imponen.

El contratista tendrá la obligación de mantener tanto el tráfico en los caminos que atravessare ó desviare el ferrocarril, como el escurrimiento de las aguas en los ríos y canales, y responder de todo perjuicio ocasionado á terceros ó al Estado.

PLAZO Y MULTAS

El proponente señalará las fechas en que debe terminar las distintas secciones, y en todo caso el total de la obra deberá entregarse antes del 27 de marzo de 1910.

RECEPCIÓN PROVISORIA

Después de terminada una sección del ferrocarril, el contratista dará aviso al Gobierno, quien procederá á efectuar el examen de las obras y demás elementos de la dotación fija.

Si los representantes del Estado encuentran que la línea y sus dependencias están en buen estado de construcción, estabilidad, duración y tráfico, suscribirán el acta de recepción provisoria, insertando las observaciones del caso.

Todo trabajo que no esté conforme con las disposiciones del contrato ó las reglas del arte, será rehecho, si así lo exige el Gobierno.

RECEPCIÓN DEFINITIVA

La recepción definitiva de cada sección se hará después de transcurrido un año desde la fecha de la recepción provisoria.

ESTADÍSTICA DE MERCADERÍAS EXPORTADAS DE GÉNOVA, CON DESTINO Á PUERTOS DE CHILE, DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

	Kilo-gramos.	Liras.		Kilo-gramos.	Liras.
Aceite	434,256	302,254	Lana y algodón (tejidos) ..	1,904	9,315
Aguas minerales	30,304	7,277	Libros, impresos	6,109	25,920
Algodón (tejidos)	218,323	715,580	Macarou, fideos	2,116	1,570
Amianto (artículos de)	869	2,060	Madera (muebles, artícu- los de)	10,510	21,570
Aroz	575,260	205,522	Maquinarías	450,063	357,419
Azúfre	7,130	1,000	Mármol, alabastro	165,626	21,335
Barajas	27	60	Medicinales	13,223	23,513
Bastones, paraguas	12,147	41,795	Metal (artículos de)	7,650	17,652
Botones, guantes, lencería ..	15,015	55,894	Música (instrumentos)	532	1,450
Brochas, pinceles, escobila- s	300	910	Papel	181,823	128,106
Cáñamo (tejidos, cordo- les)	5,965	8,970	Perlas, pelucas	1,096	9,056
Cera	713	650	Perfumería	4,204	10,150
Cigarros	2,215	11,700	Pescado seco	5,189	6,360
Cola	5,845	4,442	Pimentón	13,418	7,640
Comino	20,745	9,675	Plinlenta	3,887	3,590
Conites, dulces, chocolate ..	3,114	7,332	Porcelana, loza	15	250
Copervas	41,534	35,078	Queso, mantequilla	23,197	42,158
Corchos	533	1,576	Salechibón, jamón	1,359	1,730
Cueros (cuizado, artícu- los de)	2,353	10,925	Seda, tejidos	1,568	21,625
Efectos personales	469	950	Seda y algodón (tejidos) ..	1,064	17,945
Egrima (artículos para)	208	1,357	Semillas	4,924	2,350
Estajo (cápsulas, hojas)	672	3,330	Sombreros	79,547	463,312
Física (instrumentos)	582	1,200	Talco	109	50
Fósforos	3,393	5,225	Terciopelo (tejidos)	250	1,200
Frutas secas	11,108	8,450	Tinta	80	81
Goma, gutapercha (artícu- los de)	264	2,259	Trenzas de paja	9,349	61,731
Hilo (tejidos, hilos)	29,486	67,600	Velas	894	955
Hongos secos	4,858	12,975	Vidrios, cristales, espejos ..	1,326	1,300
Jabón	1,159	450	Vinos, licores	121,915	88,078
Lana (tejidos)	2,629	13,540	Zumaque	7,500	2,400
			Total	2,509,560	2,876,607

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS NACIONALES DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DEL AÑO 1905.

Aduana.	Meses.	Ron.	Tabaco.	Cacao.	Café.	Cera.
		<i>Galones.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
Santo Domingo	Enero			135,731	107,853	6,340
	Febrero			27,985	98,127	18,940
S. P. de Macoris	Marzo	1,200		175,418	3,255	11,501
	Enero			74,974		3,119
Azua	Marzo			54,470		4,411
	Enero				86,225	6,489
Barahona	Febrero					1,750
	Marzo					1,295
Samaná	Enero				12,400	19
	Febrero			111,700	22,700	
Sanchez	Marzo			178,140		20
	Enero			207,032		406
Puerto Plata	Febrero			814,379	9,278	3,718
	Marzo			949,635	1,178	3,771
Monte Cristi	Enero			1,495,754	3,448	2,335
	Febrero		1,000	457,276	385,220	11,134
Total	Marzo			411,627	308,415	10,294
	Enero			791,419	221,817	13,049
	Febrero				57,820	1,990
	Marzo					3,521
		1,200	1,000	5,828,916	1,247,736	2,084

Aduana.	Meses.	Cueros de res.	Cueros de cabras.	Dividivi.	Miel de abejas.	Cañones de caoba.
		<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Galones.</i>	<i>Pics.</i>
Santo Domingo	Enero	1,480	340		7,720	2,500
	Febrero	800				51,000
S. P. de Macoris	Marzo	6,815	305		920	3,500
	Enero	10,679				
Azua	Febrero	13,239	5,066		4,800	
	Marzo	7,210	2,717		40	
Barahona	Enero	6,923	2,448		300	
	Febrero	188	75			170
Samaná	Marzo	140	350			
	Enero	1,703				
Sanchez	Febrero	1,806				
	Marzo	1,904				
Puerto Plata	Enero	8,675				
	Febrero	10,493				
Monte Cristi	Marzo	9,984	342			
	Enero	14,368	4,289	3,478	400	
Total	Febrero	12,496	3,895	6,439		
	Marzo	27,247	5,530	26,658	450	9,101
	Enero	4,770	2,390	24,350		
	Febrero	5,946	3,330	91,023	130	
	Marzo	10,297	6,217	168,043		
		157,133	37,174	319,971	14,760	66,394

Aduana.	Meses.	Brasil.	Espinillo.	Palo amarillo.	Ganado vacuno.	Guineos.
		<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Pics.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Cabezas.</i>	<i>Racimos.</i>
Santo Domingo	Febrero		6			
	Marzo		90			
Azua	Marzo				24	
	Febrero					
Barahona	Enero	9				
	Marzo	9				
Puerto Plata	Febrero		9,163	84	20	20,000
	Marzo			624		68,000
Monte Cristi	Febrero				51	
	Marzo					
		18	9,199	714	98	88,000

Exportación de productos nacionales durante el primer trimestre del año 1905—Continúa.

Aduana.	Meses.	Astas de res.	Yayas.	Ganado caballar.	Azúcar.	Guayaencillo.
		<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Toncladas.</i>	<i>Cabezas.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Toncladas.</i>
Santo Domingo	Enero				521,600	
	Febrero				4,514,643	
	Marzo				3,117,880	
S. P. de Macoris	Enero				18,311,910	
	Febrero				19,081,680	
	Marzo				23,147,720	
Azua	Enero				2,355,000	
	Febrero			137	2,534,600	
	Marzo					
Barahona	Enero		10			
	Febrero		8			
	Marzo		5		93,668	12
Puerto Plata	Enero		65	23		
	Febrero					
	Marzo	3,041			41,948	
Monte Cristi	Enero					
	Febrero					
	Marzo	1,280		77		
Total		4,321	884	252	73,720,739	12

Aduana.	Meses.	Guayacán.	Madera de trejo.	Bera.	Almidón.	Resina.
		<i>Toncladas.</i>	<i>Toncladas.</i>	<i>Toncladas.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
Santo Domingo	Enero	39		16	2,891	60
	Febrero	124		11		
	Marzo	23		16	3,294	359
Azua	Enero	119		40		
	Febrero	19		19		
	Marzo	47		38		1,351
Barahona	Enero	44		109		
	Febrero	89		20		
	Marzo	3				
Puerto Plata	Enero		44			
	Febrero					
	Marzo					
Total		396	44	169	6,188	1,773

Aduana.	Meses.	Cana.	Concha carey.	Copra.	Lana vegetal.	Cocos.	Cobre viejo.
		<i>Docenas.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
Santo Domingo	Enero	717					2,368
	Febrero		26				
	Marzo		50		5,208		
Samaná	Enero			11,400		21,800	
	Febrero			11,894		59,952	750
	Marzo			15,951		46,010	
Total		717	76	39,248	5,208	127,762	3,158

Aduana.	Meses.	Cedro.	Mangle.	Cabulla.	Campeche.	Mora.	Valores exportados.
		<i>Pis.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	
Santo Domingo	Enero						\$22,847.10
	Febrero						149,650.08
	Marzo						120,217.78
S. P. de Macoris	Enero						511,673.26
	Febrero						633,234.09
	Marzo						773,634.58
Azua	Enero	500					22,181.51
	Febrero						82,947.25
	Marzo		600				54,611.00
Barahona	Marzo						4,756.00
	Samaná						12,620.30
	Febrero						16,089.70
Báñez	Marzo						19,681.80
	Enero						67,480.00
	Febrero						70,768.04
Puerto Plata	Marzo						97,877.03
	Enero						40,263.90
	Febrero						65,610.10
Monte Cristi	Marzo						117,132.00
	Enero			13,680			5,363.25
	Febrero						8,234.00
Total	Marzo			15,030	724,040	75,000	17,279.00
	Enero						
	Febrero						
Total		500	600	28,610	724,040	75,000	2,933,921.81

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1409 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de septiembre de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de septiembre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta noviembre.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN EL MES DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1905.

El comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos aumentó \$238,212,769 en los nueve meses que terminaron el 30 de septiembre, comparados con los totales de igual período el año pasado, habiendo ascendido el total durante dichos meses á \$1,975,075,989. Esta suma es la más alta que jamás se ha anotado en ese período. De dicho aumento \$121,126,725 representaban importaciones, y \$117,086,044 representaban exportaciones. El aumento en el volumen de las materias primas, \$57,308,523, fué el detalle más conspicuo en cuanto á las importaciones, en tanto que en las exportaciones los productos agrícolas representaban un aumento de \$58,713,220 y las manufacturas representaban \$59,108,214. Los totales correspondientes á las diferentes clases durante los nueve meses, y los aumentos y disminuciones relativos, son como sigue:

IMPORTACIONES.	Cantidad.	Aumento.
Comestibles.....	\$198,720,241	\$9,150,400
Materia prima.....	306,472,614	57,308,523
Parcialmente manufacturados.....	116,682,911	17,918,300
Artículos manufacturados.....	136,697,585	17,777,300
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	115,567,713	18,922,500
Total.....	872,521,064	121,126,725
EXPORTACIONES.		
Productos agrícolas.....	551,130,898	58,713,220
Manufacturas.....	424,658,624	59,108,214
Minerales.....	38,252,684	2,724,000
Productos de los bosques.....	47,140,213	a 4,724,000
Artículos diversos.....	10,413,697	862,500
Reexportaciones.....	20,958,809	904,700
Total.....	1,102,551,925	117,086,044

a Disminución.

HONDURAS.

MOVIMIENTO DE CORRESPONDENCIA.

En el año económico 1904-5, la Administración de Correos de esta ciudad recibió 12,629 cartas oficiales, 3,479 francas, 48,003 franqueadas, 1,212 de porte á cobrar, 2,063 tarjetas, 156,659 periódicos é impresos, 2,481 certificados oficiales, 4,640 certificados franqueados, 1,573 muestras, 348 encomiendas oficiales, 716 franqueadas, 1,591 papeles de negocio, 2,197 paquetes postales. Total, 237,590 piezas; y expidió en el mismo tiempo 12,315 cartas oficiales, 2,628 francas, 47,065 franqueadas, 903 de porte á cobrar, 860 tarjetas, 127,635 periódicos é impresos, 2,335 certificados oficiales, 2,683 franqueados, 269 muestras, 1,537 encomiendas oficiales, 987 franqueadas, 904 papeles de negocio, 49 paquetes postales. Total de piezas, 200,170.

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO DE LOS INGRESOS Y EGRESOS DE ESPECIES FISCALES HABIDOS EN LAS OFICINAS DE HACIENDA DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DEL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1904 Á 1905.

Nombre de las cuentas.	Existencia en 1º de agosto de 1904.	Ingresos.	Total.	Egresos.	Existencia para febrero de 1905.
Aguardiente.....	\$112,197.95	\$892,623.90	\$1,004,831.85	\$794,266.78	\$210,565.07
Leores.....	30,745.50	47,686.02	78,431.52	50,266.71	28,144.81
Pólvora.....	97,116.80	19,200.00	116,316.80	32,922.27	83,394.53
Papel sellado.....	7,692.28	39,371.00	47,063.28	31,963.98	15,099.30
Timbres.....	2,826,339.15	323,069.00	3,149,408.15	390,666.47	2,758,741.68
Boletas pecuarias.....	69,855.50	58,958.50	128,814.00	52,441.55	76,372.45
Tarjetas telegráficas.....	57,009.67	53,123.50	110,133.17	60,115.06	52,024.11
Especies postales.....	215,193.79	13,570.00	328,763.79	30,621.90	200,141.89
Impresos.....	77,560.06	3,276.00	80,776.06	1,632.05	79,144.01
Pólizas.....	14,976.41	8,556.00	23,532.41	4,806.00	18,086.41
Manifiestos.....	11,302.50	500.00	11,802.50	1,683.50	10,119.00
Permisos.....	33,898.00	22,200.00	56,098.00	5,096.00	51,002.00
Pases de invés.....	53,579.50	12,600.00	66,179.50	3,641.00	61,538.50
Maticulas de embarcación.....	1,890.00	.....	1,890.00	11.50	1,878.50
Patentes de sanidad.....	38,275.50	21,149.00	59,424.50	1,756.00	57,668.50
Cartas de navegación.....	1,060.50	.....	1,060.50	.....	1,060.50
Boletines del 22 de febrero.....	1,120.00	.....	1,120.00	.....	1,120.00
Títulos de abogado.....	2,080.00	200.00	2,280.00	270.00	1,960.00
Especies venefidas.....	16,316.98	77.46	16,394.44	69.52	16,324.92
Patentes de leores.....	324,130.00	20,780.00	344,910.00	32,840.00	312,070.00
Puros finos.....	7.50	.....	7.50	.....	7.50
Espadas.....	2,450.00	.....	2,450.00	375.00	2,075.00
Total.....	3,906,687.60	1,510,956.38	5,337,643.98	1,495,505.29	4,042,138.69

COMPROBACIÓN DE LOS INGRESOS Y EGRESOS POR ADMINISTRACIONES.

Tesorería General.....	\$3,078,710.47	\$104,556.46	\$3,183,266.93	\$3,183,266.93	\$3,120,300.81
Dirección General de Rentas.....	82,113.01	25,948.12	108,061.13	22,047.35	86,013.78
Aduana de Amapala.....	43,321.94	88,617.27	131,939.21	89,110.07	42,529.14
Aduana de Trujillo.....	61,383.81	32,176.50	93,560.31	27,011.51	70,154.80
Aduana de La Ceiba.....	68,888.89	85,527.00	154,415.89	64,172.81	90,243.08
Aduana de Rositán.....	41,562.53	18,076.50	59,639.03	10,312.96	49,326.07
Administración de Tegucigalpa.....	84,716.53	308,012.49	392,729.02	241,577.52	151,181.70
Administración de Comayagua.....	29,481.60	52,615.00	82,096.60	42,110.96	39,955.64
Administración de El Paraíso.....	30,011.37	55,311.25	85,322.62	62,168.30	23,157.32
Administración de Choluteca.....	38,131.71	68,308.75	106,440.46	76,246.22	30,197.23
Administración de Valle.....	30,715.01	45,467.81	76,182.82	42,937.54	33,245.28
Administración de La Paz.....	26,788.55	37,135.00	63,923.55	45,397.04	18,526.50
Administración de Olanchito.....	44,106.62	63,401.68	107,511.30	59,605.95	47,905.35

Estado demostrativo de los ingresos y egresos de especies fiscales, etc.—Continúa.

COMPROBACIÓN DE LOS INGRESOS Y EGRESOS POR ADMINISTRACIONES—Continúa.

Nombre de las cuentas.	Existencia en 1º de agosto de 1904.	Ingresos.	Total.	Egresos.	Existencia para febrero de 1905.
Administración de Santa Bárbara	\$45,357.37	\$55,432.50	\$100,789.87	\$57,657.16	\$43,132.71
Administración de Yoro	48,342.96	37,276.87	85,619.83	48,907.22	36,712.61
Administración de Gracias	56,674.07	37,342.32	94,016.39	62,338.15	31,678.24
Administración de Intibucá	59,193.37	38,550.50	88,743.87	62,007.81	26,736.06
Administración de Copán	72,648.34	78,391.25	151,039.59	107,323.09	43,716.50
Administración de Cortés	59,927.94	94,635.00	154,562.94	97,136.00	57,426.94
Total	3,996,687.60	4,608,781.09	8,605,468.69	4,563,330.00	4,042,138.60

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO DE LOS INGRESOS Y EGRESOS DE ESPECIES FISCALES HABIDOS EN LAS OFICINAS DE HACIENDA DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DEL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1904 Á 1905.

Nombre de las cuentas.	Existencia anterior.	Ingresos.	Total.	Egresos.	Existencia para febrero
Aguardiente	\$174,902.61	\$422,488.92	\$597,391.54	\$386,826.46	\$210,565.07
Licores	30,594.87	24,039.77	54,634.64	26,489.83	28,144.81
Pólvora	96,958.60	2,200.00	99,158.60	13,764.07	85,394.53
Papel sellado	10,605.60	25,600.00	36,205.60	21,166.30	15,039.30
Timbres	2,805,170.41	303,982.60	3,109,153.01	330,111.35	2,778,741.66
Boletas pecunarias	57,989.55	48,740.00	106,729.55	30,557.50	76,372.05
Tarjetas telegráficas	65,661.11	26,127.00	81,788.11	29,764.00	52,024.11
Especies postales	208,132.61	12,720.00	220,852.51	20,710.62	200,141.89
Impresos	77,135.91	3,122.50	80,258.41	1,114.40	79,144.01
Pólizas	14,285.31	6,906.00	21,191.31	2,504.90	18,686.41
Manifiestos	10,692.50	500.00	11,192.50	1,073.50	10,119.00
Permisos	46,524.00	5,000.00	51,524.00	522.00	51,002.00
Pases de naves	60,948.50	5,850.00	66,798.50	2,260.00	64,538.50
Matriculac. de embarcación	1,881.50	.....	1,881.50	3.00	1,878.50
Patentes de sanidad	54,692.00	3,850.00	58,542.00	873.50	57,668.50
Cartas de navegación	1,060.50	.....	1,060.50	.....	1,060.50
Billetes del 22 de febrero	1,120.00	.....	1,120.00	.....	1,120.00
Títulos de abogado	1,980.00	200.00	2,180.00	220.00	1,960.00
Especies vencidas	16,324.92	.....	16,324.92	.....	16,324.92
Patentes de licores	318,880.00	13,280.00	332,160.00	20,090.00	312,070.00
Puros finos	7.50	.....	7.50	.....	7.50
Espadas	2,073.00	.....	2,073.00	.....	2,073.00
Total	4,047,683.34	904,606.79	4,952,290.14	910,151.45	4,042,138.60

COMPROBACIÓN DE LOS INGRESOS Y EGRESOS POR ADMINISTRACIONES.

Tesorería General	\$3,067,113.11	\$43,696.00	\$3,110,809.11	\$3,110,809.11	.....
Aduana de Anapala	80,428.47	17,319.00	97,747.47	11,713.69	\$86,033.78
Aduana de Puerto Cortés	58,977.83	20,240.02	79,217.85	36,688.71	\$42,529.14
Aduana de Trujillo	71,582.88	10,446.50	82,029.38	11,871.58	70,157.80
Aduana de La Ceiba	80,625.17	51,197.50	131,822.67	41,580.09	90,242.58
Aduana de Roatán	44,652.55	8,529.00	53,181.55	3,855.48	49,326.07
Administración de Tegucigalpa	110,969.13	162,865.30	273,834.43	122,652.73	151,181.70
Administración de Comayagua	35,950.42	26,805.00	62,755.42	22,799.78	39,955.64
Administración de El Paraíso	31,090.71	32,500.63	63,591.34	40,434.05	23,157.29
Administración de Choluteca	36,490.22	40,487.50	76,977.72	46,780.48	30,197.24
Administración de Valle	30,338.03	27,027.81	57,365.84	24,120.50	33,245.34
Administración de La Paz	27,091.54	21,346.87	48,438.41	23,911.91	24,526.50
Administración de Olancha	43,680.86	37,783.12	81,463.98	33,558.63	47,905.35
Administración de Santa Bárbara	41,871.49	27,556.25	69,427.74	26,295.03	43,132.71
Administración de Yoro	43,662.87	25,561.87	69,224.75	32,512.13	36,712.61
Administración de Gracias	57,382.09	24,695.93	82,078.02	50,399.78	31,678.24
Administración de Intibucá	51,527.77	24,696.13	76,223.90	49,477.81	26,736.06
Administración de Copán	76,374.12	37,783.75	114,157.87	70,451.37	43,716.50
Administración de Cortés	57,864.03	49,927.50	107,791.53	50,365.19	57,426.34
Dirección General de Rentas .....	.....	3,281,965.81	3,281,965.81	161,665.00	3,120,300.81
Total	4,047,683.34	3,972,431.50	8,020,114.85	3,977,976.16	4,042,138.60

MEXICO.

REGLAS GENERALES PARA LA APLICACIÓN DE LA TARIFA.

I. Toda mercancía anotada en el Vocabulario, "causará la cuota que tenga asignada la fracción á que corresponda en la Tarifa.

II. Las mercancías no comprendidas en la nomenclatura de la Tarifa ó Vocabulario, causarán sus derechos con sujeción á lo dispuesto en la Sección II del Capítulo V de la Ordenanza.

III. Las mercancías anotadas en la Tarifa ó Vocabulario con las palabras "de todas clases," sin posponer la excepción "de las no especificadas," causarán la cuota correspondiente á la fracción que tengan señalada, aun cuando contengan otras materias que no sean oro, plata ó platino.

IV. Los artefactos compuestos de dos ó más materias, que no estén expresamente detallados en la Tarifa ó Vocabulario, causarán la cuota que corresponda á la materia que domine en peso, con excepción de los que tengan adornos ó accesorios de oro, plata ó platino.

V. Cuando un artefacto compuesto de varios efectos cotizados en la Tarifa ó Vocabulario de la Ordenanza, venga desmontado, y cada efecto esté declarado separadamente, aun cuando todos se hallen en un mismo bulto, siempre que pueda comprobarse el peso de cada uno de dichos efectos, se ajustarán los derechos conforme á la cuota que á cada uno corresponda.

VI. Los aparatos científicos, como barómetros, termómetros ú otros, que vengan adheridos á algún artefacto, como estatuas, candelabros, tinteros, relojes, etc., etc., causarán los derechos que correspondan al artefacto de que formen parte.

VII. Por peso neto debe entenderse el intrínseco de las mercancías, sin almas, envases ni envolturas.

VIII. Por peso legal debe entenderse el de los efectos con sólo inclusión de almas, envolturas, vasijas, cajitas de cartón, madera ú hoja de lata en que veagan acondicionados dentro de la caja exterior que les sirva de receptáculo general.

Quando los efectos gravados sobre peso legal no tengan envase interior y vengan á granel con sólo el envase exterior, se considerará como legal el peso intrínseco de la mercancía. Para la comprobación del peso legal nunca debe computarse la paja ó viruta suelta con que se hayan estibado los paquetes dentro del envase general ó exterior, ni tampoco el peso de éste.

IX. Por peso bruto debe entenderse el de la mercancía con todos sus envases y envolturas interiores y exteriores, sin deducción de estibas, empalletados ni aros.

« Una lista explicativa anexa al Arancel de Aduanas.

— Cuando un bulto contenga diversas mercancías gravadas sobre peso bruto, se hará por la aduana correspondiente la repartición proporcional de la tara entre el peso legal que corresponda á cada mercancía, observándose lo dispuesto en el artículo 50 de la Ordenanza.

X. Los efectos gravados sobre peso bruto causarán sus derechos sobre el peso íntegro de la mercancía, cuando vengan sin envolturas ni empaques, ó contenidos en envases que deban causar derechos.

XI. Cuando las manufacturas que contengan fleco, deban causar derechos por metro cuadrado, la designación de las medidas se hará con inclusión del fleco.

Si causan sus derechos sobre peso, debe comprenderse en éste el de los flecos.

XII. Se consideran envases comunes, las vasijas, botellas ó frascos de barro ó vidrio, tambores de hierro, zinc, estaño, cobre, plomo, cajas de madera, cartón, hoja de lata, etc., que sean propios á las mercancías que contengan, y no constituyan por sí solos una mercancía que dé mayor valor al contenido, ó que tenga uso especial separadamente de él.

Cuando las mercancías contenidas en envases comunes causen sus derechos sobre peso neto, número ó medida, dichos envases no serán gravados por ningún derecho de importación.

Si las mercancías que contengan son de las gravadas sobre peso legal ó sobre peso bruto, entonces los expresados envases comunes causarán los derechos correspondientes á la mercancía contenida.

XIII. Los envases que no sean de los comunes que expresa la fracción anterior, y claramente se comprenda que no corresponden á la mercancía que contienen, sino que por sí tienen valor mercantil, por constituir un envase de lujo, ó por tener aplicación diversa á la que traen, causarán sus correspondientes derechos, debiendo ser declarados para la imposición de la cuota.

XIV. Cuando sirviendo de envase exterior vengan efectos especificados en la Tarifa, como cajas para dinero, baúles, maletas, muebles, etc., causarán sus correspondientes derechos sin que en este caso se les considere como tara.

XV. Las telas que vengan sirviendo de abrigo á las mercancías en el interior de los bultos, deberán ser declaradas y causarán sus correspondientes derechos conforme á la Tarifa, cualquiera que sea su cantidad y clase, con excepción de las telas impermeables, enceradas ó alquitranadas que sólo tengan por objeto proteger las mercancías contra la humedad exterior, y vengan en la cantidad indispensable á ese fin.

XVI. Las telas y artíenlos de lino, cáñamo ó fibras vegetales análogas, con mezcla de algodón en cualquiera proporción, que no estén determinados en la Tarifa ó Vocabulario, causarán el derecho que corresponda á las telas ó artículos de puro lino.

XVII. Las telas de lana con lluvia de otra materia, que no sea metal fino, así como las que contengan en el tejido mezcla de algodón, artisela, lino, cáñamo ú otra fibra vegetal análoga, en cualquiera proporción, causarán el derecho que corresponda á las telas de pura lana.

XVIII. Solamente se consideran como cintas de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aquellas en que la trama ó el pie esté formado en su totalidad por hilos de algodón, lino ó lana.

XIX. Como telas y artículos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, serán considerados aquellos en que la mezcla se encuentre en todo el tejido ó en diversos puntos de él. Los que tengan dicha mezcla sólo en las orillas, causarán el derecho que corresponda á las telas ó artículos de seda.

XX. Como cortes de vestido deben considerarse aquellos que pñestos en cartones ó de cualquiera otra manera, estén de tal modo envueltos, prendidos ó hilvanados, afectando un modelo de corpiño ó falda y sus adornos sean de tal manera adecuados, que la forma en que se presenten dé buen aspecto al artículo y revele que el conjunto se destina á un vestido determinado. Fuera de estas condiciones, si sólo se trata de telas envueltas sin la forma artística de un modelo y con adornos separados ó colocados de tal manera que pueda hacerse uso de ellos separadamente, entonces la tela causará sus derechos conforme á su clase y los adornos los que les correspondan.

XXI. Los pañuelos de tela de algodón ó de lino, aun cuando sólo tengan una cenefa de tejido no liso, calado ó bordado, se considerarán como de tejido no liso, calado ó bordado, según corresponda.

Se reputarán como bordados, los pañuelos que en substitución del dobladillo, tengan algún bordado y los que tengan iniciales ó adornos bordados, por pequeños que éstos sean, y aun cuando sólo los haya en una de sus esquinas.

Cuando los pañuelos sólo tengan en substitución del dobladillo, una simple cadeneta, no se tendrá ésta en cuenta y causarán sus derechos según la clase de la tela.

No se reputarán como calados, los pañuelos que sólo tengan el deshilado necesario para formar la labor de costura denominada *doblado de ojo*.

Los pañuelos de fondo blanco que tengan cenefas, orlas, iniciales, nombres ó cualquiera otro dibujo ó labor de color, se considerarán como de tela de color.

XXII. Por montadura ó engaste debe entenderse la parte de metal que está adherida á una pieza de cristal ó porcelana, sirviéndole de adorno ó de soporte y formando parte integrante de ella.

No deberán considerarse como engastes ó montaduros los casquillos ó tornillos que unen dos ó más piezas, los pequeños botones de remate, las tapas de frascos ó botellas, ni los dorados ó plátendos aplicados directamente sobre el cristal ó la porcelana.

XXIII. Los artefactos de metal niquelado causarán la cuota que tengan asignada los del metal de que esté hecho el artefacto.

XXIV. Cuando con la maquinaria ó aparatos industriales vengan como accesorios efectos especificados en la Tarifa, en cantidades que exceden de lo indispensable para comenzar á funcionar, se aplicará á lo que resulte excedente las cuotas que correspondan.

XXV. En todas las fracciones de la Tarifa en que un mismo artículo esté gravado con diferentes cuotas, según su mayor ó menor peso, excepción hecha de las telas, los derechos se liquidarán aplicándose la cuota más alta hasta el límite que sirva de base para ella, y la menor ó menores sobre el número de kilos excedente. Los consignatarios declararán en estos casos el número de piezas completas importadas.

XXVI. Los artículos de algodón, lino, lana ó seda, como hilos en ovillos ó madejas, cordones, encajes, adornos, pasamanerías, flecos, cintas, tiras bordadas, y cualquiera otra manufactura semejante, que se importe en pequeñas piezas formando paquetes ó cartones y que, causando diversas cuotas, no vengan empacadas separadamente, en cartones ó paquetes de una sola clase arancelaria, se les aplicará el derecho más alto de los que correspondan á las mercancías contenidas, aun cuando en el pedimento se hubiese precisado el peso, medida, cantidad, nombre, materia y clase de cada una de las mercancías que vinieren empacadas sin la separación indicada.

XXVII. Los artefactos de metal común dorados ó plateados, causarán la cuota que les corresponda, ya estén dorados ó plateados, en parte ó totalmente.

EL CULTIVO DEL PLÁTANO EN MÉXICO.

[De "The Pan-American Banker," de Nueva York.]

El cultivo del plátano no está ya en el estado experimental.

Hace varios siglos que pasó de este período, y desde entonces ha ido en aumento de producción por acre, con menos tiempo de trabajo y dinero que ninguna otra fruta conocida, vegetal ó cereal.

El plátano es el rey de las plantas que se cultivan actualmente, y es apreciado por todo el género humano. Sirve como fruta, vegetal y cereal y constituye el principal alimento de millones de gentes. En comparación con vegetales y cereales, produce catorce veces más que la patata y ciento treinta veces más que el trigo. Produce fruto el mismo año en que se planta, aumenta su producción en pocos años y subsiste indefinidamente. La producción de plátano del mundo se contrata con años de anticipación, y es imposible proveer a su demanda. Los Estados Unidos consumieron cerca de 40,000,000 de racimos el año pasado, y esta demanda está aumentando en proporción de 23 por ciento anual.

En los países europeos aumenta en una proporción todavía mayor. Todos los que han tenido conocimiento de éstos y de otros hechos palpables y han obrado de acuerdo con las circunstancias, han hecho fortuna.

Las condiciones comerciales del pasado son tales, que inducen á un extenso cultivo del plátano para exportación en la isla de Jamaica y á lo largo de la costa de Centro América, pues más de 150 vapores se ocupan de este tráfico exclusivamente. Las condiciones, sin embargo, han cambiado, y los interesados en este comercio han vuelto su atención al México tropical, de donde debe venir la provisión futura, á lo menos para los Estados Unidos.

El plátano se produce en casi todos los países tropicales donde no tiene enemigos, y allí crece en condiciones favorables.

El producto es enorme y perpetuo cuando el terreno es apropiado, calor suficiente, lluvia abundante y no hay vientos arrasantes.

Si á esto se agrega su fácil transporte, resulta un producto ideal. El mejor terreno para el cultivo del plátano está compuesto de estos elementos: Cal, 40 partes; limo, 3 partes; humus, 5 partes, y arena, 52 partes.

En otras palabras, el suelo ideal para el plátano es el que se ha formado por el agua y la atmósfera, por deslave de las montañas y depósito de estos residuos en los lugares bajos, en los bancos de los ríos, donde la vegetación tropical suple pronto el humus necesario. La temperatura debe variar entre 75° y 80° F., con pocas alternativas entre el día y la noche, y la lluvia debe tener un promedio de más de 100 pulgadas y estar distribuída en todo el año. Para el cultivo ventajoso del plátano es esencial un transporte rápido y barato.

Entre las regiones más favorecidas á este respecto, se cuentan el Istmo de Tehuantepec, en México, y el Estado de Tabasco, que sobrepasa en algunas secciones al Istmo, pues los bancos de sus ríos producen grandes racimos, la fruta madura cada mes y su calidad es excelente.

En el mencionado Estado corren grandes ríos navegables para buques de vapor que circulan entre Frontera y Laguna, pudiendo anclar casi en todos los lugares en que hay que recoger fruta. De estas plantaciones á los Estados Unidos hay una distancia menor de la mitad de cualquier otro país que actualmente envíe plátanos en cantidades comerciales á dicho país.

La experiencia del pasado ha demostrado cuál es el mejor medio de producir y empaquetar plátanos en gran escala, así como las localidades más favorables, indicando de esta manera la corriente de las operaciones futuras.

El grueso del comercio con Europa será provisto indudablemente por las islas más cercanas, pero la provisión de los Estados Unidos y el Canadá irá indudablemente de los trópicos de México. En México

es donde se produce el plátano en mayor cantidad, se madura á la perfección cargándose en los vapores en el mismo banco del río y llegando á los Estados Unidos antes de que los de otros países estén siquiera en camino.

Un detalle de la industria en cuestión, poco conocido, pero que es indudable que tendrá gran prominencia en los mercados del mundo, es el producto seco. El plátano seco y la harina de plátano han sido empleados desde tiempos inmemoriales por los nativos de los trópicos y para exportación; pero hasta ahora se ha apreciado su importancia hasta por las personas directamente interesadas en el comercio de productos alimenticios.

Por otra parte, nunca ha sido esta provisión suficiente para cubrir ni la mitad siquiera de la demanda. Ahora, los empacadores, los productores y los comisionistas están buscando en todos los países tropicales la provisión de plátano seco para hacer café, harina, frutas cristalizadas y otros productos. Al efecto, se están construyendo plantas para la manufactura de estos productos, utilizando para ello los plátanos magullados y pasados.

INFORME DEL FERROCARRIL CENTRAL.

[Del "Economista Mexicano."]

La Compañía del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano ha rendido su informe correspondiente al año fiscal terminado el 30 de junio, del que se desprende que las ganancias líquidas de la empresa, durante el mencionado período, fueron de \$8,498,523, contra \$6,382,333, correspondientes al mismo período del año pasado.

Las ganancias en bruto de la empresa en el mencionado año fiscal fueron de \$26,097,699, y los gastos de \$17,599,176, quedando un producto líquido de \$8,498,523.

El presidente de la compañía, A. A. ROBINSON, manifiesta en el informe aludido que las ganancias del año en cuestión no demostraron mayor aumento, debido en gran parte al hecho de que la anticipación de los cambios monetarios en México afectaron los negocios en general en la República.

El 7 de septiembre de 1904 fué arrastrado por la corriente el puente de fierro de Ortiz, sobre la línea principal, y debido al constante alto nivel del agua no pudo ser repuesto provisionalmente sino hasta el 27 de septiembre, teniéndose que abandonar todo el tráfico de fletes y pasajeros durante todo ese tiempo. Además de este desastre ocurrieron extensos deslaves en la línea del ferrocarril Atchison, Topeka y Santa Fe, así como en el sistema Rock Island, interrumpiendo el tráfico por la vía de El Paso, de manera que el Central perdió el beneficio de estas importantes comunicaciones, casi durante un mes—de octubre á

noviembre—con la correspondiente pérdida en las entradas de la compañía.

En los gastos de operación de la empresa en el mencionado año hubo una disminución de \$2,020,695 moneda mexicana, y de esta suma \$284,045 se debieron á la disminución del tipo de cambio para convertir en moneda mexicana las compras y demás gastos hechos en Europa y los Estados Unidos. El resto de la disminución se debió en gran parte en economías que permitió hacer la conducción de la línea, por estar provista de máquinas nuevas y económicas, aumento de equipo de locomotoras y carros de carga, con puentes reformados y nuevos refuerzos de rieles.

El Señor ROBINSON llama la atención sobre el hecho de que el censo del Gobierno de México por 1900 demuestra que de la población de la República en dicha fecha, ó sean 13,570,545, la población de los Estados servidos por la empresa fué de 8,768,426, ó sea un 64 por ciento del total. Añade también que los Estados ubicados á lo largo de las líneas del Central Mexicano, demuestran el mayor aumento de población sobre las cifras del censo anterior, y aun el territorio tributario del Central Mexicano puede decirse que comprende la mayor parte de la población y las más fértiles regiones del país y la mayor población.

Las nóminas de pago de la compañía, hasta el 30 de junio de 1905, demostraron un total de 14,275, de los cuales 12,601 son mexicanos y 1,226 americanos.

Estas cifras demuestran que los mexicanos forman un 84.27 por ciento del número total de empleados.

Se recuerda, además, á los accionistas, el hecho de que hace algunas semanas los directores autorizaron un contrato con la Compañía Petrolera Mexicana que tenía numerosos pozos de petróleo en Ebano, cerca de Tampico, para tomar petróleo para sus locomotoras y depósitos. El Señor ROBINSON dice que cuidadosos experimentos han dado resultados satisfactorios en este sentido. Cuarenta locomotoras están siendo ahora equipadas para el consumo de petróleo, y con el tiempo se aumentará este número, pues se hacen preparativos para el almacenaje y empleo de dicho combustible.

DE MÉXICO Á MANZANILLO.

Hablando un alto empleado ferrocarrilero acerca de la actividad que está demostrando la empresa del Central en la construcción de su vía férrea de Tuxpam á Colima, dijo:

“Yo creo que para el mes de septiembre de 1906 próximo se podrá ya viajar directamente de México á Manzanillo. Actualmente la locomotora viaja periódicamente de esta Capital á Tuxpam, pasando por Guadalajara, y un tren recorre, también diariamente, el trayecto entre

Colima y Manzanillo. No queda, pues, por hacer más obra que la de Tuxpan á Colima, y como esa obra se ha emprendido ya por sus dos extremos opuestos, es seguro que para el mes indicado podrá ser inaugurada."

DE TEPIC Á SAN BLAS.

En Tepic ha causado gran entusiasmo la respuesta dada por el Gobierno General á la Cámara de Comercio de aquel Territorio, en la que le promete trabajar en favor de la construcción de un ramal de ferrocarril entre la capital de dicho Territorio y el puerto de San Blas.

Ya era tiempo de hacer esa obra, dicen los tepiqueños. Ella es una cosa indispensable, absolutamente necesaria para el desarrollo comercial de estas comarcas, y el ferrocarril debe construirse á todo trance.

"Es una verdad," dice un periódico local, "que San Blas es la única puerta de salida con que cuenta Tepic, y si se le aísla queda completamente cortada su importancia, lo que redundaría en perjuicio del Territorio, bajo todos sentidos. Mazatlán al norte, á más de 300 kilómetros de distancia del centro de Tepic, y Manzanillo, al sur, á mayor extensión y sin comunicación por rieles, no podrán servir de puertos para el Territorio, que debe, á la vez, mantener la salida de sus productos por su propio puerto, pues de lo contrario se perjudicaría en vez de beneficiarse.

"El Territorio necesita la vía corta de San Blas para sus mercados interiores, para otros nuevos y para dar salida á sus productos; sobre todo á los de exportación, que dentro de muy pocos años tendrán bastante consumo en los mercados de las Américas Central y Meridional."

EL TRÁFICO POR EL FERROCARRIL NACIONAL DE TEHUANTEPEC.

El "Dublin Irish Times" consagra un largo artículo á nuestra principal vía interoceánica, en el cual se lee, entre otras apreciaciones, lo siguiente:

"Es este un ferrocarril de 190 millas de largo, que se construyó de acuerdo con el Gobierno Mexicano. Atraviesa el Istmo de Tehuantepec, de Salina Cruz en el Pacífico, á Coatzacoalcos en el Atlántico. Se dice que cuando se acabe será el mejor ferrocarril en el mundo.

"Se han gastado á la hora esta, en ese camino, \$9,733,000, y se han destinado \$29,199,000 á los puertos, que, según se dice, serán perfectamente equipados.

"La compañía del ferrocarril ha convenido con una línea de vapores, cuyo nombre no se ha mencionado, para que el servicio de trenes sea provisto de 11 vapores de 10,000 toneladas, término medio. Estos buques es ya sabido que navegarán en el Atlántico y en el Pacífico.

"Va á ser ésta una de las grandes rutas del mundo, y desviaré algo del tráfico que ahora se hace por el Cabo de Hornos y el Canal de Suez.

Competirá también con los ferrocarriles transecontinentales americanos, porque se podrán transportar mercancías del Pacífico á la costa del Atlántico en los Estados Unidos, en veinte días, lo cual es menos tiempo del que se emplea por los trenes de carga de algunos ferrocarriles. Ni el Canal de Panamá mismo, si llega á realizarse, perjudicará á esta gran empresa. El ferrocarril con todas sus pertenencias está á 1,200 millas al norte de Panamá y 800 millas al sur de Nueva Orleans. Tenemos, pues, el verdadero camino natural del Atlántico al Pacífico."

En otro artículo publicado por mi diario de Londres, Mr. ALFRED K. MOE, Cónsul americano, considera la ruta del ferrocarril como una salida rápida al tráfico comercial hacia el Pacífico, y dice que será un rival del Canal de Panamá.

PARAGUAY.

INTERCAMBIO COMERCIAL DEL PARAGUAY DURANTE EL AÑO 1904.

[Del "Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio."]

El intercambio comercial del Paraguay con las demás naciones, ha sido durante el año 1904 de un valor de oro \$6,744,450.83, ó sea un equivalente de francos 33,722,254.15.

Este total se reparte así:

	Oro.	Francos.
Importación	\$3,565,631.25	17,828,156.25
Exportación	3,178,819.58	15,894,097.90
	6,744,450.83	33,722,254.15

Del valor total de la importación corresponde á:

	Oro.	Francos.
Aduana Central	\$3,157,158.32	15,785,791.60
Aduana Concepción	156,677.20	785,386.00
Aduana Encarnación	157,928.68	789,643.40
Aduana Pilar	39,434.42	196,172.10
Aduana Ayolas	30,326.17	151,630.85
Aduana Humaitá	24,106.46	120,532.30
Total	3,565,631.25	17,828,156.25

La importación de la Adnana Central, por ramos, se descompone así:

	Oro.	Francos.
Tejidos	\$1,063,301.72	5,016,508.00
Comestibles	532,463.05	2,662,315.25
Ferretería	298,509.30	1,492,546.50
Bebidas	229,442.59	1,147,212.95
Mercería	151,300.83	756,504.15
Droguería	71,424.50	357,122.50
Sombrerería	49,333.01	246,965.05
Confecciones	33,417.25	167,085.25
Perfumería	33,079.82	165,399.10
Armería	28,996.46	144,982.30
Librería	26,537.65	132,688.25
Cueros y pieles	15,848.24	79,241.20
Lozas y vidrios	13,534.57	67,672.85
Instrumentos músicos	11,134.48	55,722.40
Mueblería	9,027.23	45,136.15
Quincallería	8,516.66	42,583.30
Alhajas y relojes	7,520.03	37,000.16
Zapatería	4,531.79	22,658.95
Talabartería	1,638.07	8,190.35
Varios, libres ó no	627,531.07	3,137,655.35
Total	3,157,158.32	15,785,791.00

Por procedencias, del siguiente modo:

	Oro.	Francos.
Gran Bretaña	\$1,032,769.02	5,163,845.10
Alemania	810,474.90	4,052,374.50
Argentina	345,376.79	1,726,893.95
Francia	295,313.66	1,476,568.30
Italia	255,314.73	1,276,573.65
España	178,375.00	891,875.00
Estados Unidos	113,661.47	568,322.35
Bélgica	67,612.78	333,063.90
Brasil	22,459.41	112,297.05
Uruguay	11,542.62	72,712.10
Holanda	3,273.50	18,367.50
Portugal	4,511.00	22,556.00
Austria	910.70	4,533.90
India	3,041.33	15,206.65
Chile	3,180.36	15,901.80
China	452.45	2,262.25
Suecia	1,886.65	9,433.25
Suiza	2,069.00	10,345.00
Japón	1,930.05	9,650.25
Total	3,157,158.32	15,785,791.00

Por ramos corresponde á cada una de las demás aduanas el siguiente detalle:

La importación, por ramos, de todas las aduanas, ha sido:

	Oro.	Francos.
Tejidos	\$1,151,555.91	5,757,779.35
Comestibles	619,371.27	3,096,856.35
Ferretería	322,118.90	1,610,594.50
Bebidas	254,941.40	1,324,707.00
Mercería	157,525.18	857,627.40
Droguería	72,890.85	364,304.25
Sombrerería	55,935.22	279,676.10
Confecciones	36,710.85	183,554.25
Perfumería	34,086.40	170,432.00
Armería	30,253.06	151,265.30
Librería	27,694.28	138,471.40
Cueros y pieles	16,360.61	81,808.05
Lozas y vidrios	13,906.70	69,533.50
Instrumentos músicos	12,431.23	62,171.15
Mueblería	9,766.01	48,830.05
Quincallería	8,895.41	44,477.05
Alhajas y relojes	7,586.03	37,840.15
Zapatería	4,659.29	23,296.45
Talabartería	1,801.01	9,005.05
Varios, libres ó no	717,186.14	3,585,930.70
Total	3,565,681.25	17,828,156.25

Y el mismo total, por procedencias, se descompone así:

	Oro.	Francos.
Gran Bretaña.....	\$1,168,197.65	5,840,988.25
Alemania.....	887,668.48	4,438,342.40
Argentina.....	435,541.24	2,177,721.20
Francia.....	311,649.64	1,558,218.20
Italia.....	294,808.92	1,474,044.60
España.....	206,651.99	1,033,259.95
Estados Unidos.....	125,295.74	626,478.70
Bélgica.....	72,060.98	360,304.90
Brasil.....	23,343.61	116,718.05
Uruguay.....	16,329.04	81,645.20
Portugal.....	5,447.00	27,235.00
Holanda.....	3,581.70	17,908.50
Chile.....	3,321.66	16,608.30
India.....	3,316.33	16,581.65
Japón.....	2,602.05	13,010.25
Salva.....	2,104.80	10,524.00
Suecia.....	1,946.67	9,733.35
China.....	1,950.25	4,751.25
Austria.....	910.50	4,552.50
Total.....	3,565,631.25	17,828,156.25

Del valor total de la exportación, corresponde á:

	Oro.	Francos.
Aduana Central.....	\$2,089,192.28	10,445,961.40
Aduana Concepción.....	368,044.85	1,840,224.25
Aduana Encarnación.....	481,192.98	2,405,961.90
Aduana Pilar.....	126,751.19	633,755.95
Aduana Villeta.....	68,802.88	344,014.40
Aduana Ayolas.....	33,774.54	168,872.70
Aduana Humaitá.....	11,060.85	53,304.25
Total.....	3,178,819.58	15,894,097.90

La exportación de la aduana central, por ramos se descompone así:

	Oro.	Francos.
Productos ganaderos.....	\$835,576.45	4,177,882.25
Productos forestales.....	486,490.60	2,432,454.00
Productos industrias extractivas.....	447,946.76	2,239,733.80
Productos agrícolas.....	308,236.06	1,541,330.30
Productos varios.....	10,712.41	53,562.05
Total.....	2,089,192.28	10,445,960.40

	Oro.	Francos.
<i>Productos ganaderos.</i>		
Astas.....	\$3,765.00	18,825.00
Animales caballeros.....	3,180.00	15,900.00
Carne tasajo.....	210,345.40	1,051,727.00
Cerda.....	18,693.60	93,468.00
Cerza de huesos.....	337.00	1,685.00
Cueros vacunos salados.....	471,186.00	2,355,930.00
Cueros vacunos secos.....	79,342.50	396,712.50
Id. silvest. y de chuncho.....	1,464.95	7,324.75
Garras.....	58.92	294.60
Huesos.....	719.14	3,595.70
Lana.....	1,991.60	9,973.00
Lenguas.....	2,088.75	10,343.75
Mulas.....	150.00	750.00
Plumas.....	1,214.10	6,055.50
Pesñas.....	79.17	395.85
Sebo.....	24,838.40	124,192.00

	Oro.	Francos.
<i>Productos ganaderos—Continúa.</i>		
Tendones	\$199.40	997.00
Varios	15,912.52	79,712.50
Total	835,576.45	4,177,862.55
<i>Productos forestales.</i>		
Almendra de coco	6,765.36	33,838.50
Cocos	115.92	579.00
Hojas medicinales	5,089.80	25,449.00
Madera en vigas	206,680.24	1,033,401.20
Palmas	15.00	75.00
Palo santo	1,232.06	6,160.20
Postes	1,428.28	7,141.40
Rollizos de quebracho	14,186.07	70,930.25
Id. en general	2,033.85	10,469.25
Ralecos medicinales	22.80	114.00
Tablas	2,022.04	10,110.20
Varillas	8,810.46	44,052.30
Verba-mate	238,028.72	1,190,143.00
Total	486,490.60	2,432,450.00
<i>Industrias extractivas.</i>		
Aceites de coco y tártr.	81.00	405.00
Afrecho de coco y maní	4,045.20	20,226.00
Caña	231.05	1,155.25
Carbón	125.00	625.00
Cera	81.00	405.00
Esencias en general	13,009.50	65,047.50
Extracto de quebracho	429,696.00	2,148,480.00
Jabón	177.12	885.60
Leuco	11.80	74.00
Tijiratrí	15.00	75.00
Varios	470.99	2,354.35
Total	447,916.76	2,239,733.00
<i>Productos agrícolas.</i>		
Algodón	824.50	4,122.50
Alfalfa	280.25	1,401.25
Ananás	88.54	442.70
Bananas	3,433.00	17,165.00
Café	1,246.50	6,232.50
Cebollas	280.00	1,400.00
Mates	2,396.88	11,984.40
Malz	4,425.16	22,125.80
Maíz	50.40	252.00
Naranjas mandarinas	4,650.30	22,751.50
Plantas	258.25	1,291.25
Porotos	176.40	882.00
Semillas varias	60.50	302.50
Tabaco en hoja	282,452.13	1,412,260.65
Varios	7,743.25	38,716.25
Total	308,266.06	1,541,330.30

QUADROS COMPARATIVOS.

	Importación.		Exportación.	
	Oro.	Francos.	Oro.	Francos.
1900	\$2,655,741.00	13,278,705.00	\$3,207,071.00	16,035,370.00
1901	3,022,847.00	15,114,235.00	3,416,683.00	17,133,415.00
1902	2,426,381.31	12,131,906.70	3,890,658.00	19,453,290.00
1903	3,551,824.92	17,759,121.60	4,253,652.00	20,268,260.00
1904	3,565,631.25	17,828,156.25	3,178,819.58	15,894,097.90

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&

Además, en tránsito para Bolivia, vía Mollendo.

Meses.	Vapores.	Bultos.	Meses.	Vapores.	Bultos.
Enero	7	1,354	Agosto	6	770
Febrero	7	1,486	Setiembre	9	1,937
Marzo	8	2,328	Octubre	9	3,179
Abril	3	883	Noviembre	7	846
Mayo	7	1,384	Diciembre	10	2,957
Junio	8	1,270	Total	89	21,418
Julio	8	3,025			

Además para el Callao y Mollendo.

Enero: Carbón	toneladas..	500
Febrero: Carbón	id.....	897
Marzo:		
Carbón y coke	kilogramas..	1,058,520
Hierro	id.....	641,390
Julio: Hierro	id.....	16,256
Agosto:		
Hierro	id.....	13,080
Carbón	id.....	159,360
Noviembre:		
Carbón	id.....	140,818
Hierro	id.....	25,401

SALVADOR.

CAFÉ SALVADOREÑO ENVIADO AL EXTRANJERO EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

[Del "Diario del Salvador."]

A todas luces importantes son los datos estadísticos de la exportación ocurrida por los puertos del Salvador durante el primer trimestre de este año 1905.

La Dirección de Contabilidad Fiscal ha publicado esos datos, y de la comparación con los relativos á igual período de tiempo en 1904, resulta en favor de 1905 una alza considerable de bultos, por valor de \$925,451.86.

La exportación de café arroja interesantes apuntes en el primer trimestre del año en curso. Veámoslos:

Á Alemania fueron exportados del Salvador 71,246 bultos, con un peso bruto, en libras, de 10,817,480; valor en colones, \$1,958,759.30.

Á la América Inglesa, 1,550 bultos, con peso de 236,050; valor, \$47,210.

Á Austria-Hungría, 10,667 bultos; peso en libras, 1,590,308; valor, \$268,486.85.

Á Bélgica, 2 bultos, 304 libras; valor, \$45.

Á Chile, 25 bultos, 3,825 libras; valor, \$765.

Á Dinamarca, 119 bultos, 18,166 libras; valor, \$2,680.35.

Á España, 2,873 bultos, 438,753 libras; valor, \$87,636.50.

A los Estados Unidos, 45,497 bultos, 6,965,273 libras; valor, \$1,270,554.22.

Á Francia, 129,526 bultos, 19,810,817 libras; valor, \$3,518,503.02.

Á Gran Bretaña, 34,262 bultos, 5,105,367 libras; valor, \$782,050.07.

Á Honduras, 19 bultos, 1,913 libras; valor, \$295.

Á Italia, 36,734 bultos, 5,595,719 libras; valor, \$1,032,784.44.

Á Noruega, 800 bultos; 122,152 libras; valor, \$22,052.80.

Por la cantidad de café que ha sido exportado, ocupan los primeros puestos Francia, los Estados Unidos, Alemania é Italia.

MOVIMIENTO RENTÍSTICO EN EL AÑO FISCAL, DEL 1° DE JUNIO DE 1903 AL 31 DE MAYO DE 1904.

[Del "Diario oficial," No. 211.]

LOS INGRESOS.

	Se presupus- taron.	Produjeron.
Rentas de importación	\$3,370,583.29	\$3,698,152.29
Rentas de exportación	518,479.00	774,431.79
Rentas de aceites	1,743,221.66	1,998,249.14
Rentas diversas	264,800.00	320,677.79
Servicios	201,500.00	285,981.23
Déficit	6,098,571.95	7,077,492.24
		638,975.41
	6,098,574.95	7,716,467.65
Aumento de las rentas sobre lo presupuestado	978,917.29	.....

LAS EROGACIONES.

	Se presupus- taron.	Ascendieron.
Asamblea Nacional	\$41,780.00	\$56,388.63
Presidencia de la República	49,300.00	61,200.00
Cartera de Gobernación	965,921.00	1,051,699.99
Cartera de Fomento	1,376,380.00	484,210.84
Cartera de Instrucción Pública	543,592.00	483,748.55
Cartera de Beneficencia	320,800.00	140,867.37
Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores	101,360.00	80,163.31
Cartera de Justicia	410,604.00	472,654.22
Cartera de Hacienda	488,649.50	461,578.11
Cartera de Crédito Público	852,068.45	2,723,469.82
Cartera de Guerra	917,520.00	1,700,406.81
	6,098,574.95	7,716,467.65
Aumento en las rentas	\$978,917.29	
Déficit	638,975.41	
Las erogaciones aumentaron en	1,617,892.70	.....

MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO POR LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA,
DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1905.

[Del "Diario oficial" de septiembre 15 de 1905.]

ENTRADAS.

Puertos.	Va- pores.	Ve- leros.	Tripu- lación.	Tonelaje.	Tonela- das de carga.	Número de bultos.	Pasa- jeros.	Correspondencia.		
								Cajas.	Sacos.	Paque- tes.
Acajutla	87	1	5,722	191,667	13,061	155,551	739	269	2,866	263
La Libertad	38		2,471	79,776	1,284	22,354	140		51	56
La Unión	46		2,807	101,784	4,863	51,078	271		414	96
Embarcos menores.	171 59	1 148	11,000 568	373,227 861	19,208 142	228,983 4,371	1,150 855	269	3,331	419 64
Total	221	119	11,568	374,091	19,350	233,357	2,005	269	3,331	484

SALIDAS.

Puertos.	Frutos del país, Bultos.	Pasajeros.	Correspondencia.		
			Cajas.	Sacos.	Paquetes.
Acajutla	284,922	723	288	842	304
La Libertad	20,587	113		36	28
La Unión	126,806	206		80	112
Embarcos menores	432,315 1,285	1,042 881	288	958	529 69
Total	433,600	1,923	288	959	596

Distribución por naciones.

ENTRADAS.

Bandera.	Va- pores.	Vele- ros.	Tripu- lación.	Tonelaje.	Tonela- das de carga.	Número de bultos.	Pasa- jeros.	Correspondencia.		
								Cajas.	Sacos.	Paque- tes.
Alemana	58		3,216	116,904	2,683	27,232	145		8	28
Costarricense		1	3	3						
Francesa	2		80	6,759						
Hondureña	50	25	183	277	52	1,805	269			17
Inglesa		5	26	204	44	1,097	7			
Mexicana	1		33	780	392	4,525	4			4
Norteamericana	110		7,625	217,613	16,033	196,442	1,001	269	3,323	387
Nicaragüense		3	7	9	4	153	2			
Noruega		1	16	1,171	100	784				
Salvadoreña		114	349	371	42	1,319	577			46
Total	221	119	11,568	374,091	19,350	233,357	2,005	269	3,331	484

SALIDAS.

Bandera.	Frutos del país, Bultos.	Pasajeros.	Correspondencia.		
			Cajas.	Sacos.	Paquetes.
Alemana	136,807	136		10	9
Costarricense	10				1
Francesa	31,166				
Hondureña	297	241			17
Inglesa	73	11			
Mexicana	1	1			
Norteamericana	264,342	905	288	948	530
Nicaragüense		3			
Salvadoreña	905	626		1	51
Total	433,600	1,923	288	959	596

CUADRO COMPARATIVO ENTRE LOS INGRESOS Y EGRESOS, HABIDOS ENTRE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1905 Y EL DE 1904.

[Del "Diario oficial," No. 217.]

	1905.	1904.	Alza.	Baja.
INGRESOS.				
Á saldo anterior	\$286,998.79	\$254,179.00	\$32,819.79	.....
Á rentas de importación	2,252,938.09	2,021,060.81	231,897.28	.....
Á rentas de exportación	677,764.08	746,622.34	.....	\$68,858.26
Á rentas de licencias	1,014,350.88	1,089,686.74	.....	75,335.86
Á rentas diversas	286,103.44	174,416.56	111,686.88	.....
Á servicios	177,721.50	160,008.69	17,712.81	.....
Ingresos varios:				
Anticipos	15,392.85	4,991.67	10,401.18	.....
Depósitos	33,532.04	11,270.82	22,261.22	.....
Devoluciones	20,508.09	892.12	19,615.97	.....
Préstamos por contrata, negociaciones, etc..	694,237.88	400,012.90	294,224.98	.....
Total	5,459,567.64	4,863,141.65	740,620.11	144,194.12
EGRESOS.				
Por Asamblea Nacional	39,683.17	42,713.13	.....	3,029.96
Por Presidencia de la República	19,430.00	27,325.00	.....	7,895.00
Por Cartera de Gobernación	686,334.50	529,525.26	156,809.14	.....
Por Cartera de Fomento	390,995.95	270,933.78	120,062.17	.....
Por Cartera de Instrucción Pública	251,182.42	253,250.80	.....	2,068.38
Por Cartera de Beneficencia	76,317.18	80,775.85	.....	10,458.67
Por Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores	42,589.35	17,934.81	24,654.54	.....
Por Cartera de Justicia	309,857.07	258,642.89	51,214.18	.....
Por Cartera de Hacienda	274,775.70	228,323.12	46,452.58	.....
Por Cartera de Crédito Público	1,939,556.13	1,806,120.84	133,435.29	.....
Por Cartera de Guerra y Marina	906,944.06	826,580.60	80,563.46	.....
Egresos varias:				
Subasta de Bonos (Banco Occidental)	130,718.02	113,392.21	17,325.81	.....
Anticipos	19,915.00	8,431.25	11,483.75	.....
Depósitos	10,256.89	10,078.16	178.73	.....
Devoluciones	2,639.98	65,467.50	.....	62,827.52
Depósitos en Nueva York á favor Tesorera General	28,494.00	.....	28,494.00	.....
Depósitos en el Banco Salvadoreño	114,377.26	.....	114,377.26	.....
Por saldo á nueva cuenta	221,500.96	323,786.35	.....	102,285.39
Total	5,459,567.64	4,863,141.65	784,900.91	188,564.92

COMPARACIÓN.

Primer semestre de—	
1905	\$5,459,567.64
1904	4,863,141.65
Diferencia á favor de 1905	596,425.99

URUGUAY.

EXPORTACIÓN DE FRUTOS DEL PAÍS DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DEL AÑO DE 1905.

[Del "Mercurio de Montevideo" correspondiente al 1° de octubre de 1905.]

Resumen de los productos del país embarcados en el puerto de Montevideo desde el 1° de enero hasta el 31 de julio, inclusive, de 1905.

Meses.	Cueros secos.	Cueros de vacunos salados.	Cueros de novatos.		Lana.	Cueros lanares.	Cerdn.	Garras.	Carne tasajo.	
			Fardos.	Fardos.					Fardos.	Kilos.
Enero.....	73,893	55,009	15	3	10,618	7,118	101	102	54,434	4,340.20
Febrero.....	119,267	66,672	13	26	8,543	931	251	139	71,532	4,984.70
Marzo.....	57,320	51,469	46	3	5,346	465	123	17	145,162	3,960.13
Abril.....	19,358	39,385	4	10	10,858	1,104	90	18	54,967	3,968.59
Mayo.....	54,601	63,641	27	2	6,229	267	91	20	22,104	2,187.50
Junio.....	24,139	81,485	5	4	3,377	4	31	103	32,893	2,734.20
Total.....	348,618	357,662	127	58	44,971	3,889	687	399	381,092	22,175.47

Meses.	Sebo.		Afrecho.	Harina.	Maíz.	Trigo.	Carne.		Lenguas.	Carneros.
	Pipas.	Bardal.					Bolsas.	Cujones.			Cujones.
Enero.....	2,127	1,865	2,408	9,630	36,645	67,483	2,153	56	1,105	90
Febrero.....	2,032	443	6,508	12,720	820	45,000	6,105	298	1,125	70
Marzo.....	662	1,039	10	15,105	1,723	40,316	8,422	649	3,767	92
Abril.....	1,513	1,044	30	10,699	305	315,200	1,984	365	2,577	807
Mayo.....	62	784	30	6,957	325	23,308	287	26	3,932	207
Junio.....	50	350	275	8,576	444	47,552	210	53	770	1,512
Total.....	6,466	5,535	9,261	63,687	40,262	538,859	19,161	1,447	13,273	5,178

VENEZUELA.

RESUMEN DE LA IMPORTACIÓN EXTRANJERA POR LA ADUANA DE LA GUAIRA EN EL SEMESTRE DE ENERO Á JUNIO DE 1904.

[De "La Gaceta Oficial" No. B. 025.]

	Número de bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor comercial.	Derechos.
Alemania.....	90,109	3,806,799,770	3,229,769.45	1,094,762.00
Austria-Hungría.....	231	15,985,500	4,791.00	3,614.10
Cuba.....	6	321,000	4,415.00	1,954.50
España.....	23,042	769,637,500	830,801.35	327,754.10
Estados Unidos de Norte América.....	107,853	6,958,453,015	3,417,351.31	1,871,478.00
Francia.....	20,376	1,098,733,435	2,150,325.25	912,473.50
Holandia y sus colonias.....	20,072	1,299,200,500	1,016,093.70	373,746.00
Inglaterra y sus colonias.....	28,810	8,264,238,212	4,599,878.35	1,807,348.50
Italia.....	5,963	375,709,150	477,993.35	187,140.50
Total.....	296,462	22,589,158,082	15,701,418.76	6,579,972.50

RESUMEN GENERAL DE LOS CUADROS DE LAS PRINCIPALES PESAS Y MEDIDAS USADAS EN VENEZUELA."

[De "La Gaceta Oficial" del 28 de septiembre de 1905.]

ESTADOS.

Artículos.	Aragua. ^a	Bermúdez. ^a	Bolívar. ^a
Cacao	Fanega de 110 lb	Fanega de 110 lb., 114 en otros dtos.	Fanega de 110 lb.
Maíz	Id. de 264 lb	Id. de 260, y en otros, de 264 y 240.	Id. de 240 lb. varias clases.
Carotas.....	Id. de 254 lb. (tapramos 254 lb.).	Id. de 260 lb. en unos y en otros de 240 y 300 lb.	Id. de 240 lb. (diversas).
Frijoles.....	Id. de 261 lb	Id. de 12 almudes—se vende por lb.; en otros de 216, 240, 280 y 150 lb. cada fanega.	Id. de 260 lb.
Papas.....	Id. de 264 lb.....	Por quintal.	Por quintal.
Papelón	Carga de 256 lb. en 64 papelonos de 4 lb. Cargas de 140 lb. en 80 papelonos de 1 1/2 lb. y en otros, cargas de 144 lb. en 96 papelonos de 1 1/2 lb. cada uno.	Carga de 200 lb. en 80 papelonos de 2 1/2 lb. y cuenta de 20 papelonos del mismo peso, ó sea 1 de carga. En otros hay cuenta de 20 papelonos de 1 lb. y de 40 papelonos de 1/2 lb.	Carga de 128 á 320 lb. en 64 papelonos de 2 á 5 lb. cada uno.
Artículos.	Carabobo. ^a	Falcón. ^a	Guárico. ^a
Cacao	Fanega de 110 lb	Fanega de 840 lb. en la Sección Oriental.	Fanega de 110 lb.
Maíz	Criollo, fanega de 336 lb., Cariaco de 312 lb.	Id. de 864 en la Sección Occidental.	Id. de 336 lb.
Carotas.....	Fanega de 336 lb., tapramos, Id. Id. de 312 lb.	Fanega de 864 lb.....	Id. de 336 lb.
Frijoles.....	Id. de 312 lb	Id de 861 lb.....	Id. de 336 lb.
Papas.....	Id. de 336 lb	Quintal.....	Quintal.
Papelón	Carga de 120 lb. en 80 papelonos de 1 1/2 lb. cada uno.	Carga de 140 lb. en 40 papelonos de 3 1/2 lb. cada uno. Tocuyano, carga de 180 lb. en 60 papelonos de 3 lb. cada uno.	Aragueño. Carga de 256 lb. en 64 papelonos de 4 lb. cada uno. Carga de 200 lb. en 80 papelonos de 2 1/2 lb. cada uno. Carga de 144 lb. en 96 papelonos de 1 1/2 lb. cada uno y el papelón en pancas por cargas de 4 100 unidades.

"Se toma generalmente como dato para cada estado el que da su Distrito Capital. Se han reunido en este cuadro únicamente los datos que se refieren á aquellos artículos que aparecen en todos los cuadros parciales. Para más detalles véanse: Memoria de Fomento, págs. 356 á 369, y "Boletín de Estadística," No. 14, agosto de 1905.

La "unidad de superficie" oficial es la "hectárea;" pero en la generalidad de los Estados se usa la "fanegada," cuadrado de cien varas por lado ó diez mil varas cuadradas. La fanegada toma distintos nombres: así en el Departamento Libertador se llama "tablón" y en ciertos Distritos de Mérida y Trujillo se llama "cuadra." La fanegada misma es variable, como lo deja comprender su origen; en ciertos Distritos de Miranda se usa la de ochenta y cinco brazas ó sea cuadrado de ciento setenta varas por lado. También se usa el almud de tierra, que es variable según la localidad. En el Estado Falcón, la unidad más fija y usual es la tarea, que tiene una "varilla" ó estadal de ancho; el estadal tiene cuatro varas por cincuenta estadales ó doscientas varas de larg., ó dos "varillas" de ancho por veinticuatro de largo (ocho varas por cien varas). Es decir, que la tarea es un cuadrado de ochocientas varas cuadradas ó 0.8 de fanegada; ó, más claramente, en una fanegada caben doce y media tareas, aproximadamente.

La fanegada es la extensión superficial en donde cabe, al sembrarse, una fanega de granos de trigo, maíz, etc.; el almud de tierra es, por consiguiente, la dozava parte de esta medida. Se deja comprender, por su origen, la no uniformidad de semejante medida que debía ser cambiada por la hectárea. En los documentos públicos no se usa sino esta unidad.

Resumen general de los cuadros de las principales pesas y medidas usadas en Venezuela—
Continúa.

ESTADAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Lara.	Mérida.	Miranda.
Cacao.....	Fanega de 52.90 kilos.....	Por libras.....	Fga. de 110 lb.
Maíz.....	Id. de Carora de 176.74 kilos.	.....	Criollo, fanega de 212, 216 y 218 lb. Cariaco, 200 lb. Tengueragua, 218 lb. En hoja, 285 lb.
Caracas.....	Id. De Yaracuy de 220,80 kilos.	Por libras y por palito de 25 lb.	Fanega de 216, 260 y 264 lb.
Frijoles.....	Fanega de 220,80 kilogramos. Caracas de Barquisimeto, kg. 176,74.	Por libras y por palito de 25 lbs.	Fanega de 216220 y 260 lb.
Papas.....	Quintal.....	Por libras palito de 2 lb....	Fanega de 210 y 300 lb.
Papelón.....	Carga de 180 á 240 lb. en 80 papelonos de 2½ á 3 lb. cada uno.	Carga de 16 arrobas con 92 papelonos de 2 lb. cada uno.	Carga de 256 lb. en 64 papelonos de 4 lb. cada uno.

Artículos.	Táctimi.	Trujillo.	Zamora.	Zulia.
Cacao.....	8 arrabos.....	.....	Fanega de 116 lb...	Millares de 4 lb. cada uno.
Maíz.....	Almud.....	Fanega de 480 lb...	Fanega de 336 lb...	Blanco, fanega de 130 lb.; amarillo, fanega de 150 lb.
Caracas.....	.....Id.....	Fanega de 504 lb...	Fanega de 336 lb...	Quintales.
Frijoles.....	.....Id.....	Fanega de 504 lb...	Fanega de 336 lb...	Fanega de 264 lb.
Papas.....	.....Id.....	Fanega de 200 lb...	Fanega de 336 lb...	Carga de 200 lb.
Papelón.....	Carga de 200 lb. en 200 papelonos de 1 lb. cada uno.	Carga de 200 lb. brutas en 192 panecillas de 1 lb.	Carga de 320 lb. en 80 papelonos de 4 lb.	Carga de 200 lb. brutas en 192 papelonos de 1 lb.

DISTRITO FEDERAL Y TERRITORIOS.

Artículos.	Distrito Federal.		Territorio Yuruary.	Territorio Delta Amacuro.
	Sección Occidental.	Sección Oriental.		
Cacao.....	Fanega de 110 lb.....	.....	Fanega de 110 lb...	Fanega de 110 lb.
Maíz.....	Criollo, 212 lb.; tengueragua, 230 lb.; cariaco, 200 lb.	Fanega de 260 lb...	Fanega de 240 lb...	Fanega de 240 lb.
Caracas.....	Fanega de 216 lb.....	Fanega de 240 lb...	Quintales.....	No se cultiva.
Frijoles.....	De color, fanega de 220 lb.; blanco, fanega de 230 lb.	Fanega de 280 lb...	.....Id.....	Fanega de 240 lb.
Papas.....	Fanega de 240 lb.....	Por quintales.....	.....Id.....	No se cultiva.
Papelón.....	Carga de 64 papelonos de 3½ á 4 lb. cada uno.	Carga de 90 lb. y cuenta de 20 papelonos.	Carga de 150 papelonos de 1 lb. cada uno.	Tercio de 40 papelonos de 2½ lb. cada uno.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1905.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en septiembre de 1905, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en los primeros nueve meses de 1905. Todos estos datos están comparados con los del 1903 y de 1904.

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1901.	1905.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina.....	£455,671		
Estados Unidos.....	3,758,485	£5,495,612	£5,322,651
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina.....	134,239		
Estados Unidos.....	158,929	352,362	200,911
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	4,300,021	5,650,033	7,329,084
Chile.....	59,279	192,495	57,672
Estados Unidos.....	6,646,073	2,150,255	1,328,444
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	5,179,031	3,459,063	1,420,178
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	725,953	1,064,367	604,482
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	129,035	20,851	140,278
Malz:			
República Argentina.....	2,510,391	3,296,425	3,598,683
Estados Unidos.....	3,958,769	1,808,307	3,788,000
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	1,565,305	1,697,508	2,758,445
Estados Unidos.....	4,388,677	3,998,284	3,574,738
Carne de certero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	1,988,205	1,848,786	1,861,713
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	289,728	184,522	194,041
Tochno:			
Estados Unidos.....	5,706,887	4,620,260	4,380,521
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	189,767	130,852	146,962
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,052,777	1,995,686	1,859,021
Manteca:			
Estados Unidos.....	130,525	203,989	210,873
Queso:			
Estados Unidos.....	773,024	390,949	312,504
Café:			
Brasil.....	490,234	164,065	107,913
Centro América.....	515,756	878,449	694,251
Azúcar sin refinar:			
República Argentina.....	184,709		
Brasil.....	26,219	31,176	47,958
Cuba.....	215,443		
Perú.....	114,163	391,730	657,278
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,383,689	1,578,787	1,218,845
Tabaco elaborado:			
Estados Unidos.....	879,333	847,020	881,882
<i>Métales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	201,586	173,919	265,890
Estados Unidos.....	4,269	2,228	2,809
Bérgulo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	292,451	110,650	185,636
Perú.....	136,670	115,298	75,757
Estados Unidos.....	112,894	145,033	111,122

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Metas y artículos de metal—Continúa.</i>			
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	£491,189	£662,322	£896,161
Estados Unidos.....	927,825	2,116,168	1,552,546
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	10,738	48,206	10,862
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	356,382	333,859	255,338
Aparatos científicos:			
Estados Unidos.....	210,564	179,761	239,533
Relojes de pared:			
Estados Unidos.....	45,464	41,576	49,504
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	809,444	565,764	280,236
Estados Unidos.....	17,686,453	20,487,224	24,078,539
Lana de carnero:			
República Argentina.....	564,232	520,127	789,478
Sud América.....	483,514	512,725	493,058
Uruguay.....	413,300	118,474	83,662
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Chile.....	63,080	76,198	78,747
Perú.....	162,828	166,172	85,639
<i>Materias primas para varios industrías.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....	34,614	19,303	189,117
Brasil.....	44,517	48,508	32,987
Cueros lanares:			
República Argentina.....	173,381	122,195	181,719
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	344,561	363,018	359,761
Estados Unidos.....	242,271	327,473	354,410
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	224,664	245,163	264,707
Cuero:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,526,608	2,695,724	2,223,940
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	97,796	68,198	36,096
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	1,538,963	2,163,965	1,433,362
Estados Unidos.....	60,817	1,320	
<i>Barras y numerario.</i>			
Oro y plata:			
Brazil.....	326,411	327,725	303,817
México, Centro y Sud América.....	851,244	743,387	1,005,634
Estados Unidos.....	5,353,819	6,919,015	7,127,618

EX PORTACIONES.

<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas frías-cosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	£146,194	£154,898	£164,212
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	38,673	42,013	40,224
Espiritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	249,279	281,995	285,505
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	566,879	755,361	859,644
Brasil.....	480,516	527,207	537,494
Chile.....	142,318	168,789	296,110
Estados Unidos.....	629,411	63,710	75,761
Uruguay.....	32,036	214,616	178,360
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos.....	528,950	553,497	827,350
Cueros y pieles, crudos:			
Estados Unidos.....	498,439	572,530	662,627

EXPORTACIONES - Continúa.

Artículos y pulses.	Valor.		
	1903.	1901.	1905.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	£1,417,366	£1,856,171	£1,624,023
Brasil.....	1,172,853	1,160,458	1,086,810
Centro América.....	216,324	342,748	341,968
Chile.....	693,952	651,741	766,197
Colombia.....	280,859	319,885	227,298
México.....	185,119	242,084	218,485
Perú.....	228,876	275,742	340,562
Estados Unidos.....	1,539,669	1,102,552	1,359,875
Uruguay.....	396,852	390,069	520,045
Venezuela.....	260,124	349,098	211,877
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	235,195	173,731	212,856
Estados Unidos.....	32,098	31,025	17,267
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	182,856	145,445	101,657
Brasil.....	6,893	4,051	4,486
Estados Unidos.....	763,807	756,416	786,347
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos.....	39,890	38,888	39,938
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	63,092	80,559	77,043
Brasil.....	45,919	59,558	59,343
Colombia.....	13,816	12,647	20,195
México.....	25,422	23,055	20,548
Estados Unidos.....	1,674,489	1,616,153	1,843,989
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	116,734	255,739	274,655
Brasil.....	75,908	92,090	102,632
Chile.....	93,514	157,506	158,100
México.....	39,067	39,895	46,149
Perú.....	39,067	59,573	60,526
Estados Unidos.....	327,431	252,201	310,253
Uruguay.....	32,112	59,218	64,411
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina.....	151,458	281,795	290,424
Brasil.....	67,608	61,720	65,338
Chile.....	119,146	81,869	70,530
México.....	.....	41,435	30,150
Perú.....	14,892	27,248	17,614
Estados Unidos.....	774,085	703,517	1,021,694
Uruguay.....	57,313	45,737	62,763
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	17,876	27,664	48,655
Chile.....	20,871	24,483	21,285
Estados Unidos.....	58,879	33,268	42,429
Talartería y arnes:			
Centro América.....	25,278	35,006	48,342
Estados Unidos.....	66,329	41,783	48,415
<i>Metalos y artículos de metal.</i>			
Chuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	18,919	23,616	22,388
Brasil.....	23,787	26,490	25,036
Chile.....	10,874	15,490	10,901
Estados Unidos.....	69,004	58,859	57,369
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	18,995	49,785	63,210
Brasil.....	28,129	69,045	89,939
Chile.....	13,567	25,723	25,740
Estados Unidos.....	28,467	23,886	23,415
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,153,766	190,329	587,362
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	21,841	25,526	35,528
Brasil.....	24,871	20,905	22,688
Chile.....	24,689	19,440	21,389
Estados Unidos.....	64,818	42,713	50,390
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina.....	211,444	395,542	452,179
Chile.....	8,759	30,970	62,891
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina.....	78,231	117,151	76,720
Brasil.....	43,280	30,705	41,155
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina.....	63,740	56,241	81,069
Brasil.....	8,602	11,570	15,687
Estados Unidos.....	77,474	60,762	51,480

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6,161
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83,692
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89,117
32,987
81,719
59,761
51,410
64,707
23,940
36,096
33,362
93,817
95,634
27,618
64,212
40,224
85,505
89,644
87,494
296,110
75,761
78,360
87,350
62,627

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EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Metal y artículos de metal—Continúa.</i>			
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	£206,324	£400,682	£512,664
Centro América.....	8,595	16,772	25,413
Chile.....	63,954	67,763	109,087
México.....	76,062	55,839	73,147
Uruguay.....	33,434	18,011	57,691
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos.....	519,297	685,239	653,841
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América.....	163,613	260,448	452,515
Estados Unidos.....	714	25	609
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América.....	37,178	31,794	145,806
Estados Unidos.....	23	2,362	
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América.....	124,887	169,910	233,240
Estados Unidos.....	28,223	18,455	15,442
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América.....	55,192	95,847	138,389
Estados Unidos.....	367	895	324
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América.....	45,685	48,072	48,014
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América.....	15,433	30,433	25,934
Estados Unidos.....	2,300	644	1,444
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América.....	125,871	177,389	123,143
Estados Unidos.....	415,352	271,601	267,276
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Cemento:			
República Argentina.....	24,246	20,387	21,245
Brasil.....	5,008	7,425	16,858
Estados Unidos.....	36,173	9,836	10,483
Loza:			
República Argentina.....	52,668	68,943	95,952
Brasil.....	55,034	65,345	66,690
Estados Unidos.....	431,266	442,002	387,798
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil.....	37,604	36,265	35,522
<i>Barras y numerario.</i>			
Oro y plata:			
Brasil.....	554,880	512,475	1,767,986
México, Centro y Sud América.....	2,658,700	4,171,030	3,803,923
Estados Unidos.....	20,030	726,400	727,200

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OF THE

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International Union of American Republics.

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No. 5.

RECEPTION OF SEÑOR DON JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO IN THE UNITED STATES.

Señor Don JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, the newly accredited Ambassador from Mexico, was formally received by the President of the United States on November 15, 1905, for the purpose of presenting his credentials as Ambassador from the neighboring Republic to this Government.

With an assurance of the good will of the Government and people of the United States for Mexico and wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Mexican nation the President formally welcomed the new Ambassador.

After presenting his credentials, Ambassador CASASUS delivered the following felicitous address to the President:

“MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the letters which accredit me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico near the Government of the United States of America. My Government has intrusted to me the welcome task of continuing to zealously cultivate near the Government of Your Excellency the cordial relations that happily exist between our two countries, and of endeavoring to render closer day by day the firm and strong friendship that already unites them. By so doing, my Government undoubtedly bore in mind the great sympathy I have always felt for the American people, and was conscious that you would receive me kindly, owing to the desire that animates you also of establishing and developing new bonds of friendship and commerce between the two nations.

“For my part, I shall not spare any effort whatever to justify the confidence which my Government has placed in me and more especially to attain its noble purposes; and if I find in Your Excellency, as I hope, the same powerful and efficacious help which the representatives of Mexico have always found near your Government, I shall have reasons for congratulating myself on having contributed to the happy culmination of a work which shall redound in a common benefit for the prosperity of our countries.

“Permit me, in the name of the people and Government of the United States of Mexico, and in my own, to express my earnest wishes for the personal happiness of Your Excellency, and for the prosperity and greatness of the American nation; and, at this moment when the world is yet admiring your generous zeal in favor of the pacific solution of international conflicts, to renew to you the sincere applause of the Mexican people.”

The President, in the course of his response, said:

“My pleasure in receiving from your hands the letter which accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States is augmented by the knowledge which I have of the friendly sympathy which you feel for this Government and people.

“The expression of this sympathy, to which you have just given utterance, satisfies me that your endeavors will be devoted not only to preserve that spirit of cordiality which has characterized the relations between the two countries, but will look as well to an increased development of those ties of commercial and friendly intercourse which should especially subsist between adjoining republics. I shall be glad to give you my hearty cooperation in all that tends to promote this.

“I beg you to assure your Government of the firm good will the Government and people of the United States have for the Government and people of Mexico, and of my best wish that prosperity and happiness may ever attend the Mexican Nation.

“To yourself, Mr. Ambassador, I give a sincere welcome, trusting that you will find your residence at this Capital agreeable, and doubting not that the performance of your official duties will prove as entirely satisfactory to both Governments as that of your accomplished predecessor, whose decease was so greatly regretted here.

“I thank you for your courteous allusion to me personally.”

TRADE OF LATIN AMERICA WITH EUROPE.

The latest available data covering the commercial intercourse of the countries of Latin America and the countries of Europe show the following figures:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Country.	1901.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Germany.....	\$24,926,278	\$29,522,112
Belgium.....	9,069,123	17,566,031
Spain.....	4,797,996	1,923,892
France.....	17,109,716	30,596,559
Italy.....	19,127,902	4,314,952
Holland.....	1,007,639	3,500,834
Great Britain.....	64,517,163	36,445,139

BOLIVIA.

Country.	1904.	
	Imports.	Exports.
England.....	£92,463,712	£50,824,224
Germany.....	87,686,763	63,273,955
Belgium.....	25,574,119	
France.....	24,868,017	114,315,347
Italy.....	24,094,896	

BRAZIL.

Recent returns covering imports into Brazil showing countries of origin are very incomplete:

Country.	1904.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain.....		<i>Milreis.</i> 56,663,264
Germany.....	\$13,584,000	48,825,562
France.....	\$32,758,000	17,767,385
Austria.....		9,826,800
Holland.....		6,793,901
Belgium.....		5,831,261

^a Merchandise only.

CHILE.

In 1904 Chilean exports to Great Britain were valued at £1,741,492, and imports from that country at £1,644,839. German commercial figures for 1904, show Chilean exports to Germany worth 112,800,000 *marks* and imports from that country to the value of 44,700,000 *marks*.

COLOMBIA.

Country.	Imports, 1901.	1903.	
		Imports.	Exports.
Germany		\$1,975,400	\$1,309,000
Great Britain	\$2,406,983	2,121,850	.....

COSTA RICA.

The percentage of imports classified according to the countries of origin for 1904 were as follows:

Country.	Imports, 1901.	Country.	Imports, 1904.
Great Britain	19.27	Spain	2.15
Germany	12.50	Italy	2.20
France	4.60	Belgium .....	.60

CUBA.

Country.	Imports, 1901.	Exports, 1901.
Great Britain	\$12,694,829	\$5,902,478
Spain	11,569,427	773,824
Germany	5,029,600	4,032,271
France	7,136,389	1,396,662
Other European countries	2,463,764	703,192

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Fifty per cent of the foreign commerce of the Dominican Republic is chiefly with the following European countries: Great Britain, Germany, France, and Spain. England supplies the largest proportion of imports aside from those drawn from the United States. Dominican products were exported to Germany in 1903 to the value of 7,043,000 *marks*. The German exports to the Dominican Republic in the same year aggregated a value of 875,000 *marks*.

ECUADOR.

Country.	1901.	
	Imports.	Exports.
France	\$617,258	\$3,903,851
Germany	1,492,557	2,173,153
Spain	184,809	574,768
Italy	238,946	157,684
Belgium	293,970	2,948
Holland	47	145,094
Austria	762	15,125
Portugal	370	.....
Great Britain	2,004,878	949,496

GUATEMALA.

Country.	Imports, 1901.	Country.	Imports, 1901.
United Kingdom.....	£207,666	Belgium.....	£22,749
Germany.....	203,787	Spain.....	11,816
France.....	34,919	Italy.....	10,116

HAITI.

The value of imports during the period from October 1, 1904, to June 30, 1904, into the eleven open ports was \$3,981,675.86. The following imports were received during the year 1904 from three European countries:

	Imports, 1901.
France.....	\$389,437.10
Great Britain.....	385,678.04
Germany.....	61,401.85

HONDURAS.

	1903-4.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Germany.....	\$214,216.91	\$120,353.19
Great Britain.....	177,874.14	98,817.00
France.....	50,701.01	29,063.74
Spain.....	19,003.90	.....
Italy.....	4,923.35	.....
Austria.....	430.70	.....
Russia.....	120.00	.....
Belgium.....	22,877.14	.....
Holland.....	271.25	.....
Denmark.....	387.70	.....

Metals and hides form the principal exports to Europe. During the year under review the imports from Europe nearly doubled. Among the absolute necessities are the cheaper classes of cotton goods, of which England furnishes 45 per cent; Germany, 10 per cent; Italy, 2 per cent, and Belgium, 1 per cent.

MEXICO.

	1904-5.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Germany.....	\$9,810,538.54	\$15,719,884.65
Belgium.....	1,433,759.92	8,375,212.18
Spain.....	3,734,484.62	1,934,316.00
France.....	8,482,685.03	5,905,745.57
Great Britain.....	10,418,343.11	16,719,892.12

NICARAGUA.

	1901.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	\$259,516	\$2,935,278
Great Britain	521,604	1,804,768
France	137,762	1,717,139
Italy	15,750	218,830
Netherlands		91,461
Austria-Hungary		45,818
Sweden		35,598
Belgium	10,583	
Spain	1,233	

PARAGUAY.

	^a Imports, 1901.		Imports, 1901.
Great Britain	\$1,127,000	Italy	\$285,000
Germany	857,000	Spain	200,000
France	303,000		

PERU.

	1901.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	£1,569,363	£2,011,156
Belgium	198,149	18,231
France	261,504	301,635
Germany	701,521	312,379
Italy	164,156	15,945
Spain	30,884	18,509

The Peruvian pound is equivalent in value to the British pound sterling.

SALVADOR.

	Exports, first half 1901.		Exports, first half 1901.
Germany	<i>Colonos.</i> 1,414,651.73	France	<i>Colonos.</i> 2,879,660.85
Austria-Hungary	475,278.26	Great Britain	1,905,600.45
Spain	62,778.31		

URUGUAY.

	1901.		1903.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	\$1,177,017	\$740,702	£1,404,308	£710,361
Germany			750,817	1,016,456
Italy			488,180	
France			583,418	1,268,364
Belgium			288,509	1,311,372
Spain and Portugal				155,228

^a According to a report made by a special agent of the United States.

VENEZUELA.

	1902-3.	
	Imports.	Exports. ^a
	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
Germany	5,552,942	2,163,095
Austria	55	462,949
Belgium	78,037	1,652
Spain	1,503,195	1,847,061
France	1,961,537	12,366,597
Holland and colonies	1,628,215	7,888,962
England and colonies	6,694,246	503,043
Italy	588,986	126,655

^a Exports through Ciudad Bolivar, Caño Colorado, and Guiria are not included in this statement.

The fiscal year 1902-3 is the latest period for which complete Venezuelan trade statistics are available.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE MOCHA COFFEE OUTPUT.

The United States consul at Aden, Arabia, in a report covering the conditions under which Mocha coffee is grown and shipped, states that no matter how much greater and better the facilities are for handling and putting coffee on the market than in the past, or how much more the growers may know about the best way of raising coffee, the output of Mocha coffee remains the same, or even less, as the years go by, and until a complete revolution comes about in the way this crop is raised, handled, and marketed the output will remain the same or grow gradually less.

In favored countries where coffee plantations are extensive, the labor cheap, and all kinds of mechanical appliances are used for hulling, cleaning, sorting, and packing, the prices are gradually growing less each year, and more coffee is coming into the market also by reason of these appliances and facilities, and as the output increases in other countries the output of Mocha coffee gradually lessens.

As Mocha coffee is now produced it is about as cheap in the market as it can well be sold, and anyone who is at all familiar with the coffee market knows that the price of Mocha coffee has varied less than any other coffee within the past ten years, and that even if the price of other coffees has gradually grown less and less, the value of Mocha has not dropped in proportion, because, until conditions change, it is now as low as it can be.

Unlike the raising of coffee in other countries, where, without much difficulty, one may know all about each crop, how much it will likely yield, and the condition of each growing crop, the raising of Mocha

coffee is done by Arabs out in the mountainous country of Arabia, where no white man has ever been, and statisticians and crop forecasters are unknown. There are no extensive plantations out there such as exist in other places, but each Arab has his own few bushes around his little house, and raises enough coffee for his own use and a little for trading for other commodities. It thus becomes a difficult and slow process to collect from hundreds of people enough to load a caravan. The markets of Aden and Hodeida are several hundred miles from where the coffee is grown, and the journey to these markets takes several weeks.

In passing through the different districts under control of some native sheik or Turkish official this coffee is always subject to a levy toll or tariff from each official. Then, when it finally reaches the seaport market, the process of finally arranging it for shipment is a slow and expensive one. It is always brought in unhulled, or just as it was picked from the plant. It is first hulled by passing it between two millstones turned by hand; then it is winnowed and sorted by Indian women, each grain being carefully looked over and all the uneven or indifferent grains being taken out. Then it is ready for packing and shipping. It is evident that coffee raised, handled, and marketed in such a fashion can never compete with coffee raised under more favorable conditions, and it can further be seen that Mocha coffee is bound to be of a higher price and that prices are also bound to remain stationary as long as such conditions prevail.

The export of Mocha coffee from Aden for the last ten years has fluctuated in the output, but it has gradually dwindled, with an occasional recovery in some years; the output for the year 1895-96 was considerably greater than for the year 1904-5. The great falling off for the past year is easily explainable, as the bubonic plague was very bad at Aden and many caravans were stopped on this account. This also explains the small export for the year 1900-1901, another plague epidemic visiting that same section during the year. There are two other causes that have contributed to the small export for last year, namely, the war between the Arabs and Turks in the Yemen, and a famine which prevailed there during that time.

France has, with the exception of one year (1898-99), led in the importing of Mocha coffee, with the United States in the second place, followed by the United Kingdom and Germany in the order mentioned. The local government and the Aden Chamber of Commerce have taken the necessary precautions for protecting the coffee merchants in Aden in their business, and no outside coffee is allowed to be transhipped from there, or in any manner is coffee allowed to be shipped from this port as Mocha unless it is the genuine article. If there is any adulterating, blending, or mixing, it is done after it leaves the port of Aden.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TRADE-MARKS.

The following regulation concerning trade-marks in the Argentine Republic was published in "*Patentes y Marcas*," 1905:

"The introduction of goods with a trade-mark, which has already been registered in this country, constitutes an attempt and not an offense, if the plaintiff does not prove that they have been sold. The trade-marks registered in this country are valid and may serve as basis for a criminal action, even though identical trade-marks exist in foreign countries. Even though the introducer is suffered to pass without punishment, he must be condemned to pay the costs."

NEW MONETARY LAW.

On September 23, 1905, President MANUEL QUINTANA presented the project of a new monetary law to the Argentine Congress, the full text being as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The monetary unit of the Argentine Republic shall be the gold *Argentine*, with a weight of 32,258 hundred milésimos of gram and 900 milésimos fine.

"ART. 2. The national mint shall coin gold, silver, and nickel coins of the class, value, law, weight, diameter, subject to tolerance herein-after set forth:

GOLD COINS.

Value of coins.	Weight.		Diam-eter.
	Grams.	Mm.	
100 argentines	32.25806		35
50 argentines	16.12903		28
20 argentines	6.45161		21
10 argentines	3.22580		19
5 argentines	1.61290		17

"The exact law is to 900 and 100 of copper, with a tolerance of 1 milésimo and in the weight a tolerance of 1 milésimo for coins of value 100 and 50, 2 milésimos for coins of 20 and 10, and 3 milésimos for coins of 5.

SILVER COINS.

Value of coins.	Weight.		Diam-eter.
	Grams.	Mm.	
2 argentines	10		27
1 argentine	5		23

"The exact law is 835 and 165 of copper, with a tolerance of 3 milésimos and in the weight a tolerance of 5 milésimos.

NICKEL COINS.

Value of coins.	Weight.		Diam-eter.
	Grams.	Mm.	
50 centesimos	6	25	
25 centesimos	5	22	
10 centesimos	4	20	
5 centesimos	3	18	
2½ centesimos	2	16	

“The exact law is 250 nickel and 750 copper, with a tolerance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in nickel and a tolerance in weight of 5 milesimos.

“ART. 3. The gold and silver coins shall bear stamped upon the obverse the coat of arms of the nation with the inscription ‘*República Argentina*,’ and the year of coining. Upon the reverse shall be the bust of Liberty, the value, and the alloy.

“The coins of 100, 50, and 20 ‘*Argentines*’ shall bear the inscription ‘*Igualdad ante la Ley*,’ upon the rim; the others shall have a grooved rim.

“Nickel coins shall bear upon the obverse the bust of Liberty, the inscription ‘*República Argentina*’ and the year of coining, and upon the reverse the number expressing the value and the word ‘*centesimos*.’

“ART. 4. There shall be no limit to the coining of gold. Persons who take metal to the mint for coining shall only be required to pay the cost duly fixed by the Executive for coining.

“ART. 5. The coining of silver and nickel money shall not exceed 10 ‘*Argentines*’ per inhabitant of the Republic, the Executive having the power to determine the proportions between multiples and sub-multiples of money of these metals.

“ART. 6. The gold money coined in the conditions of this law shall have forced currency in the State, shall serve to cancel any contract or obligation contracted within or without the country and which must be carried out within the territory of the Republic, unless it be specially stipulated that the payment be made in a class of national money.

“ART. 7. The acceptance of silver money shall only be obligatory to the amount of 20 ‘*Argentines*’ for each payment and in nickel in the amount of 5 ‘*Argentines*.’

“ART. 8. The circulation of foreign money is forbidden, with the exception of gold money, the circulation of which is allowed until the coining of the necessary amount of gold money of the State. This amount shall be fixed by the Executive, as well as the equivalents of foreign gold money with the ‘*Argentine*.’

“Once the amount above referred to has been coined, the Executive shall make it known by means of a decree, in which shall be fixed a term of not less than three months to render this article effective.

“ART. 9. The Executive shall determine and negotiate in the most convenient form the emission of the coins made.

“ART. 10. Contracts existing, as well as those made before the

coining of the amount to be fixed by the Executive, in accordance with article 8, shall be canceled in *Argentines* for their equivalent, taking as basis the class and weight of the money. For this purpose the Executive shall assay and publish the class and verify the weight of foreign money in circulation.

"ART. 11. From the promulgation of this law the *Argentine* and the *Medio Argentine*, issued by virtue of the law of November 5, 1881, shall cease to have legal value and shall be withdrawn from circulation.

"ART. 12. The monetary unit established by this law shall be of obligatory use in all contracts and transactions from January 1, 1909, always provided there be in the *Caja de Conversion*, at least, the equivalent of 150,000,000 *Argentines* (\$30,000,000 gold). From the same date the use of any other monetary unit is forbidden.

"ART. 13. The Executive shall renew the circulating emission of notes through the *Caja de Conversion*, the mint printing other notes with the new monetary unit. The type and amount of each shall be fixed by the *Caja de Conversion*.

"ART. 14. The *Caja de Conversion* in a definite and permanent character shall, to those who solicit, emit and deliver notes for gold coin equivalent and vice versa.

"The gold received by the *Caja de Conversion* in exchange for notes can not be applied in any case nor by any order to any other object than that of converting notes on the personal responsibility of the members of the *Caja de Conversion*, or employees who make the delivery.

"ART. 15. The Executive shall fix the equivalence of the present coin and paper money with the unit created by this law, as also the date from which they cease to have legal currency.

"TRANSITORY DISPOSITIONS.

"ART. 16. Four months after the promulgation of this law the tribunals, bureaus, and public functionaries of the State or provinces shall express sums of money with the equivalent in *Argentines*, and shall not issue nor receive documents after the said term nor notices nor publications in which sums of money are mentioned without their equivalent in *Argentines*.

"ART. 17. In experts' reports, made after the lapse of the term mentioned in the preceding article, as well as in documents made by notary or in private contracts, when values are expressed in another monetary unit, the equivalent in *Argentines* must also be specified.

"ART. 18. In the case of contracts that must be carried out within the Republic, and which are made within four months after the promulgation of this law, the tribunals shall admit no documents in which sums of money mentioned are not expressed with their equivalent in *Argentines* without having first imposed and collected the fine estab-

lished in the following articles and obliged the interested party to reduce the sum to the said monetary unit.

“ART. 19. Any party presenting a document to the Court containing amounts not expressed in their equivalent in *Argentines* shall pay a fine of 50 *Argentines*.

“ART. 20. A fine of 100 *Argentines* shall be imposed upon any expert, public employee, or functionary who issues or admits documents in which sums of money are not expressed in *Argentines*.

“ART. 21. Any notary issuing documents wherein sums of money are not expressed in *Argentines* shall be fined 200 *Argentines*.

“ART. 22. In case of reinfringement the penalties above expressed shall be doubled.

“ART. 23. The amounts of such fines shall be applied to the School Fund of the locality of the Province or Territory.

“ART. 24. All expenses involved in the carrying out of this law are hereby authorized.

IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

A recent consular report gives the following statement, showing the values of cotton manufactures imported by the Argentine Republic during the years 1894 to 1903, inclusive:

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent.
United States.....	\$286,000	\$224,000	- 21.7
United Kingdom.....	7,405,000	8,510,000	+ 14.4
Germany.....	1,244,000	1,839,000	+ 47.8
France.....	125,000	256,000	+104.8
Belgium.....	437,000	360,000	- 17.6
Italy.....	2,232,000	3,921,000	+ 75.7

In cottons the share of the United States is small and decreasing. In woolens there is a marked increase, but the amount of exports is so insignificant that no encouragement can be drawn from that fact.

REPORT OF THE BUENOS AYRES AND ROSARIO RAILROAD, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

According to the report of the directors of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railroad for the first six months of 1905, as published in the “South American Journal” for September 30, 1905, the gross receipts of the line for the period under consideration were £1,979,412, and the working expenses £992,694. The number of passengers carried was 4,667,233 and the transport of freight aggregated 3,250,058 tons. The number of animals transported was 1,239,078.

The Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railroad is the second longest line in the Republic, having a total length of 2,347 miles and connecting the northern parts of Santa Fe and Cordoba with the city of Buenos Ayres. The main trunk line runs from Buenos Ayres to Tucuman, serving the northern corner of the Province of Buenos Ayres, a very

important traffic-producing locality; and, passing through the Province of Santa Fe, serves the city of Rosario, with its 110,000 inhabitants; San Lorenzo, with a population of 7,000, and, running through the neighboring Province of Santiago del Estero, reaches Tucuman, the capital of the Province of that name. From Rosario an important branch runs to Cordoba, with branch lines en route, while another important line runs from Buenos Ayres to Rio Cuarto, which, in its turn, has several branches and connections with other lines. The land through which it passes in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres is richly fertile, admirably adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes, the principal cereal being maize; while in Santa Fe and Cordoba wheat is the chief source of traffic. Still farther north, timber and the woods of the country produce considerable business, while in the extreme district touched by the lines there is extensive traffic in sugar.

The amalgamation with the Central Argentine line, although practically an accomplished fact, has not yet received the approval of the Government. The development of the line has taken place principally since November, 1900, and in May, 1902, came the amalgamation with the Buenos Ayres and Rosario, to date from the first of the year 1902.

The net revenue account to June 30, 1905, was approximately as follows: Net receipts for the half year, £986,717; interest on investments, registration fees, etc., £8,010; less debenture-stock interest, £157,488; western annuity, £45,393; general interest, bill stamps, etc., £526, leaving a balance of £787,320. After the declaration of such dividends as the directors have agreed upon there will still remain a balance (including £16,728 brought forward from last year) of £222,099 to be carried forward.

WHEAT AND LINSEED AREAS IN 1905.

The statistical office of the Agricultural Department of the Argentine Republic has issued the following estimates of the areas sown for wheat and linseed in 1905 and in the preceding year:

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
WHEAT.			
Buenos Ayres	<i>Hectares.</i> 2,409,056	<i>Hectares.</i> 2,008,910	<i>Per cent.</i> +20
Santa Fe	1,542,500	1,398,457	+10
Cordoba	1,236,415	1,092,155	+13
Entre Rios	314,320	297,450	+ 51
Pampa Central	50,000	108,152	+ 7
Other provinces and territories	65,000		
Total	5,617,291	4,903,124	+141
LINSEED.			
Buenos Ayres	263,248	277,575	- 5
Santa Fe	498,800	547,071	- 9
Cordoba	118,156	131,588	-10
Entre Rios	135,010	120,800	+111
Pampa Central	6,600	5,856	+13
Other provinces and territories	1,000		
Total	1,022,814	1,082,890	- 54

WINE PRODUCTION IN MENDOZA PROVINCE, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

The statistical department of the Province of Mendoza has published the following figures covering the wine production of the province for the first six months of 1905:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
January	35,456	April	83,844
February	32,490	May	108,745
March	47,554	June	83,504

In July, 1905, the output was 60,388 barrels, making a total for the seven months of 451,981 barrels, on which the amount of \$3,863,411 (national currency) was paid in Federal taxes.

EXPORTS, FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1905.

The principal exports of the Argentine Republic, classified according to quantity, during the first eight months of 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding period of 1904, were as follows:

	1905.	1904.		1905.	1904.
Oxhides:			Maize	1,503,705	1,300,812
Dry	1,158,008	954,111	Linsced	502,576	823,465
Salt	1,228,873	956,553	Flour	85,200	60,350
Horsehides:			Bran	100,385	93,956
Dry	57,646	60,221	Pollards	85,858	233,070
Salt	104,105	87,363	Oilseed cake	127,395	177,393
Sheepskins	37,147	45,669	Hay	671,284	526,375
Hair	4,113	2,651	Quebracho	169,953	193,201
Tallow	22,400	21,390	Quebrachoextract	20,670	1,451
Do	69,016	46,403	Butter	136,562	133,457
Do	14,609	20,100	Sugar	13,531	6,492
Goatskins	8,701	3,637	Carcases (mutton), num-		
Wool	319,071	306,486	ber	2,426,458	2,517,375
Wheat	2,349,986	2,048,770	Beef	1,286,460	705,681
			quarters		

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCE WITH PERU IN 1904.

The following data are taken from the report of the Customs Agent of Peru in Bolivia concerning the commerce between the two countries in 1904:

The figures given below show that in the year 1904 there were imported into Bolivia, through the ports of Guaqui, Chililayn, and the Desaguadero, a total of 23,503,264 kilograms of merchandise as compared with 16,437,863 kilograms in 1903, or an increase of the commerce of 1904 over that of 1903 of 42.98 per cent, or 7,065,401 kilograms. This merchandise had the following origin:

England	£92,463.712
Germany	87,586.763
United States	62,753.116

Belgium.....	£25,574.119
France.....	24,868.017
Italy.....	24,094.806
Other countries.....	13,734.790
Total.....	331,075.323
Value in 1903.....	208,975.722
Increase in 1904.....	122,099.601

The duties collected on this merchandise at the custom-house of La Paz and the custom-houses under the jurisdiction of La Paz amounted in 1904 to 985,907.53 *bolivianos*, as compared with 902,889.64 *bolivianos* collected in 1903, showing an increase in 1904, as compared with 1903, of 83,017.89 *bolivianos*. (The *boliviano* is quoted at 19½ pence.)

The exports through the same ports in 1904 aggregated 4,432,079 kilograms, as compared with 4,724,041 kilograms in 1903, or a decrease of 291,962 kilograms in 1904 as compared with the preceding year. This decrease was caused by the diminished production of copper bullion.

The destination of the exports referred to was as follows:

France.....	£111,315.347
Germany.....	63,273.955
England.....	50,824.224
United States.....	14,666.424
Other countries.....	131.690
Total.....	240,211.640
Values exported in 1903.....	207,288.647
Increase in 1904.....	32,922.993

The following table shows the exports in detail of Bolivian products during the years 1903 and 1904:

	1903.	1904.		1903.	1904.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Copper bullion.....	3,771,935	2,739,389	Rubber (crude).....	322,869	391,184
Tin ingots.....	425,930	705,647	Gold.....	66	26
Hides.....	50,878	126,427	Quinine.....	178,986	176,126

A recapitulation of this commerce through the port of Mollendo is shown in the following table:

	Quantity.	Value.
Imports.....	<i>Kilos.</i> 23,503,264	£331,075.223
Exports.....	4,432,079	240,211.640
Total.....	27,935,343	571,286.963

BRAZIL.

TRADE OF PARA AND MANAOS.

The report of United States Consul L. H. AYMÉ, from Para, Brazil, under date of June 17, 1905, as published in "Commercial Relations, 1904," of the United States, covering the trade of Para and Manaos, contains the following information:

"The imports of Para amount to over \$10,000,000, and of Manaos to about \$5,000,000 annually. The United States commands the trade in lumber, flour, petroleum, and has a share in hardware and machinery, etc.; but the vast quantity of textiles imported here is of English and German manufacture.

"Para alone exports more than \$20,000,000 worth of products per year, and the United States takes about 60 per cent of the total exports.

IMPORTS INTO PARA IN 1903.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animals, alive or dead.....	\$201,959	Manufactured articles—Continued.	
Prime and raw materials:		Cotton.....	\$1,567,478
Animal products.....	22,119	Fibers, straw, etc.....	10,620
Bamboo, rattan, etc.....	1,426	Gold, silver, platinum.....	24,251
Copper and its alloys.....	18,368	Hair, skins, and feathers.....	9,750
Cotton (threads, yarns, batting, etc.).....	140,006	Iron and steel.....	475,488
Fibers, etc.....	5,102	Ivory, coral, tortoise shell, etc.....	6,573
Flax.....	5,281	Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys.....	12,559
Gold, silver, and platinum.....	117	Leather.....	60,082
Hair, hides, and feathers.....	214	Machinery.....	180,432
Hides.....	43,710	Mineral substances.....	38,734
Iron and steel.....	34,979	Miscellaneous.....	685,374
Jute and hemp.....	8,078	Musical instruments.....	27,061
Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys.....	19,478	Nickel.....	1,210
Lumber.....	85,449	Perfumery, dyes, etc.....	139,682
Metalloids, etc.....	802	Pharmaceutical preparations.....	200,240
Mineral products.....	464,000	Pottery and glassware.....	109,250
Oils, paints, essences, etc.....	73,509	Scientific instruments.....	11,774
Silk.....	2,496	Silk.....	57,562
Vegetable oils and essences.....	47,840	Surgical instruments.....	17,494
Vegetable products.....	7,312	Textiles.....	148,998
Wool.....	704	Wood.....	31,625
Manufactured articles:		Wool.....	140,090
Aluminum.....	1,350	Alimentary products.....	4,534,542
Arms and ammunition.....	140,637	Coin and foreign money.....	210,046
Bamboo, rattan, etc.....	1,668		
Copper and its alloys.....	62,482	Total merchandise and specie..	10,352,948

IMPORTS INTO MANAOS IN 1903.

Animals, alive or dead.....	\$40,393	Prime and raw materials—Continued.	
Prime and raw materials:		Oils, paints, essences.....	\$31,896
Animal products.....	2,923	Silk.....	477
Bamboo, rattan, etc.....	135	Vegetable oils and essences.....	15,130
Copper and its alloys.....	5,196	Vegetable products.....	33,134
Cotton (threads, yarns, batting, etc.).....	46,512	Wool.....	92
Flax.....	1,774	Manufactured articles:	
Gold, silver, platinum.....	38	Aluminum.....	828
Hair, skins, and feathers.....	202	Arms and ammunition.....	173,656
Hides.....	4,792	Bamboo, rattan, etc.....	137
Iron and steel.....	26,799	Copper and its alloys.....	23,640
Jute and hemp.....	250	Cotton.....	687,148
Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys.....	8,176	Fibers, straw, etc.....	5,604
Lumber.....	142,460	Gold, silver, platinum.....	17,220
Metalloids, etc.....	191	Hair, skins, and feathers.....	6,731
Mineral products.....	321,914	Iron and steel.....	566,238
		Ivory, coral, tortoise shell, etc.....	3,192

^aOf which coal amounted to \$367,529.18.

^bIncluding coal, valued at \$22,702.

IMPORTS INTO MANAOS IN 1905—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Manufactured articles—Continued.		Manufactured articles—Continued.	
Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys..	\$8,160	Scientific instruments.....	\$3,932
Leather.....	28,476	Silk.....	20,447
Machinery.....	266,302	Surgical instruments.....	6,535
Mineral substances.....	41,017	Textiles.....	52,725
Miscellaneous.....	391,430	Vehicles.....	4,108
Musical instruments.....	19,007	Wood.....	11,940
Nickel.....	150	Wool.....	36,047
Paper.....	81,371	Alimentary products.....	1,663,972
Perfumery, dyes, etc.....	47,849	Coin and foreign money.....	133,617
Pharmaceutical preparations.....	74,491		
Pottery and glassware.....	48,380	Total importations.....	5,007,231

EXPORTS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1905.

The "Brazilian Review" for September 19, 1905, publishes the following figures showing the quantities and values of the exports from Brazil during the first half of the year 1905, the results for the corresponding period of the preceding year being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

Merchandise.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Rubber.....	kilos. 17,738,908	20,119,922	£6,050,319	£8,139,410
Coffee.....	bags. 3,282,284	3,481,087	6,393,489	6,875,504
Hides and skins.....	kilos. 22,268,914	17,408,216	1,379,398	1,075,609
Tobacco.....	do. 14,091,940	15,207,154	529,540	643,483
Herva-mate.....	do. 19,565,955	15,479,046	407,027	382,081
Cocoa.....	do. 6,772,799	6,652,112	324,146	302,698
Sugar.....	do. 2,587,567	19,920,078	24,760	254,572
Gold, bar.....	grams. 2,107,351	2,012,948	228,277	218,069
Cotton.....	kilos. 9,619,020	5,343,713	647,816	217,174
Manganese.....	tons. 92,209	137,933	136,921	207,569
Para nuts.....	hectares. 88,319	161,203	102,515	194,338
Carnauba wax.....	kilos. 1,597,457	1,358,289	167,430	139,443
Cotton seed.....	do. 15,534,096	26,474,033	53,449	77,923
Bran.....	do. 10,942,945	12,548,720	43,148	77,720
Monazite sand.....	do. 1,886,340	2,622,798	41,220	59,544
Fruits.....	do.	do.	17,848	32,772
Precious stones.....	do.	do.	38,328	28,032
Flour, manioc.....	kilos. 1,613,212	2,143,657	14,769	28,430
Horns.....	do. 637,180	718,223	13,739	22,851
Lumber.....	do.	do.	45,496	21,721
Piassava.....	kilos. 759,079	628,757	22,828	20,589
Castor seed.....	do. 1,822,600	1,958,439	14,181	17,393
Horseshair.....	do. 240,415	155,499	19,021	11,737
Wool.....	do. 961,845	189,856	50,587	10,949
Other articles.....	do.	do.	215,376	169,134
Total value, merchandisc.....			16,981,628	19,226,770
Specie.....			2,679	2,406
Grand total value.....			16,984,307	19,229,176

COTTON INDUSTRY.

The "Jornal do Commercio," of Rio de Janeiro, in its edition of September 9, 1905, publishes detailed statistics of the cotton industry of Brazil.

The number of cotton mills in operation in the Republic on July 31, 1905, was 108, with 715,078 spindles and 26,054 looms. These mills consume annually 30,764,523 kilos of cotton and produce 234,473,424 meters of cloth. The number of operatives employed is 37,638.

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The following table gives the location of the mills, the capital employed, the annual production and consumption:

	Number of mills.	Capital.	Number of Spindles.	Number of looms.	Annual production.	Annual consumption of cotton.
		<i>Milreis.</i>			<i>Meters.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Federal District.....	10	52,033,710	209,200	7,360	75,199,968	7,882,000
State of Rio de Janeiro.....	9	25,211,590	105,552	3,414	41,200,000	4,627,800
State of Minas Geraes.....	30	11,765,519	35,540	2,291	13,414,000	1,218,521
State of Sao Paulo.....	18	23,678,290	110,996	3,907	36,616,000	6,640,900
State of Rio Grande do Sul.....	2	5,800,000	11,100	384	2,000,000	1,050,000
State of Bahia.....	11	11,240,437	66,756	2,842	29,000,000	2,885,000
State of Sergipe.....	2	3,016,319	9,200	327	4,454,587	778,569
State of Alagoas.....	5	4,626,586	1,724	657	500,000	72,000
State of Pernambuco.....	5	11,609,045	44,138	1,861	22,325,561	2,934,649
State of Parahyba.....	1	1,508,386	8,700	256	2,910,000	500,000
State of Rio Grande do Norte.....	1	700,000	3,776	132	1,604,000	212,000
State of Ceara.....	4	1,900,000	15,896	371	3,660,000	.....
State of Maranhao.....	10	9,850,068	92,500	2,249	1,539,308	1,963,244
Total.....	108	162,939,950	715,078	26,054	231,473,424	30,764,523

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN AUGUST, 1905.

The following figures show the revenue of the Brazilian custom-houses for which returns have been received for the month of August, 1905, the figures for the corresponding month of 1904 being also given for the purpose of comparison:

	1905.	1904.		1905.	1904.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Manaos.....	693,087	774,291	Porto Algere.....	673,330	662,683
Belcm.....	2,077,198	1,930,840	Santa Anna.....	147,182	85,211
Maranhao.....	400,057	328,109	Santa Anna do Livramento.....	22,211	15,361
Parahyba.....	161,073	104,093	Corumba.....	190,899	95,612
Fortaleza.....	376,631	236,925			
Natal.....	3,700	4,687	Total—August.....	18,824,885	16,818,629
Parahyba.....	73,089	65,338	July.....	18,279,618	16,623,083
Recife.....	1,837,234	1,104,272	Uruguayana.....	16,437,847	15,799,944
Macelo.....	186,981	182,286	May.....	18,874,799	15,258,714
Aracaju.....	12,531	19,873	April.....	16,730,425	17,896,044
Bahia.....	1,200,491	1,142,977	March.....	19,187,904	17,571,692
Victoria.....	82,120	22,462	February.....	18,356,168	17,612,960
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,957,903	6,284,802	January.....	18,182,403	17,871,522
Santos.....	2,860,848	2,736,195	Total eight months.....	144,874,049	135,482,588
Paramagua.....	149,617	130,158			
Florianopolis.....	146,379	26,067			
Rio Grande.....	622,888	872,477			

RUBBER AND COFFEE SHIPMENTS, 1901-1905.

The "Brazilian Review" publishes the following statement covering the shipment of the rubber and coffee crops of the Republic for the years ending June 30, 1901-1905, with an estimate of the same for 1905-6:

Year.	Rubber.		Coffee.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Bags.</i>	
1901-2.....	28,470,493	£7,736,000	14,533,813	£23,526,206
1902-3.....	28,260,367	8,151,000	12,379,181	18,452,591
1903-4.....	28,552,744	9,786,000	10,318,562	17,007,162
1904-5.....	30,752,928	12,447,000	9,640,367	19,246,032
Total.....		38,120,000	46,871,923	78,232,171

Exports of purely Brazilian rubber and coffee for the season of 1904-5 are thus shown to have yielded £4,899,880 more than during the preceding season.

The average f. o. b. values for the last four crops were as follows:

Year.	Coffee, per bag.	Rubber, per ton.
1901-2	£1.61	£271.7
1902-3	1.48	288.4
1903-4	1.64	342.7
1904-5	2.00	404.7

On the basis, however, of the prices for the first half year of 1905, should quantities be the same as the last crop, the current one, according to the journal quoted, should yield as follows:

Rubber, 30,753,000 tons, at £413 £12,702,000
 Coffee, 9,640,000 bags, at £2 19,280,000

Total..... 31,982,000

In all probability, however, quantities will be larger than those in 1904-5, so that, unless a reaction should occur, rubber and coffee may yield over £32,000,000 for the current crop, 1905-6.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, AUGUST, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of August, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries.....	405,930	357,573	1,127,172	1,402,050
Shipments	318,122	317,734	735,277	793,809
Sales.....	172,000	162,000	435,399	622,000
Daily average of entries.....	13,094	11,534	36,360	45,227
Daily average of shipments.....	11,139	10,894	23,718	25,606
Entries from July 1.....	645,341	536,363	1,795,616	2,211,227
Shipments from July 1.....	539,717	536,363	1,117,903	1,285,322
Stock on hand August 31.....	341,584	485,285	1,361,551	1,386,622

COFFEE MOVEMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of September, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries.....	420,476	412,324	1,198,362	1,346,587
Shipments	386,851	434,628	1,161,978	1,053,655
Sales.....	203,000	163,000	790,419	475,000
Daily average of entries.....	14,015	13,744	39,945	44,886
Daily average of shipments.....	10,266	14,487	37,732	35,121
Entries from July 1.....	1,065,817	949,687	2,994,008	3,557,814
Shipments from July 1.....	847,699	949,687	2,249,891	2,339,077
Stock on hand September 30.....	370,174	454,159	1,442,304	1,658,541

SUGAR AND COTTON ENTRIES AT PERNAMBUCO, 1904-5.

According to figures published in the "South American Journal" for October 14, 1905, the entries of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco during the last four crops were as follows:

SUGAR.

Month.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
September	114,551	10,939	27,168	9,200
October	328,253	87,094	167,789	84,072
November	409,028	214,408	269,125	210,393
December	448,612	254,152	235,638	265,698
January	346,055	204,481	209,065	253,092
February	361,214	171,436	187,655	223,452
March	272,698	161,901	142,394	204,174
April	174,516	68,799	69,904	112,924
May	94,430	57,541	34,644	93,677
June	49,732	27,551	10,703	33,246
July	26,409	17,807	5,010	20,557
August	7,452	7,435	2,929	10,624
Total	2,632,950	1,313,634	1,361,964	1,521,062

The five-year averages from 1870 to 1905 were as follows:

1870-1875	1,133,386	1890-1895	2,173,314
1875-1880	1,174,928	1895-1900	1,696,780
1880-1885	1,859,173	1900-1905	1,760,722
1885-1890	1,794,554		

The crop of 1904-5 shows an increase of 159,088 bags over the preceding year, which in its turn was 48,330 bags larger than 1902-3. The 1904-5 crop still falls 1,111,898 bags below that of 1901-2, the largest on record.

The cotton entries at the same port during the periods under review were the following:

COTTON.

Month.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
September	19,919	15,769	9,860	6,406
October	26,387	18,246	17,215	12,720
November	29,235	22,482	25,314	23,574
December	36,814	40,058	29,051	27,754
January	34,941	35,524	28,084	27,973
February	42,400	37,555	25,326	34,301
March	38,194	32,845	25,136	33,136
April	24,336	22,645	9,359	20,504
May	14,763	23,244	6,224	16,256
June	12,739	11,236	4,687	9,832
July	15,290	10,902	5,264	17,236
August	10,260	9,546	4,932	17,168
Total	305,218	280,655	190,452	247,049

MINING COMPANIES OF MINAS GERAES.

According to the report of the Finance Minister of the State of Minas Geraes for the year 1904, there are at present only eight mining companies in active operation in that State. The following table

gives the names of the companies, the location of the mines, and their production in 1903:

Mines.	Situation.	Owners.	Production.	Remarks.
Morro Velho.....	Vilia Nova de Lima.	St. John del Rey Mfg. Co. (Limited).	<i>Grams.</i> 2,654,345	Being regularly worked.
Passagem.....	Mariana.....	Ouro Preto Gold Mines (Limited).	735,899	Do.
S. Bento.....	Santa Barbara....	S. Bento Gold Estates (Limited).	444,391	Work is being carried on in a poor part of vein.
Juca Vieira.....	Caethe.....	Lathom Gold Mining... Rotulo (Limited).....	35,599	Do.
Deseoberto.....	.....do.....	St. John del Rey Mining Co. (Limited).	18,361	Opened in September, 1903.
Cuyaba.....	.....do.....	Penna, Irmãos & Dias..	55,385	Being regularly worked.
Santa Quiteria...	Santa Barbara....	Companhia Minas & Goyaz.	18,695	Undergoing a period of depression.
Vira Copos.....	Caethe.....		10,000	Worked irregularly.

EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL, FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1905.

The following are the comparative exports of hides, dry and salted, from Rio Grande do Sul during the period of January to August for the last six years:

Year.	Salted hides, Europe.	Dry hides.		Total.
		Europe.	United States.	
1900.....	215,181	69,321	70,639	355,091
1901.....	241,409	199,922	52,350	493,681
1902.....	355,980	144,987	60,564	561,531
1903.....	401,850	200,864	15,663	618,377
1904.....	467,642	184,792	29,136	681,570
1905.....	333,510	221,838	14,510	569,858

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SANTOS, FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1905.

The foreign commerce of the port of Santos for the first eight months of 1905, was as follows:

	1905.	1904.
Exports.....	£7,102,144	£6,150,167
Imports.....	3,263,111	2,784,325
Total.....	10,365,255	8,934,492

Compared with the first eight months of 1904 the trade of Santos showed an increase in value of £1,430,763. In exports the increase was £951,977, and in imports £468,786. The monthly average for the eight months was £367,099, as against £348,040 for 1904. According to the "Brazilian Review" the increase in the value of imports was entirely due to the large importation of gold, for which the figures were £271,765 in 1904 and £1,350,663 in 1905, an increase of £1,078,898. Iron, steel, and codfish also showed an advance. Machinery, chemical

products and drugs, skins, jute yarn, coal, kerosene, rice, wheat, flour, grain, wine, alimentary substances, all showed a falling off as compared with the preceding year. Of exports, coffee and salted hides showed a falling off in value, while rubber, bran, pineapples, and bananas show an increase. Entries at the port of Santos were 1,041,453 tons, as against 943,006 tons in 1904.

EXPORTS FROM BAHIA, JULY AND AUGUST, 1905.

The "*Boletim da Associação Commercial*," of Santos, in its edition of October 3, 1905, publishes the following statistics of the export movement at the port of Bahia for the months of July and August, 1905:

	July, 1905.		August, 1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
Coffee.....kilow.....	151,140	43,159	561,960	79,029
Cacao.....do.....	863,880	449,217	1,292,760	611,075
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	1,161,090	519,587	545,510	190,928
Tobacco.....do.....	912	.....	458	.....
Cigars.....do.....	13	.....	3	.....
Floussan.....do.....	5,262	.....	4,510	.....
Coccoliba nut.....do.....	577	.....	543	.....
Woods of different kinds.....do.....	46	.....	27	.....
Jacaranda wood.....do.....	30	.....	72	.....
Mangabeta rubber.....do.....	2,201	.....	2,533	.....
Mancicola rubber.....do.....	1,108	.....	980	.....
Gousskins.....do.....	181	.....	235	.....
Itosius.....do.....	21	.....	2	.....
Amethysts.....do.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Medicinal roots.....do.....	6	.....	4	.....
Dried hides.....number.....	4,657	.....	9,492	.....
Salted hides.....do.....	9,767	.....	7,221	.....
Whale oil.....do.....	.....	.....	750	.....

RUBBER PRODUCTION OF THE STATE OF PARA.

According to figures contained in the message of the President of the State of Para, the rubber production of that State has increased from 11,360,000 kilograms in 1903-4 to 11,740,000 kilograms in 1904-5. Para has come to occupy the first place as a port for rubber exportation. The exports of rubber from this port in 1904 were 16,496 tons, as compared with 14,472 tons from Manaos. The message states that the caoutchouc industry, which is relatively new to this State, has shown a great development during the year.

COLORED STONES.

[From "*Ac Minas do Brazil e Sua Legislação*,"

TOURMALINES.

Tourmalines suitable for jewelry are found throughout the basin of the lower Arassuahy, in a part of that of the Jequitinhonha River, at certain points of the Mucury, and in the valley of Rio Doce at the headwaters of the Itambacury. The Gravata, Setubal, Santa Maria, Lufar, Calhao, Piauhy, and Urubu rivers have along their banks sands

or gravel resulting from the decomposition of veins of granite, quartz, pegmatite, and gneiss in which this gem is found. They are also found in the Itinga district, at S. Pedro do Arassuahy, and at Santo Antonio de Salinas.

In 1882 the principal workings were those of Boqueirao and Porteiras, situated near Salinas, the production, however, was small. The demand for this precious stone varies greatly and is largely influenced by the caprices of fashion. At the present time the principal centers of production are in the municipal districts of Theophilo Ottoni and Arassuahy, and, as the result of the increased demand for colored stones, there is already a considerable number of persons occupied in their extraction. According to information recently received from the centers of production the number of persons employed in extracting these stones is 800.

At Theophilo Ottoni the only mine in which active mining operations are being carried on is that of Itambacury, which produces green tourmalines only. The deposit occurs in the midst of a forest under a layer of earth from 2 to 3 meters deep. On removing this a bed of gravel is found where the gems may be gathered one after another, such is their abundance. The price paid for these stones is not very high because of their ordinary color, which is bottle green.

At Arassuahy the mine of greatest production is that of Laranjeiras, situated in the district of Itinga and discovered in 1900, from which excellent tourmalines have been obtained, both as regards color and hardness. A vein was recently discovered in the same municipal district, at San Miguel, containing indicolite and rubellite, the blue and red varieties of tourmaline.

The coloring of the stones found varies greatly, but in general the green tourmalines are perfect as regards transparency; the red stones very frequently can not be utilized because of flaws, while the blue tourmalines are not always wholly transparent, and in the majority of cases are traversed by fine cracks.

The tourmaline also varies greatly in size. Not infrequently stones are found weighing several kilograms. Doctor COSTA SENA cites cases of tourmalines found in the Piahy River measuring 30 centimeters in length and 9 in breadth. The author has had the opportunity of seeing one of these samples, which had the additional characteristic of being wholly transparent and of a beautiful green color, constituting one of the most beautiful samples ever found.

A large part of the local production is sent directly to a firm at Rio de Janeiro, where the stones are cut and afterwards exported to foreign markets, a small portion being sold in Brazil.

There are no exact statistics of the total production or export of tourmalines from Brazil.

AQUAMARINES AND BERYLS.

The zone where these precious stones are found, having the necessary conditions for use in jewelry, was described by Doctor COSTA SENA in the "*Annaes da Escola de Minas.*" It begins in the Itamarandiba district and runs northeast as far as the Piahy River, a branch of the Arassuahy, and extends west and northwest as far as Boqueirao, Porteiras, and Santo Antonio das Salinas. The matrix appears to be veins of quartz and pegmatite, which frequently cut the rocks of this region.

Occasionally specimens of notable size and weight are found. On May 21, 1904, there was sold at Arassuahy, for the sum of 8 *contos*, an aquamarine weighing 7 kilograms. ESCHWEGE cites the case of an aquamarine of the green variety, found in 1814, which weighed 15 pounds.

The principal deposits from which these gems are extracted are no longer those at Porteiras and Boqueirao, which, according to Dr. COSTA SENA, were the centers of production in 1882. To-day the largest number of aquamarines come from the island of Alegre, where colored aquamarines, in crystals of great luster, are found in abundance.

CYMOPHANES AND TRIPHANES.

These stones, commonly called chrysolites, which were very much sought during the eighteenth century, are no longer in vogue, in spite of the beautiful yellowish green color of the former. The cymophane is an aluminate of glucina, and the triphane, or spodumene, is a complex silicate of alumina, lithium, lime, and alkali, softer than the former, and therefore called by miners "*cambalao*," or decomposed chrysolite.

The region where these mineral specimens are found is the valley of the Gravata River, and of its affluent, Lufar, the Urubi Mountain Range, the das Neves and Novo rivers, all of which are in the zone of the lower Arassuahy and of its confluence with the Jequitinhonha. These gravel deposits are formed by the decomposition of the quartz veins which are found traversing the gneissic rocks of the municipal district of Arassuahy. Owing to the small demand for these precious stones, their extraction has been almost entirely abandoned, although, according to information received from the zone in which they are found, there are still a half dozen miners who are engaged in the search for them. These stones are subject to an export tax of 4 *milreis* per kilogram.

HYACINTHS AND GARNETS.

The name of hyacinth is given by miners to the dichroic andalusite of a rose color, which is seldom found except in Brazil. The deposits containing these stones have been studied by the Director of the Escola

de Minas, who has found that they are derived from primitive veins of quartz which cross the gneiss rocks of this portion of Minas Geraes. They are found in the valley of the Santa Maria, a branch of the Calhao River, and in the tributaries of the Urubu. The rose variety, characterized by marked dichroism, lends itself admirably to cutting.

The garnets suitable for cutting, which are usually found in this and other regions of Brazil, are not large. They belong to the varieties known as pyrope and almandine. The color of the stone is dark red, and, in general, the specimens found in Brazil which can be utilized for decorative purposes are not over 4 or 5 millimeters in diameter.

AGATES, QUARTZ, AND AMETHYSTS.

These different kinds of anhydrous silica are largely represented in Brazil.

The agates, which are found in abundance in Rio Grande do Sul and in other points of Brazil, run from chalcedony to onyx. The beds in the vicinity of Uruguayana furnish wonderful carnelians of a deep red color, and a large series of concretionary masses where the richness of color strives to match the beauty of the specimens. Notwithstanding the low prices obtained for this gem in foreign markets, there has been no very marked decrease in the exports, as may be seen from the following table:

Port of export.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Porto Alegre.....	9,545		
Rio Grande.....	68,175	81,094	74,439
Total.....	77,720	81,094	74,439

The larger part of this production goes to Germany, as may be seen from the following table compiled by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics:

Country.	1901.	1902.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Germany.....	63,699	61,410
Belgium.....	6,715	19,654
Holland.....	8,296	
Argentine Republic.....	10	
Total.....	77,720	81,094

The average value of the agate, as declared in the manifests, was 139 *reis* per kilogram in 1901 and 102 *reis* in 1902.

The quartz, or rock crystal, comes principally from the State of Goiaz, from the famous mountain Cristaes, only a small fraction being derived from other points. The principal port of export is Santos.

The exports of rock crystal during the last three years were as follows:

Port.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Bahia			210
Rio	4,933	5,553	10,975
Santos	24,619	29,907	11,814
Porto Alegre	182		
Total	29,734	35,460	22,999

The average price of the quartz, as declared in the consular invoices, was 1.503 *milreis* in 1901 and 1.539 *milreis* in 1902.

The following table shows the exports by countries:

Country.	1901.	1902.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
France	17,382	18,391
Great Britain	10,342	14,028
Germany	2,010	3,040
Total	29,734	35,459

The demand for amethysts is not as active as that for tourmalines and aquamarines. The exact figures of the exports of this stone can not be obtained, as they are included in those showing the general exports of colored stones. The finest amethysts come from Rio Grande do Sul, Goyaz, Minas Geraes, and Bahia.

TOPAZES AND EUCLASES.

The topazes of Brazil have, up to the present time, been found in two different zones, both in the territory of Minas Geraes—in the basins of the Arassuahy and Jequitinhonha rivers, and in the vicinity of Ouro Preto.

The difference between the topazes of these two regions is very marked. Those from the central region generally have flaws, are small, and of a color varying from pale yellow to deep rose, while those from the north of the State are very large in size, transparent, and are either colorless or have a bluish tinge. In the mineralogical collection of the National Museum at Rio de Janeiro there is a topaz from this last-mentioned region which is wholly transparent, without defects, colorless, and weighing almost 2,000 grams. In the private collection of Dr. COSTA SENA is another topaz, found at Salinas, which weighs 48 grams, is perfectly transparent, and of a blue color so deep that at first glance it would be easy to confound it with an aquamarine.

At the present time the work of extracting topazes is conducted on a very small scale. In the early part of the last century the principal workings were those of Boa Vista and Seramenha, which were worked

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by the open-cut method; these, however, were later abandoned, and in more recent years mining operations have been carried on principally at Jose Correa and Caxambu. Since 1894 there has been a more active demand for these stones. The work of extracting the stones is difficult, as the superficial deposits have been exhausted. At the Boa Vista mine, for instance, the gravel containing the gem is at the depth of 20 meters from the surface. Another cause of the decline of this industry is the competition of the yellow quartz which comes from certain parts of Brazil, the State of Goyaz, for example, and which, when cut, so closely resembles the topaz that it takes an expert to distinguish between them.

The topaz is subject to an export tax of 4 *milreis* per kilogram.

The euclase, which is a hydrosilicate of aluminum and glucinum, is an inseparable companion of the topaz, and occurs in Brazil and the Ural Mountains. Specimens of this stone are not often found, however. GORCEIX says he found them but seldom in his researches, and ESCHWEGE likewise laments the scarcity of the specimens found by him. Those which have been found come from Boa Vista and Capao do Lana. They are of a pale blue or green color and vitreous luster.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1894-1904.

The report of the Brazilian Minister of Finance covering the revenues and expenditures of the Republic of Brazil for the ten-year period, 1894-1904, states that in 1904 the revenue amounted to 50,566,571\$759 gold and 342,782,191\$285 paper, and the expenditure to 48,476,413\$199 gold and 352,292,146\$635 paper, there being, consequently, a surplus of 2,090,158\$560 gold and a deficit of 9,509,955\$350 paper.

The revenue and expenditure of the ten years under consideration are set forth as follows:

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
1891.....		270,341,980\$550		372,750,710\$625
1895.....		325,865,911\$412		344,767,322\$423
1896.....		346,212,788\$909		386,605,030\$654
1897.....		303,410,721\$014		381,549,784\$952
1898.....		324,053,051\$962		787,671,438\$571
1899.....		333,104,648\$945		295,363,217\$432
1900.....	49,955,521\$612	263,687,253\$410	41,892,156\$276	372,753,985\$717
1901.....	44,041,302\$426	239,284,701\$976	47,493,241\$175	261,629,211\$524
1902.....	42,904,844\$036	266,584,912\$062	34,574,642\$659	236,458,861\$592
1903.....	45,121,815\$012	327,370,062\$730	48,324,641\$880	291,198,950\$733
1904.....	50,566,571\$759	342,782,191\$284	48,476,413\$199	352,292,146\$635

TREATMENT OF MONAZITIC SANDS.

The British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, in forwarding an extract from the "Brazilian Review" describing a plant recently erected for the centralization of monazitiferous gravel found in large

quantities along the banks of the Parahyba River, states that this treatment of river ground is an entirely new industry in Brazil and, if successful, will revolutionize Brazilian trade in monazite.

The owner of this installation, which is situated at Lage, 1 league from Sapucaí, estimates that he can produce by means of his separating process, from a raw material containing but 2 per cent of monazite, a finished product at the rate of 50 tons per month, which he values at 700 francs per ton.

If these figures are correct, says the "Brazilian Review," it is probable that other installations will be erected for the treatment of the monaziteiferous sands, which appear to be widely distributed in river placer deposits, and thus the monopolists of the "*marinhas*" (foreshores) may lose control of the market.

DIAMOND FIELDS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A report on the mineral and other features of the Lavras Diamantinas has been published in the "*Boletim*" of the Brazilian Department of Agriculture. It is stated that the district around the upper reaches of the River Paraguassu, and those of its principal tributary, the Santo Antonio, are without doubt the repository of the diamonds and carbons of Lavras. The small amount of work that has been done leaves a vast field for mining operations, and the working of the ground by modern hydraulic methods is urged.

The report further recommends a railway extension to Andarahy or Lençoes, which will make the diamond fields accessible.

ASSAYS OF GOLD ORES.

The following table, taken from the report of the special commission appointed by the Brazilian Government to investigate the mining industry in Brazil, shows the assays of ores from the different gold mines of this country. The assays were made at the laboratory of the *Escola de Minas of Ouro Preto*:

Name of mine.	Situation.	Nature of the ore.	Gold per ton.	
			Grams.	Carats.
Caldeiroes.....	Ouro Preto.....	Friable itabirite.....	24.00	.....
Tapera.....	do.....	Quartzite with pyrite and mispickel.	457.60	966 = 23.184
Do.....	do.....	Quartzite with tale and pyrite.	4,908.00	975
Do.....	do.....	Quartzite with a small quantity of pyrite.	15.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Quartzite with mispickel, pyrite, etc.	357.00	975
Morro de S. Vicente.....	do.....	White quartzite with pyritic mispickel.	4.25	.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....	4.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Quartzite with pyrite in veins.	3.18	.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....	1.76	.....
S. Joao de Guanhaes.....	Guanhaes.....	Friable hyaline quartz with limonite.	48.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Quartzite with oligist and mica.	9.30	737
Do.....	do.....	Friable quartz with limonite.	27.80	.....
S. Joao d'El Rey.....	S. Joao d'El Rey.....	Compact quartzite.....	1,869.00	.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....	949.00	834.8 = 20.065
Do.....	do.....	do.....	73.00	.....

Name of mine.	Situation.	Nature of the ore.	Gold per ton.	Fineness of gold.
			<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Carats.</i>
Thesourelro	Mariana	Quartzite with altered pyrite	46.75	984 =23.16
Do.	do.	do.	25.96	
Do.	do.	do.	7.56	
Thesourelro (Lapa)	do.	Pyritic quartzite	73.80	785 =18.84
Tinoco	do.	Quartzite	17.76	
Do.	do.	Refuse of pan	4.9	
Do.	do.	do.	8.46	
Do.	do.	do.	41.63	
Do.	do.	do.	8.9	
Tinoco (Xiquinho)	do.	Quartzite with iron oxide	7.5	750 =18.00
Donato	do.	Granular quartz, mica, and manganese.	5.5	
8. Miguel de Piracica	Santa Barbara	Quartzite containing pyrite	4.50	801 =19.22
Do.	do.	Quartzite with visible gold and mica.	682.7	
Itatilossu	Para	White quartzite	5.5	840 =20.20
Do.	do.	Dark quartzite with some pyrite.	6.66	
Do.	do.	do.	4.00	750 =18.00
Parl	Santa Barbara	Quartzite with mispickel.	40.00	
Cantagallo	Ouro Preto	Pyritic quartzite	17.60	750 =18.00
Faria	Villa Nova de Lima	Quartzite with pyrite and mispickel.	8.90	
Lagoa Dourada	Prados	do.	25.20	750 =18.00
Do.	do.	do.	623.00	
Bom Sucesso	Rio Itapetinga, S. Paulo.	Quartz with pyrite	105.00	750 =18.00
Do.	do.	do.	25.00	
Cattas Altas de Noruega.	Santa Barbara	do.	23.80	750 =18.00
Do.	do.	do.	53.00	
Lavras Novas	Ouro Preto	do.	32.50	750 =18.00
Do.	do.	do.	21.5	
Faria	Villa Nova de Lima	do.	29.00	840 =20.20
Do.	do.	do.	42.5	
Tinoco	Sumidouro de Mariana.	Choice specimen	111.00	810 =19.05
Do.	do.	Granular quartz.	360.00	
Do.	do.	Clayey schist zone.	28.00	840 =20.20
Do.	do.	Mixed ore	5.00	
Do.	do.	do.	18.00	
Do.	do.	do.	33.00	
Menezes	Mariana	Altered pyrite in quartzite	20.00	869 =20.90
Tapuia	Bahia	Quartz with visible gold.	36.40	
Tapuia (Mina Velha)	do.	Granular quartz.	2.50	
Itapicuru	do.	Sandy quartz.	10.00	
Tapuia	do.	Quartz in fragments.	2.00	
Vazado	Sumidouro de Mariana.	Micaceous schist, pyrite, quartzite.	2.00	
Do.	do.	Quartz in contact with schist.	12.00	810 =19.50
Do.	do.	White quartz with veins of pyrite.	60.00	
D. Florisbela	Villa Nova de Lima	Quartzite with pyrite.	20.00	810 =19.50
Do.	do.	do.	15.00	
Do.	do.	do.	20.00	120.00
Tapera	Ouro Preto	Quartzite	20.00	
Boa Esperanca	Caethe	do.	67.00	39.50
Do.	do.	Schist without pyrite.	39.50	
Do.	do.	Quartz with galena	39.00	51.00
Carrapato	do.	Quartz with pyrite schist.	51.00	
Antonio Perelra	Ouro Preto	Ferruginous clay	167.60	1.00
Aroelras	Sumidouro de Mariana.	Quartz.	1.00	
Moco	Caethe	Quartz with pyrite	3.00	25.00
Tinoco	Sumidouro de Mariana.	Quartzite with pyrite.	25.00	
Cibrao	Mariana	Quartz.	10.00	11.00
Do.	do.	do.	11.00	
Do.	do.	do.	16.00	157.00
Bom Jesus	Ipu, Ceara	Gneiss with visible gold.	157.00	
Indiclonado	Mariana	Pyritic quartz with tourmalines	25.00	175.00
Tapera	Ouro Preto	Quartz with pyrite	175.00	
Do.	do.	Micaceous schist	15.00	7.00
Do.	do.	Quartz.	7.00	
Do.	do.	Quartzite	4.00	49.00
Do.	do.	Pan washings	49.00	
Conta Historia	do.	Quartzite with limonite.	14.00	3.00
Estrada de Capoeira	do.	Quartzite somewhat friable	3.00	
Lavrinas	Para	Gneiss with pyrite	5.00	55.00
Venda do Campo.	Ouro Preto.	Quartz.	55.00	
Do.	do.	do.	7.00	19.00
Do.	do.	do.	19.00	
Do.	do.	do.	56.00	15.00
Do.	do.	do.	15.00	
Buynye	do.	do.	13.00	13.00
Do.	do.	do.	13.00	

1320 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Name of mine.	Situation.	Name of the ore.	Gold per ton.	
			Grams.	Carats.
Buyuê.	Ouro Preto	Siliceous earth	6.00	
Bahú.	do.	do.	3.00	
Faleão.	do.	Quartzite, pyrite and chalcop- pyrite.	12.00	
Buyuê.	do.	Siliceous earth, washed	2.60	
Do.	do.	do.	7.20	
Rio Gurupy.	Para	Auriferous quartz with decom- posed pyrite.	2,578.00	847 =20.30
Do.	do.	Frangible quartzite	2.00	
Do.	do.	Auriferous quartz	106.00	
Do.	do.	do.	50.00	
Do.	do.	do.	1,149.00	
Rio Gurupy (Arceua).	do.	outcrops, quartz in schist	249.00	
Do.	do.	Plastic clay	56.00	
Rio Gurupy.	do.	Quartzite with pyrite	11.00	
Rio Gurupy-Mirim.	do.	Quartz, traversing schist.	13.00	882 =21.1
Tapera	Ouro Preto.	Quartzite with pyrite	26.00	
Do.	do.	do.	448.00	
Do.	do.	do.	958.00	
Do.	do.	do.	11.00	
Do.	do.	do.	17.00	
Pedra de Ouro.	Caethé	Concentrated sands from the mills.	86.00	
Do.	do.	do.	751.00	
Cibrao.	Mariana	Quartz with tourmalines.	35.00	
Lages.	Ouro Preto.	Sand, quartz, and mispickel.	77.00	
Do.	do.	Quartz, mispickel, containing visible gold.	48.00	
Do.	do.	Quartz and decomposed pyrite.	2.60	
Bento Rodrigues.	Mariana	Quartzite with pyrite	26.00	
Lages (fine part)	Ouro Preto.	Quartzose sands with mispickel.	55.00	
Lages (coarse part)	do.	do.	4.00	
Lages (fine part)	do.	do.	14.00	
Lages (coarse part)	do.	do.	8.80	
Lages (fine part)	do.	do.	30.80	
Lages (gross part)	do.	do.	5.80	
Lages.	do.	Quartz with arsenical pyrite.	10.00	
Do.	do.	do.	9.00	
Hatlatossu.	do.	Quartz and clay.	9.00	
Do.	do.	do.	12.00	
Do.	do.	do.	10.00	
Sumidouro.	Mariana	Frangible quartzite	302.00	827 =20.00
Carrapato.	Caethé	Pyritic quartz and schist	42.00	
Do.	do.	Waste sands	23.00	910 =21.80
Do.	do.	Sands from the mill.	62.00	806 =19.95
Do.	do.	Sands from head of sluice.	229.00	830 =20.00
Cuyabá.	do.	Pyrite	41.00	926 =22.00
S. Jono da Barra.	do.	Ferruginous sandstone	27.00	926 =22.00
Vasado.	Mariana	Galena	450.50	
Major Luiz Augusto.	Caethé	Quartz, galena, copper pyrites.	522.00	910 =21.80
Do.	do.	Schist with pyrite	2.00	
Do.	do.	do.	2.40	
Do.	do.	Pyritic schist and quartz	1.00	
Do.	do.	Waste sands	194.00	21.60
Do.	do.	Sands from tables after passing through mill.	184.00	20.00
Do.	do.	Sands from the cut	125.00	840 =20.00
Do.	do.	Waste sands	33.00	11.00
Pitaugny.	Santa Barbara	Frangible itabirite	3.00	
Do.	do.	do.	1.00	
Morro Velho.	Villa Nova de Lima	Quartz with pyrite	82.00	896 =21.00
Jose Goncalves.	Caethé	Quartz	11.00	
Do.	do.	Sands from tables after passing through mill.	11.00	
Do.	do.	Sands from cut	260.00	924 =22.00
Do.	do.	Sands from river	11.00	
Do.	do.	do.	10.00	
Passagem.	Mariana	Mispickel with tourmaline	82.00	
Do.	do.	Mispickel.	189.60	
Maquine.	do.	Frangible itabirite, rich line	81,102.30	
Do.	do.	Frangible itabirite, poor part	911.00	
Dr. Penna.	Santa Barbara	Ferruginous ore	20.00	
Do.	do.	do.	22.00	21.30
Do.	do.	do.	29.00	
Saragoca.	Ouro Preto	Quartz with pyrite	71.00	
Barra.	Santa Barbara	Sand and ochre	10.00	
Do.	do.	limonite	69.00	
Do.	do.	Sand and ochre	105.00	
Do.	do.	do.	260.00	22.50
Do.	do.	do.	171.00	
Do.	do.	Concretion of limonite	45.00	
Do.	do.	Compact limonite	15.00	

a Per 100 kilos.

Name of mine.	Situation.	Name of the ore.	Gold per	Fineuess of
			ton.	gold.
			<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Carats.</i>
8. Bento	Santa Barbara		30.00	
Do	do		75.00	
Do	do		2.00	21.50
Do	do		4.00	
8. Miguel de Piracicaba	do		111.00	21.40
Jacobina	Bahia	White sand	81.00	
Do	do	do	72.00	
Do	do	do	232.00	892 = 21.50
Do	do	do	93.00	
Do	do	do	102.00	
Serra das Comadres		Quartzite	12.00	
Arcera	Caratinga	Quartz with visible gold	257.00	
Do	do	do	242.00	964 = 23.00
Do	do	do	192.00	
Serra do Angico	Bahia	Gravel	6.00	
Cerrito do Ouro	Rio Grande do Sul.	Quartzite, galena, and copper pyrites.	777.00	
Forquim	Mariana	Quartz	12.00	
Do	do	Quartz and clay	17.00	
Do	do	Quartz and black earth	7.00	
Fazenda dos Cristes	Sabara	Martial pyrites	31.20	
Carrapato	Caethe	Quartzite with pyrite and mispickel.	17.00	
S. Francisco	Santa Barbara		45.00	
Bento Rodrigues	Mariana	Quartz with altered pyrites	14.00	
Faleao	Ouro Preto	Pyrite and copper pyrites	9.00	
Do	do	do	11.00	
Venda do Campo	do	Quartzite with a small quantity of pyrite.	66.00	
Gabroba	Sabara	Quartz with pyrite	14.00	
Gala	do	do	13.00	
Barcellos	Rio Grande do Sul.	Pyrites	142.00	
Serra da Jacobina	Bahia	Dark rock with visible gold	102.00	
Do	do	Quartzite with visible gold	12.00	
Marzagao	Ouro Preto	Quartzite with pyrite and galena.	69.00	978 = 23.47
Forquim	Mariana	Granular quartz and oxide of iron.	93.00	
Do	do	do	98.00	
Mina Rica		Quartzose sand with pyrite	67.50	871
Mina Victoria		Quartzose sand with pyrite and mispickel.	19.00	

CHILE.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

The items of estimated revenue for the Republic of Chile during the year 1906, as presented to the Joint Budget Committee by the Minister of Finance, are as follows:

Export duties	\$57,000,000
Import duties	31,000,000
Light-house and buoy dues	550,000
Treasuries	2,500,000
Stamped paper	800,000
Alcohol taxes	1,200,000
Interest on bonds	1,500,000
Railways	21,000,000
Insurance taxes	150,000
Premium on gold	4,000,000
Payments for lands	1,000,000
Post and telegraph offices	2,900,000

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, AUGUST, 1905.

The total receipts at the Chilean custom-houses for the eight months ending August, of the year 1905, show a valuation of \$53,407,742, as compared with \$50,087,524 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Export duties amounted to \$32,554,906 and import duties to \$20,842,836, as compared with \$28,971,411 and \$21,116,113, respectively, for the eight months of 1904. As will be seen from the preceding figures there was, during the eight months of 1905, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, an increase of \$3,583,495 in export duties and a decrease of \$263,277 in import duties, thus giving a net increase of \$3,320,218 to the first eight months of the current year.

The customs receipts in August amounted to \$6,356,778, or \$783,394 less than the corresponding month of 1904. Of the decrease noted the sum of \$735,972 corresponded to exports and \$47,222 to imports. The reason assigned for the decrease in export valuations is that several vessels lading with nitrate at Tocopilla had not completed their cargo in time for inclusion in the report.

The following table shows the receipts of each custom-house of the Republic during August, 1904 and 1905:

Custom-house.	August—	
	1904.	1905.
EXPORT DUTIES.		
Pisagua	\$568, 292	\$683, 614
Iquique	2, 391, 180	1, 862, 996
Tocopilla	633, 531	182, 219
Antoiagasta	230, 187	143, 154
Taltal	331, 790	447, 825
IMPORT DUTIES.		
Arica	13, 035	25, 300
Pisagua	16, 451	14, 86
Iquique	297, 931	180, 078
Tocopilla	26, 107	31, 52
Antoiagasta	71, 209	150, 66
Taltal	42, 619	29, 00
Caldera	4, 851	14, 26
Carrizal Bajo	66, 212	86, 90
Coquimbo	2, 278, 787	2, 163, 58
Valparaiso	352, 666	400, 27
Talcahuano	24, 151	36, 87
Coronel	63, 735	51, 48
Valdivia	665	2, 56
Puerto Montt		
Ancud		
Resguardo de Fronteras	22, 883	27, 90

RAILWAY FROM ARICA TO ALTO DE LA PAZ.**TERMS UNDER WHICH BIDS FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION WILL BE RECEIVED.**

[Data furnished by the Chilean Legation in Washington.]

DECREE SOLICITING BIDS.

ARTICLE 1. That bids be called for for the construction, at a fixed price, of a railroad with 1-meter gauge to unite the port of Arica with the plateau of La Paz and with branches to the sulphur deposits of Tacora, the mines of Coro-coro, and the port on the river Desaguadero. As for the branches, their cost shall be stated separately and the Government reserves the right to exclude from the proposals one or more of them. The bidders may adopt the line proposed by the engineer, Mr. JOSIAH HARDING, or any other which, having been by them presented, shall be accepted by the Federal Government, and the bidders shall be bound by the terms of contract approved by it.

ART. 2. Payment for work completed shall be made in quarterly installments, 10 per cent of the amount of each installment being retained as a guarantee of the State's securing good construction and a line easy of operation.

For the purposes of making over the 10 per cent retentions, the total length of the line shall be divided into five sections, three of which shall consist of that part of the line constructed in Chilean territory and two of that part situated in Bolivian territory.

As regards the first three sections, the payment of the 10 per cent retentions shall be made for the three together in two equal payments, the first half on the provisional acceptance of said sections, the second one year after they have been in operation. The payment of the 10 per cent retentions on the other sections shall be made in the same way for each of them separately.

GUARANTEES FROM BIDDERS.

ART. 3. The bids shall be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for £50,000 sterling to the order of the Government of Chile, as a guarantee of good faith, and this sum shall be forfeited to the Treasury if the bidder does not sign the proper public form of contract within the thirty days subsequent to the acceptance of his bid. The bidder whose bid shall have been accepted shall increase this deposit by £50,000 on signing the contract, and this total of £100,000 shall be added to the 10 per cent retentions for which the previous article provides. These deposits may consist, originally or by subsequent substitution, of mortgages of the Mortgage Bank or other similar

institutions which the President of the Republic shall elect, or in bonds of the public debt of Chile, valued at the current market price, the interest on which the contractor shall receive.

ART. 4. To the bidders whose bids are not accepted their certificates of deposit shall be returned. In the case of the accepted bid, the deposit of £100,000 guarantee of contract shall be returned as follows: One-third on the definite acceptance of the first three sections, the second third on the definite acceptance of the complete work, and the balance one year after the whole line has been delivered to traffic.

ART. 5. The use of such Government lands as he may need for the railroad and its stations and offices, as well as the use of the public roads, is granted the contractor, provided that the traffic be not hindered by such use. He is also granted, on the same condition, the right to use, gratis, all spring water necessary for his engines and stations and the motive power of the rivers all along the line, with the sole object of operating his installations and engines and without detriment to rights acquired previous to August 15, 1905.

ART. 6. Such privately owned lands as are necessary for the establishment of the line, stations, offices, and other dependencies of a railroad line are condemned by right of public domain during the period of constructing the railroad. The cost of such condemnations shall be borne by the contractor, who shall, moreover, set about effecting them in conformity with the legal or executive dispositions of the country concerned.

ART. 7. The engines, cars, and other materials necessary for the construction of the road and its stations, offices, and docks and the equipment necessary for the delivery of the line to the public service shall be declared free of import duties and of all federal and municipal taxes.

ART. 8. The contractor shall be obliged to respect the agreement of the Government of Chile with that of Bolivia concerning the construction of the railroad line.

ART. 9. The bidders must give the name of the capitalist or capitalists on whom they count for support in carrying out the work.

ART. 10. The administration of public works shall supervise the construction of the railroad and shall see to the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

PRIVILEGES FOR CONTRACTORS.

ART. 11. The contractor and the persons or companies who represent his rights, even if they be foreigners or do not reside in Chile, shall be considered as having a civil domicile in Santiago, Chile, and shall be subject to the country's laws as if they were Chileans in whatever concerns the fulfillment of the contract, it being understood that they shall, under no pretext, have recourse to diplomatic support in any difficulty which may arise because of said contract.

ART. 12. The following circumstances shall be given much weight in considering the acceptance of a bid:

(a) The lowest price at which it is offered to construct and equip the railroad.

(b) Conditions which, in the opinion of the administration of public works, render its construction most economical and promise the greatest stability to the work.

(c) The condition of receiving payment for the work in bonds of the public debt, the lowest rate of interest on those bonds, and the best price at which it is offered to receive them.

Bids will be opened January 2, 1906, at 2 p. m., at Santiago, before the subsecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The work of construction must begin before the 1st of March, 1906.

CLAUSES OF THE CONTRACT.

I.—*Conditions of the project.*

MAIN LINE AND BRANCHES.

The railway shall consist of five sections, the first, second, and third to run from the port of Arica to the Bolivian frontier, including the branch which shall extend to the solfataras of Tacora, and the fourth and fifth sections shall run from the Bolivian frontier to Alto de la Paz, including the branches which extend to the port of the Desaguadero River or to the Coro-Coro mining district.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE PLANS.

The specifications to be followed in drawing the plans and which shall serve as a guide in the survey of the line are:

1. Gauge, 1 meter, measured inside of rail heads.
2. A maximum gradient of 30 millimeters where plain rail adhesion is used, and up to 60 millimeters where track rack is laid.
3. Curves up to 100 meters radius at the adhesion part and up to 140 at the rack portion.
4. The minimum of distance between inverse curves shall be 20 meters in cases in which it is not possible, except at a great expense, to reach a greater distance.
5. A minimum radius of 200 meters at stations situated on curves.
6. The union of straight lines shall be parabolic or circular.
7. The roadbed of the line shall always be kept at a higher level than the greatest known floods of the river.
8. The necessary works shall be required for the drainage of thivial water, ravines, and watersheds, with the capacity which the circumstances of each case may require, and with a large safety factor in cases of bridges, aqueducts, side culverts, drains, etc.

9. Special precautions to avoid or prevent the obstruction of the line with the stones carried down by the waters of some of the ravines or by the landslides, by constructing the line at a distance from dangerous places, the widening of the roadbed, the convenient situation of the track on the slopes, the establishment of containing walls, supporting walls, and finally by the adoption of half and normal tunnels.

10. Laying deflecting drains and water pipes with their respective tanks for supplying locomotives, and to install suitable apparatus for the precipitation of lime when the water shall so require it.

11. The contractor shall have the right to propose the definite plan that he shall deem most convenient to himself between Arica and Alto de la Paz, provided said plan shall be in conformity with the specifications hereinbefore stated, and provided branch lines running to the Coro-Coro mining district, the solfataras de Tacora, and to the port on the Desaguadero River be also taken into consideration in conformity with the decree requesting the bids, bearing date of August 14 of the current year.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORKS.

For the construction of the main line and its branches or for the execution of such work as cuts, filling, tunnels, viaducts, etc., the following provisions are established:

The works shall be made in accordance with the rules governing the art of all good construction. The character of said works shall be in accordance with the services required of them, with the principles of stability and resistance, with the uninterrupted traffic of the railroad and the greatest usefulness of the same. The plans of said works shall be made in conformity with the terms and conditions of the Department of General Public Works, and said plans shall be approved by the Federal Government.

The following are the principal provisions and bases relating to the preparation of the plans of the works in detail.

CUTS.

In cases of cuts made in soft soil or material the width of the roadbed shall be 3.60 meters, measured between the inner edges of the side ditches. These ditches shall have a depth and width at the bottom of 30 centimeters; their slope on the side of the rail shall be 1:1, and the other shall follow the inclination of the slope of the cut.

In the case of hard rock, such as the Angostura granite, the cut may be made of a shape equal to that of the outline of the tunnels, placing the side culvert of the drainage in the center of the track.

If in some parts of the cuts made in hillsides it is found that the line may be located in a half tunnel, said normal tunnel shall have a gauge equal to those of the tunnels.

In cuts made in rocks having a width of 3.60 meters at the level of the rail, niches shall be made on each side of the track at intervals of 100 meters from each other. These niches shall be arranged alternately, and shall be of the same dimensions as in the tunnels.

In the galleries the niches shall be spaced at intervals of 50 meters.

In the course of the construction the inclination of the slopes shall be modified in the cuts in which there may occur cavings-in, or when there should be any sign of danger in that respect.

FILLS.

The width of the roadbed of the gradings shall be 3.60 meters in heights of less than 10 meters, and 3.80 for heights greater than 10 meters.

In soft earth having a greater inclination than 10° , steps shall be cut measuring from 0.50 to 0.80 meter in depth, with the slight inclination indicated in the standard plans of the Department of General Public Works. The inclination of the slopes shall be 1:5 each.

The base of the fill, when threatened by a river, shall be protected against overflows by means of stone blocks or bulkhead walls.

CLEARANCE DIMENSIONS.

The minimum dimension of the covered masonry work shall be the following:

	Meters.
Width at the level of the rail.....	3.18
Width at 1 meter from the rail.....	3.70
Width at 3.40 meters from the rail.....	3.70
Width at 4.10 meters from the rail.....	.76

Tunnels.—The gauge or dimensions of the tunnels shall be as follows:

	Meters.
Width at the level of the rail.....	4.00
Width at 2.50 meters in height.....	4.00
At 4.50 meters in height.....	0.00

When the tunnel requires lining the latter shall have a minimum thickness of 0.50 meter, and the free space comprised between the hill and the extrados of the lining shall be filled with dry stone well wedged.

In each wall of the tunnel niches shall be made at intervals of 100 meters. These niches or recesses shall be arranged alternately, and shall be 1 meter in width by 2 in height above the level of the rails, and a depth of 0.80 meter. In all cases in which the rocks show the least tendency to crumble, arched walls shall be made at the head of the tunnels. Said walls shall be of stone and masonry, with cement mortar. When the tunnels require lining the latter shall be extended 2 or more meters beyond the hill, provided with a suitable bulkhead

to hold back the stone, etc., which might fall on the line. If a soft or muddy soil should be encountered in the flooring of some of the tunnels, these shall be provided with an inverted arch with a depth of 0.50 meter.

BRIDGES.

The foundations of works exposed to the currents of the waters shall be constructed to such depth as will protect them from the undermining, and shall be placed on solid ground, care being taken to protect the abutments or buttresses with rocks or enclosures.

When necessary, in order to secure the greatest safety, compressed air shall be employed.

In the bridges over the Mauri, Desaguadero, and Colorado rivers, or their tributaries, iron or steel abutments may be employed.

In order to determine the degree of stability of the bridges that may be planned, the plans of the same shall be presented, accompanied by an outline of the section of the river or creek where they are to be located, showing thereon the line of the maximum and minimum water level, as well as the results obtained from sounding. Sufficient latitude shall be allowed for drainage, in order to avoid the increase of velocity owing to or due to the height of the water.

The bridges may be constructed of masonry, concrete, or steel.

The metallic sections shall be of the riveted type, except in cases in which it may be deemed more convenient to employ another system, stating the reasons for such preference.

The estimates shall be subject to the following clauses:

LIVE LOAD.

In order to determine the corresponding external strain, a standard train shall be adopted, which shall produce a loading which is 15 per cent greater than that produced by the rolling stock described below:

	Distance between axles.			Distance between axles.	
	Meters.	Tons.		Meters.	Tons.
Locomotive tender, ABT.....	1.75	6.1	Locomotive tender, ABT.....	1.09	11.5
	1.89	11.5		1.78	11.5
	1.09	11.5	First car.....	2.13	7.10
	1.78	11.5		.....	8.00
	2.40	7.10	Second car.....	3.01	8.00
	1.75	6.1		2.13	8.00
	1.89	11.5			

The locomotives shall be placed, with respect to the cars, so that they may produce the least friction.

For bridges with small spans, up to 15 meters, and for longitudinal sleepers and ties the weight of the axles shall be increased according to the following formula: $2(15-L)$ per cent, the L standing for the span.

ACTION OF THE WIND.

For the action of the wind the following shall be accepted:

1. Bridge, not loaded, 250 kilograms per square meter.
2. Bridge, loaded, 150 kilograms per square meter.

It will be admitted that this pressure acts upon the net surface of the truss and also on any fraction of the operating or working surface of the second truss equal to the product of said surface, because of the pressure between the surface of the gaps of the first and its tital surface, supposed to be filled.

In order to estimate the action of the wind on the train the latter shall be considered as a rectangle of 2.50 meters in height, placed on the bridge at 0.50 meter above the rail, and the net surface of the main beams which project over this rectangle should be deducted.

QUALITY OF THE STEEL.

Bidders must define the quality of the steel they propose to employ for the rolled shapes and for the riveting by giving the following data: Coefficient of elasticity, ultimate resistance, limits of elasticity, prolongation or extension at ruptures, and per cent of contraction.

MAXIMUM STRESSES.

The bidders shall set forth the maximum stresses which they propose to adopt, namely, for tension, compression, flexion, the cutting of plates and rivets, flattening, and for the pieces which work endwise.

The quality of the steel shall not be inferior to that prescribed by the Department of Public Works in the specifications furnished by said Department for estimating and accepting iron bridges.

Every plan for the construction of a bridge must be submitted together with drawings of the connections and other arrangements. They shall likewise submit those plans of bridges, the durability of which has been proved, as well as a detailed specification of the dimensions of their pieces, rivets, etc.

After both the plans and the specifications of each bridge and masonry work have been approved by the Government, the same shall be tested in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the General Department of Public Works, and they shall not be opened to traffic without this requisite.

Should plans for the construction of bridges with greater gradients than 50 millimeters per meter be submitted, the Government shall fix beforehand the bases on which they shall be estimated.

RETAINING WALLS.

The contractor shall state the type of retaining walls he proposes to employ in each individual case.

Before starting their construction he shall submit the corresponding plans, which must be accompanied by their respective factors of stability.

CULVERTS.

In the lower places of the fills the culverts shall have sufficient span for the easy drainage of water. When the fill is high across ravines, having a very small hydrographic basin, stone fills, or ditches, drains or pipes for the same purpose may be employed.

In soft ground the culverts and small bridges shall be provided with end arches.

TRACK.

Contractors shall state the type and the outline of the rail which they propose to employ for the track. Said rails shall be of steel and shall be proportionate to the stresses produced by the standard train hereinbefore described, the Government reserving the right to make the dynamic tests prescribed by the General Department of Public Works, stating specially the material allowed for wear and tear.

The standard length of the rail shall be 10 meters, and in the inner side of curves rails of 9.90 meters shall be employed and properly distributed. The joints of the rails shall be arranged between two sleepers (clear of the ground) and the couplings shall be made by means of six bolt angle bars.

In the laying of the rails bed and holding chairs shall be employed, and bolts, nails, spikes of dimensions suitable to the type of the rail proposed to be used, and the contractor shall strictly follow as regards the quality of the material the provisions stipulated by the General Department of Public Works.

The sleepers shall be 14 for each length of 10 meters, distant from each other 0.50 meter at the joints, and 0.73 meter in other places.

In curves of a radius less than 200 meters one more sleeper shall be placed for each length, and two sleepers if the radius should be less than 150 meters.

The sleepers for the track where there is a switch may be of metal or *pellin* oak of the same quality as the sleepers of the Government railroad. Wooden sleepers shall be of the following dimensions: 1.80 by 0.20 by 0.125 meters.

The sleepers for racked tracks shall be of steel. The rack shall be composed of three bars of steel each 20 millimeters in thickness, having teeth of 110 millimeters in height, placed 40 millimeters apart,

and being capable of resisting a minimum stress of 1,000 kilograms (6,000 kilograms for each two triple pinions).

The sweeping away or displacement of the rack shall be prevented by fastening the same by means of suitable masonry blocks, which shall be placed at a maximum distance of 150 meters.

The switches and crossing shall be placed outside of the portion of the racked line. Grade crossing on a level with the line shall also be avoided over a racked line.

The minimum ballast cover shall be 0.13 meter under the sleeper, 0.37 meter from the level of the rails, and 0.15 meter beyond the end of the sleeper with a slope of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per meter.

The switches shall be arranged as follows:

Angle of the switch points, $d=2^{\circ} 34'$; space in the heelpiece, 45 millimeters; angle of the crossing, $B=7^{\circ} 9' 10''$; the length of the switch rail, 3.657 meters; the absciss between the point of the switch point and the frog point, 14.831 meters; space of intersection, 45 millimeters.

There shall be two connecting bars between switch points.

The minimum width between tracks, from rail to rail, shall be 2.60 meters.

THE WHARF.

The Arica wharf shall be of solid construction, with steel beams resting on piles of the same metal properly braced.

The floor of the wharf shall be made of *pellin* oak 0.10 meter thick. It shall have four tracks throughout its entire length, and at the end shall be provided with a turntable for switching the cars of a sufficient length for eight-wheeled cars.

There shall be four jib cranes on one side of the wharf, two of which shall have a capacity sufficient to lift 15,000 kilograms in weight each. These two cranes shall be so placed that both together can raise a load of 20 tons. The other side of the wharf shall be provided with the necessary chutes for the shipment of ores, etc.

The wharf shall also be provided on each side with a gangway and platform for the entrance of passengers on board ships, and davits for two boats. The length of the wharf shall be sufficient to enable four lighters of 50 tons burthen to come alongside on each side of the wharf.

INSTALLATIONS AND MEANS FOR EXPLOITATION OF THE LINE.

The equipment of the railway to which reference is made in paragraph *a* of article 12 of the decree requesting bids shall comprise the following elements:

There shall be two stations at Arica, one for passengers near the wharf and another which shall be the principal station situated 1 kilometer from the former on flat land situated 8 meters above the level of the sea.

In the passenger station there shall be passenger tracks and also tracks leading to the wharf; a building to be used as ticket office and as office of the station master.

In the main station there shall be passenger tracks, freight tracks, workshops, etc.; a building to be used as ticket office and as an office of the station master; residence and offices of the superintendent; residence for the inspecting engineer; residence for engineers and other employees; houses for switchmen and other employees; freight warehouses; roundhouse for ten locomotives; coal yard; stand pipes; water wells with pumps, tanks, and apparatus for the precipitation of lime; turntable; shops; warehouses; gauge for open freight cars; stock yards and platform; shed for cars; scale for weighing cars; a small scale; a 10-ton jib crane; trucks; hand cars; semaphoric signals.

At the station of Alto de La Paz there shall be the same buildings as in the main station at Avica.

In the other stations there shall be service lines; semaphoric signals; a building to be used as ticket office and as office of the station master; freight warehouses; stock yards and platform; house for switchmen and pump hands, and stand pipes.

In all stations the buildings shall have masonry or concrete walls with roofs of galvanized iron or uralite. In all the houses and stations there shall be patent water-closets, together with pipe drains of vitrified clay.

Whenever possible the tanks or deposits for supplying water shall be constructed so as to be filled by gravitation, and when this can not be done suitable pumps shall be provided, operated by electric, steam, or petroleum motors.

At the stations where the shipments of nitrate or ores are to be made there shall be provided suitable storage for that purpose.

The distribution of coal and water supplies shall be made according to the requirements of the service with the approval of the General Department of Public Works.

All the dead end lines of the stations and the sidings shall end with buffers.

Besides the aforesaid buildings there shall be established along the line houses for pump hands, track walkers, and section gangs.

The contractor shall not supply the rolling stock.

FENCING OF THE LINE.

The fencing of the line shall be made only in towns and in cultivated lands or lands capable of being cultivated, and said fencing may be made of rough stone walls or a fence of five wires strung on eypress or oak posts placed at a maximum of 2.50 meters apart. The fences at

the stations may be of wood, masonry, or concrete according to the importance of the station.

MASONRY, MORTAR, AND CONCRETES.

The following proportions shall be employed: For ordinary masonry or hewn stone, 1 proportion of cement and 3 of coarse sand well washed; for entrances, stucco work, or mortar beds, 1 proportion of cement and 2 of fine sand well washed; for concrete in arches of more than 8 meters span, 1 proportion of cement, 3 of coarse, well-washed sand, and 3 of broken stone.

EXPROPRIATION.

The expropriation of the necessary land for the road together with its cuts and fills, shall be made, leaving a space of 1 meter at least on each side of the cut or embankment, and shall embrace whatever extension shall be necessary for the stations, sidings, etc., both at Arica and Alto de la Paz.

Before the acceptance of each section the expropriated land shall be marked off with stone landmarks in the part not fenced.

SHOPS.

The total number of shops shall be four, two of which shall be in Chilean territory and the other two in Bolivian territory. There shall be one at Arica and another at La Paz. The location of the remaining two shall be fixed by the Federal Government, with the approval of the contractor.

The main shop shall be established at Arica, and shall have the following departments: A shop for machinery and for assembling, and an office for the master mechanic; blacksmith shop; boiler shop; shop for casting iron and brass; shop for copper and tin work, etc.; shed for passenger coaches and cars; carpenter shop; upholstery shop; pattern shop; paint shop; two steam cranes; roundhouse for ten locomotives, with their respective pits; warehouse and sheds; scales; coal yards; all machinery shall be operated by steam or electricity.

The other workshops shall be provided with the same departments as that established at Arica.

Bidders shall state in their proposals the equipment of machinery and tools for the shops of each division.

FINAL PLAN.

Before beginning the work of construction, which may be made in sections of from 10 to 20 kilometers, the contractor shall submit to the

Federal Government for approval the definite plans of the system and the corresponding masonry work, which plans shall comprise:

1. A general plan of the survey on a scale of 1:250,000.
2. General profile of the survey on a scale of 1:250,000 and 1:10,000.
3. A detailed plan on a scale of 1:2,000.
4. A profile on a scale of 1:4,000 and 1:400.
5. Transverse profile on a scale of 1:200.
6. Plan of each of the masonry works.
7. Plan of each of the retaining walls.
8. Plan of each of the drains, water ditches, etc.
9. Standardized drawing of the works which should be duplicated.
10. Plan of the stations, buildings, wharves, etc.

All the above plans shall be submitted, in duplicate copies, to the Government.

COST.

The lump sum price of the bid shall be for the entire work—that is, from Arica to Alto de la Paz, including all the fixed equipment and all the attachments of a first-class railroad, in conformity with article 1 of the decree requesting the bids.

EXECUTION OF THE WORKS.

The works may be commenced in several sections at the same time in order that the whole work may be finished in the shortest possible time.

Whatever the provisions of the plan and the circumstances of the execution thereof may be, the contractor is bound to proceed with the work in order to finish it in its entirety, and within the term specified in his bid.

He may use for the execution of the work such means as he may deem proper, and damages arising from cavings in in the cuts, embankments, and tunnels, rains and floods, overflows and storms, lightning and earthquakes, or accidents of any kind whatever, as well as any errors made in the survey, staking, and the like, shall be at his risk, and he shall be compelled to reconstruct the damaged or destroyed works and change the location of them should circumstances so require.

It shall be the duty of the contractor not to interfere with the traffic on the roads crossed or changed by the railroad, and the flow of the waters in the rivers and channels, and shall be responsible for all damages caused to third parties or to the State.

TIME ALLOWED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PENALTIES.

The bidder shall fix the dates on which he shall finish the different sections, and at any case the whole work shall be delivered before the 27th of March, 1910.

PROVISIONAL ACCEPTANCE.

After finishing each section of the railroad the contractor shall notify the Government, and the latter shall proceed to make an examination of the works and other elements of the fixed equipment.

Should the representatives of the State find that the line and its branches are in good condition, as regards the construction, safety, durability, and traffic, they shall sign the provisional acceptance, making such remarks as they may deem pertinent.

Any work that may not be in accordance with the provisions of the contract, or the rules of the art, shall be done over again if the Government should so demand.

FINAL ACCEPTANCE.

The final acceptance of each section shall be made one year from the date of the provisional acceptance.

FOREIGN AND INTERNAL DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Following is a summary of the foreign and internal debt of Chile as presented to the Chilean Congress on August 16, 1905, by the Minister of Finance and subsequently published in the "Chilean Times:—"

The internal debt was distributed as follows:

Municipal debts.....	\$382,282.28
Redeemed censos.....	22,163,365.64
3 per cent debt.....	1,667,069.06
Paper money:	
First issue.....	50,000,000.00
Second issue.....	10,000,000.00
Balance previous issues.....	900,254.50
Treasury bills.....	2,900.00
5 per cent bonds to creditors of Bolivia.....	6,500,000.00

The foreign debt on December 31, 1904, stood at £16,449,960, and was composed of the balances of the following loans:

4½ per cent:	
1885.....	£808,900
1886.....	6,010,000
1887.....	1,160,200
1889.....	1,546,400
5 per cent, 1892.....	1,800,000
6 per cent, 1893.....	
4½ per cent:	
1893.....	149,000
1895.....	630,000
1896.....	2,000,000
5 per cent, 1896.....	265,000
5½ per cent, 1894.....	4,000,000
(Peñuelas).....	200,000

To the preceding sum of £16,449,960 there remains to be added £1,350,000, the amount of the bonds to be issued for the payment of the Santiago sewage works. The sum provided for the service of the

foreign debt in the current estimates amounts to \$12,872,701.15, reduced at the rate of 18d. In this sum the service of the loan for £1,350,000 is not included, this obligation being performed by the contractors of the works for which the loan was raised.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN 1904.

The principal features of the commercial year 1904 in Chile were the promotion of numerous new enterprises and the organization of many new companies and corporations. A list of the companies, with their capitalization, is shown by an extract taken from the annual report of United States Consul MANSFIELD, of Valparaiso, as follows:

“The Alianza Company (Limited) (with power to establish agencies), exploit nitrate, iodine, etc.; capital, \$2,500,000.

“Exploadora de Chuquicañata, exploit mines; capital, \$500,000.

“Compañia de Gas de Curico, manufacture and supply gas; capital, \$9,000.

“Teatro Curico, carry on theater-circus, Santo Domingo; capital, \$23,000.

“Compañia Agua Superari Tarapaca, manufacture and supply effervescent drinks; capital, \$10,000.

“Compañia de Gas de Chillan, manufacture and supply gas; capital, \$66,000.

“Compañia Salitrera Pampa Alta, exploit the nitrate of Pampa Alta; capital, \$750,000.

“Ferrocarril de Penco, exploit the railway from Concepcion to Penco; capital, \$145,000.

“Hipodromo, Chile, improve and propagate the breed of horses; capital, \$7,000.

“Tocopilla, fire and marine insurance business; capital, \$33,000.

“Portal Mac Clure, buy, rent, and sell properties; capital, \$333,000.

“Compañia Progreso Antofagasta, exploit nitrate territory; capital, \$805,000.

“R. Nitrate Company (Limited) (with power to establish agencies), exploit nitrate; capital, \$1,000,000.

“Sociedad La Cooperativa, mutual insurance against fire; capital, \$333,000.

“The Barreñechea Nit. (Limited) (establish agents), exploit nitrate territory; capital, \$225,000.

“El Credito Urbano, insurance against fire; capital, \$750,000.

“Tranvias del Resbalon, exploit the line between Santiago and Resbalon; capital, \$300,000.

“Compañia Cooperacion de Construcciones, supply of articles of railway consumption more advantageous than in the town; capital, \$50,000.

"Compania Salitrera Alemana (establish agencies), acquisition and exportation of nitrate; capital, \$3,000,000.

"Chilena de Pesca, exploit the fishing industry of sea fishing of the Republic; capital, \$75,000.

"Porvenir de Collahuasi, exploit mines; capital, \$183,000.

"Esplotadora de Valle Simpson, exploit sheep industry; capital, \$334,000.

"Compania Chilena Lanas y Graserias, exploit the industries of sheep, agriculture, and commerce; capital, \$500,000.

"Agricola y Frigorifera de Cochamo, exploit the industries of sheep, agriculture, and commerce; capital, \$1,000,000.

"El Zapallo de Quille, smelting of metals; capital, \$14,000.

"Criadero de Casemiro (Limited), sheep industry; capital, \$150,000.

"Compania de Minas El Orito, exploit mines; capital, \$250,000.

"Fabrica Nacional de Vidrios, manufacture of glass; capital, \$333,000.

"Banco Nacional, banking operations; capital, \$3,400,000.

"Compania Minera La Consecueneia de Santa Rosa, exploit mines; capital, \$21,000.

"Compania Esplotadora Cerro Palique, agriculture; capital, \$216,000.

"Minera Reivindicada Huantaca, exploit mines; capital, \$7,000.

"Terres et Domaines La Patagonia (establish agents), exploit the industries of agriculture, mines, and commerce; capital, \$70,000.

"Compania Salitrera Oriente, acquire and exploit nitrate; capital, \$765,000.

"La Riqueza de Magallanes, sheep industry; capital, \$1,100,000.

"Compania Esplotadora de Baker, sheep rearing; capital, \$700,000.

"Ganadera Industrial de Bodudahue, exploit timber and buying and selling sheep; capital, \$400,000.

"Compania Minera de Cutter Cove, exploit minerals; capital, \$150,000.

"Compania Chilena de Fuerza y Alumbrado Electrico, exploit electric lighting of Rancagua; capital, \$50,000.

"La America, exploit the nitrate fields of San Gregorio and America; capital, \$800,000.

"Compania Minera Libertad de Santa Rosa, acquire and exploit the mines M. Cabellon and Libr.; capital, \$34,000.

"Esplotadora Llanquihue, sheep and commerce; capital, \$334,000.

"Esplotadora de Tecka, exploit the sheep industry; capital, \$500,000.

"Industrial de Rio Bueno, agriculture and mining industry; capital, \$166,000.

"Compania Internacional de Mica, exploit mica; capital, \$166,000.

"Compania de Gourock Export Company (establish agents), importation of merchandise; capital, \$50,000.

"Compania Ascensores La Mariposa, construct and work lifts; capital, \$20,000.

"Sociedad Frigorifica Chilena, meat preserving and refrigerating factory; capital, \$100,000.

"Banco de la Republica, bank operations; capital, \$4,600,000.

"Compania Estancia Santa Cruz, sheep industry; capital, \$300,000.

"Compania Stephen de Lavaderos de Oro (establish agencies), exploit the auriferous territory of Tierra del Fuego; capital, \$334,000.

"Compania Salitrera Esmeralda, exploit the nitrate grounds of Felicidad and Esmeralda; capital, \$1,000,000.

"Compania Gas Acetileno, manufacture of acetylene gas; capital, \$3,500.

"Explotadora de Minas de Magallanes, acquire and exploit mines; capital, \$5,000.

"Sociedad Ganadera de Laguna Blanca, sheep industry; capital, \$50,000.

"Compania Comercial y Ganadera Chile y Argentina, cattle and sheep rearing; capital, \$1,375,000.

"Bolsa Mercantil, commercial business; capital, \$1,600.

"Compania de Seguros contra Incendio La Cooperativa, insurance against fires; capital, \$167,000.

"Compania Carbon de Cerro Verde, exploit coal mines; capital, \$200,000.

"Compania Minera San Ramon de Freirina, exploit mines of copper; capital, \$533,000.

"Banco Union Comercial, banking operations; capital, \$167,000.

"Fabrica Nacional de Papel y Carton, manufacture of paper and cardboard; capital, \$200,000.

"Compania Azucarera Internacional de Santiago, sugar refinery; capital, \$666,000.

"Compania Salitrera Lastenia, exploit nitrate; capital, \$1,800,000.

"Sociedad Minera Hispano-Americana de Huiquentipa, exploit mines; capital, \$167,000.

"Sociedad Ganadera y Agricola de Huentelauquen, agricultural industry and commerce; capital, \$334,000.

"Tranvias San Pablo Barruncas, construct and exploit a tramway between Santiago and Resbalon; capital, \$26,000.

"Sociedad de Pesca Juan Fernandez, exploit the fisheries of Juan Fernandez; capital, \$220,000.

"Sociedad Ganadera de Rio Bravo, sheep and cattle rearing; capital, \$800,000.

"Compania Chilena Navegacion Vapor, maritime transport; capital, \$250,000.

"Sociedad Agricola Ganadera de Linai, sheep and cattle rearing; capital, \$433,000.

"Sociedad Industrial Veleho Palena, exploit sheep industry, agriculture, and commerce; capital, \$1,000,000.

"Compania Esplotadora Tirna y Quidico, exploit sheep industry, agriculture, and commerce; capital, \$882,000.

"Sociedad Nacional de Ceramica, manufacture of drainage and water pipes, etc.; capital, \$75,000.

"Sociedad Agricola Ganadera de Rupanco, sheep and cattle rearing; capital, \$667,000.

"Copiapo Gold Mines (Limited) (establish agents), exploit mines; capital, \$375,000.

"Montemar, modern seaside resort near Valparaiso, to be provided with hotels, gardens, gambling halls, and other appurtenances of a South American Monte Carlo; capital, \$1,000,000."

COLOMBIA.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The "Official Gazette" of August 14, 1905, publishes the text of a contract between the Government of Colombia and a British company for the construction of a railway connecting the ports of Girardot, on the Upper, and Honda, on the Lower Magdalena. The line must be open to traffic within five years from the date of the commencement of the work, though a year's extension may be granted if, at the expiration of that time limit, a minimum of 50 kilometers of road shall have been completed. The company is to receive a Government subvention of \$9,900 national gold for each kilometer of line, payable in bonds.

The chain of railway communication from the capital of the Republic to the coast embraces the following links:

1. The Colombian National Railway Company (British) connecting the capital with Girardot, a port on the Upper Magdalena, the work on which is progressing satisfactorily.

2. The Colombian Western National Railway (British), the concession for which is referred to above, connecting the river ports of Girardot and Honda.

3. The La Dorada Railway (British), connecting the river ports of Honda and La Dorada, which has been working satisfactorily for many years.

4. The concession granted to Mr. J. T. FORD (an American), connecting La Dorada with a point on the Magdalena River below Garare.

This leaves the distance to be covered, by river steamboat, of 125 leagues to Calamar, the terminus of the Cartagena-Magdalena Railway.

Company (American), or 147 leagues to Barranquilla, the terminus of the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company (British).

The "Official Gazette" of Colombia of August 19, 1905, publishes the text of a contract between the Colombian Government and Dr. CARLOS TANCO, owner of the Tolima Railway, for the prolongation of the said railway from its starting point at Girardot to the bridge over the Magdalena at that port.

The important feature of the above-mentioned contract is that a connecting link is thus formed in the projected line between Bogota and the Pacific port of Buenaventura. The Tolima Railway thus connected with the Colombian National Railway, which is to run between the capital and the port of Girardot, is so far only a short line, but follows the surveyed route to Buenaventura.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, there was a large increase over the preceding year in the exports from the consular district of Barranquilla to the United States, amounting to \$2,153,723. The following is a list of the principal goods entering into this export, as published by the United States Government in its "Commercial Relations, 1904:"

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Balsam.....	\$8, 760	Cowhides.....	\$890, 792
Coffee.....	3, 560, 866	Rubber.....	30, 820
Goatskins.....	31, 210	Miscellaneous.....	22, 735
Gold bars.....	109, 821		
Gold dust.....	38, 965	Total.....	4, 757, 199
Straw hats.....	63, 170		

The total value of the exports for the preceding year was \$2,603,416. About 60 per cent of the total exports of Colombia goes to the United States. Without doubt these exports will continue to increase rapidly if the present peaceful conditions continue. The natural resources of the Republic are unsurpassed and their development can not be said to have begun yet.

AMENDED TARIFF REGULATIONS.

Consul-General SNYDER, of Bogota, reports that, according to a Government decree dated August 25, the following duties are assessed on tobacco, cigarettes, matches, foreign liquors, and hides:

A duty on the consumption of cigarettes and matches will be assessed as follows: Foreign cigarettes, or cigarettes manufactured in the country from foreign tobacco, \$1 per kilogram; cigarettes manufactured in the country from native tobacco, 50 cents per kilogram; for each kilogram of matches 25 per cent more than that laid down in the customs tariff. These duties are exclusive of the duties which said articles must pay in the custom-houses.

The Central Bank shall conclude contracts, for a term of not less than two years, with the owners of cigarette and match factories established in the country, so that they may continue the manufacture and sale of the said articles by paying the duties on consumption in the manner most advantageous to the collecting of the revenues.

The payment of the duties on consumption of native-grown tobacco will be 15 cents for each kilogram, without regard to the class to which it belongs.

Foreign liquors will continue paying, in the Departments of Cundinamarca, Narino, Cauca, and Tolima, the same customs duties and duties on consumption as at present.

In the departments where the revenue on foreign liquors is farmed out, the farmer may import those which are needed for the respective section on the payment of customs duties. The Government will return these duties to the farmer when he proves that the said liquors have been consumed in the territory where the revenue has been farmed out to him.

The only hides which may be exported are those which remain in the possession of the agent of the administration, after having sold to those engaged in that trade all they may need at the prices fixed by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury for each Department, according to local conditions.

For the purposes of certification of bills of lading in the consulates, 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 pounds) will be considered as a package when treating of materials of construction, such as tiles of marble, rock, brick, wood, and mineral coal; other merchandise will pay the fees as fixed to-day for the weight of a package—that is, 80 kilograms (176.4 pounds). Animals of great size, as horses, cows, etc., will be considered each one as a package.

Invoices mentioning only gold coin of a fineness of not less than 0.900 are exempted from the payment of the consular certification fees. It is understood that said moneys should always be accompanied by the invoice and certification of the respective consul.

The Colombian Government reserves to itself the right to dictate all formalities and duties connected with the importation of foreign salt into the national territory, without prejudice to the departments, which, according to law 61 of 1905, may establish a revenue from the salt needed for sale.

In accordance with article 1 of decree No. 485, of the 20th of May last, dry alcoholic wines in pipes, barrels, and bottles will pay 20 cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds), plus the 70 per cent surtax established by decree No. 15, of the 27th of January last.

Dry alcoholic wines shipped from the port of embarkation before the 26th of the present month (July) will not be subject to the foregoing duties, but will pay the former duties.

The administrators of the custom-houses, in order to verify the liquidation of the said import duties on wines, will take into consideration the date appearing on the certified commercial invoice.

All large hides shall be sold to the owners of tanneries at the rate of \$16 gold the hundredweight and the small hides at the rate of \$12 per hundredweight. These prices refer in both cases to dried hides, as the difference in weight must be deducted from the fresh article, based on the prices fixed for the former.

The salts and hides administered by the Central Bank are the property of the Government, and consequently exempt from all national, departmental, and municipal taxes.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE REPUBLIC.

A letter which appeared in the "*Nuevo Tiempo*," of Bogota, shows the observations of the writer, which, although made on the Ecuadorian territory, on the line of the Colombo-Ecuadorian frontier, are applicable to cotton planting in Colombia.

After giving particulars as to soil, temperature, sowing, pruning, diseases of the plant, etc., the following statement is made regarding expenses and earnings:

"Preparing the soil, sowing, watering, weeding, until harvest time, costs about \$9.74. The gathering in of the crop is carried out by women, who are paid at the rate of about 5 cents for every arroba, or 25 pounds. Each woman gathers in from three to four arrobas per day. Taking a general average every 100 pounds gathered contains 60 parts pod and 40 cotton fiber. In some cases the proportion of cotton fiber amounts to as high as 55 per cent. The cotton is sold, before the pod is extracted, at from 97 cents to \$1.46 per arroba. The largest cotton estates do not exceed 17 square miles. The highest wage, including board, amounts to 16 cents per day."

The following districts of Colombia are considered to be the most suitable for cotton cultivation: The valley of the Magdalena, the Goajira Peninsula, the plain of Valledupar as far as Paso, the Department of Bolivar from San Juan Neponuceno up to Corozal and the region of plains, the Department of Antioquia, the whole of the valley of the Cauca, and, the most suitable of all, the Department of the Tolima, the apparently sterile plains of which would easily lend themselves to irrigation. The regions of Fusagasuga and Leiba, as also the valleys of Cucuta, possess the soils especially adapted to cotton planting.

EXPORT DUTY ON INDIA RUBBER.

A Colombian Presidential decree fixes the export duty on india rubber exported through the customs ports of the eastern region of the Cauca at 10 cents gold per kilogram.

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COSTA RICA.

MODIFICATION OF SHIPPING AND PORT REGULATIONS.

The United States Consul at San Jose has informed the Department of State of the United States that the order closing the ports of Costa Rica against ships from ports of the Republic of Panama, issued in August, has been modified. Under the modified order ships proceeding directly from Panama ports will be admitted to Costa Rican ports provided they bring a certificate from the Costa Rica Consul at the port of departure to the effect that all cargo has been properly disinfected. Cargo landed in Costa Rica and passengers who disembark will be subject to such further sanitary measures as may be prescribed by the health officers, and passengers will be subject to ten days' quarantine. Ships from San Francisco calling at Mexican or Central American ports will be admitted to the port of Puntarenas if provided with a clean bill of health and have no contagious disease on board; but cargo coming directly or indirectly from Panama will not be admitted unless it has been properly disinfected, which fact must be certified by a Consul of Costa Rica at a port where disinfection is performed.

EXPORTATION OF COFFEE, SHOWING PORTS OF DESTINATION.

During the fiscal years 1903-4 and 1904-5 the exportation of coffee from Costa Rica to the United States and Europe was as follows:

Fiscal year.	London direct.	London via New York.	New York direct.	San Francisco direct.	Other countries direct.	Other countries via New York.	Total.
1903-4.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
July	21,162		3,100	2,794	9,850		37,186
August		4,759		17,709			22,468
September			419				419
October	7,228	56,281	9,675		9,036	5,219	87,439
November	72,217	278,479	20,850		47,490		419,036
December	87,428	356,838	6,760	15,680		27,367	516,867
January	24,661	337,968	8,990			38,469	410,091
February	1,164,422	3,324,464	171,998	176,230	393,574	31,715	5,152,400
March	7,037,019	5,886,291	449,071	222,840	735,926	297,850	14,534,997
April	1,351,989	1,721,290	80,229	108,645	106,280	103,595	3,472,028
May	361,309	893,584	187,953	37,405	131,921	186,654	1,798,825
June	89,208	127,665	73,595	15,939	5,351	151,917	463,675
Total	10,212,916	12,987,619	1,012,640	597,242	1,372,232	1,082,783	27,215,342
1904-5.							
July	20,634	85,963	269	27,416		69,294	203,606
August		26,701	19,783	9,248	322	39,987	96,041
September		29,096	34,386	55,633	2,028	4,010	121,153
October	76,420		66,452	15,123		1,010	159,005
November	39,932	586,757	181,517	6,306	127,494	75,405	1,008,411
December	1,700,185	1,668,691	95,314	175,778	93,346	84,978	3,818,292
January	153,539	991,302	9,462	508,225	74,306	81,695	1,818,529
February	3,434,189	4,610,476	326,388	1,024,164	148,194	494,179	10,037,590
March	7,040,355	5,355,356	1,100,549	1,959,797	947,741	828,501	17,252,290
April	286,610	1,434,394	1,160,084	221,905	157,542	824,106	4,024,841
May	155,127	129,273	312,762	290,104	27,819	207,792	1,122,877
June		52,875	190,474	245,790	13,048	214	602,401
Total	12,897,991	14,967,114	3,437,431	4,589,489	1,591,840	2,711,171	40,245,036

RECAPITULATION.

	1903-1.	1904-5.	Increase, 1904-5.
<i>For consumption in United States.</i>			
New York	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,012,640	<i>Pounds.</i> 3,437,431	<i>Pounds.</i>
San Francisco	597,242	4,539,489	
Total	1,609,882	7,976,920	6,367,038
<i>For consumption in England.</i>			
London	10,212,946	12,897,991	
London via New York	12,987,619	14,967,114	
Total	23,200,565	27,865,105	4,664,540
<i>Other countries.</i>			
Direct	1,372,232	1,591,840	
Via New York	1,032,783	2,711,171	1,897,996
Total	2,405,015	4,303,011	12,929,574

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST COAST.

The leading customs port of Costa Rica on the Pacific coast is Punta Arenas, ranking next to Limon, on the Atlantic, as a shipping port for Costa Rican products. It forms one of the termini of the Inter-oceanic Line of Costa Rica, where passengers going abroad from the other countries of Central America and from the south debark for land transport to Limon, where they reshipe for Europe or North America. The west coast has not as yet benefited by the growth in the banana industry which has marked the economic development of the Republic in recent years, as they are shipped from the Atlantic port. But Punta Arenas has a fair proportion of the coffee shipments, and with the improvements which are in progress on the Pacific Railway will be in a position to still further advance along this line. Costa Rica, four-fifths of whose private wealth is invested in coffee, exported in 1904 even more than San Salvador, while Nicaragua and Honduras sent out less. Of the Costa Rican yield in 1904, 80 per cent went to England, 7 per cent to the United States, and the remainder to Germany and France. Owing to an unusually long dry season the coffee crop of the Pacific slope was greatly reduced during 1904, that product, however, still maintaining its preeminence among exports. All the coffee shipped to San Francisco grows on this slope, and the deficit was not made up by drawing on the Atlantic crop, as that, too, suffered a reduction owing to an excess of rain.

Punta Arenas is the center of the pearl-fishing industry of Costa Rica, which has, however, been suspended by a Government decree of February 5, 1905, in order to enable the Government to make a more thorough examination of the beds and to make provision for their adequate exploitation.

Costa Rica is essentially an agricultural country, though on the Pacific side there are mines well worth exploitation and development, and as transport facilities are unusually adequate there is no bar to enterprises of this character.

CUBA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PALMA.

Following is an extract from the Message of President PALMA, delivered to the Congress of the Republic on November 6, 1905:

“To the Senate and House of Representatives:

“I have the honor to address to both Houses of Congress the Message prescribed by article 68 of the Constitution.

“Since beginning the electoral campaign which will end on the 1st of next December the country commenced to experience that state of natural agitation through which free people pass periodically in the exercise of their rights under the institutions governing them.

“To us this campaign constitutes a period of trial, the first one after the inauguration of the Republic, which will show our capacity for self-government and our fitness as an independent and sovereign people. There were times during these last days in which there might have been some reason for uneasiness in that direction, not only because of the violent and threatening language employed by the press and at public meetings by certain members of the opposing political party, but mainly because of the attempt to riot in San Antonio de las Vueltas, which culminated in the burning of the municipal building of said town, and also because of the unfortunate events which occurred at Cienfuegos when the Chief of Police, on the 22d of September, proceeded, by order of the judicial authorities, to search the Suiza Hotel.

“Fortunately this crisis passed without any serious consequences, tranquillity and confidence were promptly restored, inasmuch as, excepting these incidents, order has been inalterably unchanged throughout the Republic, the preliminary elections having taken place on the 23d of September and the subsequent period of registration having passed without any serious incidents or disturbance of public order, thus confirming the deserved confidence in the good sense of the Cuban people, who place the sacred welfare of the country and their tried love of independence far above political aspirations. The Chief Executive is fully convinced that these are the feelings by which the majority of the Cubans are animated, and that they will never allow small political groups, led astray by base passions, to even attempt to disturb the country to the detriment of our credit, and endangering, perchance, our own sovereignty.

“The Government, however, mindful of the serious responsibilities which weigh upon it, has not neglected to adopt such rational and wise precautionary measures, having at its disposal and available on short notice all the means to cause the majesty of the law to be respected wherever and whenever necessary.

* * * * *

"Comparing the domestic mail service of the last fiscal year with that of previous years, a considerable increase is observed in favor of the last fiscal year, the number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1904-5 aggregating 20,750,356, as compared with 17,590,548 in 1903-4 and 11,903,801 in 1902-3. As to international mail service there is also a notable increase, inasmuch as the number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1903-4 aggregated 10,073,588, and the number of pieces handled in 1904-5 amounted to 13,789,348. It will be seen that the domestic postal service has been approximately doubled in two years, and everything indicates a gradual increase, not only because of the growing prosperity of the country and of the guarantees of safety which the Republic affords, but also owing to the spread of education by means of the great number of schools established during the last seven years.

"The money-order service in the fiscal year 1904-5 gave the following results: 110,831 money orders were issued, amounting to \$3,542,173.80. and in the international service 49,173 money orders were issued, aggregating a value of \$855,569.58, or a total number of 160,004 money orders, amounting to \$4,397,743.38. As in 1902-3, 64,710 money orders were issued in the domestic service, amounting to \$2,015,568.49, and 32,693 international money orders were issued, amounting to \$658,361.98. The comparison of the respective figures shows that during the two years elapsed there has been an increase of 64 per cent in the number and value of the money orders issued during the last fiscal year.

"The increase in the postal receipts may be estimated by the comparative data of the aforesaid periods. In that of 1902-3, \$420,173.77 were collected; in that of 1903-4 the collection amounted to \$471,561.07, which has increased to \$597,242.27 in 1904-5. Inasmuch as the postal receipts have continued to increase in the three months from July to September, inclusive, it can be safely said that the amount collected at the end of the present period shall be much greater than the last figures quoted.

"Here it seems proper to recommend to the Senate the approval of the agreement made with the German Empire for the exchange of postal packages.

* * * * *

"According to the data contained in the 'Demographic Bulletin,' the average death rate throughout the island amounts to 16.57 per thousand inhabitants, which shows that the sanitary condition of the island continues to be excellent.

"Among the diseases which have caused death no case of yellow fever has been found which originated in Cuba, for although there have been some imported cases which have proved fatal they have not

produced any contagion, owing to the measures of isolation to which the patients have been subjected.

* * * * *

“In order to place on a firm basis the proportional and comparative statistics of births and deaths, which at present are uncertain by reason of the extraordinary increase in the number of inhabitants, the advisability of making a new census, which will at the same time meet the much felt want, both from a political and an administrative point of view, becomes entirely evident. This matter is being considered by the Department of the Interior, in order to obtain the desired results.

“Cuba has been ably represented in the Sanitary Conventions held in Paris and Washington, in which our delegates demonstrated by their scientific knowledge the good reputation which the Republic enjoys in this respect.

* * * * *

“In former messages I have referred to the advisability of sending a special mission to Central and South America, and I now emphasize said recommendation. Salvador, Peru, Chile, and Guatemala have sent their diplomatic representatives to our Republic, and it is announced that Nicaragua will shortly do likewise, while Cuba until now has not reciprocated said tokens of international courtesy. The mission referred to might fulfil such duty in said sister republics, and at the same time might establish friendly relations with the other republics of the continent. Inasmuch as the Senate has not yet approved the appointment made on the 11th of January, 1904, in favor of Mr. EMILIO FERRER Y PICABIA, the present Chargé d’Affaires in France, for the office of Minister Plenipotentiary in said Republic and in the Kingdom of Italy, it has not been possible to establish the legation in this latter country, which was one of the first to accredit its diplomatic representative near our Government.

“The Consular Corps of the Republic at present numbers 134 officials, classified as follows: Five consuls-general, 4 first class consuls, 23 second class consuls, 7 vice-consuls, and 95 honorary consuls, the approval by the Senate of the appointment of 14 agents of the latter class still pending. As an item that proves the increase of our commercial relations with other countries, I would state that in the last fiscal year the collection of consular fees amounted to more than \$150,000 over the amount estimated. This result induces the Executive to create consulates, in which the consuls shall receive regular salaries from the Government and consider the consular service as a career, in places where the honorary consuls collected the largest amount of fees, as the expenses of the treasury will not be increased thereby, and, on the other hand, it is more desirable for the consular

service that these places should be filled by professional consuls. At present there are 133 foreign consular representatives accredited to this Republic.

"At a date previous to that on which I had the honor to address a message to the Congress, at the beginning of the first Legislature of the current year, the United States Senate terminated its session and will not meet again until the early part of next December, this being the reason why the United States Senate has not yet approved the treaty relating to the Island of Pines. The reports received concerning this matter lead us to believe that that high body will sanction said treaty, recognizing, in favor of the Republic of Cuba, the sovereignty of said Island.

"The ratifications of the Treaty of Extradition with Belgium have been exchanged. On the 4th of last May a Treaty of General Relations with Great Britain was signed, which treaty has been submitted to the approval of the Senate. An Extradition Treaty with the Dominican Republic and another with Spain have been signed; and also a Parcels Post Treaty with Germany, and at the present time a similar one is being negotiated with the French Republic.

* * * * *

"At the last moment there was received from the Russian Government, through its Ambassador in the United States, an invitation to the Republic of Cuba to participate in the new International Peace Conference, which will be held at The Hague as soon as favorable answers are received from the invited Governments.

"An answer was sent, through our Minister at Washington, to His Excellency Baron ROSEN, Russian Ambassador, that the Government of the Cuban Republic will participate in said Peace Conference, and that it shall, in due time, appoint the delegates that are to represent the Republic in said Conference.

"It would indeed be an honor for Cuba to be represented in said Congress, the object of which is to put an end to or limit, as far as possible, armed strife by submitting to arbitration the international questions which the interested parties are unable to decide in a peaceable manner.

"I beg to again insist upon the carrying out of the recommendation which I had the honor to make in my previous messages to Congress concerning the modification of sections 293 and 294 of the Custom-house Tariff, inasmuch as this modification is necessary in order that Cuba may join the Sugar Convention of Brussels.

* * * * *

"During the fiscal year 1904-5 the imports of the Republic reached the sum of \$83,950,000, as compared with \$70,150,000, the amount

of the imports of the previous year, thus showing an increase of \$13,800,000 in favor of the year 1904-5. The above figures do not include imported money.

"Of said increase, the United States represents \$8,900,000 (65 per cent), France less than \$800,000, Spain \$740,000, and Germany \$460,000.

"The total exports during the same period, not including imported coin, amounted to \$99,100,000 as compared with \$93,100,000, which was the amount of the exports of the previous year, the result being an increase of \$6,000,000. The exports to the United States show an increase of \$7,500,000 and to England \$400,000, there being a diminution with regard to other countries, especially Germany, where there was a decrease of \$1,300,000.

"Of the total value of the exports, sugar represents \$60,700,000, that is, \$3,000,000 more than the previous year; tobacco represents \$26,600,000, or an increase of \$1,800,000.

"The prevailing commercial activity shows the satisfactory state of prosperity of the Republic, the revenues of the State having increased in proportion, and consequently augmenting the work which the service of collection and administration demands.

* * * * *

"During the fiscal year 1904-5 there arrived at Havana from other countries 66,336 passengers, 36,915 being immigrants.

"The total number of passengers arriving during the year 1903-4 was 42,238, of which number 17,832 were immigrants, the result being a considerable increase in the number of passengers in 1904-5, and the number of immigrants was more than doubled. Therefore it is seen from the time already elapsed of the present fiscal year, that the increase will be even greater, inasmuch as from the 1st of July to the 13th of October, of the 15,948 passengers who arrived on our shores, 10,230 were immigrants.

* * * * *

"The work of sanitation of the capital of the Republic, as well as that of some other cities, is being done with the accuracy required by the importance of this service, and to the extent allowed by the amount of the respective appropriations.

* * * * *

"Inasmuch as the 30th of June last has arrived without Congress having passed any resolution relating to the appropriations of the current fiscal year, which have not as yet been approved, the Executive, bearing in mind the conflict in which the State would find itself immediately involved because of the lack of proper funds to operate the different branches of the public administration, and foreseeing the serious

consequences of such an abnormal situation and the discredit which would befall the good name of the Republic at home and abroad; in view of the imperative and unavoidable demands of the situation, and in the exercise of the power granted him by article 68 of the Constitution, the Executive decided, as before stated, on the aforesaid 30th of June, to issue a decree, in which it was provided that, until some resolution on the matter was passed by Congress, the expenses of the public administration should be limited monthly to the appropriations made for each Department by the law relating to budgets, in force up to that date.

“For analogous reasons, and in the exercise of the power granted in the aforesaid article of the Constitution, the Chief Executive issued on the same day another decree relating to the sanitation and cleaning of the streets of the cities of Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Cienfuegos, and other cities. Both decrees continue in force, inasmuch as Congress has passed no resolutions on the matters to which said decrees refer.

“The payment to the Liberating Army of the first 50 per cent of their dues is about to be completed. This service has gradually been accomplished in a satisfactory manner to both the interested parties and to the Treasury in a much shorter period than had been supposed.

“The first 50 per cent, according to the vouchers issued to date and the data furnished by the General Treasury of the Republic, amounts to \$28,351,271.47; up to the 1st of last October the different military divisions and central offices had paid \$25,376,484.79. There remains to be paid \$2,974,786.68.

“The law of the 29th of August of the current year, which provides for the payment of the approved claims, having been passed, a contract has been made with the American Bank Note Company, of New York, for the printing of the \$100 bonds referred to in article 3 of said law, in order that as soon as ninety days shall have elapsed after the publication of the present law, and as soon as payments have commenced to be made, the liquidation referred to in article 1 may be effected.

“Payments shall commence to be made next December, the Royal Bank of Canada having taken charge, in accordance with a contract entered into on the 7th of October last, to pay, on presentation, such checks as the paymasters shall issue, the bank making no discount whatever or charging any commission either to the State or to the creditors.

“The interest on the bonds issued by the delegation of the Revolutionary Government in 1896 and 1897 continues to be paid at the times agreed upon in accordance with the provisions of the law of the 22d of January, 1904, and the decree, No. 48, of the 6th of the following February.

“Of the bonds issued the following are yet to be presented for approval and registration:

Issue of 1906:	Bonds.
\$1,000 denomination.....	19
500 denomination.....	5
100 denomination.....	35
50 denomination.....	61
Issue of 1897:	
\$10 denomination.....	36
5 denomination.....	129

“The 1896 bonds do not carry any other coupons after those which fall due on April next, and inasmuch as the cancellation of said bonds shall not be made until 1909, it is necessary to print new coupons in order to pay the corresponding interest up to that year.

“The new rules and regulations relating to the administration and collection of the taxes for the loan of \$35,000,000 became operative on the 1st of August. Although said rules and regulations have materially changed the form of the system of collection and inspection, they have been applied without causing any inconvenience to the administration and without complaint on the part of the taxpayers, there being, on the other hand, proof that they are satisfactory to merchants and manufacturers.

“Of the proceeds of the special tax for the loan of \$35,000,000 there was a substantial surplus in the General Treasury in the early part of June. In order to use the same advantageously the Secretary of the Treasury thought that the best thing to do was to employ \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 in buying bonds of the aforesaid loan, thus exercising the power granted by Article IV of the law of January, 1904. To this end the Secretary put himself in communication with some bankers, in order to secure bids and carry out the negotiations on the most advantageous terms possible. Said transaction or negotiation was carried out for the nominal value of \$1,000,000 at the rate of 6¼ per cent premium, the bonds being delivered at the General Treasury of the Republic free from all expense. The amount paid was \$1,062,500, which produces for the State an annual profit of \$50,000, due to the interest of 5 per cent which the bonds bear, said amount increasing the proceeds of the special taxes. The \$25,000, which represent the interest for six months, have already been collected. The bonds which were bought are kept on deposit at the Treasury as securities for account of the loan, and will be redeemed in due time in the same manner as other bonds of the same debt.

* * * * *

“On the 1st instant (November 1, 1905) the condition of the Treasury of the Republic was as follows:

Cash on hand, October 1.....	\$19, 100, 150. 43
Collected during the month.....	2, 439, 824. 72
Bonds bought.....	1, 062, 500. 00
	<hr/>
Refunds.....	22, 602, 475. 15
Loan taxes.....	3, 036. 59
Outstanding checks.....	350, 652. 73
Money orders.....	2, 041. 50
	<hr/>
Loan deposits.....	50, 890. 11
	<hr/>
	23, 900, 096. 08
	<hr/>
	3, 531, 827. 20
	<hr/>
	26, 540, 923. 28
	<hr/>
Deductions:	
Expenditures during the month.....	1, 723, 774. 32
Money orders, outstanding checks, and honorary consuls' fees..	261, 823. 16
Pledged by special laws.....	1, 731, 842. 66
	<hr/>
Total.....	3, 717, 440. 14

SUMMARY.

Total receipts.....	\$26, 540, 923. 28
Total expenditures.....	3, 717, 440. 14
	<hr/>
Balance.....	22, 823, 483. 14

“The above sum does not include the amount which the Royal Bank of Canada has on deposit for the current payment of the claims of the Liberating Army, which approximately amounts to \$2,000,000.”

SANITARY REPORT FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

[From “Monthly Sanitary and Demographic Report.”]

The total mortality in the 82 municipal districts of the island during the month of July, 1905, has been 2,596, showing a daily average of 83.74, equivalent to the annual death rate of 18.44 per thousand, as against 19.53 the preceding month.

There has been a considerable decrease in the mortality among children under 1 year old, it being 835, equivalent to a daily average of 26.93, as against 33.23 the preceding month, and largely due to an abatement in enteritis, which, though still figuring at the head of the causes of death and responsible for 11.16 deaths per day among children under 1 year of age, had given a corresponding average of 15.03 the preceding month.

The principal diseases in which the daily average mortality has been lowered are: Enteritis (17.12 as against 21.53), tuberculosis (10.93 as against 11), diseases of the circulatory system (4.48 as against 7.96), simple meningitis (3.42 as against 3.76), tetanus neonatorum (3.09 as against 3.40), congenital debility (1.61 as against 3.93). Those in

which there has been an increase are: Bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia (4.09 as against 3.86), malaria (3.84 as against 3.76), cancer (2.16 as against 1.76), typhoid fever (1.78 as against 1.16).

There has been no yellow fever, smallpox, or any other acute quarantinable disease, and the only disease which has been prevailing in epidemic form on the island—measles—is gradually disappearing, only 29 deaths having been reported during July, as against 37 in the preceding month.

The distribution of the 2,596 deaths according to age has been 32.16 per cent under 1 year of age, 13.59 per cent between 1 and 5 years, and 54.25 per cent from 5 years upward.

According to race and sex they are distributed thus:

	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.
White.....	66.33	956	767	1,723
Colored.....	33.67	409	464	873
Total.....		1,365	1,231	2,596

The number of births registered during July has been 5,838, distributed as follows:

	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.
White children:				
Legitimate.....	75.42	1,788 456	1,727 432	3,515 888
Illegitimate.....				
Total.....		2,244	2,159	4,403
Colored children:				
Legitimate.....	24.58	230 502	237 466	467 968
Illegitimate.....				
Total.....		732	703	1,435

From the above data it will be seen that the present sanitary condition of the island is most satisfactory, especially at a season of the year which in former times was considered as the most sickly. The rapid decrease in the infantile mortality is all the more gratifying since it encourages the hope that some part of that decrease has been due to a more careful compliance with the instructions published by this Department on Hygiene of Infancy; this pamphlet having been in such demand that it has been necessary to print a third issue of 10,000 copies, thus making a total of 30,000 which have been freely distributed among the people.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA, FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

The report of the United Railways of Havana for the year 1904-5 is indeed an excellent one, for it shows the total receipts from all sources to have amounted to £557,912, as compared with £441,293 for

the preceding twelve months. Of the expansion of £116,000 here shown, £49,000 was derived from passengers and just an equal amount from goods. At the same time live-stock receipts advanced by over £5,000, sundry receipts and wharf dues by nearly £6,000, and the balance obtained from the Regla warehouses by close upon £3,000. The number of passengers increased by 209,433, and the tonnage of goods by 189,067 tons, of which 96,925 tons was derived from sugar cane and products. On the other hand, the expenses rose by only £39,000, absorbing £251,025, as against £212,981 in 1903-4. The company's expense ratio, already moderate, was further reduced, the proportion of gross receipts absorbed by expenses falling from 48.67 to 45.26 per cent. Of the increase in expenses the largest advance occurred under the head of permanent way and works expenditure, which was £12,000 higher than in the preceding twelve months. The increase of £11,000 in traffic expenses was a more or less necessary result of the larger business handled. The feature of the expenditure side of the accounts is that the great bulk of the additional outlay was on work likely to be of permanent benefit to the undertaking, and that only a comparatively small amount had to be spent in connection with the larger traffic dealt with. That, undoubtedly, is a most satisfactory feature, and should prove to the shareholders that they are likely to reap to the fullest extent the advantages of the growing prosperity of the undertaking. When debenture charges have been deducted the revenue account shows a balance of net profit amounting to £205,490, in comparison with one of £129,709 a year ago, while when Cuban taxes and some other items are deducted there is still a disposable profit of £198,681. The amount is almost sufficient to provide 13 per cent on the company's total ordinary capital of £1,540,000, but the directors, instead of distributing profits right up to the hilt, very prudently recommend limiting the dividend to 10 per cent, and propose to transfer £45,000 to reserve account, which out of the previous year's profits received an addition of only £16,000. The present appropriation will raise the company's total reserve to £129,052.

Undoubtedly development in the island of Cuba was, up to the termination of the Spanish-American War, slow, but it has made very rapid strides since then, and still there is certainly room for further substantial improvement which the directors of the United Railways of Havana seem ready and willing to assist, to the benefit of the island as well as the company's proprietors. The authorized capital was a few months ago increased by £770,000 in preference shares. The money is to be used partly to improve the line, but it is needed for that purpose only to a very small extent; also in order to make arrangements with other companies for a better approach to the city of Havana. Beyond that it is the directors' desire to enter into agreements which will result in the prolongation of the line. As regards

the bulk of the new capital, however, it is being employed in obtaining interests in other enterprises, which will be in themselves of a remunerative nature, and thus assure the future prosperity of the line.

As regards the history of the United Railways, this concern was registered in 1898 with a share capital of £1,540,000, in £10 shares, of which £1,400,000 were preferred shares, entitled to a cumulative preference dividend of 3 per cent per annum, and to rank equally with the £140,000 of deferred shares after the latter have received 3 per cent per annum. The business was taken over from an old Cuban concern, and all the share capital was really given in exchange to the holders of the share capital of the old company, so that none was issued publicly. As regards debenture capital, £400,000 of 5 per cent "A" irredeemable debenture stock and £1,600,000 5 per cent consolidated debenture stock were authorized. Of this, £350,000 of the first named was issued in 1898 at 98 per cent, and a further £30,000 since, so that at present £380,000 of "A" debenture stock has been issued and used as working capital. The other debenture issue was created for the purpose of redeeming a debenture issue of the old company, and up to last June £1,412,100 had been issued, the remainder being held against £187,900 of bonds of the old company, which have not been sent in for conversion. When the present company was formed the old concern had worked the railways under a perpetual concession for over forty years, and in the last seven years, to the end of 1897, the net revenue from the railways and warehouses had averaged £196,179 per annum, showing an average surplus of £98,679, after meeting debenture charges.

The earnings of the past, in the ten months to the end of 1898, the gross receipts amounted to £286,012, the working and maintenance of the line during that period having been seriously interfered with, owing to the existence of a state of war in the island. Nevertheless, the net earnings were £134,465, and gave a net profit of £47,151 after meeting debenture charges, and allowed of the payment of preferred and deferred interest in full. For 1899 the gross earnings were £313,321, leaving the net earnings at £113,400, but after meeting debenture charges only £19,589 was available. Strikes and the depressed state of the sugar industry were responsible for such bad results, so that only 1 per cent was paid on the preference capital, leaving 2 per cent in arrears. The results of the following year were worse still, and after paying debenture charges only £12,930 remained, so that neither class of shareholders received a dividend. In 1901 the gross receipts increased by 13½ per cent, and a slight decline in the working expenses gave such an advance in the net profits that a sum of £58,270 remained after meeting debenture charges, and preference interest was in consequence paid, while £14,000 went to the reserve fund. Up to this time the financial year closed in December, but at the request of the

authorities a change was made to June 30, and so a report was issued for the six months to the end of June, 1902. As the first is by far the best half year for Cuban railways, the results shown in that report were particularly good, so that the directors were able to pay the full 3 per cent dividend on the preference shares, with 2 per cent off the cumulative arrears, and to place £5,000 to reserve.

In the following year, which was a fairly good one, the preference interest only was paid and £29,000 was placed to reserve, while the accounts for 1903-4 were the best on record and allowed of the payment of 6 per cent on the preferred shares, being the current year's interest, plus 1½ per cent of arrears and 1½ per cent extra payment for this year, the deferred at the same time getting 18 per cent, being the year's 3 per cent, plus the additional 1½ per cent extra and 14½ per cent of arrears, while £16,000 was placed to reserve. The following table gives statistics for every year since the company was formed, the figures for 1904-5 being those estimated by the chairmen of the recent meetings:

Year.	Gross receipts.	Ratio work.	Net revenue. ^a	Dividend.	
				Preferred.	Deferred.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1904-5.....	£554,587	45.26	£205,490	10	10
1903-4.....	437,589	48.67	129,709	6	18
1902-3.....	371,988	55.61	72,749	3	0
1901-2.....	£227,938	45.00	77,510	5	0
1901.....	339,049	55.00	58,270	3	0
1900.....	299,404	62.00	12,930	0	0
1899.....	313,321	63.00	19,589	1	0
1898.....	286,012	.....	47,151	3	3

^aAfter paying debenture interest.

^bHalf year.

ISLE OF PINES.

The Isle of Pines has, for the last few years, become of particular interest to the people of the United States, due chiefly to its proximity to the mainland of Cuba, as well as its nearness to the shores of the United States and to meet a general desire for comprehensive information regarding the island, Consul-General STEINHART, of Havana, prepared the following report, published in No. 2371 of the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports" issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

"The Isle of Pines is situated off the south coast of the western part of Cuba, between latitude 21° 24' 40" and 21° 56' north, and longitude 82° 30' and 83° 12' west. De los Barcos, the extreme north-west point, is 34½ statute miles southeast of Punta de Carraguano (Pinar del Rio), the nearest land point of Cuba. The surrounding waters are the Caribbean Sea. The island lies about 730 statute miles across the Caribbean Sea, north of San Juan del Norte entrance to the proposed Nicaragua Canal; 850 miles northwest of Colon entrance to

the Panama Canal; 230 miles east of the nearest coast of Yucatan, and 370 miles northwest of Jamaica. The area of the island is 614.34 square marine miles, or 521,381 acres, of which the northern portion occupies 328,643 acres and the southern 192,738 acres, taking the straits of Cayo de Piedra and the bed of a very large creek as dividing points. The greatest length is from the eastern extremity to French Cape, 43½ miles; and the greatest width on the meridian 76° 1' 2", 33 miles.

"The island has a geological relation to the general chain of insular mainlands of the Antilles, but is unlike the numerous low coral and sand formations known as keys and mangrove swamps scattered in such profusion off the coast. In general, the surface is a plateau of 50 to 100 feet above sea level, broken by ridges and hills or cliffs. The most remarkable summits are the Sierra de Caballos, 1,674 feet high, the Sierra de la Canada, 1,650 feet high, Daguila, 1,500 feet high, and Mount Casas, composed of most beautiful marbles of various colors, and Mount Cristales, abundantly covered with green rock crystals. The northern part of the island is covered with pine trees, and land suitable for the cultivation of tobacco and the growing of wood of all the species known in Cuba. The southern portion is perfectly flat, and very little above the sea level. It is covered with trees of all kinds, but the land there is not desirable, and is principally occupied by fishermen.

"The island has a number of rivers of excellent water, the most important of which, emptying on the north coast, are the Nuevas, composed of several mountain branches and streams and navigable for a number of miles, and the Casas, composed of several mountain branches, near the mouth of which Nueva Gerona is situated, which is accessible by vessels drawing 5 feet of water. Within a few miles of Nueva Gerona, to the east, is a harbor into which vessels drawing between 15 and 20 feet of water can enter, and a few miles to the west of the same point is another harbor which will admit vessels drawing from 20 to 25 feet of water. There are also several harbors on the west side of the island that will admit vessels drawing the same amount of water. To the south of the island the waters are very deep. On the northeast coast is the town of Santa Fe, located on the stream of the same name, which is also navigable for small craft.

"The river Casas rises in the highlands of the north near Santa Rosalia. It flows north, passes Nueva Gerona, the capital, to which point it is navigable for the steamer which plies between the island and Batabano on the Cuban coast, and enters the sea about the center of the north coast of the island, between Fuera and Barcos points.

"The Santa Fe, one of the most important streams, although not the largest, with many small tributaries navigable to Jucaro, rises about the center of the island, and flowing northeast enters the bight

between points Fuera and Potrero. On the main stream is situated the town of Santa Fe, which has important thermal springs.

“The warm mineral springs, for which the island has a world-wide reputation, judged from official and individual reports as to the curative properties, are especially noted for curing stomach and kidney diseases and rheumatic troubles. Baths are erected over the springs and the island is visited by many invalids, who find relief from the diseases mentioned.

“The climate can certainly be described as one of the finest on earth. In fact, the soil, climate, and water of the northern portion are ideal. The mercury seldom goes above 90°, and never below 58°. The average for the year may be stated as 75°. The sea breezes penetrate every part of the island, and, passing over the pine forests, are gentle and invigorating, tempering the heat of summer and lessening the cold of winter. The nights are generally always cool and pleasant. There is no doubt that in time, as the island becomes better known, it is destined to be a most important health and winter resort, as the conditions of the climate and vegetation combined make it attractive both to invalids and others who are in search of a more uniform temperature or who may wish to escape severe northern winters. No yellow fever, cholera, or epidemics of any kind have ever been known to make their appearance on the island. Although it is south of Cuba the temperature is somewhat lower, and it is visited both by the sick from Cuba and abroad, who come to be cured by the pure air and beneficial waters of its springs and creeks.

“Cape Frances, at the extreme point of a rocky crescent-shaped peninsula, extending into the ocean, forms the spacious bay and anchorage of Sigüenza on the southwest. On the shores near the town are found in great quantities rare and beautiful shells and coral, and from this point vessels drawing 20 feet can pass northward around the island as far as Nueva Gerona, inside of the coast. The bay has a depth of water from 10½ to 33 feet. On the southern coast is a small harbor known as Carapachey; on the northwest coast the bay of Burcos; and on the southeast coast the bay of Cienega. A good anchorage can be found near Point Pedernales, where there is from 5 to 9 fathoms of water. This anchorage has been found very satisfactory. The Carapachey Cove, on the south coast, is of considerable size and affords a sufficient and commodious anchorage, well sheltered to the northward. There are a number of other bays and harbors which afford good anchorage.

“The best way to reach the Isle of Pines at present is via Havana, viz, by rail from Havana to Batabano, 36 miles, and thence by regular line of steamers to Nueva Gerona, about 54 miles. The nearest cable station is at Batabano, but the establishment of a wireless-telegraph

station with the Isle of Pines has been approved by the authorities of Cuba, and will soon be erected. Telephone lines connect Nueva Gerona, Santa Fe, and Jucaro.

"The roads and trails extend to all parts of the island, beginning at Nueva Gerona, and they are in fair condition and easily kept so. During the government of intervention a very fine road was constructed from Nueva Gerona to Santa Fe, the principal towns of the island.

"Commodious docks were also constructed during the period of intervention at Jucaro on the northeast coast and at Nueva Gerona on the north.

"The population of the island at present is about 3,600.

"Nueva Gerona, the capital of the island, is on the left bank of the Casas River, about 2 miles above its mouth, on the north coast. It is advantageously situated on a most picturesque plateau between the Caballos and Casas mountains, at the base of the latter and about 30 feet above the sea. It is well drained, exposed to the sea breeze, and free from malarial influence. The water comes from a magnesian spring, and is very beneficial in stomach troubles. Baths have been built, into which the water from the spring is conducted. The bathing establishment is the property of the ayuntamiento. There are 6 schools, public and private, with 6 teachers, and over 100 pupils.

"Santa Fe is located on both banks of the river of the same name, about 11 miles south-southeast of Nueva Gerona and 7 miles from the port of the town of Jucaro. Here are found thermal baths of blood temperature, medicinal springs of magnesia and iron, which are most favorably known. There are 4 schools with 4 teachers and about 80 pupils.

"Jucaro, the port of Santa Fe, is located on the river of that name and 7 miles from Santa Fe, with which town it is connected by a very fine road.

"In addition to this, there are about thirty more small towns, villages, and hamlets scattered throughout the Isle of Pines.

"The island produces fruits of all kinds, and certain parts are probably as well adapted to tobacco culture as that of the famous 'vuelta abajo' district of Cuba. The rich arable lands scattered among the hills is especially suitable for tobacco, although it can be used also in the cultivation of sugar.

"Exports from the island during the past year were not very large, owing to want of transportation facilities, which want is now being supplied by new steamship lines to the United States and Cuba.

"The soil is so fertile, and the climate so salubrious, that all the fruits and vegetables of the Tropics, and nearly all the vegetables and some of the fruits of the Temperate Zone can be grown.

"Poultry and live stock do very well all the year round. Hogs fatten on the wild fruits and palm nuts and cattle on the rich grasses. The island appears specially fitted for grazing, and in time will doubtless become an important source of supply of cattle and sheep for the West Indies.

"There is an unlimited amount of different grades of marble, suitable for a great variety of purposes. Both the coarse and fine grain marbles appear to be remarkably free from cracks, and slabs of any desired dimension can be obtained. The veins are from 5 to 25 feet in thickness, so that the size of the block would be limited only by the purpose for which it was to be employed. The conditions for coloring are exceptionally favorable.

"Certain portions of the island contain a large amount of disseminated manganese. In some places, as at Santa Fe, this manganese has become concentrated, forming deposits of unknown extent, which may some time become valuable.

"In the Cerro de la Siguanca, and probably elsewhere on the island, siliceous schist, containing veins of very pure brown hematite, are found. Masses of this ore are scattered over the surface in considerable abundance, and while no deposits of iron ore commercially valuable have been discovered, the indications are favorable for the existence of such deposits, especially in the western portion of the island.

"Beaches on the northern portion of the island are made up of sharp white quartz sand. This would form an excellent sand for building purposes and for making artificial stone. It is also adapted for marble cutting, and has been successfully used for that purpose.

"The terraces in the vicinity of Nueva Gerona, at an altitude of 50 feet above the tide, are covered with red and gray sandy clay, and this has been utilized to a great extent for manufacturing brick and tiles. It is most probable that with proper manipulation a good quality of brick can be made from this clay.

"The mechanical industries are tobacco manufacturing, quarrying, cutting and sawing lumber and working same into poles and railroad ties, and charcoal burning. The quantity of mangrove and other scrubby wood available for charcoal and cord wood is practically unlimited, as all the coast of the island and the keys to the north are covered with this growth. Other industries are fishing in the adjacent waters, which abound in fine marketable fish, including lobsters and turtles. There are also sponge fisheries.

"The raising of horses, which, though small, are hardy and good roadsters, and of cattle and pigs, are important occupations. The valleys and hillsides furnish nutritious grasses.

Both American currency and the commercial currency of Cuba—that is, Spanish gold and silver—are in use. The American currency

is always at a premium, say about 35 per cent, in comparison with Spanish silver.

"There are no public lands to speak of, except about 63 lots of 50 acres each in the vicinity of Nueva Gerona, which are practically worthless and contain nothing but mangrove scrub, dwarf palmettos, and thin pine grass. These lots are the property of the ayuntamiento of Nueva Gerona."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

TRADE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

A valuable report covering the trade and economic conditions of the Dominican Republic, made by the United States Consul-General at Santo Domingo, Mr. T. C. Dawson, is reproduced from "Commercial Relations, 1904," recently issued by the United States Government:

"The statistical office of Santo Domingo has published nothing since 1901. Tables have been made up from the monthly custom-house returns sent to the treasury, which give the footings of the invoices, but not the values of any particular articles of export and import, and the amount of each article exported, but not the amounts of the different articles of importation. During the year 1903 six out of the eight custom-houses were, for varying periods, in the hands of revolutionists, and no returns at all are obtainable for those months. The missing months have been estimated with the assistance of commercial experts familiar with each port. According to these returns and estimates the exports of 1903 were \$4,778,993 and the imports \$2,399,252. It is impossible from the data at hand to make an estimate of the real cash value of the imports. It probably reached \$3,000,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY PORTS, IN 1901.

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Monte Cristi (1 month, estimated).....	\$111,402	\$197,886
Puerto Plata.....	680,911	936,835
Samana (1 month, estimated).....	56,620	150,318
Sanchez (4 months, estimated).....	314,828	967,467
Mucoris (2 months, estimated).....	386,733	1,641,380
Santo Domingo.....	733,960	495,913
Azua (6 months, estimated).....	91,801	316,673
Barahona (10 months, estimated).....		43,122

"The exports of the Dominican Republic during the five years 1900-1904 were as follows: 1900, \$6,005,864; 1901, \$5,190,037; 1902, \$4,482,506; 1903, \$4,778,994; 1904, first eight months (estimated), \$5,490,000.

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EXPORTS IN 1903.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, live..... head.....	972	\$19, 440
Bananas..... bunches.....	430, 000	172, 000
Cabulla hemp..... pounds.....	38, 330	3, 839
Cacao..... do.....	20, 805, 139	1, 661, 411
Calla..... feet.....	4, 000	75
Campechy..... tons.....	1, 225	11, 025
Cedar..... feet.....	13, 258	441
Cocoanuts..... thousands.....	22	198
Coffee..... pounds.....	4, 002, 121	280, 153
Copra..... do.....	147, 750	13, 297
Dividivi..... do.....	3, 707, 110	52, 500
Eustic..... tons.....	314	2, 924
Gout-skins..... dozens.....	8, 109	36, 975
Gum (lignum-vita)..... pounds.....	33, 380	7, 377
Hides..... do.....	621, 699	62, 170
Honey..... gallons.....	63, 662	17, 316
Horns..... pounds.....	13, 169	701
Lignum-vita..... tons.....	2, 113	51, 768
Bastard..... do.....	732	8, 052
Mahogany..... feet.....	337, 531	20, 836
Orange peel..... pounds.....	9, 064	385
Rum..... gallons.....	None.	None.
Satinwood..... feet.....	185, 686	11, 141
Soles, cut..... pounds.....	22, 064	2, 618
Starch..... do.....	8, 300	415
Sugar..... do.....	107, 406, 615	1, 503, 972
Tobacco..... do.....	3, 515, 313	175, 765
Tortoise shell..... do.....	150	558
Vegetable wool..... do.....	14, 672	807
Wax..... do.....	456, 454	103, 282
Miscellaneous..... do.....		554, 473
Total.....		4, 778, 994

^a Including exports from ports held by the revolutionists (estimated).

"A revolution raged all over the island until March, 1904, and was not entirely suppressed until the following June. No custom-house returns are available from Monte Christi, Azua, and Barahona, and only a few from Macoris. Samana and Sanchez were in the hands of revolutionists in January and February, and commerce also suffered badly at Puerto Plata and Santo Domingo during those months. However, the total exports reported from Puerto Plata, Samana, Sanchez, and Santo Domingo so far in 1904 show \$2,066,668, as against \$1,689,283 for the corresponding months of 1903, an increase of over 22 per cent. Through these four ports pass 83 per cent of all the exports except sugar, and therefore it appears that the production of cacao, bananas, lignum-vita, hides, copra, wax, goatskins, and minor articles taken together has increased 20 to 25 per cent this year over last. The returns indicate that the exports for 1904 will be \$5,420,000, as against \$4,779,000 in 1903.

"EXPORT DUTIES.

"Export duties were collected at the following rates:

Articles.	Rate of duty.	Articles.	Rate of duty.
Cacao..... per 100 pounds..	<i>Cents.</i> 90	Hides..... per 100 pounds..	<i>Cents.</i> 36
Coffee..... do.....	15	Lignum-vita..... per ton..	50
Wax..... do.....	100	Honey..... per gallon..	1
Tortoise shell..... per pound..	25	Tobacco..... per 100 pounds..	20

"ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

"*Sugar*.—The 1903 sugar exportations decreased 15 per cent from those of 1902, a result primarily caused by the abandonment of various of the weaker plantations on account of the low price which prevailed during both years, and, secondarily, by the revolutions which seriously interfered with the operations of all the plantations. The 1904 crops suffered from the same causes, but since the plantations which continued in operation in 1903 were the most favorably situated and best managed, none have been abandoned lately. The crop for 1905 promises to be larger than during the last two years. Unless destructive cane fires or revolutions occur it will probably reach 135,000,000 pounds. For the most part the cane fields are in excellent condition, and the planters are encouraged by the better prices for their product now prevailing. The principal discouragement is the announcement that the Government will impose a production tax of 10 cents a hundred pounds. Small as this tax seems, it is very important to the Dominican sugar planters, because they work on a small margin. Import duties into the United States, freight, and insurance amount to \$2 a hundred pounds, and estimates of costs of production run from \$1.50 to \$1.75 and upward. With sugar at \$3.50 and \$3.75 in New York they are making nothing, and the experiences of past years demonstrate that the average price may be even lower.

"*Cacao*.—The cacao industry has flourished in spite of lower prices. The 1903 production increased 50 per cent over that of 1902, and the crop of 1904 will be larger still in spite of the increase of the export duty. Cacao has now displaced sugar as the largest export of the Republic. New cacao plantations are rapidly coming into bearing, and with a continuance of peace and remunerative prices an extraordinary development of the industry is certain.

"The exports in 1903 were:

Ports.	Pounds.
Puerto Plata.....	4,516,717
Samana (1 month, estimated).....	1,369,097
Sanchez (3 months, estimated).....	12,948,364
Macoris (4 months, estimated).....	714,730
Santo Domingo.....	1,216,231
Total.....	20,805,139

"Returns from Puerto Plata for nine months of 1904, from Santo Domingo eight months, from Samana five months, from Sanchez four months, and from Macoris two months, show that 11,367,682 pounds of cacao have been exported, as against 9,318,419 pounds for the corresponding months of 1903. However, April and May, two of the most important shipping months, are missing for Sanchez, by far the largest cacao shipping port, and this seriously diminishes the cogency of the comparison.

"*Coffee*.—There has been little change in the export of coffee. Its cultivation is conducted in a desultory manner and on a small scale. A large proportion of the crop is collected from trees which are virtually growing wild, and there are no extensive plantations scientifically cultivated.

"*Bananas*.—The season of 1903 was fairly favorable for bananas, and the large new plantation of the United Fruit Company at Sosna, whence virtually all the bananas are now exported from Santo Domingo, produced a fair crop. In 1904 the plantation came into full bearing and produced a crop more than double that of 1903, which has been sold at good prices, owing to the destructive hurricane which visited Jamaica last year.

"*Tobacco*.—The cultivation of tobacco in Santo Domingo was in a bad way in 1903. The prices obtained in Hamburg were so low that it hardly paid for gathering and shipping. The export was only 37 per cent of what it was in 1902, and 28 per cent of that of 1901. The prices obtainable for tobacco have, however, greatly risen and are now double what they were in 1903. Recent shipments have given good profits and the planting for the coming year has increased.

"*Beeswax*.—There was a considerable increase in the export of beeswax. The production of this article largely depends upon the internal tranquillity of the country and has been much interfered with by the fleeing of the peasants from impressment.

"*Hides*.—The export of hides shows a considerable increase, and with a continuance of peace is sure to rapidly develop. No industry suffers so much as cattle raising from the revolutions and none would be more profitable if tranquillity prevailed. Santo Domingo has the best natural pasturage of any of the Antilles and should supply Cuba and its neighbors with their meat and hides.

"*Wood*.—Dividivi, lignum-vitæ, and fustic exports show a gratifying increase in spite of adverse conditions. Mahogany held its own, while campeachy and cedar fell off, largely owing to the fact that they are cut in the Provinces of Azua and Monte Cristi, which suffered longer from the late revolution than the rest of the country.

"*Copra*.—For the first time in the last few years copra appears in the list of exports. The cocoanut exportation comes exclusively from Samana Bay. The few groves on the southern coast are suffering from a disease which already threatens to destroy many of them.

EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

According to the "*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*" of Paris, the Government of the Dominican Republic have decided to organize an exhibition at Santo Domingo of native products and foreign agricultural implements.

CONCESSIONS GRANTED DURING THE TERM OF PRESIDENT MORALES.

The following is a list of the principal concessions granted, together with reference to those declared forfeited, by the Dominican Republic, under the Presidency of Carlos F. Morales L.

Date of publication in the Official Gazette.	Remarks.
Mar. 12, Apr. 9, 1901.....	Concession for improvement in methods of cultivation and preparation of rice, and for the importation of Oriental laborers skilled in the cultivation of this cereal.
May 7, June 25, 1901.....	Concession granting an extension of three years' time to the "Habancero Lumber Company," A. E. Coulter, manager, for the completion of a wharf, and the planting of 4,000 <i>tarcas</i> of land. (One <i>tarca</i> = 628 square meters, approximately).
May 11, 1901.....	Concession to H. Pierret, making certain exemptions of duties and municipal taxes on the manufacture of liquors at Puerto Plata.
May 21, 1901.....	Agreement with Bartolo Bancalari, regarding the concession of wharf and pavilion at Santo Domingo, setting forth the manner of settling differences arising out of that concession. (Made while Alejandro Woss y Gil was Provisional President.)
June 11, 1901.....	Mining concession to H. Gooding Field and Luis Duran de la Concha.
Do.....	Irrigation concession to Luis Bogardt.
July 2, 1901.....	Concession to Rafael M. Rodriguez for the erection of a factory for the manufacture of open hosiery work.
July 9, 1904.....	Concession to H. Gooding Field for the construction of a railway from Bahía Manzanillo to Sabaneta, San Jose de las Matas, and Santiago de los Caballeros, and for the exploitation of forests.
Do.....	To Leovigildo Cuello and Mario Tolosa, a concession for the installation of wireless telegraphy in the Republic.
Do.....	Appropriating, under the power of eminent domain, the telephone concession granted to Ramon H. Lopez Peña.
July 16, 1901, Mar. 18, 1905.....	Defibrating concession to Luis Pelletier, Juan B. Echenique, L. Gil Cammerro, Manuel Mesa, Julio M. Ortiz, et al.
July 21, 1901.....	Decree correcting area of petroleum concession granted to Damian Baez and published in "Official Gazette" of Mar. 11, 1903.
Aug. 6, 1901.....	Concession to Enrique Deschamps, authorizing publication of his book entitled "The Dominican Republic Directory and General Guide."
Do.....	To Edgar Furbush, concession for mining copper and other ores.
Sept. 17, 21, 1901.....	Decree authorizing Francisco Serrall to assign the Cuatillo mining concession to Luis Cambasso.
Sept. 24, Oct. 8, 1901.....	Decree declaring a number of concessions forfeited because of the failure of the concessionaires to comply with their terms.
Oct. 1, 8, 15, 1901, Jan. 14, 28, Mar. 28, 1905.....	San Pedro de Marcors telephone concession, granted to Manuel de J. Troncoso T. and Eduardo Winter.
Oct. 29, 1901.....	Extension of 6 months' time in which to complete the Santo Domingo and Southern Rwy.
Nov. 5, 1904, Jan. 21, 1905.....	Concession to E. Valverde, concerning rivers Yaque and Bao, declared forfeited.
Do.....	Forfeiture of railway concession from La Romana to Seybo. Reconsidered on Jan. 21, 1905, and assignment made to Olof Zetterlund.
Nov. 19, 1901, Apr. 8, 1905.....	Mining concession granted to David T. O. Day.
Nov. 30, 1901.....	Concession for the exploration of land known as "San Bartolo" to Gen. Pedro Gautreau.
Dec. 10, 1901.....	Decree authorizing town of La Vega to borrow \$500,000.
Dec. 17, 1901, Apr. 1, 1905.....	Decrees authorizing Comun of Santiago to borrow \$300,000 for public improvements.
Mar. 11, 1905.....	Concession to Luis Pelletier and Isidoros Mañón for the manufacture of salt from sea water.
Apr. 1, 1905.....	Decree authorizing the town of San Pedro de Marcors to borrow \$5,000 for public improvements.
Do.....	Authorizing town of Baní to borrow \$3,000 to build city hall.
Do.....	Decree authorizing town of Sabana de la Mar to borrow \$1,500 to build a wharf, and the town of Moca to borrow \$2,000 to build a slaughterhouse.
Apr. 8, 1905.....	Authorizing President to sell 2,000 <i>caballerías</i> of Government land to J. Epifanio Rodriguez.
Apr. 15, 1905.....	Report of Secretary of Fomento in which reference is made to sundry mining concessions granted by the Government.
May 20, 1905.....	Decrees authorizing town of Sumana to sell 50 lots to build public market; town of Azua to borrow \$1,000 for exploitation of petroleum deposit.
Do.....	Decree adopting official map of Santo Domingo and Haiti.
June 3, 1905.....	Concession to Eudolfo Victoria for establishment of telephone lines in San Felipe de Puerto Plata and Santiago de los Caballeros.
June 17, 1905.....	Publication of public land law.
June 24, 1905.....	Decree relating to establishment of telephone line between Matas de Farfan and Comendador.
July 1, 1905.....	Decree authorizing the Ayuntamiento of Pimental to invest \$800 in the purchase of a city hall.
Do.....	Decree relating to the construction by the Federal Government of telephone lines to Monte Cristi, Guayubin, Sabaneta, and San Jose de las Matas.
July 29, Aug. 5, 1905.....	Decree authorizing town of Monte Cristi to give 10 per cent of customs duties collected at that port for the construction of the Yaque River irrigation ditches.

ECUADOR.

PROGRESS OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The British Consul at Guayaquil reports that during the year ended August, 1905, the Guayaquil and Quito Railway has been pushed gradually forward until it now runs three trains per week to the important and populous town of Riobamba. To reach this the line has to leave the direct route toward Quito and afterwards to run back, causing a deviation of over 10 miles. The line is now laid out and leveled for a considerable distance beyond Riobamba, and it is expected that Ambato will soon be reached.

An American capitalist is now occupied in establishing a system of automobiles which are calculated to do the journey from Riobamba to Quito within twelve hours, thus reducing the time occupied between Guayaquil and Quito to two days.

GUATEMALA.

CHARACTER OF IMPORTS.

The character of imports made through the custom-houses of Guatemala from abroad are detailed as follows for 1904 in a report made to his home government by the British Consul at Guatemala.

The principal imports and their respective sources of origin are thus given:

Iron plates and bars, £2,458; are sent from Belgium, Germany, and the United States. Iron and steel in pieces for construction, £1,194; practically all from Germany. Iron parts for vehicles, £380; from Germany, the United States, and Belgium. Iron and steel wire, £1,127; from Germany and the United States. Fencing wire, with staples, £4,359; the United States sent £3,781 and Germany the remainder. Firearms, etc., £911; Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Iron and steel manufactures, £204; the United States and the United Kingdom. Iron and steel manufactures for domestic use, £2,025; Germany £779, the United Kingdom being fourth with £298. Weighing machines are imports to a less value than £200, of which the United States and Germany have the monopoly. Pumps, £168; from the United States and Belgium. Chains, £209; the United States and Germany. Piping, etc., £3,305; the United States, Germany, and Belgium. Nails, £2,200, mostly from the United States and Germany. Nails and screws, galvanized, £445, nearly all from Germany.

Workmen's tools, £2,008; mainly from the United States and Germany. Agricultural tools, £6,526; Germany furnishing one-half. Galvanized iron sheets; the United Kingdom is first in this trade, followed by Germany. Iron hoops, £304; from Belgium and Germany. Bits and curbs, £212; practically all from the United Kingdom.

Machinery, workable by pedals, etc., £2,108; from the United States and Germany. Machinery, workable by hydraulic or steam power, £17,068; this item doubtless includes coffee machinery, and the United Kingdom comes first with £7,384, the United States and Germany next with £6,070 and £3,248, respectively. Ironmongery, £1,646; Germany, £1,068.

Printing sundries, £663; Italy and United States have the trade between them.

Bicycles and their parts come from the United States; only 8 were imported in 1904, valued at £82.

Bedsteads are not extensively imported, owing to the heavy duties, and some are also made in the country, most of the natives, however, using wooden bedsteads.

Railway material, £28,127; from the United States, nearly all being for the Guatemala (Northern) Railway under construction.

Imports of copper wire are insignificant, and come from Germany and the United States.

Electrical apparatus and material, £7,416; the United States and Germany divide this trade.

Lead manufactures, £182; from Germany chiefly. Tin plates, £438; the United Kingdom is first, then Germany. Zinc in sheets and bars is sent from the United Kingdom.

Raw cotton for native industries, £5,367, is imported from the United States, with smaller quantities from Peru and Nicaragua.

Trimnings, £4,022; Germany £2,433, the United Kingdom £686. Made-up goods, £3,038; the United Kingdom £1,581, Germany £1,231. Bandannas, colored, £1,124; the United Kingdom £887, Germany £195. Lace, £4,386; the United Kingdom and Germany compete for this line. Coarse cambric, £241; chiefly from the United Kingdom. Cotton shirts, £1,050; from Germany and the United States. Counterpanes, £479; more than one-half from the United Kingdom. Curtains, £370; Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Collars, £786; chiefly from Germany. Drill, £11,697; Germany £6,027, the United Kingdom £4,006. Waste, £267; the United States. Flannel, £2,370; the United Kingdom £1,646, the remainder from Germany and Spain. Blankets, £2,189; the United Kingdom and Germany. Thread in reels, £13,288; the United Kingdom £9,957, Germany £2,597. Thread in skeins is furnished by the United Kingdom and Germany. Unbleached thread or yarn, white, red, and

colored, £40,060; the bulk is of British origin, Germany ranking next. Underclothing, £6,016; Germany £4,542, the United Kingdom £487. Cloth, bleached, £28,300; the United Kingdom £23,676, Germany £3,078, the United States £1,130. Cloth, transparent, £15,644; the United Kingdom £10,243, Germany £4,138. Cloth, mbleached, £50,796; United States £25,914, the United Kingdom £21,041, Germany £3,411. Cloth, stamped, £39,490; the United States £19,375, the United Kingdom £14,633, Germany £5,092. It is stated that in the two last-named lines alone is there any serious competition in cotton manufactures from the United States. Fancy goods, £7,040; the United Kingdom £4,360, Germany £1,684. Cloths, dyed, £27,326; the United Kingdom £11,373, the United States £10,869, Germany £4,420.

Woolens show as follows: Made-up goods, £1,464, Germany leading with £1,445. Blankets, £1,409; the United Kingdom £780, Germany £542. Cashmeres and cloths, mixed, £1,073; the United Kingdom £609. Cashmeres and cloth, pure, £8,772; the United Kingdom £4,023, Germany £2,766. Underclothing, £1,000; mostly German. Cloth, mixed, £2,834; practically all from the United Kingdom. Cloth, pure, £2,279; from Germany and the United Kingdom.

Silk trimmings, £216; from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Made-up goods, £3,420; Japan and China £1,935, and the United States £752. Shawls, £2,690; chiefly from Japan. Ribbons, pure silk, £952; mostly French and German. Ribbons, mixed, £2,599; nearly all from Germany, France ranking next. Ties, £839; principally of German origin. Thread, £1,550; from the United States, China, and Japan. Cloth, pure, smooth, or fancy, £1,709; from France and Italy.

Linen made-up goods, £592; mostly from France and Germany. Drill, £1,380; from the United Kingdom and Germany. Linen and hemp thread, £1,144; Germany £608, the United Kingdom £362.

Carpets of jute and hemp, in the piece, £247; the United Kingdom £123, Germany and France being also competitors. Woolen carpets in the piece, £201; several countries compete for this small trade. Carpets of wool, made up, £251; Germany leading.

Leather and silk manufactures, £650; Germany sending the bulk. Saddlery, etc., £1,423; the United Kingdom is first with £755, followed by Germany with £361. Boots and shoes, £679; the United States £506, the United Kingdom £38. Mackintoshes, £882; the United Kingdom £527, Germany £213.

Corsets, cotton, are from France and Germany to the value of £585. Patent leather, £609; Germany £462. Boot elastic, £1,797; Germany £1,461. Leather belting, £810, the United States leading with £337, and Germany a close competitor. India-rubber belting, £674; from the same countries. Gloves, kid, etc., £377; mostly from France.

Umbrellas, cotton, £546; Germany £208, the United States £161. Silk, £670; Germany £232, Italy £226.

Felt hats, £3,243; United States £1,070, Italy and the United Kingdom about £720 each. Straw hats, £494; chiefly from Germany and France. Other sorts, trimmed, £737; also from France.

Provisions imported from abroad show the following details: Starch, etc., £2,280; chiefly from the United States. Bitters, £404; Germany and France. Dried fish, £1,602; entirely from the United States. Salt and smoked meat, £1,309; all of American origin. Beer, £4,572; Germany £3,392, the United Kingdom £685, the United States £493. Preserved goods of all kinds, £5,795; United States £2,754, Germany £1,470, the United Kingdom £540. Brandy, whisky, and spirits, £7,185; the United States £2,866, France £2,613, the United Kingdom £1,167. Matches, £9,808; Germany £7,794, the United States most of the remainder. Biscuits, £532; nearly all from the United States. Ginger ale, £244; the United Kingdom and the United States. Soap, common, in bars, £954; the United Kingdom £544 and the United States £184. Ham, bacon, and sausages, packed in wooden cases, £823; nearly all from the United States. Butter, £554; principally from the United States. Cheese, £928; the United States and Germany. Tea, £557; the United States £426, and the United Kingdom £80. Wines, red, £5,902; California wines are much used, and France and Spain also contribute. Wines, white, £4,532; Spain and France are the principal sellers. Mineral waters, £917; the United Kingdom £418, Belgium £296. Linseed oil, £2,735; the United States and Germany. Table oil, £1,699; from the United States, Italy, Spain, and Germany. Vegetable oils, £967; mostly from the United States. Lubricating oils, £1,324; mostly from the United States. Live stock, £1,400; Peru, the United States, and Spain.

Glass or crystal articles for domestic use, £415; Germany, the United States and France. Glass, common, £251; also from Germany, the United States, and France. China and earthen ware goods, £3,012; the bulk of both fine and common goods coming from Germany. Chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical sundries, £14,700; principally supplied by the United States, France, and Germany. Varnish, £789; nearly all from the United States. Bank notes are furnished by the United States and the United Kingdom. Siphon bottles, £333; the bulk of this trade is British. Brushes, paint, £308; from the United States and Germany. Cardboard boxes, empty, £403; Germany, £294. Boots and shoes, £679; United States £506, Spain £80, the United Kingdom £38. Cement and lime, £1,881; the United States and Belgium. Cork in slabs and for bottles, £2,045; nearly all from Germany. Confectionery, £1,308; the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. Brooms and brushes in general are from Germany and the United States. Stearin, £8,008; from Belgium and

Germany. Stearin candles to the value of £807 are imported from the United States and Germany.

Filters of all sorts, £340; are sent by Germany chiefly. The consul states that the water supply of Guatemala is extremely muddy, and if some simple and inexpensive apparatus could be devised capable of rapid and easy adjustment on the ordinary taps, which would not clog too rapidly and would yet free the water of its sediment sufficiently for ordinary domestic purposes, he is of the opinion they would find a ready market.

Fireworks, £888; from the United States. Surgical instruments, £930; from the United States and Germany. Tackle and cordage, £1,159; the United States £1,223, Germany £186. Toys, £11,061; Germany and France. Account books and printed books, £3,366, of which only a small portion is of British origin. India-rubber hose, £261; American. Photographic apparatus, £756; nearly all from the United States. Mineral-water apparatus, £352; mostly British. Sewing machines, £1,099, of which the United States account for £928. Furniture, £1,815; the United States £1,000, France £405, Germany £392. Cane furniture, bent wood and straw furniture, £329; Belgium £128, France £118. Wall paper, £640; comes from the United States and Germany principally. Paper for printing, unglazed, £803; is mostly American. Paper of all sorts, glazed and half glazed, £2,590; Germany £1,640, the United States £719. Cigarette paper, £6,170; Spain first, followed by Germany. Packing paper, £690; Germany and the United States. Combs, £1,017; France, Germany, and the United States. Perfumery, £3,133; France, Germany, and the United States. Pianos, £386; only 12 were imported in 1904, of which 11 were German. Skins, tanned, etc., £16,300; from the United States and Germany. Paints, £1,770; the United States and Germany. Imitation jewelry, £942; Germany and Belgium. Sacks, made of jute, etc., £30,917; Germany £15,832, the United Kingdom £12,812. Salt, common, £5,714; Nicaragua, Peru, the United Kingdom, and the United States are all contributors. Essences, used in medicines and perfumery, £4,100; the United States, Germany, and France are the principal sellers. Tobacco, unmanufactured, £3,027; Mexico, Germany, and Cuba. Stationery and envelopes, £1,600; Germany and the United States. Glass, in sheets, £1,001; Belgium.

Rice, £1,666; the United States and Salvador. Barley, £3,715; chiefly from Chile. Flour, £70,438; of American origin. Maize, £17,826; the United States, Peru, and Nicaragua. Wheat, £860; from the United States.

Timber, £6,187; from the United States. Coal, 9,600 tons; represents the import quantity in 1904, of which 8,700 tons were from the United States, the remainder being British.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Nearly all of the railways of Guatemala are owned by Americans, and much of their supplies, especially the rolling stock, comes from the United States. A large portion of the rails comes from Europe. The railways are managed by Americans and are up to date. During the past year some valuable concessions have been granted, the most important being that of the Guatemala Northern Railroad to an American syndicate for a period of ninety-nine years, including the port of Puerto Barrios, with a frontage of 1 mile on either side of the present pier.

The transportation facilities of Guatemala have improved somewhat during the past year, with prospects of much greater improvements for the coming year. Work is being pushed on the Guatemala Northern Railroad, and by the close of 1905 it is expected trains will run from Guatemala City to Puerto Barrios. There is only about 75 miles of track to lay, of which about 20 miles is graded.

When this road is completed and the docks are put in shape at Puerto Barrios, shipping can tie up alongside of the docks and avoid the expensive lighter charges now made at the Pacific ports. The business and manufacturing portion of the United States will thus be brought into touch with this country.

IMPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1904.

The imports into Guatemala during the years 1900, 1903, and 1904, according to a British Consular report of August, 1905, were as follows:

Country.	1904.	1903.	1900.
United States	£288,783	£215,513	£226,897
United Kingdom	207,066	87,891	127,009
Germany	203,787	97,366	57,515
France	34,919	22,083	32,339
Belgium	22,749	24,070	5,033
Spain	11,816	6,297	5,473
Italy	10,116	6,940	6,687
Central America	8,015	1,536	.....
South America	6,467	4,778	10,723
Japan and China	5,559	2,038	6,805
Mexico	1,781	1,925	17,177
Cuba	799	190	.....
Total imports during the year 1904			£806,583
Freight, insurance, etc			201,645
Total			1,008,228

The principal exports during the years 1902 to 1904, inclusive, were as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Live stock	£324	£768	.....
Indigo	209	.....	.....
Sugar	22,403	36,236	£24,599
Bananas	25,509	17,806	11,989
Cacao	1,296	1,675	317
Coffee:			
Clean	744,343	737,688	886,277
In shell	550,984	420,258	661,769
Boots and shoes	195	460	430
Wax	310	.....	.....
Horns	270	275	192
Hides	45,193	55,852	50,522
Hardware	1,021	1,128	1,428
Beans	141	51	13
Rubber	43,894	44,235	25,413
Timber	56,964	20,313	134,087
Skins	4,113	2,652	4,282
Plants, living	267	190	25
Mineral products .....	.....	528	.....
Woolen clothing	2,083	.....	.....
Tobacco	210	38	53

The total receipts during 1904 amounted to \$1,301,077.99 gold, and \$22,930,739.10 paper, and the expenditure to \$1,301,077.99 gold, and \$22,930,739.10 paper.

PORT MOVEMENTS DURING 1904.

Trade in the Livingston and Puerto Barrios districts during the year 1904 showed some improvement, the total quantity of coffee exported from Livingston to Europe and American ports being 23,770 bags of clean coffee and 18,648 bags of husk coffee.

The exports from Livingston to American ports were as follows:

Seed rice	\$13,103
Hides	15,110
Rubber	1,650
Deer skins	1,326

Bananas were exported from Livingston and Santo Tomas to the quantity of 215,000 bunches to Mobile and 224,000 bunches to New Orleans.

Exports from Coban via Livingston to London and Hamburg.

	Quantity.	Weight.
Rubber	bags.. 88	Pounds. 9,250
Loose hides	number.. 1,251	32,091
Hides	bales.. 333	39,927
Deer skins	do.. 16	925
Sarsaparilla	do.. 11	1,232
Oxhorns	do.. 14	701
Orchids	boxes.. 20	1,740
Henquen	bales.. 33	3,990
Corozo nuts	bags.. 4	406

Coffee exports from Livingston.

Port.	Clean coffee.		Husk coffee.		Total.	
	Bags.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.
Hamburg	9,842	1,205,633	4,133	582,263	14,275	1,789,896
London	10,078	1,481,172	13,571	1,418,645	23,649	2,899,777
Bremen	42	4,326	417	47,945	459	52,271
Havre .....	.....	.....	232	23,927	232	23,927
Rotterdam	350	39,908	31	3,927	381	43,835
Gijon (Spain)	10	1,270	.....	.....	10	1,270
New York	1,574	188,787	.....	.....	1,574	188,787
New Orleans	1,503	168,837	.....	.....	1,503	168,837
Mobic	181	21,636	.....	.....	181	21,636
Philadelphia	17	1,742	.....	.....	17	1,742
Hamilton	137	15,755	.....	.....	137	15,755
Belize	36	3,909	.....	.....	36	3,909
Total	23,770	3,132,975	18,684	2,078,667	42,454	5,211,642

Imports and exports at San Jose de Guatemala, June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905.

IMPORTS.

	Quantity.	Weight.
		Pounds.
General merchandise	bundles..	153,517
American flour	sacks..	115,061
American corn	do..	83,992
Salt	do..	17,029
Petroleum	cases..	8,285
Portland cement	barrels..	4,805
Steam coal	sacks..	108,719
Railroad material	packages..	1,289
Railroad tin	number..	39,444
Building lumber (460,531 superficial feet)	pieces..	31,497

EXPORTS.

Coffee	sacks..	226,794
Sugar	do..	31,429
Crude rubber	bundles..	2,339
Deerskins	do..	843
Beef hides (loose)	number..	41,181
General merchandise	packages..	4,881
Mahogany logs (631,479 superficial feet)	number..	1,385

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST COAST.

The principal Pacific ports of Guatemala are San José, Ocos, and Champerico, being reached from New York via Colon and Panama. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Chilean Company having withdrawn their vessels from the Guatemalan coasts, the business of the west coast, in accordance with a previous contract, is now transacted by the steamers of the Kosmos and Pacific Mail.

A powerful syndicate from New York, headed by Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE, the Canadian and Cuban railroad magnate, has taken charge under contract and is now engaged in the completion of the "Northern Railroad of Guatemala" which will connect the capital city of the same name with the harbor of Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast. The work is progressing rapidly and will be completed about the middle of 1906. Then it will reach the Central Railroad of Guatemala,

which also belongs to an American association and has been for many years past in operation between the capital city and the port of San José on the Pacific coast, and then Guatemala will have an intercontinental railway and be within five days of New York City.

As a coffee producer, Guatemala outranks any of the Latin American Republics of the Pacific coast, coming next to Brazil in quantity and quality. While all the exports of Central American coffee, in 1904, are placed at 165,000,000 pounds, the plantations of Guatemala alone are thought to have yielded about 100,000,000 pounds. The estates are chiefly in the hands of the Germans, who have shown what marvelous results may be obtained from scientific culture.

With the completion of the Northern Railway, a great impetus will be given to the banana industry which is destined to be one of the features of the economic life of the country. In 1904, there were exported, 425,153 bunches, valued at more than \$125,000. The principal products raised for home consumption in the Republic are sugar, 2,111,417 quintals being produced in 1904; raw sugar, 943,448 quintals; maize, 1,687,668 quintals; coffee, 811,807 quintals; beans, 126,694 quintals; wheat, 77,320 quintals; sweet potatoes, 27,252 quintals; tobacco, 19,550 quintals, and bananas, 786,828 bunches.

Mining districts in western Guatemala are in the main handicapped by a lack of transportation facilities, though many are being worked with fair results. Near Chiantla, in the Department of Huehuetenango, there are said to be some very rich copper mines, similar to those of Chiapas in Mexico. These are now being explored, but so far no copper has been found, though the district is rich in lead and a small percentage of silver. The assays that have come to hand show 56 per cent of lead and 40 ounces per ton of silver. In the Department of Chiquimula a mining company has obtained a fifteen years' concession with the right to import all mining properties and machinery free of duty, but until the present time very little has been done, though the construction of a small line which might connect with the Guatemala or the Northern Railway at Chiquimula has been under consideration which, if built, would do away with the transportation difficulty of this section.

The port of San José, on the Pacific coast, is the outlet for the products of the country on that side as also the distributing center for the interior. During the past two years American and German vessels have had the monopoly of the foreign carrying trade, although a large portion of the imports originate in the United Kingdom. From this port are shipped coffee, sugar, crude rubber, deerskins, beef hides, and mahogany logs, the quantity of the latter in 1904 aggregating 634,479 superficial feet. The commodities shipped thither embrace American flour and corn, salt, petroleum, Portland cement, steam coal, railroad material, ties, and lumber.

HAITI.

REVISED CUSTOMS LAW.

The Haitian "*Moniteur*" for September 20, 1905, contains the text of a revised customs law (including customs regulations dated September 4, 1905). The provisions of this law, modifying the duties levied on merchandise, are as follows:

The surtaxes of 50 per cent and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent currency and of 25 per cent gold, levied on imports, as also the surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent levied on exports, are retained in force. The surtax of 25 per cent is not levied on imported soap.

The following additions are made to the free list: Apparatus and accessories for bee keeping; machines of all kinds and their accessories for use in industries, and also for agriculture or for the preparation of native products; maize mills; accessories of fire-extinguishing pumps.

The exportation of the following articles is prohibited: Animals; silver or gold, in ingots or bars; national coin of silver, bronze, or nickel; gold or silver wares.

Exports duties are now leviable in accordance with the following tariff:

	Unit.	Duty, gold.
Mahogany	1,000 feet	\$3.00
Wood:		
Campeachy ^a	1,000 pounds	1.50
Cedar, gaine, yellow fustic, and dye woods not specially mentioned ^a	do	1.00
Residues and refuse (<i>brasures</i>) of coffee ^a	100 pounds	2.00
Cocoa	do	1.75
Coffee ^a	do	3.00
Copper	do	2.00
Tortoise shell	Pounds .....	.10
Iron	1,000 pounds	1.00
Gaine gum	100 pounds .....	.50
Hides of oxen	do	3.00
Skins of goats, pigs, sheep, horses, etc.	do	2.00
Agave (<i>pita</i>)	1,000 pounds	1.00
Lead	do	2.00
Roots of fustic, campeachy, cedar, gaine, and of dye woods not mentioned ^a	do	1.50

^a The surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent are not levied on these articles.

Statistical duties.

	Unit.	Duty, gourdes.
Cotton	100 pounds	0.10
Tanned leather	do .....	.10
Cotton seed	do .....	.10
Raw sugar	do .....	.05
All products of the soil or commodities not mentioned	100 pounds or feet.	.10

NOTE.—Statistical duties are levied in national currency without the surtaxes of 10 per cent and 20 per cent.

Wharfage and weighing duties are levied on articles exported as follows:

	Unit.	Duty, gourdes.
Mahogany	1,000 feet	0.50
Wood and roots of campeachy, cedar, guiac, fustic, and dye woods not mentioned.	1,000 pounds.....	.10
Coffee refuse (<i>brisures</i>), coffee, cocoa, cotton, cotton seed, galae gum	100 pounds .....	.01
All products of the soil or commodities other than those mentioned.....	1,000 pounds.....	.10

NOTE.—The duties are levied in national currency without the surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent.

The former tariff of wharfage dues levied on the importation of merchandise is maintained in force except as regards the following headings, which are suppressed:

Stills, with or without accessories; baths; sugar boilers; clocks; marble tombstones for children's graves; mills for maize, for sugar cane (with accessories), for winnowing and crushing coffee, for combing and dressing cotton; fine pumps; hydraulic presses; printing presses and cardboard presses; writing tables of mahogany, walnut, oak, or other woods.

Following is an abstract of the modified law:

All merchandise shipped from a foreign port to a port in Haiti must be accompanied with a bill of lading. The captain, for that part of the cargo that belongs to him, is not exempted from this formality.

The bill of lading shall indicate the names of the shipper, captain, and vessel, the name and address of the consignee, the tonnage of the vessel, the port of departure and of destination.

It shall state the rate of freight, the kind, the gross weight or the measurement of the merchandise, and shall present in the margin the mark and number of the packages.

The bill of lading shall have a consecutive number that shall be repeated on the consular manifest, and the consul shall keep a register wherein he shall enter this number, in connection with the name of the shipper and of the consignee.

Each package shall bear distinctly the initials of the consignee and a number.

The consul shall refuse to visé all bills of lading that indicate the same number for one or more packages.

The want of a bill of lading shall incur a confiscation of the merchandise.

The invoice is obligatory for all merchandise shipped to Haiti. It shall be made out in quadruple original, and viséed by the consul of Haiti at the port of shipment, or by a sworn officer in places where there is no consul.

This invoice shall indicate the marks, countermarks, and numbers of

the packages, their number, the detailed contents of each one, the price of the goods, the freight, the charges, and the name of the port of shipment. It should be the literal reproduction of the shipper's books.

If the merchandise is consigned to order, the name of the consignee shall be replaced by the mention of "to order."

The want of an invoice will incur the sending of the merchandise to exportation.

In case of a dispute between the shipper and the consignee the invoice viséed by the Consul only will be admitted as evidence.

The manifest shall indicate the name of the vessel and of the shipper and consignee, the marks, countermarks, and number of packages, the number and measurement of each one, the kind of merchandise and its weight. The ship's provisions should, under penalty of confiscation, be entered on the manifest.

The captain shall be obliged to declare on the manifest before submitting it to the customs authorities the packages entered on the bills of lading that may not have been embarked or that may have been thrown overboard during the voyage; in default of which he shall be liable to a fine of 500 *gourdes*, current money.

The packages not embarked and duly declared may be embarked on another vessel, on the manifest of which mention shall be made that they were not embarked on the vessel on the manifest of which they had been entered.

The four copies of the manifest for steamers are required for each port of destination.

The want of a manifest shall incur on the part of the captain (1) a fine of 500 *gourdes* if the vessel is in ballast and (2) of 1,000 *gourdes* if the vessel is with cargo.

All steamers may leave immediately after discharging or taking on cargo. All sailing vessels should, before leaving port, be furnished with a clearance delivered by the custom-house.

The agents of steamships and consignees of vessels are responsible for the signal, pilotage, sanitary visits, fountain, tonnage, and changing port dues, which shall be collected conformable to the present law, as well as those that may concern the vessel.

The tonnage due is \$1 gold, without prejudice to the additional dues, per ton of merchandise imported by steamers or sailing vessels.

Sailing vessels with cargo or in ballast shall not pay gross tonnage dues.

The tonnage shall be determined by means of the weighing or the measuring that may have served to regulate the freight.

The legal ton is of 2,000 pounds weight or of 42 cubic feet, French measure.

The following articles are exempted from import dues: Animals, apparatus and accessories for bee culture, articles exempted from customs taxes through a contract with the State, books by native authors, churns, harrows, maps by native authors, plows, sugar boilers, personal effects of diplomatic agents, garden seeds, clocks for churches and public buildings, newspapers in sheets and bound, machinery of all kinds and their accessories for working the soil or for the products of the country, for industries, or facilitating same, mills for sugar cane, hulling coffee, preparing cotton and corn, plans of cities and others by native authors, fire engines and accessories, family portraits, hydraulic and cotton presses, hydraulic wheels, and leeches.

Exportation is prohibited of the following: Animals, silver in ingots or bars, gold in ingots or bars, national money of silver, bronze or nickel, materials of gold or silver.

Export duties are prescribed upon nearly all articles and commodities that are the product of the soil, which include woods of every description, coffee, hides and skins, etc.

PROMOTION OF TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Minister from Haiti in the United States, in a statement given the "Times" of Washington, discusses commercial relations with Haiti and the United States and suggests how trade between the two countries may be largely increased. The minister is quoted as follows:

"All the coffee grown by us is sold to France and Germany. Necessarily what we need and can purchase from them, we get there. Commerce begets commerce. If you buy our coffee we have more money, and we will exchange by purchasing from you whenever and wherever possible.

"Coffee is our principal product. And our coffee is of the first quality, not to be compared with many of the cheap qualities which are being sold to-day. Of course it is more expensive, but in the end the American would not object, because he would be sure that he was getting value returned for his money.

"We need agricultural machinery, dry goods, and other domestic utilities. Most of those we now get from Europe. As for flour, we get what we use from the United States, but we could possibly use more, because no wheat is grown in Haiti. Another thing we could purchase from you, and which we now get from France, is wine. Your California wines would be preferred by us, because we could get them cheaper, the transportation from that State to Haiti being cheaper than from France.

"The general commercial relations between Haiti and the United States are very good, when due allowance is made for the size of the countries. The transportation facilities are excellent, as there are practically three companies maintaining steamship service between the United States and Haiti. Telegraphic communication is also very good, and it would be well to have a few good American drummers sent there, so that the Haitians would be enabled to see the things your country has to offer. Then a number of discriminating travelers should be sent there, men who know the value of things. If they are sent to buy coffee it is more than likely that they will recognize the superiority of the grain grown by us. With this conviction they should take steps necessary to have their houses carry it in stock. Not necessarily a bank, but a banking agency, would be welcomed by us, since it would facilitate financial exchanges."

OPENING OF THE PORT OF MÔLE ST. NICOLAS TO FOREIGN COMMERCE.

In view of the geographical position of the Môle St. Nicolas, which, on the completion of the Panama Canal, will become one of the most frequented ports of the New World, a law has been passed by the Haitian Congress by which the port of the Môle St. Nicolas is opened to foreign commerce from October 1, 1905.

It will be classed in the category of the third-class districts, and the administrative personnel will be the same as that of the other districts of the said category.

HONDURAS.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1904.

"Commercial Relations, 1904," issued recently by the United States Government, contains the following résumé of the Foreign Commerce of Honduras in 1904:

IMPORTS, YEAR ENDED AUGUST 1, 1904.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
Austria	\$431	Guatemala	\$3,504
Belgium	271	Holland	120
Belize	144,795	Italy	4,229
Chile	622	Mexico	612
China	1,818	Nicaragua	11,917
Costa Rica	93	Panama	200
Cuba	302	Salvador	8,272
Denmark	22,877	Spain	19,064
Ecuador	388	United States	1,518,617
England	177,874		
France	50,701	Total	2,180,864
Germany	214,217		

1380 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS, YEAR ENDED AUGUST 1, 1904.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
United States	3,964,045	Salvador	29,752
Germany	120,353	Nicaragua	12,492
England	95,817	Cuba	868,035
France	29,064	Belize	125,863
Panama	49,413	Mexico	36,485
Chile	25		
Guatemala	51,032	Total	5,322,826

The exports, by articles, for the year ended August 1, 1904, were:

Articles.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Pesos.</i>
Ores	Pounds	1,007,028	525,638
Copper	do	4,193	450
Gold dust	do	647	140,899
Gold and silver	do	546	37,849
Silver:			
In bars	do	23,683	362,864
Coincd	do	7,906	145,095
Lead in bars	do	6,500	2,289
Salt			7,710
Rice	Sacks	34	628
Bananas	Bunches	4,385,112	2,265,163
Cocoa	Pounds	4,783	4,000
Coffee	do	532,168	100,704
Cocconuts	Number	7,292,874	234,332
Ginger	Pounds	10	14
Rubber	do	54,815	62,436
Fiber	do	1,526	803
Mahogany	Feet	165,492	11,078
Cedar	do	22,920	2,292
Various woods	do	115,010	4,501
Mora	Tons	194	2,542
Oranges	Number	1,021,600	10,334
Plantains	do	104,100	1,573
Sarsaparilla	Pounds	107,959	39,294
Tortoise shell	do	275	50
Oxhides	do	688,912	218,204
Cattle	Head	31,615	1,030,321
Mules	do	66	5,575
Horses	do	51	3,310

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST COAST.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast line on the Pacific 60 miles in extent, the principal port on that side being Amapala, situated on the island of Tigre, in the gulf of Fonseca. Amapala is the distributing center for the Pacific trade of the Republic, and is a calling point for the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Kosmos Line. A Mexican line of steamers running to Guatemala and Salvador also connects it with foreign ports.

Importations through Amapala in the fiscal year 1903-4 amounted in value to nearly \$800,000, the share of the United States being more than one-third of the total.

The contracts made at different times for the construction of the Inter-oceanic Railway of Honduras have given rise to a claim against the nation by the holders of these railway bonds, and the Government is investigating the matter with the purpose of securing data for a

proper solution of the same. The opening of highways or wagon roads in the country is receiving the fostering care of the Government, which will greatly advance the mining properties in which the Republic abounds.

One of the largest enterprises for mining development is the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, established at San Juancito in the Department of Tegucigalpa and 21 miles from the capital, and about 100 miles from the Pacific coast. The average output is 60 tons of dry ore daily and the value of the concentrates reaches many thousands of dollars each year. The mines are worked for gold and silver. The Aramecina Gold and Silver Mining Company has its workings some 30 miles from the Gulf of Fonseca, with an annual production of 15,000 ounces of gold. The mines near Yuscaran, on the Nicaragua frontier, have shown splendid results in the past, but lately, through litigation, have remained undeveloped. Mining is the principal industry of the Republic, though cattle raising and banana growing also receive attention, principally, however, on the Atlantic slope of the country. The mining properties in the Department of Tegucigalpa are as follows: Gold, 5; gold and silver, 55; silver, 224; silver and lead, 3; silver, copper, and lead, 2; copper, 3.

POSTAL STATISTICS OF TEGUCIGALPA, 1904-5.

During the economic year 1904-5 the post-office at Tegucigalpa received 12,629 official letters, 3,479 franked letters, 48,003 post-paid letters, 1,212 letters "postage collect," 2,063 postal cards, 156,659 newspapers and magazines, etc., 2,481 official registered letters, 4,640 registered letters and packages on which postage was paid, 1,573 samples, 348 official orders under the parcels-post system and 716 orders on which postage was paid, 1,591 business documents, 2,197 postal packages—or a total of 237,590 pieces of mail matter. During the same period the Tegucigalpa office issued the following: 12,315 official letters and 2,628 franked letters, 47,065 post-paid letters, 903 letters postage to collect, 860 postal cards, 127,635 newspapers and magazines, etc., 2,335 official registered letters, 2,683 post-paid registered letters, 269 samples, 1,537 official parcels-post orders and 987 parcels-post orders on which postage was paid, 904 business documents, 49 postal packages—or a total of 200,170.

MEXICO.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Following are the customs collections of the various ports of the Mexican Republic during the month of September, 1905, the revenue from ordinary import duties being given separately for each custom-

house, and the revenue from extra import duties, export duties, port dues, and arrears in the aggregate:

	Ordinary Im- port duties.		Ordinary Im- port duties.
Acapulco.....	\$15,536.91	Mier.....	\$9.08
Agua Prieta.....	21,978.15	Nogales.....	98,302.40
Altata.....	295.90	Progreso.....	272,228.29
Camargo.....	351.46	Puerto Angel.....	43.33
Campeche.....	20,470.38	Salina Cruz.....	1,793.48
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	170,720.90	San Blas.....	2,570.24
Ciudad Juarez.....	269,613.43	Santa Rosalia.....	4,330.63
Coatzacoalcos.....	18,112.21	Socotusco.....	8,285.56
Chetumal.....	554.50	Tampico.....	657,667.90
Ensenada.....	5,649.49	Tijuana.....	854.73
Frontera.....	36,678.89	Tonalá.....	1,184.60
Guaymas.....	16,042.56	Topolobampo.....	2.50
Guerrero.....	383.12	Tuxpan.....	2,812.84
Isla del Carmen.....	8,606.69	Veraacruz.....	1,145,423.70
La Ascension.....	212.85	Zapalutla.....	52.81
La Morita.....	87,666.56		
La Paz.....	69.60	Total ordinary import duties.....	3,445,740.77
Laredo de Tamaulipas.....	316,404.15	Total extra import duties.....	253,262.83
Las Vacas.....	127.92	Total export duties.....	75,162.10
Manzanillo.....	3,768.53	Total port dues.....	58,167.10
Matamoros.....	8,930.22	Total arrears.....	4,450.77
Mazatlan.....	39,514.52		
Mexicalt.....	3,085.44	Total.....	3,836,783.57
Mexico.....	205,404.12		

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN COATZACOALCOS AND NEW YORK.

A new contract has been entered into for a period of five years between the Mexican Government and the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (the "Ward Line").

The company in the new contract, is empowered to establish a direct line of steamers between New York and Coatzacoalcos for the purpose of developing the transcontinental traffic across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec which is expected to arise as soon as the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz and the intervening railway are in a position to deal with large quantities of freight.

REPORT OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY, FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

The Mexican Central Railway (Limited) has recently issued its report for the year ending June 30, 1905, showing it to have been a very prosperous one. Following are the figures giving earnings and expenses during the period under review as well as those for the preceding year:

[Mexican currency.]

	1905.	1904.
EARNINGS.		
Freight.....	\$20,238,211	\$20,372,083
Passenger.....	4,530,462	4,303,811
Extra baggage.....	67,796	71,186
Express.....	682,485	656,006
Telegraph.....	30,337	31,755
Miscellaneous.....	548,408	637,361
Total.....	26,097,699	26,002,202

	1905.	1904.
EXPENSES.		
Maintenance, way and structure.....	\$3,008,791	\$3,378,979
Maintenance, equipment.....	3,309,721	4,217,082
Transportation and traffic expenses.....	9,792,049	10,858,402
General expenses.....	1,488,615	1,665,409
Total.....	17,599,176	19,619,872
Net earnings.....	8,498,523	6,382,230
Net earnings, United States currency.....	4,118,173	2,886,846

Owing to the change in the fiscal year of the Mexican Central Company a year ago, the last annual report covered a period of eighteen months, so that no comparison can be made between 1905 and 1904 beyond the net earnings reduced to equivalent in United States currency. The income account for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was as follows:

Net earnings in United States currency.....	\$4,118,173	
Interest from Tampico Harbor Company bonds.....	140,675	
Total income.....		\$4,258,848
Tampico Harbor Company rental.....	163,979	
Interest on mortgage bonds.....	2,702,425	
Interest on equipment and bonds.....	70,000	
Interest on collateral 4½ per cent bonds.....	450,000	
Interest on two and one-half year 6 per cent gold notes.....	495,238	
Interest on two-year 5 per cent gold notes.....	2,094	
Total fixed charges.....		3,883,736
Surplus.....		375,112
Cancellation of option given bankers July 1, 1904, for purchasing \$6,000,000 consolidated 4 per cent bonds.....	800,000	
Betterments and improvements.....	270,510	
Accounts and balances charged off.....	181,400	
Miscellaneous interest account.....	83,912	
Total extraordinary charges.....		1,335,822
Deficit.....		960,710
Withdrawn from subsidy trust fund.....		750,000
Final deficit.....		210,710

SHIPMENTS OF HENEQUEN DURING SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The shipments of henequen during the month of September, 1905, from the port of Progreso, State of Yucatan, amounted to 45,453 bales, distributed as follows:

	Bales.
Boston.....	14,500
New York.....	13,515
Texas City.....	10,021
New Orleans.....	3,609
Mobile.....	500
Total to United States.....	42,154

	Bales.
Montreal	1,744
Havana.....	848
Havre.....	500
Hamburg.....	207
	45,153

The henequen exported in September, 1904, amounted to 34,937 bales, and in the same months of 1903 it was 39,668 bales.

The stock of henequen in Progreso was as follows:

	Bales.
August 31, 1905	52,411
Receipts during September	55,309
	107,720
Exported in September.....	45,453
	62,267
Stock in Progreso September 30.....	62,267

STAMP DUTIES IN JULY, 1905.

The Mexican stamp duties collected during the month of July, 1905, amounted to \$3,146,829, against \$3,298,986 during the corresponding month of the preceding year, being a decrease of \$152,157. The falling off is explained by the reduction in the taxes on mining industry.

AMENDED RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The "Mexican Herald" for October 14, 1905, states that an extension of time for the construction of the railroad extending from Manzanillo to Colima has been granted by the Government. According to the amended concession the road must be completed by October 1, 1909.

This is the line recently bought by the Mexican Central Railway from the Mexican National Construction Company, and is intended to serve as a link in the line the Central Railway is now building to the west coast. That it will take the four years that may be used to complete the work is not likely. Active work is already being done on the line between Colima and Tuxpam, and the work to be done on the line of the Mexican National Construction Company is comparatively easy. It is expected by the contractors that not much more than a year will be necessary to complete the work between Colima and Tuxpam, and the work to be done on the line between Colima and the coast is reconstruction.

This part of the route is already built, but it is a narrow-gauge road, and the new owners propose to change it to a broad gauge. In a few places the route will also be changed so that the total work to be done will amount practically to the construction of a new railroad. The distance is 96 kilometers.

Provision is also made in the amended concession for the construction at the port of Manzanillo of wharves. Plans for this work have

been made and work is expected to be commenced in a very short time. The actual work of building, or rebuilding, the line between Colima and Manzanillo will probably not be begun before the completion of the work between Colima and Tuxpan. On this work the contractors have engaged more than 3,000 men.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON WHEAT.

The United States Consul at Veraacruz has informed his home Government that owing to an actual or anticipated scarcity of wheat in Mexico the Government has decreed that foreign wheat imported prior to and including December 31, 1905, shall pay a duty of \$1.50 per 100 kilograms, gross weight (\$0.747 per 220 pounds United States). From and after January 1, 1906, the duty will be 3 cents per kilogram, gross weight (\$1.494 per 220 pounds United States), in accordance with the tariff changes of June 20, 1905.

CAPITALIZATION OF BANKS IN MEXICO.

A report from Consul CANADA, of Veraacruz, says the recent increase of capital stock effected by the Baneo de Londres y Mexico and the Banco Central Mexicano, as well as that contemplated by the Banco Nacional de Mexico, has awakened among the directors of many of the local banks a desire of imitating those institutions. The consequences that might result from a simultaneous and altogether too rapid expansion of a group of financial concerns, the greater part of which are without markets for their stock in foreign parts and which do not enjoy the favorable conditions the larger concerns have succeeded in obtaining, seem to be overlooked. Consequently, for the purpose of limiting the circulation of specie or paper money to the necessities of the country, the Government will not permit local banks to increase their capital stock without first complying with certain restrictions prescribed by a recent Executive decree.

MINING DEVELOPMENT IN 1904.

The Department of the Treasury (*Hacienda*) of the Republic of Mexico has issued complete figures covering the mineral conditions for 1904, it being stated that on December 31 of that year there were in existence 19,471 legally registered titles, their classification being as follows:

Mineral.	Number of prop- erties.	Hectares.	Mineral.	Number of prop- erties.	Hectares.
Gold.....	1,478	20,187	Copper.....	768	20,296
Gold-silver.....	5,208	53,409	Copper-iron.....	176	3,619
Silver.....	5,153	44,454	Copper-lead.....	21	532
Gold-silver-copper.....	861	16,198	Iron.....	351	14,472
Gold-silver-lead.....	913	12,072	Lead.....	67	1,073
Gold-copper.....	234	3,572	Mercury.....	160	5,749
Silver-copper.....	671	10,798	Tin.....	30	632
Silver-copper-lead.....	254	4,379	Sulphur.....	105	4,069
Silver-lead.....	2,924	30,629	Antimony.....	45	2,087

In addition to the foregoing there are also titles for manganese, bismuth, granite, tourmaline, opals, sal-gema, and turquoise properties.

The distribution of these properties in the various States and Territories is:

State or Territory.	Prop- er- ties.	Hectares.	State or Territory.	Prop- er- ties.	Hectares.
Coahuila	455	8,580	Tlaxcala	2	18
Chihuahua	3,319	40,971	Zacatecas	1,502	14,525
Nuevo Leon	475	9,395	Tamaulipas	99	2,510
Sonora	2,670	45,767	Veraacruz	55	1,006
Aguascalientes	202	1,116	Baja California	641	5,513
Durango	2,827	25,024	Colima	39	985
Guanaajuato	781	10,216	Chiapas	19	293
Hidalgo	753	6,489	Guerrero	23	14,056
Mexico	411	5,972	Jalisco	1,639	8,338
Morelos	52	650	Michoacan	455	13,433
Puebla	150	1,929	Oaxaca	1,273	11,489
Queretaro	130	2,060	Sinaloa	866	7,580
San Luis Potosi	375	8,865	Tepic	246	1,938

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TARIFF.

According to a translation published in the "Monthly Summary" of September, 1905, issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, the general regulations for the application of the Mexican tariff recently enforced were as follows:

"I. All goods mentioned in the alphabetical list of the tariff shall, on entry, pay the duty stipulated in the numbers of the tariff to which they correspond.

"II. Goods which are neither mentioned in the tariff nor in the alphabetical list shall be dutiable according to the provisions of Section II, Chapter V of the ordinances relating to the assimilation of goods.

"III. Goods mentioned in the tariff or the alphabetical list followed by the phrase 'of all kinds' without the remark 'not specially mentioned' shall pay the duty stipulated in the corresponding numbers, even when such goods are combined with materials other than gold, silver, or platinum.^a

"IV. Manufactured articles consisting of two or more materials not specially mentioned in the tariff or alphabetical list shall pay the duty levied on the material predominating in quantity, with the exception of those having ornaments or accessories of gold, silver, or platinum.^a

"V. When a manufactured object consisting of different articles described in the tariff or alphabetical list is presented in separate pieces, even imported in the same package, and when for each separate piece a distinct declaration is made, such pieces shall be dutiable according to their respective rates, provided the weight can be ascertained.^a

^a As regards articles of iron or steel, enameled, tinned, or nickel-plated, in whole or in part, see circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of August 22, 1895, footnote to tariff Nos. 253 and 254.

“VI. Scientific apparatus, such as barometers, thermometers, and other similar instruments, fitted to manufactured articles, such as statues, candelabra, inkstands, clocks, etc., shall pay the duty levied on the manufactured article of which they form an accessory.

“VII. (Repealed.)

“VIII. By net weight is meant the actual weight of the goods without their interior and exterior packing.

“IX. By legal weight is meant the weight of the goods, together with that of their interior packing, such as wrappers, receptacles, cardboard and wooden boxes, tins, etc., inclosed in the outer packing case in which imported.

“When goods dutiable on legal weight are not inclosed in interior packages, but in one outside inclosure only, the intrinsic weight of such goods will be considered as legal weight. In establishing the legal weight no account will be taken of the straw or shavings in which the interior packages are stowed or of the weight of the outside inclosure.

“X. By gross weight is meant the weight of the goods with all their outside and inside coverings, without deducting the netting, straw or shavings, hoops, etc., used for packing.

“When a package contains different goods dutiable on gross weight the customs shall, conformably to article 50 of the ordinances, establish the tare in proportion to the legal weight attributed to each kind of goods.

“XI. Goods dutiable on gross weight imported without any kind of packing or packed in a material which is also dutiable shall pay duty on the total weight of the goods.

“XII. Manufactured articles with fringes dutiable per square meter shall be measured together with the surface of such fringes.

“When such articles are dutiable on weight, the weight of the fringes must also be included.

“XIII. Casks, bottles, flasks, and jars; iron, zinc, tin, copper, and lead drums; cases of wood, cardboard, tin, etc., shall be considered as ordinary receptacles made for the goods they contain, and not as constituting a merchandise in themselves, unless they be of greater value than their contents or be fit for any other special use.

“When goods imported in ordinary receptacles are dutiable on net weight, on the number, or according to measurement, such packages shall be exempt from import duty.

“Should such goods be dutiable according to legal or gross weight, the ordinary packages in which they are imported shall pay the same duty as the goods.

“XIV. Receptacles which can not be considered as ordinary, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and which do not seem to be adapted for the goods they contain and appear to have an independent

market value, such as articles of luxury, or which may be used for any other purpose, shall be subject to the duty leviable thereon, and must be declared for the payment of such duties.

“XV. When articles specially mentioned in the tariff, such as safes, trunks, valises, furniture, etc., are imported and used as outer receptacles, such articles shall be dutiable and shall not be considered as receptacles.

“XVI. Tissues used as wrappers for goods inside of packages must be declared, and the tariff duty shall be levied thereon, whatever be the quantity and quality, with the exception of waterproof tissues and oil or tarred cloths simply used to protect the goods from humidity and not exceeding the quantity deemed necessary for this purpose.

“XVII. Tissues and articles of linen, hemp, or other like vegetable fibers, mixed with cotton in whatever proportion, not mentioned in the tariff or alphabetical list, shall be dutiable as tissues or articles of pure linen.

“XVIII. Tissues of wool with a sprinkling of threads of another material other than of precious metals, as well as tissues of wool mixed with cotton, linen, hemp, or other similar vegetable fibers, in whatever proportion, shall be dutiable as tissues of pure wool.

“XIX. Ribbons of silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool shall be considered as such only when the warp or woof is wholly composed of cotton, linen, or woollen yarn.

“XX. Only those textiles shall be considered as tissues and articles of silk with a mixture of cotton, linen, or wool in which the mixture is found in the entire tissue or in different parts of the texture. Tissues which have said mixture on the edges only shall be dutiable as tissues or articles of silk.

“XXI. As dress patterns are considered those which are imported in cardboard boxes, or in any other manner, and which are folded, pinned, or loosely stitched together, showing the shape of the waist or skirt, with ornaments so adaptable to the purpose that no possible doubt can exist as to their destination. When tissues are not shaped out or are imported with ornaments, either separate or adjusted in such manner that they may be employed for any other purpose, such tissues and ornaments shall pay the duty according to the classes they respectively belong to.

“XXII. Handkerchiefs of cotton or linen, even if only with borders which are ornamented, embroidered, or openworked, shall be considered as made of ornamented, openworked, or embroidered tissues.

“Handkerchiefs which instead of a hem contain any kind of embroidery or lace work, as well as those having embroidered initials or figures, no matter how small the latter may be, and even when they are to be found in one corner only, shall be considered as embroidered.

“Handkerchiefs which have undergone the mere unraveling neces-

sary to form the openwork, called '*dobladillo de ojo*,' shall not be considered as openworked.

"White handkerchiefs with colored borders, hems, initials, names, or any other design or figure shall be considered as made of colored tissues.

"XXIII. Should the jewelry and articles specified in No. 651 of the tariff be imported in cases, the weight and kind of such cases must be declared separately for the application of the corresponding duty.

"Boxes of wood or cardboard, lined with cloth or leather, as well as wooden boxes, varnished and polished, lined with cloth or leather, intended to hold one or more articles in separate divisions or spaces, shall be considered as cases.

"XXIV. By mountings and settings is meant that part of metal attached to an article of crystal or porcelain serving as ornament or support and forming an integral part of such article.

"Small fittings or screws which unite two or more parts, small knobs, lids of flasks or bottles, and ornaments of gold or silver, applied directly to crystal, shall not be considered as mountings or settings.

"XXV. Articles of nickered metal, except those of iron or steel, are dutiable according to the component metal. (See circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of August 22, 1895, footnote to Tariff Nos. 253 and 254.)

"XXVI. When chemical or pharmaceutical products bear labels on their immediate receptacle, describing the contents to be other than those declared, the highest duty corresponding to the declaration or to the description on the label shall be applied, even when the products are in accordance with the declaration.

"XXVII. When industrial machinery or apparatus is imported with accessories exceeding in quantity the actual requirements, such accessories being classed in the tariff, the surplus shall be dutiable according to their corresponding numbers in the tariff.

"XXVIII. In conformity with article 8 of the decree of April 30, 1894, whenever a schedule of the tariff provides for different rates of duty for the same article, according to greater or less weight, with the exception of tissues of cloth, the duties shall be calculated by applying the highest rate to the limit which serves as its basis and the lower rate or rates to the number of kilograms in excess of that limit. (Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of July 28, 1894.)

"XXIX. According to the provision of article 4 of the decree of June 5, 1897, articles of cotton, linen, wool, or silk, such as yarn in balls or skeins, cords, lace, trimmings, braids, fringes, ribbons, embroideries, and any other merchandise similar to the goods enumerated, when imported in small pieces packed together in one package or cardboard box, and while being subject to different rates of duty,

owing to the different component materials or kinds, yet arrive packed not separately so as to have each package or cardboard box represent only one class of goods according to the tariff, shall be subject to the highest duty corresponding to the merchandise contained in the respective package or cardboard box, even though the invoice specified precisely the weight, size, quantity, name, material, and class of each separate merchandise so packed.

“XXX. If the reels of cotton thread have a quantity of thread less than the length appearing on the labels, this last indication will serve as a basis for the customs declaration and for payment of duty accordingly.

“XXXI. Common metal articles gilt or silvered shall be subject to their respective rates of duty whether wholly or part gilt or silvered.”

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

Twenty-one separate lines of steamers, operating 332 boats, are engaged in trade in Mexican waters or between Mexico and other countries. These lines are the Austro-Mexican, Mexican Navigation, Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, Harrison, Imperial German Mail, New York and Cuba Mail, Mexican-American, Leyland, Escolente, French Transatlantic, Canadian-Mexican, Spanish Transatlantic, Pacific Mail, Pacific Steamship, Kosmos, Pacific Coast, California Gulf Development, Abaroa, Navigation Steamship, Chiva Commercial, and Mason.

The principal Mexican calling points are: On the Gulf of Mexico: Ascension, Campeche, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, Morelos, Progreso, Tampico, Tecolutla, Tuxpam, and Veracruz; on the Pacific: Acapulco, Agiabampo, Aleata, Magdalena Bay, Ensenada de Todos Santos, Eureka, Guaymas, La Paz, Loreto, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Medano Blanco, Mulege Perihuate, Puerto Angel, Salina Crux, San Benito, San Blas, San Jose del Cabo, San Quentin, Santa Rosalia, Tonalá, and Topolobampo.

ZINC MINES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The “South American Journal” for October 14, 1905, publishes an interesting account on the subject of zinc mines in the Republic of Mexico. It is not so long ago since the large mining enterprises, principally in the State of Nuevo Leon, did not trouble themselves over the zinc extracted from their mines, paying attention only to the silver and gold.

Lately, from indications by a Mexican mining engineer, they have begun to store the zinc to export it later to England.

A few months since orders for zinc began to arrive a little from all sides, and at present have increased in a remarkable manner, with this difference, that the consumers are now the neighboring Republic—that is to say, the United States.

In the State of Nuevo Leon, this circumstance has caused great enthusiasm, for the miners foresee a new industry that will develop to a high degree of exploitation.

Zinc, that has sometimes been thrown on the dump, is now carefully picked up to supply the continual orders coming from the United States and England.

The Government Inspector of Mines has presented to the Secretary of Fomento a report with respect to the official visit that he made to the mining agencies of Monterey and Villaldama, from which report the following is taken:

“Mining Agency of Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon.—During the months of February and March last of the current year the number of solicitations presented have considerably increased, owing to the development that the locality is about acquiring through the mines that contain carbonate of zinc in notable proportions. Many of these mines were quite abandoned, or were looked upon with the greatest indifference, for they did not pay expenses, owing to the high averages of zinc contained in their ores, the value of this zinc not being paid to the miners, for it even constituted for them a heavy charge. To-day these properties are very lucrative and they are exploited almost exclusively for zinc, without any attention being paid to the lead contained in them.”

Several companies have been established in Monterey that compete against each other in buying the zinc ore, which is advantageous in many ways to the miners, either through the price of the zinc or the obtaining of money in advance on account of future deliveries, or the finding of a market for the metal that could not be realized upon on account of the small quantity of zinc it contained, etc.

At the beginning the companies only received mineral that had an average of not less than 42 per cent and 43 per cent of zinc; to-day there are sold minerals of 37 per cent and 38 per cent that give very good profits.

According to the opinion of some experienced miners there results that the metals of an average of 42 per cent of zinc give a net profit of \$30 or more per ton.

This increase in the nature of exploitable metals has produced a very favorable effect in those regions where carbonate of zinc abounds, which is the case in the environs of Monterey, and more particularly in the Sierra Santa Catarina, and to contribute to the increase in the number of solicitations for denunciations of mining lands.

The same inspector continues to state:

“At Villaldama, State of Nuevo Leon, the same as at Monterey, an extraordinary movement of solicitations has been noticed, caused by the interest which is awakened in the locality for the exploitation of zinc deposits, that previously were not only looked upon with indif-

ference, but they constituted a deception for the miners, as at the smelters a discount was made to them according to the average of the zinc.

"From January 1 to March 24 of the current year there have been registered at this agency ten solicitations to work zinc mines only."

Zinc is found not only in this district of the State of Nuevo Leon, but in several other places of the Republic, and at present there has been initiated a favorable movement in favor of mines that contain this metal, for there is no doubt whatever that soon zinc will figure in our statistics of mineral production by the side of those of gold, silver, copper, and lead, whose production is already very considerable.

In the mining districts of Xochiapulco and Xochitlan, in the State of Pnablo, blende is often found assaying, according to some authorities, 50 per cent of zinc. Taxco, in the State of Guerrero, has blende in large quantities, mixed with argentiferous ores, which compound also occurs at Mazapil, Sonbrerete, and Plateros, in the State of Zacatecas, whose rich deposits almost justify working for zinc, apart from the silver contained in them. At Remedios, State of Jalisco, there are beds that might be profitably worked, and at Comanja, in the same State, blende forms the main component of argentiferous lodes.

In the district of Jeres, State of Zacatecas, a New York firm has recently denounced the tin mines of San Juan Bautista, located on lands of the Teserero farm, and the Torreón mine on the Maguey farm. After visiting the said farms they showed themselves very satisfied with the perspective offered. It is known that a strong company will be formed to exploit these mines on a large scale.

The output of the mines of Chihuahua for August, 1905, has been estimated at \$2,000,000 produced from the following mines:

Santa Eulalia	\$1,200,000
Parral and Santa Barbara	900,000
Batopilas	100,000
Palmarejo	80,000
Ocampo district.....	90,000
Dolores.....	60,000
Lluvia de Oro.....	120,000
All other districts	150,000
Total	2,000,000

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST COAST.

A fair idea of the relative importance of the Pacific States of the Mexican Republic may be gained from the statement that, according to the schedule of prices for public lands for 1905-6, a *hectare* (about 2½ acres) may be purchased in Michoacan for \$3 and in Colima for \$1.10. The proximity of the former State to the capital may, in some degree, account for the value of public property therein, but it is also

one of the richest mining sections of Mexico. Manzanillo, in the adjoining State of Colima, is its outlet for foreign trade on the Pacific side, at which point a breakwater for the protection of vessels of great draft is under construction and rapidly nearing completion. Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, in the State of Oaxaca, is also the site of extensive harbor improvements, the breakwaters in their present state affording sufficient protection to the outer harbor to enable vessels to load and unload at a provisional timber wharf.

An extension of time has been recently granted for the construction of the railroad from Manzanillo to Colima, which, according to the amended concession, must be completed by October 1, 1909. This is the line bought by the Mexican Central from the Mexican National Construction Company, and is intended to serve as a link in the line the Central is building on the west coast. Provision is also made in the new concession for the construction of wharves at the port of Manzanillo.

The Interoceanic Railroad, with its termini at Veracruz on the Gulf and Acapulco on the Pacific, has now in operation more than 1,189 kilometers, the completion of the line toward Acapulco being anticipated in the near future, at which time this road will afford two outlets for Mexican commerce.

According to the United States Consul at Mazatlan, active work is to begin at once on a railroad line from Guaymas to Guadalajara which will be of great commercial importance to American engineers, contractors, exporters, and manufacturers of railroad supplies. No definite route has been settled as yet, but it is fixed that the line will touch at Ahmos, will cross the line of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad at Fuerte, and then run along the coast to Culiacan and to Mazatlan. From Mazatlan the road will go to Tepic, in the territory of that name, and thence to Guadalajara.

After the expenditure of much money, the completion of the Tehuantepec line is in sight, from ocean to ocean, and will be completely ballasted by the end of the year, and the fact that the Mexican Government is a partner with Messrs. PEARSON & SONS in the construction and operation of the road, and that the Government, by means of a "merger" with certain railway companies now controls the operations of systems extending from Laredo on the Texas border to Salina Cruz, makes it very important. The view is held that the Tehuantepec route will be in complete operation with its own lines of steamships long before the Panama Canal can be opened to interoceanic traffic.

Extensive wharfage improvements are under construction at Isla del Carmen, in the Gulf of California, the Government having recently

amended the conditions granted to the concessionary company, and a steamship service known as the "Compañía Naviera del Pacífico" is maintained between the ports of the Gulf and other places on the west coast of the Republic.

Sonora, Jalisco, Sinaloa, and the Tepic Territory to the north of Michoacan, and Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas to the south, are undergoing the change in development growing out of improved communications, the mining properties of Jalisco, Sonora, and Oaxaca showing marked beneficial results. The copper mines of Sonora under the management of the Greene Consolidated Company are famed in commercial annals, and extensive smelters erected in Guerrero and elsewhere have added greatly to the value of the mineral output. In Michoacan the copper beds have been worked only at intervals and in a desultory manner, their immense possibilities being only guessed at. In 1904 there were under exploitation throughout the Republic an increase of 10,469 properties over those quoted for 1898, 18,965 being the total number in working at the opening of the year. Of these properties, the following were situated in the States on the west coast: Sonora, 2,561; Sinaloa, 828; Tepic, 247; Jalisco, 943; Colima, 37; Michoacan, 459; Guerrero, 624; Oaxaca, 1,214; Chiapas, 19, and Lower California, 610, a total of 7,542.

Coal is found in commercial quantities and of good grade in many of these States, the Sonora outcrop promising particularly good results. The lignite deposits of Michoacan have not been exploited thus far, because of the lack of railroad transportation, but a company known as the Compañía Explotadora de Carbon has recently been organized to develop these fields. At present no coal deposits of commercial importance are in active exploitation along the Pacific coast of the Republic, the only State in which coal is regularly mined throughout the Republic being Coahuila.

Thirty-five millions of pounds of the coffee in the world's markets in 1904 came from Mexico. The principal coffee-growing regions are the Pacific slope from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Manzanillo and the State of Veraacruz on the Atlantic coast. The estates are chiefly in the hands of Americans who ship principally to the United States.

In the report on the wheat crop for 1905, it is stated that the year's outlook is very excellent, the best crops being furnished by the States of Jalisco and Michoacan, in conjunction with Guanajuato and Puebla, the two first named being among the Pacific States.

Sinaloa, to the north of Tepic, presents a remarkable variety of soil and climate. The valleys contain rich alluvial soil, and the foothills and mountains a sandy loam very productive when watered. One crop at least can be raised anywhere within the State, but by irrigating two and often three crops can be raised. The rainfall, averaging

about 30 inches annually, and the presence of numerous streams and small rivers make the question of irrigation a comparatively simple one. The federal Government of Mexico, as well as the State government, is desirous of helping in this work, being favorable to all plans leading to a perfecting of the irrigating system.

Jalisco is largely devoted to the sugar industry, its 52 mills, in 1904-5, turning out 11,212,520 pounds of refined and 5,698,933 pounds of unrefined sugar. The largest mill is located in the southern part of the State on the San Marcos hacienda. Flour mills, alcohol, and tequila factories, cotton, paper, and soap industries, all have established places in the economic life of this State, which is one of the largest on the west coast.

The raising of cattle and sheep is a profitable industry in the Pacific States of the country, and ranges can be purchased at a much lower figure than in the northern sections. Jalisco and Michoacan are among the principal cattle-breeding States, the former in 1902 having a valuation of \$13,333,922 and the latter \$8,548,954 on this industry, Jalisco leading all the States of the Republic.

The principal tobacco plantations of the Republic are in the Valle Nacional in the State of Oaxaca and in Chiapas, Guerrero, Colima, Tepic, and Sinaloa.

NEW MINING REGULATIONS IN CHIHUAHUA.

The Chihuahua State government has just promulgated new regulations of great concern to mine owners regarding the taxes on metals of producing ores. In substance these new rules, or laws, are as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The value of metals shall be the basis of all taxes.

ART. 2. Silver and gold in bars or bulk pay 1½ per cent of their value.

ART. 3. When gold and silver are brought to the Federal assay office in this capital, the payment of taxes shall be made to the State treasurer; otherwise to the tax office of the district whence it came.

ART. 4. When the exact value of the gold or silver is not known, the owners can make bond or deposit to the satisfaction of the tax collector, together with a manifest of the number of bars, exact weight, and approximate value.

ART. 5. When gold and silver are taken from the place of production without compliance with the foregoing articles, such violations are punishable as provided in the ley de hacienda.

ART. 6. Ores and metals extracted for reduction in or out of the State for exportation will be taxed on the total value according to the testing works' liquidations. Included in this valuation are all metals which pay charges according to article 120 of the law of hacienda.

ART. 7. Owners or managers before shipping will make a manifest of the exact weight and approximate value before the metals or ores will be allowed to be shipped and the tax office guaranteed the tax by bond or deposit.

ART. 8. As soon as the interested parties receive their liquidations they shall present themselves at the tax office to pay the metal tax according to these regulations.

ART. 9. By the total value of the metals must be understood the commercial value of the metals at the smelters and buying agencies.

ART. 10. The State executive will accept *iguales* for imports on metals when asked for on the following basis: (1) One and one-half per cent when the value of the metals contained is \$50 or over per ton; (2) $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent when the value is \$40 and less than \$50 per ton; (3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent when \$30 and less than \$40 per ton; (4) 1 per cent when the values are less than \$30 per ton.

ART. 11. Crushed ores and concentrates will be taxed 1 per cent of their metallic value.

ART. 12. To procure an *igual* it will be necessary to make a bond to the State treasurer to the value per year of the tax.

ART. 13. Having procured a bond, the recipient thereof will make manifestations and pay the tax in conformity with article 9 hereof.

ART. 14. The agencies of reduction plants and the offices of metals buying agencies are obliged to make monthly statements to the tax office in the districts in which they are located. These statements must state to where the consignments are made, the value of the metals in dollars, and the name of the owners. Any violation of this rule, the ores will not be permitted to be transported.

ART. 15. Any violation of these rules will be punishable under the law of *hacienda* pertaining to this subject.

NICARAGUA.

TRADE STATISTICS, 1902-1904.

The imports, by countries, into Nicaragua during the years 1902 and 1903, and for six months ended June 30, 1904, were:

Country.	1902.	1903.	Six months ended June 30, 1904.
United States.....	\$1,204,537	\$1,421,467	\$947,640
England.....	393,324	629,295	284,500
Germany.....	250,387	258,819	120,410
France.....	209,967	137,734	60,412
All other.....	111,295	72,188	34,568
Total.....	2,169,510	2,419,503	1,447,530

The exports, by countries, from Nicaragua during the years 1902 and 1903, and for six months ended June 30, 1904, were:

Country.	1902.	1903.	Six months ended June 30, 1904.
United States.....	\$716,350	\$1,880,630	\$1,253,752
Germany.....	264,867	419,325	234,168
England.....	162,636	257,823	133,561
France.....	137,282	245,305	124,650
Costa Rica.....	96,054	170,180	82,000
All other.....	211,604	152,037	24,519
Total.....	1,518,693	3,125,300	1,852,650

This report includes not only the imports and exports from Corinto and San Juan del Sur, the two ports in this consular district, but also Bluefields, Cabo Gracias a Dios, and San Juan del Norte of the Atlantic coast district.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST COAST.

The leading Pacific ports of Nicaragua are Corinto and San Juan del Sur. From the former the western division of the National Railroad runs via Chinandega, Leon, and Nagarote, on the Pacific, as far as Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, passing through Managua, the capital. It is also connected via Masaya with the principal coffee-growing district of the Republic, while a branch line from Leon to El Viejo connects it with the sugar-growing section.

Cattle raising is the most important industry of the Republic, Leon, Chontales, and Segovia being the principal centers. It is estimated that about 1,200,000 cattle constitute the bulk of the industry, and during 1903 they were exported to the value of more than \$200,000, hides being shipped to the value of \$100,000, and cheese about \$16,000. In a few instances attempts have been made to improve the breed by importations from the United States. Coffee forms the principal article of export from the country and bananas, which have been cultivated commercially only within the past twenty years, occupy the second rank on export lists. They, however, are shipped from the Atlantic coast. Sugar cane is cultivated in all districts and there are several factories equipped with the most modern machinery, one of which near Chinandega and owned by a British company will compare favorably in methods, both of culture and preparation, with the best factories of any country. Nearly all of the sugar grown is consumed in the country, though in 1903 shipments to the amount of 3,800 hundredweight were made to San Francisco, the expenses incurred being, however, too great to render the experiment profitable. On the island of Ometepe, in Lake Nicaragua, tobacco of a good quality is grown, the cultivation of which is regulated by the

Government which, for a certain payment, permits a certain number of plants to be cultivated each year, any excess rendering the delinquent liable to a heavy fine and a forfeiture of the contract. Cocoa is also grown in the Rivas district, while cotton and indigo receive attention from agriculturists, and salt is obtained by the evaporation of sea water on the Pacific coast.

The Kosmos Line is the official steamship carrier for Nicaraguan mail on the Pacific coast according to a contract made with the Government on April 18, 1905.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF RUBBER.

The following contract, published in the "American" of Bluefields for September 27, 1905, was approved by the President of the Republic on August 2 of the present year:

"JOSÉ D. GÓMEZ, Minister of Improvements and Public Works, in representation of the Government, and FRANCISCO GUERRERO and JUAN DE DIOS MOREIRA, for themselves, have agreed to enter into the following contract:

"I.

"The Government leases to Messrs. GUERRERO and MOREIRA for a term of ten years, the exploitation of all rubber belonging to the nation in the jurisdiction of the Department of Zelaya and districts of Prinzapolca and Great River.

"II.

"So as to prevent the destruction of the rubber trees, and care for their protection, GUERRERO and MOREIRA obligate themselves to employ only expert rubber cutters who strictly observe and comply with the requirements of Article 11 of the Regulations of October 15, 1901, which say: 'It is prohibited to make incisions into the trees to the extent of penetrating the wood part. Incisions of more than one-half of the circumference of the trunks or limbs of the trees are also prohibited.

"The contravention of this article shall be punished by a fine of \$5 for every tree damaged.'

"III.

"Messrs. GUERRERO and MOREIRA shall pay to the National Treasury as consideration of this lease, \$1,000 in paper money yearly, during the ten years, payable quarterly at the end of each quarter; but without exemption to the payment of export duties.

"IV.

"No person can dedicate himself to the business of extracting rubber in the zone and national lands referred to in this contract without

the written permit of the lessees; the contravention shall be punished by the confiscation of the rubber for the benefit of the lessees, one-third of which shall belong to the one who denounces and captures the same, and also not excepting the penalties established by the Regulations of October 15, 1901.

“V.

“Whenever the exporters are not the lessees the chief of the custom-house at the Bluff shall not permit the shipping of the rubber and shall seize the same, unless the interested party presents a certificate from the highest authority of the settlement within the jurisdiction of which the property (plantation) is situated, specifying the locality whence the rubber came, the name of the plantation and also of the owner; and should he (the shipper) be no owner of rubber plantations, then he must show the certificate referred to in article 27 of the Regulations of October 15, 1901.

“The employee who permits the exportation of rubber without the documents indicated shall incur a fine of 50 per cent of the total value of the rubber exported.

“VI.

“This contract may be transferred partially or totally to any person or company, but should the transferees be foreigners they shall remain subject to the laws of the country to all that which relates to the contract; the same shall take effect on the 1st of September of the present year.

“The failure to pay the annuity referred to in article 3, and the infraction of article 2, shall be just grounds for the rescission of this contract, which (the contract) shall be submitted for the approbation of the Executive Power.”

PINE TIMBER CONCESSION.

The “American” of Bluefields for September 21, 1905, states that the Minister of Improvements and Dr. LOMAX S. ANDERSON have agreed to the following contract, which was executed on the 2d of September of the present year:

“The Government of Nicaragua leases to Doctor ANDERSON the right of exploiting all the large pine trees which are to be found on the national and vacant lands within the following boundaries:

“From the Honduranian boundary on the north down to the meridian 13.35° to the south and longitude 84.52° west.

“The lessees have the right also to extract the rosin and export it in its natural state or chemically prepared.

“The lessee is also granted the right of building railroads, tramways, wharves, erecting houses, installing alembics, and all that which may be necessary for the purpose of the exploitation.

"All the materials for the construction, machinery, chemical products, as well as the provisions for the operators or laborers, are exempt from the payment of duties.

"Doctor ANDERSON shall pay to the Government for this concession, which is for the term of fifty years, one-half of a million of dollars in American gold. The first payment which is to be made will be the sum of \$5,000, payable on the 1st of February next, which will be forfeited to the Government in case the works are not begun on or before the 1st day of next June.

"The balance shall be paid in annual payments in advance, and the machinery, alembics, railroads, and trauways shall remain as guaranty for these payments.

"By reason of the above contract ANDERSON shall be precluded from establishing any international reclamation."

CONCESSION FOR THE COLLECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE RENTS.

The Government has lately leased to BERNADINO GUISTO the privilege of the rents derived from the slaughtering of cattle in the Republic, but not including the Department of Zelaya and the District of Siquia. The contract is for the term of ten years, counting from October 1, and the lessee is obligated to pay into the General Treasury \$30,000 monthly during the first year, with an augmentation of \$1,000 for each subsequent year, so that during the last, or terminating year, the monthly payments shall amount to \$39,000.

PANAMA.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1903 AND 1904.

The exports to the United States from Colon in the years ended June 30, 1903 and 1904, according to "Commercial Relations, 1904," as published by the United States Government, were:

Articles.	1903.	1904.	Increase.
Bananas.....	\$75,432	\$196,942	\$121,510
Balsam.....	100	170	70
Cocoanut.....	54,962	65,068	10,106
Cocoa.....	1,691	1,946	252
Coffee.....	5,920	6,245	325
Hides.....	5,460	6,474	1,014
Hats.....	200	240	40
Ivory nuts.....	9,400	11,900	2,500
Old metal.....	140	56	a 84
Rubber.....	5,490	6,840	1,350
Turtle-shell.....	12,472	17,984	5,512
Total.....	171,270	313,855	142,401

a Decrease.

IMPORTS AT COLON IN 1903 AND 1904.

The imports, by classes and countries, into Colon in the fiscal years 1903 and 1904 were:

Country and articles.	1903.	1904.	Country and articles.	1903.	1904.
From Germany:			From France—Continued.		
Dry goods	\$9,900	\$7,504	Drugs	\$3,896	\$2,738
Liquors	6,910	5,820	Hardware	9,650	10,500
Drugs	500	600	Provisions	9,960	19,470
Hardware	3,046	4,090	Total	119,086	110,708
Provisions	21,000	37,006			
Total	41,386	55,020	From United States:		
From Italy			Dry goods	200,744	559,994
Dry goods	7,000	7,000	Kerosene	32,900	40,680
Liquors	8,070	9,070	Lumber	38,642	40,520
Drugs	961	860	Liquors	30,400	48,995
Provisions	10,590	20,690	Drugs	10,610	20,790
Total	26,711	37,620	Hardware	38,040	49,764
From England:			Coal	159,890	269,890
Dry goods	30,900	15,900	Provisions	189,333	399,676
Liquors	10,640	9,320	Woodwork	1,690	3,690
Drugs	2,402	3,504	Total	702,279	1,913,969
Hardware	1,900	2,004			
Provisions	22,480	30,960	Recapitulation:		
Total	68,322	61,688	Germany	44,386	55,020
From France:			Italy	26,711	37,620
Dry goods	74,890	62,400	England	68,322	61,688
Liquors	20,690	15,540	France	119,086	110,708
			United States	702,279	1,913,969
			Grand total	960,784	2,179,005

SHIPPING AT COLON.

The number of vessels that entered the harbor at Colon in 1902 and 1903 is shown in the following table:

Month.	Sailing vessels.				Steamers.				Total.			
	1903.		1902.		1903.		1902.		1903.		1902.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January	35	891	25	586	23	73,690	32	87,054	58	74,581	57	87,640
February	32	930	23	543	26	90,715	26	89,375	58	91,645	49	89,918
March	28	759	37	584	26	95,990	38	149,368	54	96,749	75	149,952
April	32	731	30	317	25	80,883	30	92,152	57	81,614	60	92,469
May	30	446	19	555	26	98,636	31	98,604	56	99,082	50	98,960
June	34	586	35	2,072	25	85,758	28	96,227	59	86,341	63	98,299
July	29	1,336	36	399	21	79,796	25	77,200	50	81,132	61	77,569
August	40	1,107	32	893	25	89,047	25	76,306	65	90,154	57	77,259
September	40	1,008	30	464	21	97,505	25	91,113	64	98,513	55	91,577
October	36	436	42	389	28	95,730	25	89,393	64	96,166	67	89,782
November	23	540	30	308	34	126,721	26	80,782	57	127,261	56	80,990
December	18	229	39	387	36	132,181	27	93,304	54	132,410	66	93,691
Total	377	8,999	378	7,298	319	1,146,652	338	1,120,838	696	1,155,651	716	1,128,136

PROMOTION OF COLONIZATION.

The United States Consul-General at Panama City, in forwarding the accompanying translation of a design for the promotion of colonization enterprises in the District of Darien, as proposed by the Governor of the Province of Panama, says that the district to be colonized lies in the southeastern part of the Republic. It is very well watered, is an excellent grazing country and is rich in minerals. Rare woods are

found in abundance, and rubber, balsam copaiba, and the mastic gum tree thrive on the hills and plains. The resources of the territory are very little developed owing to the scarcity of inhabitants. The principal enterprise in the district is the Darien Gold Mining Company at Cana, which, in addition to mining, has extensive rubber and mastic plantations.

“(1) Each foreigner who will undertake to establish cultivation of any kind or to raise herds of domestic animals in the district of Darien shall receive (a) 100 *hectares* of land [247 acres], and (b) an advance for transportation of himself and family and for seeds, implements, etc., of a sum not to exceed \$1,000 gold, it being understood that such loans shall be duly secured.

“(2) Repayment of capital advanced shall be made without interest and in five annual installments, to begin when the first products of cultivation are realized.

“(3) Panamans and foreigners resident in the Republic shall have the same rights and obligations as colonists coming from abroad, except that money shall not be advanced for transportation.

“(4) Consuls of the Republic at places whence emigrants may proceed shall have the character of agents of immigration and colonization, and shall be instructed by the Executive power accordingly.

“(5) Colonists who abandon work upon their concessions for more than one year shall forfeit their rights thereto; upon transfer of the land to another, the latter party shall not enter into possession until the value of improvements, as assessed by appraisers, is paid.

“(6) The colonist who, after five years, shall not have cultivated all of his 100 *hectares* [247 acres] shall lose the right to the uncultivated portion, but may retain the cultivated part.

“(7) The Executive power shall see that colonists and the workmen they may bring with them into the Republic shall be hard working, of good moral character, and of divers nationalities.

“(8) As soon as the Government shall consider it convenient, a suitable person will be named to inspect the progress of the agricultural colonies and fix values and standing. Pending his appointment the respective alcaldes shall fulfill his duties. The monthly salary of this inspector shall be \$300 gold.

“(9) The Executive power will contract with a suitable person to study, investigate, and report upon the agricultural capabilities, the geography, and the rural economy of the District of Darien, as well as matters relating to its industrial and commercial advancement. This report shall be published in pamphlet form with copies of the present law, and shall be freely distributed, especially abroad. Panaman consuls shall cause the most important points treated of to be printed in the principal newspapers in the countries to which they are accredited.

"(10) There shall be ceded to each of the districts in Darien an amount of land to be included in a circle with radii of 5 kilometers [3.1 miles]. The center of the circle shall be the site for the principal town of each district. In this demarcation the vicinity of the river Tuira shall not be included. In these ceded territories the municipalities shall not impose any charges whatever upon agriculture.

"(11) The Executive power shall arrange with the ecclesiastical authorities for the establishment of missions in Darien, so that the indigenous Indian tribes may become civilized.

"(12) The National Treasury shall devote the sum of \$255,000 gold to the purposes intended in this law, \$250,000 to be devoted to immigration and transportation, and \$5,000 to the establishment of missions.

"(13) The Executive power shall issue whatever decrees are necessary to secure the fulfillment of this law.

"(14) This law shall go into effect when duly sanctioned."

INAUGURATION OF NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH NEW YORK.

On October 20, 1905, the Royal Mail steamer *Tagus* sailed for New York by way of Kingston, Jamaica, inaugurating the new fortnightly service between the Isthmus and New York. The Hamburg-American Packet Company, considering the new itinerary of the Royal Mail steamer to be an interference with their business, have withdrawn from the West Indian Conference and announced a reduction of rates to Jamaica and elsewhere.

The *Tagus* sailed from New York October 28 for Kingston, Colon, Porto Colombia, Laguayra, and Trinidad, and will be followed by the steamship *Atrato* November 11.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST COAST.

Panama, the Pacific terminus of the Panama Railway, is connected with San Francisco by a weekly schedule operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and with Valparaiso by a weekly steamer schedule operated by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the South American Steamship Company. With Colon, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, it has a train service of passenger and freight cars twice daily. It is connected both north and south by a cable line and also via Colon with the United States and Europe. Hides, india rubber, cocobolo mts, ivory mts, deerskins, and coffee are the principal articles shipped from this port, and it is said that the quality of the Panama coffee, even in its present state of cultivation, is not surpassed by that of any grown on the Western Continent. It is indifferently cultivated in the Chiriqui and Coele Provinces and on the uplands of the Bayano River.

At present the central Provinces of Los Santos, Coele, and Veraguas are the fields of the greater part of the improvements undertaken by

the Government, but the harbors of Pescaderias and Puerto Posada are to be improved so that it will be possible for passengers and cargo to be received and landed at wharves. With the exception of Panama the port of Agua Dulce is at this time the only harbor on the Pacific where it is possible for vessels to discharge and load their cargoes from piers. Posada is to serve as the outlet for such industries as rope, basket, and genuine Panama hat making, all of which are receiving the attention of fostering care of the Government.

From the port of Agua Dulce to the city of the same name the highway, with its necessary grades and bridges, is practically completed. This route will be further continued beyond Agua Dulce to the Santa Maria River, which is to be spanned by a steel bridge, the contract for which has been allotted to an American bridge company. Beyond the far side of the Santa Maria River the route divides, one branch leading toward Chitre, capital of the Province of Los Santos, and the other toward Santiago, capital of the Province of Veraguas. Preliminary surveys of these routes are practically completed. Still another highway will connect Antom (or Pescaderias) with Agua Dulce, passing through Nata and Poci and crossing the route which joins Puerto Posada and Penonome, thereby opening the surrounding country to the influence of commerce and industry. Midway between Agua Dulce and Penonome a model town has been planned and all the necessary preliminaries have been approved by the President. Plans for these works are open for competition. New public buildings are also to be erected in Panama and the water system of the city is to be completely renewed. The Rio Grande is to be the source of supply, the watershed of which has an area of about 4 miles, is covered with a forest, and is uninhabited.

PARAGUAY.

BUDGET FOR 1906.

The figures of the Paraguayan budget for 1906, as published in the "South American Journal" for September 30, 1905, are as follows, aggregating a total paper value of \$20,000,000, and being the highest hitherto presented in Paraguay:

	Gold.	Paper.
Congress	\$492.00	\$635.100
Presidency		85,200
Ministry of Interior	2,136.00	4,688,784
Ministry of Exterior	107,367.00	421,800
Ministry of Finance	600.00	1,449,360
Ministry of Justice, etc.	23,244.00	4,439,481
Ministry of War and Marine ..	1,800.00	4,746,828
Special laws	162,645.00	1,200,000
Total	298,285.00	17,666,566

PERU.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The value of the trade of the United States with Peru in 1902, 1903, and 1904 is shown in the following table, as published by the United States Government in "Commercial Relations, 1904."

Year ended June 30—	Imports.	Exports.
1902	\$3,269,411	\$2,558,995
1903	2,807,494	2,395,734
1904	3,008,531	3,961,360

Large quantities of goods were imported into Peru through Brazilian ports and by the Amazon River. Such consignments entered the Republic by way of the river port of Iquitos (about \$1,500,000 included in "All other countries"), but owing to insufficient returns from Iquitos it is not possible to state the countries of origin.

ABROGATION OF LAW COVERING THE IMPORTATION OF FIRE-ARMS.

Mr. RICHARD R. NEILL, secretary of legation of the United States at Lima, reports, through the Department of State, that the Peruvian Government has issued a decree rescinding an order issued in June, 1901, restricting the importation of firearms. The decree follows:

"First. That the importation of gunpowder, arms, gun cartridges, and those of pocket revolvers and their cartridges up to .32 caliber, as well as those of saloon rifles and their cartridges, may be made without the necessity of a Government permit, and in the Department of Loreto without the permission of the prefect.

"Second. The charge of 1 *sol* which is paid to the Government treasury in Iquitos for the prefect's permit to import each firearm is hereby suppressed."

MINING STATISTICS, 1904.

The twenty-fourth bulletin issued by the Peruvian Corps of Mining Engineers contains the statistics of Peru for 1904. In that year there were in force 4,020 concessions for silver, copper, and lead, 1,642 for coal, 473 for petroleum, and 160 for sulphur. The production of coal was 59,920 tons, and the imports were 108,618 tons, giving a consumption of 168,538 tons. The production of crude petroleum amounted to 38,683 tons. Of metallic lead the production was 2,209 tons, the lead contents of the ore having varied from 12 to 70 per cent. The copper contained in the ore produced amounted to 9,503 tons. The amount of silver in the ore raised was 145,165 kilograms, and

that of gold 601 kilograms. The production of borates was 2,675 tons, that of rock salt 18,544 tons, and that of sulphur 21 tons.

CHARACTER OF IMPORTS.

The character and value of the principal imports made through the customs-houses of Peru form the subject of part of a recent report made by the British Consul at Lima to his Home Government. The periods under consideration are the years 1904 and 1903, the comparison showing that by far the majority of the articles have increased during the later period.

Following are the articles in detail, as well as their countries of origin:

Articles for ships' use, £3,668 in 1903 and £9,583 in 1904; imported principally from United Kingdom and United States.

Bone, horn, and celluloid articles, £4,001 in 1903 and £5,018 in 1904; imported chiefly from United Kingdom and Germany.

Boots and shoes, £11,705 in 1903 and £31,586 in 1904; imported principally from France, United States, and United Kingdom.

Butter, lard, and margarin, £8,732 in 1903 and £9,066 in 1904; imported from Chile and United States.

Candles, wax, and stearin, £43,374 in 1903 and £41,936 in 1904; imported chiefly from Belgium and United Kingdom.

Cardboard and its manufactures, £4,975 in 1903 and £8,332 in 1904; imported chiefly from Germany.

Coal, £122,472 in 1903 and £225,858 in 1904; imported from United Kingdom, Australia, and United States.

Confectionery, £6,789 in 1903 and £8,025 in 1904; imported chiefly from United Kingdom and United States.

Cordage and string, £17,498 in 1903 and £21,390 in 1904; imported chiefly from United States.

Cotton goods, £448,125 in 1903 and £589,755 in 1904; imported chiefly from United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy.

Cutlery, £6,038 in 1903 and £10,244 in 1904; imported from United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

Drugs, chemical products, and surgical instruments, £126,888 in 1903 and £128,123 in 1904; the bulk comes from United Kingdom, France, Germany, and United States.

Dyeing and tanning stuffs, £28,741 in 1903 and £34,295 in 1904; imported from United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and Chile.

Earthen and stone wares, cement, glasswares, and manufactures thereof, £106,363 in 1903 and £129,337 in 1904; imported principally from United Kingdom, Germany, United States, and Belgium.

Explosives, £27,936 in 1903 and £49,836 in 1904; imported chiefly from Germany and United States.

Fish, dried and tinned, £23,911 in 1903 and £33,182 in 1904; imported from United States, Germany, France, and Spain.

Fruits, fresh and preserved, £20,855 in 1903 and £22,816 in 1904; imported principally from United States, Ecuador, Italy, and Chile.

Groceries, £50,645 in 1903 and £82,341 in 1904; imported chiefly from United Kingdom, Chile, United States, and China.

Hats, £25,838 in 1903 and £41,665 in 1904; imported principally from Italy.

Jewelry, £12,508 in 1903 and £22,196 in 1904; imported from Germany and France.

Jute and hemp goods, £65,150 in 1903 and £99,755 in 1904; imported chiefly from United Kingdom.

Leather goods, £25,676 in 1903 and £34,148 in 1904; imported from United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

Linen goods, £17,649 in 1903 and £25,172 in 1904; the bulk comes from United Kingdom and Germany.

Live stock, £8,837 in 1903 and £5,904 in 1904; imported principally from Chile.

Machinery, machines, implements, and parts thereof, £162,485 in 1903 and £206,151 in 1904; imported principally from United Kingdom, United States, and Germany.

Meat, jerked and tinned, £8,797 in 1903 and £16,537 in 1904; imported principally from Chile, United Kingdom, and United States.

Metals and manufactures thereof, £938,731 in 1903 and £872,601 in 1904; imported from United Kingdom, Germany, France, and United States.

Oil of all kinds, £56,846 in 1903 and £49,798 in 1904; imported from United Kingdom, United States, and Italy.

Osier, straw, and bamboo articles and matting, £8,157 in 1903 and £9,710 in 1904; imported chiefly from China.

Paints and varnishes, £15,868 in 1903, and £23,706 in 1904; imported chiefly from United Kingdom and Germany.

Perfumery, £19,962 in 1903 and £29,505 in 1904; imported chiefly from United Kingdom, France, Germany, and United States.

Rice, £38,004 in 1903 and £61,713 in 1904; imported from Siam.

Silk goods, £56,667 in 1903 and £64,495 in 1904; imported from France, United Kingdom, and Germany.

Soap, coarse, £5,673 in 1903 and £14,879 in 1904; imported chiefly from France, Germany, and United Kingdom.

Stationery, printed matter, and paper manufactures, £96,942 in 1903 and £109,071 in 1904; imported chiefly from United Kingdom, Germany, United States, and France.

Thread, £37,139 in 1903 and £45,005 in 1904; imported from United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium.

Timber, wood, and manufactures thereof, £147,083 in 1903 and £191,409 in 1904; imported chiefly from United States.

Tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, £16,562 in 1903 and £13,701 in 1904; imported from France, Germany, and Spain.

Tools, £31,736 in 1903 and £56,323 in 1904; imported from United Kingdom and United States.

War material, sporting guns, revolvers, pistols, and cartridges, £5,727 in 1903 and £25,967 in 1904. War material comes from Germany and France. Sporting guns, revolvers, etc., chiefly from United States and United Kingdom.

Wines, beers, and liquors, £42,036 in 1903 and £77,937 in 1904; imported from France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy.

Wheat, £207,149 in 1903 and £197,573 in 1904; imported from Australia, Chile, and United States.

Woolen goods, £178,948 in 1903 and £232,626 in 1904; imported almost entirely from United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

SALVADOR.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAST.

Salvador is the only Republic of Central America having no outlet on the Atlantic coast, its Pacific coast line being 139 miles long. The general topography of the coastal country consists of many interesting, low-lying volcanic hills, the district abounding in hot mineral springs and mines of varying values. The San Sebastian group is the best known and most valuable mining property, where it is claimed that nothing less than 3-ounce gold ore is treated. The Salamanca mines, owned and operated by the Salvador Mining and Milling Company of New York, also give good returns, and as there are no taxes of any kind on mining or milling lands, with a free entry for all kinds of necessary machinery and appliances through the custom-houses of the Republic, it is evident that the Government is desirous of encouraging the industry. Bullion, concentrates, and ore may be exported free of duty and taxes. Modern methods and machinery are employed in exploiting these properties, and the Government expects soon to extend the railway line from La Union on the coast to Miguel, which will greatly facilitate the transport of the product of the mines.

Of San Salvador's total exports coffee constitutes over four-fifths. Out of a total of \$3,968,182, the value of last year's exportation, but \$291,157 came to the United States.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of September, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending September, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for September, for example, are not published until some time in November.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche</i>):				
Central America.....			7,420	34,360
Mexico.....			876	873
Cuba.....				1,845
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....			698	93
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Cobo ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	11,255	329	162,094	22,118
Brazil.....	145,364	50,288	763,123	525,573
Other South America.....	103,649	155,761	1,361,660	1,493,692
Coffee (<i>Café; Cäft; Cäft</i>):				
Central America.....	181,502	41,036	4,648,651	5,580,972
Mexico.....	25,772	152,404	1,972,356	2,550,651
Brazil.....	6,868,815	3,634,986	39,669,758	33,977,903
Other South America.....	946,590	695,523	7,613,192	5,025,645
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	312,325	347,723	1,594,040	2,543,150
South America.....	4,040	138	4,837	7,126
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Colon, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	24,212	7,164	210,477	247,468
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	768,563	1,053,848	10,883,618	11,024,408
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	342,214	336,061	3,319,052	3,341,127
Cuba.....	32,132	9,201	1,593,699	1,194,238
South America.....	19,066	34,944	334,923	465,611
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Central America.....	2,211	132	3,750	376
Mexico.....	2,187	5,711	8,796	9,996
Cuba.....	404	251	1,090	1,496
Fur skins (<i>Pielcs Anas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	42,637	75,480	176,406	361,029

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hides and skins (Cuecos y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):				
Central America.....	58,322	44,173	453,371	417,383
Mexico.....	213,701	281,966	2,519,033	2,882,063
South America.....	897,148	960,023	8,925,326	10,005,130
India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc):				
Central America.....	63,914	53,926	577,811	612,143
Mexico.....	10,744	21,554	123,794	225,639
Brazil.....	1,148,031	862,319	17,886,457	20,333,519
Other South America.....	110,181	114,118	769,037	885,419
Lead, in plgs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.):				
Mexico.....	336,502	280,949	2,809,421	2,520,705
South America.....	634	9	14,866	9,598
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):				
Central America.....	24,249	.....	141,940	44,726
Mexico.....	244	1,713	61,356	588,529
Cuba.....	2,675,242	4,396,205	53,914,744	66,067,513
Brazil.....	.....	66,218	101,476	1,332,493
Other South America.....	351,100	242,272	1,081,313	1,268,797
Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles):				
Mexico.....	635	313	29,474	9,982
Cuba.....	708,239	839,697	6,702,574	8,387,770
Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mógno; Acajou):				
Central America.....	51,580	86,305	498,514	365,879
Mexico.....	31,647	29,231	377,117	252,400
Cuba.....	6,754	17,619	143,780	70,456
South America.....	9,295	.....	48,501	24,657
Wool (Lana; Lá; Laine):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	.....	57,179	2,581,957	8,375,178
Class 2 (comblng).....	.....	32,997	111,412	565,415
Class 3 (carpet).....	63,152	3,308	928,307	815,774

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles):				
Central America.....	1,853	347	9,232	12,997
Mexico.....	34,119	30,657	281,681	315,714
Cuba.....	12,212	16,197	105,750	193,904
Argentine Republic.....	481,198	537,235	3,155,178	3,608,989
Brazil.....	6,384	9,296	38,767	152,380
Chile.....	70,936	16,008	223,577	200,075
Colombia.....	125	204	1,627	2,128
Venezuela.....	555	67	1,263	869
Other South America.....	15,981	25,621	95,404	179,664
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (Maíz; Milho; Maïs):				
Central America.....	18,440	11,294	50,539	454,822
Mexico.....	393	121,267	79,363	501,603
Cuba.....	50,672	38,981	549,242	813,446
South America.....	659	2,150	14,423	145,869
Wheat (Trigo; Trigo; Blé):				
Central America.....	2,280	137	20,697	11,273
Mexico.....	2,491	63,840	17,719	358,457
South America.....	.....	26	1,197	487
Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):				
Central America.....	124,467	204,385	1,038,292	1,604,791
Mexico.....	10,460	12,722	122,754	216,717
Cuba.....	309,392	262,641	2,227,939	2,561,406
Brazil.....	139,314	98,067	1,367,234	824,247
Colombia.....	37,296	85,041	370,109	453,008
Other South America.....	138,318	300,929	1,301,171	1,908,683

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	10,393	30,177	128,012	299,469
Mexico.....	92,442	152,773	1,649,566	1,014,481
Cuba.....	23,120	72,410	197,940	507,870
Argentine Republic.....	30,963	77,708	455,225	1,292,994
Brazil.....	10,508	13,400	32,327	71,995
Chile.....	9,280	155,226	46,798	279,057
Colombia.....	1,912	4,640	26,222	28,191
Venezuela.....	1,356	853	20,475	5,756
Other South America.....	8,702	16,596	92,013	130,424
Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	243	608	2,922	4,267
Mexico.....	3,751	7,744	33,154	48,472
Cuba.....	3,687	2,059	27,599	30,131
Argentine Republic.....	2,301	1,266	13,904	11,148
Colombia.....	1,756	234	11,635	4,625
Venezuela.....	424	67	4,225	1,771
Other South America.....	50	71	237	586
Other South America.....	1,085	1,304	10,991	9,940
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	58,283	120,982	778,218	838,937
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	114,658	202,332	1,383,402	2,077,240
South America.....	1,580	.....	10,838	.....
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fzendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	112,888	122,639	996,807	1,164,421
Mexico.....	15,491	20,600	149,786	239,850
Cuba.....	89,810	140,746	506,232	953,148
Argentine Republic.....	3,760	49,796	144,995	346,497
Brazil.....	58,587	67,035	455,427	585,028
Chile.....	62,186	111,628	488,258	637,726
Colombia.....	59,009	23,548	577,724	365,641
Venezuela.....	35,125	37,209	262,524	314,314
Other South America.....	23,395	31,392	299,360	370,308
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	57,721	32,258	433,126	464,549
Mexico.....	47,401	39,772	392,472	494,174
Cuba.....	35,948	39,888	239,727	314,422
Argentine Republic.....	22,690	16,283	150,461	261,983
Brazil.....	9,278	3,490	72,674	53,370
Chile.....	1,228	641	13,478	13,639
Colombia.....	8,119	1,612	86,670	33,954
Venezuela.....	1,854	2,877	29,829	16,614
Other South America.....	2,431	2,573	30,702	39,652
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	8,984	12,104	130,435	115,466
Mexico.....	88,975	39,978	454,727	628,422
Argentine Republic.....	8,181	23,727	123,096	147,485
Brazil.....	15,738	32,813	239,314	333,865
Chile.....	7,743	21,243	64,626	91,506
Venezuela.....	8,079	4,030	63,187	76,677
Other South America.....	10,213	20,824	127,258	160,391
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	4,232	.....	95,419	269,502
Mexico.....	71,639	66,904	559,952	1,172,508
South America.....	29,984	373,091	397,296	2,040,141
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	13,765	25,469	154,471	225,261
Mexico.....	63,925	81,595	586,268	758,256
Cuba.....	44,726	61,851	268,924	467,979

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.				
Argentine Republic.....	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Brazil.....	36,061	47,515	343,872	459,840
Chile.....	26,984	35,509	197,356	285,476
Colombia.....	16,515	19,026	123,640	123,134
Venezuela.....	6,218	4,135	73,480	46,947
Other South America.....	2,992	4,343	35,514	23,770
Other South America.....	12,122	19,136	143,944	176,259
Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties);				
Central America.....	12,524	5,632	74,311	71,466
Mexico.....	52,986	58,331	464,589	433,572
Cuba.....	19,222	25,869	230,555	310,483
Argentine Republic.....	35,389	55,803	266,410	450,531
Brazil.....	10,716	26,795	93,589	124,027
Colombia.....	8,217	3,932	75,353	41,705
Other South America.....	20,723	35,636	213,049	279,084
Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	8,750	97,400	61,200	133,850
Mexico.....	24,000	25,870	1,637,760	214,861
Cuba.....	69,392	210,684	144,463	273,025
Argentine Republic.....			120,910	207,448
Brazil.....			93,541	127,356
Colombia.....			34,251	18,933
Other South America.....	9,927	7,670	141,004	106,528
Typewriting machines, and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	2,171	6,329	14,945	40,321
Mexico.....	14,400	30,954	166,715	251,441
Cuba.....	6,058	5,433	35,886	50,408
Argentine Republic.....	4,101	7,432	40,288	72,254
Brazil.....	3,657	3,148	17,702	36,686
Colombia.....	891	954	6,302	8,998
Other South America.....	8,257	9,517	72,033	124,632
Leather, other than sole (Cuero distinto del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles):				
Central America.....	15,679	12,043	99,901	113,004
Mexico.....	7,143	6,425	50,543	62,689
Cuba.....	22,584	22,036	157,105	195,094
Argentine Republic.....	16,126	38,216	109,661	214,836
Brazil.....	7,155	8,734	73,134	94,345
Chile.....	3,696	13,242	30,877	44,716
Colombia.....	892	2,299	25,236	24,056
Venezuela.....	4,337	3,475	49,094	34,055
Other South America.....	2,419	7,989	36,768	61,903
Boots and shoes (Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures):				
Central America.....	28,740	23,974	192,045	197,105
Mexico.....	69,862	99,153	602,090	1,200,620
Colombia.....	9,309	2,683	87,791	44,692
Other South America.....	14,896	18,641	101,936	171,244
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina y alquitran; Resina e alcatrán; Résine et goudron):				
Central America.....	1,985	2,774	13,283	16,201
Mexico.....	261	1,104	9,093	11,994
Cuba.....	4,261	5,791	43,210	51,254
Argentine Republic.....	41,940	5,915	99,788	63,322
Brazil.....	18,667	12,867	258,303	331,023
Chile.....	5,603	9,242	17,895	25,627
Colombia.....	641	1,273	13,400	13,388
Venezuela.....	2,866	5,840	22,193	24,332
Other South America.....	2,608	40,800	89,708	135,805
Turpentine (Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Terebenthine):				
Central America.....	1,842	2,142	16,649	20,278
Mexico.....	342	262	5,696	5,918
Cuba.....	6,912	4,305	46,461	46,894
Argentine Republic.....	12,677	7,787	138,690	96,001
Brazil.....	6,629	7,865	68,326	89,398
Chile.....	8,169	6,300	36,785	53,707
Colombia.....	363	387	4,999	4,248
Venezuela.....	527	407	6,762	4,527
Other South America.....	3,941	2,905	32,654	31,798

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Acetes minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico	Dollars. 68,516	Dollars. 64,868	Dollars. 623,082	Dollars. 557,414
Cuba	41,701	27,105	349,135	334,432
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Acetes minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America	23,750	20,241	226,949	227,677
Mexico	15,902	21,403	145,197	192,553
Cuba	6,309	7,382	158,007	238,184
Argentine Republic	208,343	166,038	1,604,199	1,568,761
Brazil	212,745	220,766	1,716,108	1,909,994
Chile	79,399	71,813	664,828	796,823
Colombia	8,441	5,082	97,535	85,536
Venezuela	19,138	11,139	120,143	106,056
Other South America	61,983	85,436	610,009	672,813
Oils, vegetable (<i>Acetes vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America	1,937	2,707	21,515	24,568
Mexico	17,906	60,841	902,627	535,843
Cuba	1,518	17,130	26,376	84,856
Argentine Republic	3,116	400	61,439	19,050
Brazil	19,178	5,936	265,549	136,877
Chile	4,096	3,912	14,174	27,078
Other South America	7,930	13,132	99,206	123,906
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America	2,110	3,765	14,480	19,914
Mexico	2,647	2,364	15,623	30,495
Cuba	593	1,799	5,898	13,009
Argentine Republic	150	.....	632	122
Brazil	193	620	5,202	3,571
Colombia	890	65	3,138	2,917
Other South America	830	3,474	18,545	20,219
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vacca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America	5,866	8,129	40,228	59,823
Mexico	66	647	689	4,471
Cuba	192	216	1,201	2,295
Brazil	105	314	1,306	2,391
Chile	.....	542	2,814	2,921
Colombia	1,317	.....	8,398	9,093
Other South America	8,453	27,034	120,621	150,184
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America	9,995	22,597	87,905	96,421
Mexico	2,310	3,185	12,261	28,037
Cuba	2,497	1,466	23,508	4,450
Brazil	.....	.....	4,397	42
Chile	918	7,774	11,316	24,373
Colombia	1,149	1,090	9,021	7,932
Other South America	2,037	1,575	27,570	37,439
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Tocinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America	1,939	1,664	21,710	8,117
Mexico	2,349	2,526	30,527	28,453
Cuba	35,066	36,219	288,752	314,554
Brazil	4,111	25,739	60,271	78,884
Colombia	50	15	1,544	472
Other South America	681	997	15,675	10,746
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America	4,025	6,974	32,567	56,443
Mexico	10,270	6,985	68,891	90,594
Cuba	44,884	40,172	331,392	347,775
Brazil	208	.....	1,666	729
Colombia	416	155	6,059	4,849
Venezuela	3,965	2,912	26,241	23,397
Other South America	1,563	7,533	22,133	33,649
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de poren; Pore</i>):				
Central America	13,603	15,351	98,596	115,173
Cuba	30,475	39,265	178,693	333,759
Brazil	9,339	80	27,081	28,193
Colombia	758	.....	4,293	7,240
Other South America	13,797	16,381	175,303	172,258
Lard (<i>Mantea; Banha; Saindour</i>):				
Central America	11,949	42,298	97,381	347,583
Mexico	19,688	23,570	170,594	268,094

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Lard, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 78,217	<i>Dollars.</i> 209,396	1,172,428	1,746,758
Argentine Republic.....	85	621	2,382	2,394
Brazil.....	20,724	7,949	197,082	88,024
Chile.....	2,224	39,121	34,481	63,169
Colombia.....	8,104	37,427	139,226	247,263
Venezuela.....	29,811	38,408	198,292	275,129
Other South America.....	37,351	64,161	269,265	310,604
Butter (Mantequilla; Beurre):				
Central America.....	5,628	13,633	48,626	70,518
Mexico.....	6,798	7,580	78,472	98,412
Cuba.....	2,112	4,647	16,471	23,156
Brazil.....	8,725	8,807	100,967	104,364
Colombia.....	1,366	398	10,876	8,956
Venezuela.....	7,157	7,997	64,403	47,730
Other South America.....	46	4,251	10,454	21,709
Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):				
Central America.....	3,986	6,416	25,005	44,366
Mexico.....	3,202	2,924	37,631	30,538
Cuba.....	751	858	10,120	13,297
Brazil.....			21	
Colombia.....	338	27	2,459	2,773
Other South America.....	42	42	618	560
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America.....	5,800	4,911	40,250	45,050
Mexico.....	733	8,171	134,780	87,223
Argentine Republic.....	12,297	1,540	35,288	30,756
Colombia.....	2,354	703	17,055	6,389
Other South America.....	4,681	8,533	57,710	66,862
Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):				
Central America.....	16,782	11,914	77,841	84,328
Mexico.....	333	1,372	12,381	16,577
Cuba.....	6,927	6,249	90,942	83,114
Argentine Republic.....	3,800	2,766	5,371	12,056
Brazil.....				70
Colombia.....	842		5,077	6,560
Other South America.....	5,076	4,836	37,753	37,446
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):				
Central America.....	72,732	27,711	171,192	284,207
Mexico.....	32,818	63,173	390,225	588,332
Cuba.....	172	6,419	7,183	43,300
Argentine Republic.....	4,343	4,344	32,819	51,545
Brazil.....			11,165	684
Chile.....	2,012		17,282	32,248
Colombia.....	1,718		3,959	12,544
Other South America.....	420	3,920	64,297	84,837
Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):				
Central America.....	41,328	30,305	200,805	330,653
Mexico.....	138,814	89,263	1,605,658	1,207,325
Cuba.....	128,863	159,153	1,038,361	1,330,038
Argentine Republic.....	194,458	227,093	2,074,733	1,575,385
Brazil.....	33,006	33,478	447,213	336,578
Chile.....	13,507	34,581	290,380	335,946
Colombia.....	4,744	2,820	42,989	39,510
Venezuela.....	7,914	2,568	20,655	7,828
Other South America.....	33,448	39,455	527,759	519,247
Furniture (Muebles; Mobília; Meubles):				
Central America.....	11,920	19,986	68,312	169,355
Mexico.....	37,303	56,481	443,214	527,373
Cuba.....	45,376	54,148	355,504	491,846
Argentine Republic.....	7,463	22,950	77,620	224,080
Brazil.....	3,977	4,834	25,964	24,200
Chile.....	2,373	9,341	19,430	51,738
Colombia.....	3,291	1,255	32,465	29,857
Venezuela.....	2,644	624	9,903	24,573
Other South America.....	4,635	5,467	50,649	74,517

FOREIGN COMMERCE, SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The foreign trade of the United States increased \$238,212,769 in the nine months ended September 30, as compared with the totals for the like period last year, its aggregate for those months being \$1,975,075,989. This total is the highest ever recorded for that period. Of the increase, \$121,126,725 was in imports and \$117,086,044 in exports. The increase in the volume of raw materials, \$57,308,523, was the most conspicuous item in the imports, while in the exports the agricultural products increased \$58,713,220, and manufactures \$59,108,214.

The totals for the several classes for the nine months and the comparative increases and decreases are as follows:

	Value.	Increase.
IMPORTS.		
Articles of food	\$198,720,241	\$9,159,660
Raw materials	305,472,614	57,308,523
Partly manufactured articles	116,662,911	17,918,306
Manufactured articles	136,097,585	17,777,300
Luxuries, etc.	115,567,713	18,962,936
Total	872,521,064	121,126,725
EXPORTS.		
Agricultural products	561,130,898	58,713,220
Manufactures	424,658,624	59,108,214
Minerals	38,252,684	2,221,805
Forest products	47,140,213	a 4,724,474
Miscellaneous	10,413,697	862,546
Reexports	20,958,809	904,733
Total	1,102,554,925	117,086,044

a Decrease.

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul of Mexico at Philadelphia states that during the month of September, 1905, the exports from the port of Philadelphia to the Mexican ports of Tampico, Veraacruz, and Coatzacoalcos consisted of merchandise of an invoiced value of \$110,885.25, American gold, equivalent to \$222,657.58 in Mexican silver. The following table gives these exports in detail:

Articles.	Destination.	Invoiced value.	
		American gold.	Mexican silver.
Coal	Tampico	\$11,768.40	\$23,630.95
Petroleum	do	62,700.35	125,902.30
Coal	Veraacruz	1,987.50	3,950.90
Do	do	6,149.00	12,347.19
Balls, etc	Coatzacoalcos	1,980.00	3,975.84
Do	do	26,300.00	52,810.40
Total		110,885.25	222,657.58

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of September, 1905, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 96,172 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 11, carrying 101,148 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in September, 1905, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales..	24	Hides, loose.....number..	6,255
Broom root.....do....	1,877	Honey.....barrels..	2,261
Chicle gum.....do....	374	Ixtle.....bales..	2,465
Cigars.....boxes..	39	Jalap.....sacks..	8
Coffee.....sacks..	3,325	Lead bullion.....bars..	56,798
Copper bullion.....bars..	2,100	Metals.....boxes..	1,427
Deerskins.....bales..	255	Ores.....sacks..	3,575
Goatskins.....do....	837	Rubber, crude.....bales..	268
Hair.....do....	22	Sarsaparilla.....do....	187
Henequen.....do....	13,729	Tobacco, leaf.....do....	40
Hides.....do....	2,020	Vanilla.....boxes..	301

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of September, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of \$263,686, made up of the following items:

Gold bullion.....	\$63,110
Silver bullion.....	105,970
Silver ores.....	70,582
Sundry products.....	24,024
Total.....	263,686

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to \$109,757, of which sum \$18,576 was the value of American merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong during the month of September amounted to the number of 4,552.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, advises that the exports from San Francisco to the ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur during September, 1905, were as follows:

Articles.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Groceries.....	513	26,209	\$4,122.85	65	3,066	\$345.00
Flour.....	7,031	475,463	24,790.00	840	57,200	3,436.96
Rice.....	2,581	118,347	8,546.86	100	6,600	470.20
Silks.....	3	255	2,305.50			
Tallow.....	630	62,678	6,095.31			
Cocunut oil.....	41	9,186	1,125.47			
Machinery.....	104	11,820	2,159.00			
Explosives.....	216	5,870	2,435.00			
Cotton goods.....	87	9,081	4,125.06			
Miscellaneous.....	456	33,211	2,220.67			
Total.....	11,365	754,126	57,925.72	1,005	66,866	4,260.16

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.

In the nine months ending with September, 1905, for which the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, has announced its figures for the foreign commerce of the United States, the imports of materials for use in manufacturing amounted to \$422,000,000 and the exports of manufactures amounted to \$424,000,000, a total of \$846,000,000 in nine months, or an average of \$94,000,000 per month, or more than \$3,000,000 per day for the manufacturing interests alone. Should the imports of manufacturers' materials and the exports of manufactures continue at approximately similar rates during the remainder of the year the total of manufacturers' materials imported and of manufactures exported would considerably exceed \$1,000,000,000.

Of tropical and subtropical products alone the quantity brought into the United States from abroad (including that supplied by its noncontiguous territory) amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to over \$500,000,000 against less than \$300,000,000 in 1890, and \$140,000,000 in 1870, and much of this is manufacturers' materials, such as india rubber, raw silk, hemp, jute, tobacco, cabinet woods, chemicals, etc. Other classes of manufacturers' materials of which the United States does not supply sufficient for its own requirements are tin, hides, wool, and many less important articles, while considerable quantities of copper are shipped from the adjacent countries of Mexico and Canada into the United States, where facilities for smelting and marketing justify this movement of copper into the greatest copper-producing country of the world—the United States.

Manufacturers' materials now form practically one-half of the total imports of the United States; or, to be more exact, 48.4 per cent; and manufactured articles form practically 40 per cent of the total domestic exports; or, to be more accurate, 39.26 per cent. In 1890 manufacturers' materials formed 33 per cent of the total imports and manufactures formed but 20 per cent of the total domestic exports. Manufacturers' materials imported in the nine months ending with September, 1905, were practically twice as great in value as in the corresponding months of 1890; while manufactures exported in the nine months ending with September, 1905, were practically four times as great as in the corresponding months of 1890, the figures for the nine months' periods of the years named being, for manufacturers' materials imported in 1890, \$208,000,000, and in 1905, \$422,000,000; and of manufactures exported in 1890, \$113,000,000, and in 1905, \$424,000,000. Thus the exportation of manufactured articles has grown much more rapidly than the importation of manufacturers' materials, suggesting that the exporters of the country are obtaining year by year a relatively larger proportion of their raw materials within the United States.

The table which follows shows the value of manufacturers' materials, crude and partially manufactured, imported, and of manufactures exported in the nine months ending September of each year from 1890 to 1905.

Imports of manufacturers' materials and exports of manufactures during the nine months ending with September, 1890 to 1905, were as follows:

Nine months ending September 30—	Imports of crude materials.	Imports of materials wholly or partially manufactured.	Exports of manufactured articles.
1890.....	\$139,381,291	\$69,472,473	\$113,899,554
1891.....	151,825,977	73,981,229	126,751,421
1892.....	152,314,131	66,737,061	111,287,911
1893.....	152,905,912	71,585,814	129,988,845
1894.....	109,690,371	59,510,761	133,378,609
1895.....	160,591,076	77,787,006	145,793,586
1896.....	121,251,219	62,498,474	131,807,004
1897.....	121,192,898	67,784,806	112,478,810
1898.....	148,931,456	41,518,653	227,822,045
1899.....	190,252,298	51,967,507	277,502,649
1900.....	217,619,372	64,071,720	338,678,243
1901.....	221,460,981	62,096,548	297,659,551
1902.....	227,522,018	98,216,811	311,301,471
1903.....	245,597,749	116,211,836	311,646,626
1904.....	218,161,091	98,731,605	365,550,410
1905.....	305,472,614	116,662,911	424,658,624

INVOICE REGULATIONS ON LEAF TOBACCO.

Treasury Circular No. 106, issued on October 23, 1905, embodies the results of a recent customs decision, and reads as follows:

"To officers of the customs and others concerned:

"Importations of leaf tobacco will be denied entry unless the invoices specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler or mixed, its origin and quality. When a bale contains both filler and wrapper leaf it shall be termed mixed. When an invoice fails to state whether the tobacco is 'filler' or 'wrapper' or 'mixed,' and the bona fides are beyond question, opportunity will be given to secure a correct invoice. Where good faith is not shown summary action will be taken.

"LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary."

RAILROAD OPERATIONS IN 1904.

According to the statistics issued in "Poor's Manual of Railroads," the length of steam railroads in the United States on December 31, 1904, was 212,349 miles, a net increase of 5,014 miles in the year. The heaviest construction of the year was in the southwestern group of States, in which no less than 1,716 miles were built, Missouri having to its credit 418 miles; Arkansas, 262 miles; Texas, 318 miles; Kansas, 31 miles; Colorado, 147 miles; New Mexico, less than 1 mile; Indian Territory, 260 miles, and Oklahoma Territory, 279 miles.

The statement shows that gross earnings increased \$68,780,887 in 1904 over the earnings of 1903, or about 3.06 per cent. The increase in 1903 over the earnings of 1902 was \$188,042,926, or about 11 per cent, so that the gross earnings of 1904 were \$256,823,813, or almost 15 per cent in excess of the record for 1902. This increase will be realized the more when it is recalled that 1902 was the record year, both in freight movement and in the revenue derived therefrom.

The comparative income account is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Miles railroad operated.....	213,828.02	205,237.12
Traffic earnings:		
Passenger.....	\$456,342,380	\$429,765,287
Freight.....	1,374,102,275	1,344,105,719
Miscellaneous.....	147,194,958	135,001,820
Operating expenses and taxes.....	1,977,638,713	1,908,857,826
Net earnings.....	639,240,027	592,508,512
Other receipts.....	81,357,891	89,485,384
Total available revenue.....	720,597,918	681,993,896
Payments:		
Interest on bonds.....	242,992,755	239,426,707
Other interest.....	13,651,590	8,690,451
Dividends on stock.....	188,386,093	164,549,147
Miscellaneous.....	54,557,670	61,336,614
Rentals:		
Interest.....	32,807,445	38,675,121
Dividends.....	23,136,073	26,125,268
Miscellaneous.....	18,120,396	21,320,600
Total payments.....	627,977,878	560,113,908
Surplus.....	92,620,040	121,880,988

The share capital corresponding to the mileage completed at the end of 1904 equaled \$6,447,045,374, against \$6,355,207,335 in 1903, this increase equaling \$91,838,039, the rate of increase being about 1½ per cent. The funded debt of all lines at the close of the year aggregated \$7,475,840,203, against \$6,722,216,517 in 1903, the increase equaling \$753,623,686, or more than 11 per cent. The other forms of indebtedness of the several companies at the close of the year equaled \$172,519,537, against \$448,199,448, for 1903, a decrease of \$275,679,911. The total share capital and indebtedness, exclusive of current accounts, of all the roads making returns equaled at the close of the year \$14,095,405,114, an increase in the year of \$569,781,814 over the total of 1903, \$13,525,623,300, the rate of increase for the year being over 4 per cent. The return on invested capital averaged 3.31 per cent on stock and 4 per cent on bonds for the year 1904, as against 3.03 per cent on stock and 4.17 per cent on bonds for the year 1903. This shows an increase of 0.28 per cent in the return on stock and a decrease of 0.17 per cent in the return on bonds.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The following are comparisons of leading traffic items:

	1896.	1904.
Passengers carried	520, 43, 082	719, 654, 951
Passengers carried one mile	12, 521, 555, 649	22, 167, 124, 184
Passenger earnings	\$272, 300, 961	\$455, 062, 675
Rate per passenger per mile	cents.. 2.174	2.053
Receipts per passenger train mile	\$0.91	\$1.03
Average passengers per train mile	42	50
Average distance traveled	miles.. 24	31

The following is a comparative statement of assets and liabilities:

	1904.	1903.
Mileage of railroads	211, 074.39	206, 885.99
Liabilities:		
Capital stock	\$6, 447, 045, 374	\$6, 356, 207, 335
Bonded debt	7, 475, 840, 203	6, 722, 216, 517
Unfunded debt	172, 519, 537	448, 199, 448
Current accounts	516, 404, 178	648, 434, 976
Sinking and other funds	190, 213, 456	115, 201, 683
Total liabilities	14, 802, 022, 748	14, 289, 259, 959
Excess of assets over liabilities	620, 750, 567	572, 851, 585
Total	15, 422, 773, 315	14, 862, 111, 544
Assets:		
Cost of railroad and equipment	11, 664, 191, 134	11, 233, 311, 285
Real estate, stocks, bonds, and other investments	2, 712, 445, 967	2, 653, 851, 625
Other assets	408, 808, 136	552, 036, 399
Current accounts	637, 328, 078	422, 912, 235
Total assets	15, 422, 773, 315	14, 862, 111, 544

CONDITION OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Census Bureau of the United States issued on October 9, 1905, a bulletin showing the production and distribution of the cotton of the United States available between September 1, 1904, and September 1, 1905, to be 14,455,994 bales. Of this, 61 per cent was exported, 30 per cent was used in domestic consumption, leaving a surplus of 9 per cent. The domestic consumption includes 36,776 bales destroyed by fire. The exportation amounted to 8,834,929 bales, the domestic consumption to 4,315,756, and the surplus to 1,305,309. Of the total, 13,693,279 bales were included in the crop of 1904, and the remainder in that of 1905. The surplus included stocks held in mills, at ports, at interior towns, and on plantations and in transit on the 1st of last September. Of the quantity consumed in the United States, 2,138,829 bales were used in Northern and 2,140,151 in Southern mills.

In addition to the totals given, 124,469 bales of foreign cotton were imported into the United States during the year. The exportation for the year exceeded that of any previous twelve months by 1,144,452 bales, and exceeded the average for the past ten years by 2,313,948

bales. New Orleans, with a total of 2,463,421 bales, held first rank as an exporting point, but was close pressed by Galveston, with 2,388,318 bales. Savannah, with 1,290,989 bales, held third place. The value of the total export was \$404,209,293. The export of raw cotton was distributed in bales, as follows: To the United Kingdom, 4,043,999; Belgium, 161,151; France, 857,103; Germany, 2,115,672; Italy, 536,929; Russia, 125,463; Spain, 289,688; Japan, 324,668; British North America, 125,407; Mexico, 73,276; and all other countries, 9,461.

The total number of producing spindles in the United States is reported at 24,077,524, of which 8,211,734 were in the South and 15,865,790 in the North. Notwithstanding the great difference in the number of spindles of the two sections, the consumption of cotton is practically the same. The annual consumption of cotton per spindle in the Northern mills is 67 pounds, compared with 124 pounds in the South. The difference in the per spindle consumption indicates that the Northern mills are spinning yarns of very much greater fineness than those turned out by the Southern mills. The large output of the Southern mills this season has been mainly of heavy fabrics to supply a greatly increased demand from China and the Orient.

The report shows that in twenty-five years the production of the United States has increased from 5,755,359 to 13,693,279 bales, and the total consumption of cotton in this country has increased from 1,671,383 to 4,378,980 bales. Within the last five years the cotton-consuming establishments of the Southern States have increased their consumption from 1,483,711 to 2,140,151 bales. During these five years the Northern cotton-consuming establishments have actually decreased their consumption by 16,955 bales, explained by these mills being engaged during this period in replacing old machinery by more modern. The world's cotton production for 1904 entering commercial channels was 18,041,859 bales, with a total consumption of 15,474,980 bales. This indicates a world's surplus of 2,566,879 bales. Of the total production, 2,960,000 bales were grown in the East Indies, 1,187,000 in Egypt, and the remainder in Brazil and other countries.

VALUABLE ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTION FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The National Museum at Washington recently received from WILLIAM SCHAUS, of Twickenham, England, formerly of New York, a collection of over 60,000 specimens of South and Central American moths, representing the work of over twenty years, and valued at \$100,000. Mr. SCHAUS has been for years an enthusiast on the subject of entomology, devoting particular attention to moths.

A very considerable number of the moths are absolutely new to science and from out of the way localities of South America seldom visited by white men, as, for example, the interior of Peru and Bolivia,

the Maroni River, French Guiana, the Amazon and Orinoco valleys, and the Gran Chaco forest. Mr. SCHAUS has lately published a work describing this collection, which has been reprinted for free distribution by the National Museum.

The collection will not be placed on exhibition, for the reason that the light causes the colors and markings of the wings and bodies of the specimens to fade, but will be kept in the strong, light-proof cases, now being made for the collection, in the working rooms of the section of entomology, where they will be at all times at the disposal of students of such subjects.

The museum officials are highly elated over the acquisition of this important collection, and in speaking of the matter the Assistant Curator of Entomology said:

"We regard the magnificent gift of Mr. SCHAUS as the most complete and important collection of South American moths in the world. The collection also contains a very large number of North American forms also. Mr. SCHAUS has been busy making this collection for over twenty years, going in person to South America, undertaking explorations in quest of rare forms, and, at other times, buying them from natives and fellow-collectors. Heretofore the National Museum had no collection of South American moths worthy of the name, but with the acquisition of the Schaus collection we are now in the front rank, possessing the most complete set of South American moths in the world.

URUGUAY.

FREE IMPORTATION OF MATERIALS FOR DOCK AND SHIP BUILDING.

The "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for October 19, 1905, reproduced a note from the "*Deutsches Handes-Archiv*" for September in regard to a law of the Uruguayan Republic dated May 23, 1905, authorizing the importation of the following articles, free of duty, for the space of twenty-five years, said materials to be employed in the construction of docks and ships:

1. Materials for the construction of docks, including the workshops, slips, and dry docks connected therewith, and of their accessory buildings.

2. Machines, motors, and spare parts thereof, for the construction and working of such docks, workshops, etc.

3. The following machines and materials for the construction and repair in the country of ships belonging to the proprietors of the above-mentioned docks, etc.:

Machinery for ships and spare parts thereof; ships imported in parts to be put together, and spare parts thereof; unworked wood in

general; iron and steel in bars, sheets, and pigs, and angle iron; copper and brass in blocks and sheets; rivets and nails of all kinds of iron, copper, composition metal or zinc; felt for covering shops; tow of hemp and cotton for caulking; wood and coal tar or pitch and black paint; sailcloth, paints, and varnish; coal for use in the workshops.

Duties must be paid on the above-mentioned materials used for the construction or repair of ships which are sold or leased within a period of five years after the construction or repair.

EXPORTS THROUGH MONTEVIDEO FIRST HALF OF 1905.

Month.	Oxhides.		Hides.		Wool.	Sheep-skins.	Hatr.	Hoofs and claws.	Jerked beef.	
	Dry.	Salt.	Unborn calves.	Calves.					Pkgs.	Kilos.
January	Bundles. 73,893	Bundles. 55,009	Bundles. 13	Bundles. 3	Bundles. 10,618	Bundles. 1,118	Bundles. 101	Bundles. 102	Pkgs. 54,434	Kilos. 4,340,280
February	119,267	66,672	13	36	8,543	931	251	139	71,532	4,984,740
March	57,320	51,469	46	3	5,346	465	123	17	145,162	3,960,178
April	19,358	39,385	4	10	10,858	1,104	90	18	54,967	3,968,509
May	54,601	63,641	27	2	6,229	267	91	20	22,104	2,187,520
June	24,139	81,485	5	4	3,377	4	31	103	32,893	2,734,240
Total.	348,618	357,662	127	58	41,971	3,889	687	399	381,092	22,175,479

Month.	Tallow.		Bran.	Flour.	Corn.	Wheat.	Meat.		Tongue.	Sheep.
	Casks.	Hhds.					Pkgs.	Cans.			Boxes.	Head.
January	2,127	1,865	Sacks. 2,408	Sacks. 9,630	Sacks. 36,645	Sacks. 67,483	Pkgs. 2,153	Cans. 56	Boxes. 1,105	Head. 900
February	2,052	443	6,508	12,720	820	45,000	6,105	298	1,125	750
March	662	1,039	10	15,105	1,723	40,316	8,422	649	3,767	902
April	1,513	1,044	30	10,699	305	315,200	1,984	365	2,577	807
May	62	784	30	6,957	325	23,308	287	26	3,932	207
June	50	350	275	8,576	444	47,552	210	53	770	1,512
Total	6,466	5,535	9,261	63,687	40,262	538,859	19,161	1,447	13,273	5,178

VENEZUELA.

ADVANCE IN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for October 19, 1905, reports that a decree recently issued by the Venezuelan Government authorizes the Executive to increase, by an amount not exceeding 25 per cent, the duties on merchandise imported into Venezuela from countries not entitled by treaty to most-favored-nation treatment. The Executive is also authorized to increase, diminish, or suppress import duties in cases of emergency, accounting to Congress for such action.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE FROM PUERTO CABELLO.

The United States Consul reports from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, that figures published in the "Boletín de Noticias" show the exports of cattle from the port of Puerto Cabello from January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1904, to have been 299,437. These cattle weighed 214,227,906 pounds, and were valued at \$5,105,750. There were

included in this number 15,605 cows. The exports in the year 1904 alone amounted to 91,987 cattle, weighing 61,418,899 pounds and valued at \$1,112,165.97. This number included 8,091 cows.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1904.

The report of the United States consul at La Guaira covering Venezuelan commerce during the year ended December 31, 1904, and published in the "Commercial Relations, 1904," of the United States, recently issued, states that in reviewing the trade record of La Guaira and contiguous territory one finds that the country in 1904 enjoyed a year of commercial activity, both exports and imports having appreciably increased over those of 1903.

In the year ended December 31, 1904, the weight of imports into Venezuela, by long tons (values are not available), was: Miscellaneous merchandise, 11,936; hardware, 2,539; provisions and liquors, 15,124; oils, other than kerosene, 915; kerosene, 1,988; timber, 1,746; cement, 4,445; coal, 16,518; machinery, 595; railway materials, 443. Great Britain leads in importations into Venezuela with a total of 18,668 tons, the United States next with 18,369, Germany third with 11,994, and the Netherlands fourth with 2,628. In 1903 the United States held first place with 17,703 long tons, Great Britain second with 12,708, Germany third with 7,319, and the Netherlands fourth with 2,052.

The exports amounted to 21,185 long tons, in contrast to 17,762 in 1903. Coffee was represented by 11,018 tons; cocoa, 7,530; hides, 1,875, and sundries 762, while the figures for 1903 were: Coffee, 9,060 tons; cocoa, 6,318; hides, 1,492, and sundries 892. The destination of exports from Venezuela can not be exactly ascertained at present. The coffee, however, was shipped to the United States and Europe, the cocoa was bought by Spain and France, while nearly all the hides were taken by the United States.

COMMERCE OF MARACAIBO WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1904.

The United States consul at Maracaibo reports as follows concerning the commercial intercourse between that port and the United States in 1904, the report in full being published in "Commercial Relations, 1904," just issued by the Government of the latter country:

"The exports from Maracaibo to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1904, amounted to \$5,165,333, an increase of \$1,200,185 over 1903. Considering the very low prices of coffee and cocoa, the principal articles of export, there is no cause to complain of this export.

"The war duties upon imports and exports lie heavily on the country, and there is no prospect that this burden will be taken off for years to come. A new law lays a heavy duty upon asphalt exported from Maracaibo.

"Asphaltum will be in the future a considerable item in the export of Maracaibo to the United States. The United States and Venezuelan Company, which began its regular shipments of raw and refined asphalt in 1903, exported to New York during the year ended June 30, 1904, 40,773,935 pounds, the value of which was \$95,579. The Inciarte mine, well known as a rich deposit of the best class of asphalt, lies on the left side of Lake Maracaibo, passing the river Limon and entering the lagoon of Sinamaica, and then again by the river Limon to the port of Carrasquero, where the company has its extensive depots and large refineries.

"During the last few months a new asphalt mine made its first shipment to the United States. The Norwegian steamer *Dagfin* took 1,020,000 pounds from this new mine, at an invoice value of \$3,343. It lies on the right shore of the lake, about 30 or 40 miles above Maracaibo.

"Notwithstanding the exceedingly low prices of coffee in foreign markets, Maracaibo sent to the United States in 1904, \$4,771,934 worth, against \$3,525,479 in 1903. Much coffee from the interior, which had been held back for lack of transportation and the uncertain condition, has been forwarded to Maracaibo. In consequence large quantities are still held here and in the interior, hoping for better prices.

"Owing to a heavy export duty the shipments of cocon are falling off. In 1901 Maracaibo exported \$47,219 worth, in 1903, \$12,726, and in 1904, \$45,868.

"The decrease in the exports of hides to the United States is due to a decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered and an increase in the exports to Italy. Hides that could not enter the United States because of their unsanitary condition pass unquestioned into Italy. The export to the United States in 1904 was valued at \$114,487 and in 1903 at \$174,622.

"The export of goatskins has also decreased considerably. During the year 1903 the exports of skins were valued at \$151,618, while in 1904 the exports were only \$88,158. The decrease in exports is due to the peaceful conditions that now prevail. As long as thousands of soldiers were quartered in all parts of the interior the consumption of beef and goat meat was much larger, and consequently more skins were brought to market. Deerskins were exported to the value of \$2,598, against \$3,853 worth in 1903.

"Maracaibo sent \$2,974 worth of fustic to the United States in 1904; ebony, valued at \$75; construction wood, \$514; samples of hard wood, \$156; boxwood, \$9,890. There were no shipments of dividivi, but \$1,651 of mangle bark was sent to Europe. Cinchona bark valued at \$1,652 was sent to the United States. Cinchona bark and balsam

copaiba would be exported had the native merchants the means to take up this branch of business again; but commerce has suffered so much during the last few years from revolutions that the merchants are not able to invest the needed capital, nor has capital confidence enough in the stability of the government to risk itself in any enterprise.

"The export of boxwood to the United States is somewhat less than the preceding year. In 1903 it was valued at \$10,555, while in 1904 the value of shipments was \$9,891. The export to Europe was much greater than to the United States.

"Sisal is a new article of export from Maracibo; \$1,015 worth went to the United States in 1904. The climate and the soil of this part of Venezuela is suitable for the cultivation of sisal, and there is a bright future for it here.

"The export of fish sounds has fallen off 50 per cent. It amounted to \$13,896, while in 1903 there was forwarded to New York fish sounds to the amount of \$26,799."

COMMERCE THROUGH PUERTO CABELLO IN 1904.

"Commercial Relations, 1904," published by the United States Government, contains the following report from its consular representative at Puerto Cabello, covering the trade of the port in 1904:

"Very little coffee is sent from Puerto Cabello to the United States. Nearly the whole crop goes to Havre, whence it is distributed throughout Europe. The principal products sent to the United States are hides and skins, which are shipped to New York. The exporting of cattle to Cuba, which was almost entirely stopped during the year ended June, 1903, has been resumed and is again active, the figures for 1904 almost reaching those of 1902, which marked the height of the cattle trade with Cuba. A comparison of the exports to the United States for the past five years shows a slight increase in 1904 over the previous year, but the figures of 1904 are still far below those reached for 1900, 1901, and 1902.

"The value of exports from Puerto Cabello, by countries, for the year ended June 30, 1904, as compared with the four preceding years, is shown in the following table:

Country.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
France	\$1,471,696	\$881,479	\$861,933	\$600,670	\$2,138,396
Cuba	800,215	1,186,792	1,628,322	100,102	1,293,556
United States.....	468,255	739,692	425,983	342,022	355,507
Germany.....	202,810	125,296	109,369	104,580	178,338
Spain.....	44,303	241,559	118,871	56,872	133,438
Holland.....	20,247	140,303	66,658	18,136	68,219
Austria.....				3,571	726
Italy.....	8,672	11,388	19,921	2,974	13,078
England.....	3,929	10,714	12,036	202	24,124
Total	3,020,157	3,337,223	3,243,093	1,229,080	4,206,677

"The exports, by articles, from Puerto Cabello during the year ended June 30, 1904, were:

Articles.	Pounds.	Value.	Articles.	Pounds.	Value.
Algalia seed	1,590	\$144	Hides:		
Cattle	70,927,470	1,314,786	Beer	45,797	84,558
Cocoa	1,901,121	228,793	Goat	516,713	115,009
Coccolza fiber	9,264	401	Oxen	1,638,984	166,065
Coffee	39,022,570	2,333,712	Horns	50,762	1,607
Copper, old	42,919	1,582	Tonka beans	528	317
Copper	253,403	5,072	Wood, lumber	1,230,256	5,167
Cotton	24,474	1,768	All other articles	12,192	1,329
Hyblivi	1,687,422	16,256			
Quinine	79,193	5,057	Total	116,861,852	4,205,677
Shells	8,388	127			

" IMPORTS.

"The comparison of imports for the same period shows the United States ranking third, below England and Germany, the latter country having increased its trade to such a degree as to recover the place it held in 1900. Since the internal troubles which have in a great measure checked the material progress of Venezuela since 1901 the imports have greatly fallen off, being almost entirely confined to those staples and necessaries not produced in the country. The character of the imports may be summarized as follows: From England, dry goods (cotton), ironware, ale, coal, preserves, and liquors; from Germany, beer, butter, drugs, glassware, rice, earthenware, dry goods, furniture, cement, and paper; from the United States, flour, kerosene, lumber, barbed wire, agricultural implements, carriages, lard, hams, firecrackers, ironware, butter, cotton goods, drugs; from Spain, different kinds of red and white wines, olive oil, spices, cigarette paper; from France, Parisian millinery and dress goods, preserved fruits, china ware, cognac, olive oil, wines; from Holland, cheese, stearin (for candle manufactories), butter; from Italy, dried fruits, statuary, drugs, olive oil, olives, wines; from Cuba, tobacco and cigars.

"The value of imports of Puerto Cabello, by countries, for the year ended June 30, 1904, compared with the four preceding years, is as follows:

Country.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
England	\$252,756	\$845,802	\$278,626	\$240,930	\$1,089,705
Germany	247,800	489,607	258,085	116,151	490,876
United States	193,695	504,666	277,470	218,618	441,860
France	61,234	141,646	66,466	49,372	157,351
Spain	53,220	135,568	76,292	52,473	140,521
Holland	29,580	187,023	69,996	35,217	156,203
Italy	6,740	66,153	20,067	19,969	61,053
Cuba				347	429
Total	845,025	2,370,450	1,047,002	733,077	2,537,998

NAVIGATION FACILITIES.

United States Consul HURST reports from La Guaira as follows concerning navigation facilities, foreign, coastwise, and inland, in Venezuela at the close of the calendar year 1904:

"Two hundred and eighty-six vessels brought cargo to La Guaira during the year 1904, among which 67 (63 steam, 4 sail) were British, 55 (54 steam) American, 53 (51 steam) Dutch, 37 (all steam) French, 25 (24 steam) German, 13 (all steam) Spanish, and 7 (2 steam) Venezuelan.

"Arrangements have been begun with the purpose of establishing in the near future a regular steam service between this port and New Orleans. Leading merchants have already been approached with a view to utilizing the line in doing business within the territories of the respective terminals.

"Of far-reaching importance is a concession granted for a coastwise line between Venezuelan ports, east and west of La Guaira, to call at Maracibo, La Vela de Coro, Tucacas, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Carenero, Guante, Puerto Sucre, Porlamar, Carupano, Cristobal Colon, and, with permission of the Government, at any other port that may be found convenient. Although the contract is made with a private individual, it is understood that vessels of a well-known German line will be employed in the service. Not less than two vessels of 1,000 to 1,800 tons register shall be engaged in this regular service, which must sail under the Venezuelan flag. It is stipulated that the undertaking will be subjected to no taxes. The new line engages to carry Government mail free of cost, to allow the Government half rates for passage and freight, and to take without charge regularly an official of the national fisc. The Government pledges itself to extend to no other person or company the right to establish a line of steam vessels between the ports indicated under the same or more favorable conditions than those given the present concessionaire. The rights acquired under this contract may not be transferred to any foreign government, and further to no other person or company without the sanction of the National Executive. Controversies of any nature that may arise from the interpretation or fulfillment of this contract must be adjusted in the competent tribunal of Venezuela, and for no cause whatever shall give rise to foreign intervention. This arrangement covers a period of ten years, beginning with the day the first two vessels begin their first trip, and may be renewed for a similar term if convenient to the contracting parties.

"Another line of steamers, organized under contract between the Government and a Venezuelan citizen, will tend to develop in marked degree the internal trade of the country lying in the Orinoco basin.

A regular service will thus be established in the waters of the Orinoco, its affluents and subaffluents, such as the Apure, Meta, Aranca, Apurito, Caura, Masparro, Portuguesa, and the Cojides. The vessels may extend their route to the port of La Guaira. On the contractor is incumbent all cleaning and canalization that may be necessary for the better service of the public in all the rivers actually embraced by the navigating system as far as used, without, however, at any time rendering the Government liable for any costs thereby incurred. The vessels shall sail under the Venezuelan flag. The points at which the steamer may touch shall be agreed upon by the Government and the contractor, although other places may be included after giving previous notice. The Government will have a reduction of 50 per cent of the rates for passage and freight, while troops and their officers which the Government may embark will travel for one-third of the regular prices. Government mails will be carried free. The line will be relieved of all taxation, and the employees exempted from military service except in the event of an international war. The Government authorizes the line to navigate all the mouths of the Orinoco, especially those of the Macareo and Pedernales. The vessels may take from the mtional forests all wood necessary for firing, but in no case to traffic in such wood. The duration of this contract is fifteen years, in which period the Government will make no similar or more favorable concession to any other person or company for the establishment of a line within the area embraced by the present concern. Any disputes arising from the interpretation or operation of the present contract shall be adjusted in Venezuelan courts, and for no motive or cause shall give rise to foreign intervention."

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in September, 1905, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first nine months of 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic.....	£455, 671		
United States.....	3, 758, 485	£5, 495, 612	£5, 322, 651
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic.....	134, 229		
United States.....	158, 929	352, 362	200, 911

1430 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	€4,300,021	£5,650,039	£7,329,084
Chile	59,279	192,495	57,672
United States.....	6,646,073	2,150,255	1,328,414
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	5,179,031	3,459,063	1,420,178
Barley:			
United States.....	725,953	1,061,367	601,482
Oats:			
United States.....	129,035	20,851	140,278
Malze:			
Argentine Republic	2,510,391	3,296,425	3,598,683
United States.....	3,958,769	1,808,307	3,788,000
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	1,505,305	1,697,508	2,758,445
United States.....	4,388,877	3,998,284	3,574,738
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	1,988,205	1,848,786	1,861,713
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	239,728	184,522	194,041
Bacon:			
United States.....	5,706,887	4,620,260	4,380,524
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	189,767	130,852	146,962
Hams:			
United States.....	2,052,777	1,995,686	1,859,021
Butter:			
United States.....	130,525	203,989	210,873
Cheese:			
United States.....	773,024	390,949	342,504
Coffee:			
Brazil	430,234	164,065	107,913
Central America	545,756	878,449	694,254
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic	184,709	.....	.....
Brazil	26,219	31,176	47,958
Cuba	215,443	.....	.....
Peru.....	114,163	391,730	657,278
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	1,382,689	1,578,787	1,218,846
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	879,333	847,020	881,882
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile	201,586	173,919	265,890
United States.....	4,269	2,228	2,809
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	202,451	110,650	185,636
Peru.....	136,670	115,293	75,757
United States.....	112,894	145,033	111,122
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	491,189	662,322	866,161
United States.....	927,835	2,116,168	1,552,546
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	10,738	48,206	10,862
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	356,382	333,859	255,338
Scientific apparatus:			
United States.....	210,564	179,701	239,533
Clocks:			
United States.....	45,464	41,576	49,504
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	809,444	565,764	280,236
United States.....	17,686,453	20,487,224	24,078,539
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
Argentine Republic	564,232	320,127	789,478
South America	483,514	512,725	493,068
Uruguay	413,300	118,474	85,692
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile	63,080	76,198	78,747
Peru.....	162,898	166,172	85,639
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....	34,614	19,303	189,147
Brazil	44,517	48,508	32,987
Sheepskins:			
Argentine Republic	173,381	122,195	181,719
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic	344,561	363,048	359,761
United States.....	242,271	327,473	354,410

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States.....	£224,660	£245,163	£261,707
Leather:			
United States.....	2,526,608	2,695,724	2,223,940
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States.....	97,796	68,198	53,096
Flaxseed or Hulled:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,538,963	2,163,965	1,631,562
United States.....	60,847	1,320	.....
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil.....	326,111	327,725	363,847
Mexico, Central and South America.....	851,241	713,387	1,005,634
United States.....	5,353,849	6,919,015	7,127,618

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States.....	£146,194	£154,898	£164,202
Salt, rock and white:			
United States.....	38,673	42,013	40,224
Spirits:			
United States.....	249,279	281,995	285,505
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic.....	566,879	755,361	859,614
Brazil.....	480,516	627,207	537,494
Chile.....	142,318	168,789	296,110
United States.....	629,411	63,710	75,761
Uruguay.....	332,636	214,616	178,590
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States.....	528,950	553,497	827,350
Skins and furs, undressed:			
United States.....	498,439	572,530	662,627
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,417,366	1,856,171	1,624,023
Brazil.....	1,172,853	1,160,458	1,086,810
Central America.....	216,324	342,748	341,968
Chile.....	693,932	651,741	766,197
Colombia.....	280,859	319,885	227,298
Mexico.....	185,119	242,084	218,485
Peru.....	228,876	275,742	340,562
United States.....	1,539,660	1,102,562	1,359,875
Uruguay.....	396,852	330,069	520,045
Venezuela.....	260,124	349,098	211,877
Jute yarn:			
Brazil.....	235,195	173,734	212,856
United States.....	32,098	31,025	17,267
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic.....	182,856	145,445	104,657
Brazil.....	6,893	4,051	4,486
United States.....	763,807	756,416	786,347
Linen yarn:			
United States.....	39,890	38,888	39,938
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic.....	53,092	80,559	77,043
Brazil.....	45,919	59,558	59,343
Colombia.....	13,816	12,647	20,195
Mexico.....	25,422	23,055	20,548
United States.....	1,674,489	1,616,153	1,843,989
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic.....	116,734	255,739	274,655
Brazil.....	75,968	92,090	102,632
Chile.....	93,514	157,506	158,100
Mexico.....	.....	39,896	46,149
Peru.....	39,067	69,573	60,526
United States.....	327,431	292,201	310,253
Uruguay.....	32,112	59,218	54,411

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic.....	£151,458	£281,795	£290,424
Brazil.....	67,608	61,720	65,338
Chile.....	119,146	81,869	70,530
Mexico.....	14,892	41,435	30,150
Peru.....	774,085	703,517	17,614
United States.....	57,313	45,737	1,021,694
Uruguay.....			62,768
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic.....	17,476	27,654	48,055
Chile.....	20,871	24,483	21,285
United States.....	58,479	33,268	42,429
Saddlery and harness:			
Central and South America.....	25,278	35,006	48,342
United States.....	56,329	41,783	48,415
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic.....	18,919	23,616	22,388
Brazil.....	23,787	26,490	25,056
Chile.....	10,874	15,490	10,901
United States.....	69,004	58,859	57,369
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic.....	18,995	49,785	63,210
Brazil.....	28,129	69,045	89,939
Chile.....	13,507	25,723	25,740
United States.....	28,467	23,886	23,415
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	1,153,766	190,329	587,362
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic.....	21,841	25,526	35,528
Brazil.....	24,874	20,905	22,688
Chile.....	24,689	19,440	21,389
United States.....	64,818	42,713	50,390
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic.....	211,444	395,542	452,179
Chile.....	8,759	30,970	62,891
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic.....	78,231	117,151	76,720
Brazil.....	43,280	30,705	41,155
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic.....	53,740	56,241	81,069
Brazil.....	8,602	11,570	15,587
United States.....	77,474	60,762	51,480
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic.....	296,324	400,682	512,664
Central America.....	8,595	16,772	25,413
Chile.....	63,954	67,763	109,087
Mexico.....	76,062	55,839	73,147
Uruguay.....	33,434	18,011	57,691
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States.....	519,297	685,239	653,841
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America.....	163,613	240,448	452,515
United States.....	714	25	669
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America.....	37,178	31,794	145,806
United States.....	23	2,362	
Machinery, various:			
South America.....	124,887	169,910	233,240
United States.....	28,223	18,455	15,442
Agricultural implements:			
South America.....	55,192	95,817	138,589
United States.....	367	895	334
Sewing machines:			
South America.....	45,685	48,072	48,014
Mining machinery:			
South America.....	15,433	30,433	25,084
United States.....	2,360	644	1,444
Textile machinery:			
South America.....	125,871	177,589	123,143
United States.....	415,352	271,601	267,276
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic.....	21,246	20,387	21,245
Brazil.....	5,008	7,425	16,858
United States.....	36,173	9,836	10,483
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic.....	52,668	68,943	95,932
Brazil.....	55,354	65,345	66,050
United States.....	431,266	442,002	387,798

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>			
Seed oil:			
Brazil	£37,604	£36,265	£35,522
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil	554,880	512,475	1,767,986
Mexico, Central and South America	2,658,700	4,171,030	3,803,923
United States	20,050	726,400	727,200

THE WORLD'S GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN 1904.

The United States Director of the Mint has prepared a statement of the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar year 1904 showing total gold valued at \$347,150,700, an aggregate of 168,493,538 fine ounces of silver, and commercial value of silver totaling \$97,726,300, the coinage value of which is \$217,850,200.

By countries the output was as follows:

GOLD.

Country.	Ounces, fine.	Value.	Country.	Ounces, fine.	Value.
North America:			South America—Con.		
United States	2,904,986	\$80,723,200	Brazil	98,854	\$2,043,740
Mexico	609,781	12,605,300	Venezuela	14,512	300,000
Canada	793,350	16,400,000	British Guiana	77,828	1,608,800
Africa	4,166,084	85,913,900	Dutch Guiana	23,277	481,200
Australasia	4,245,744	87,767,300	French Guiana	86,532	1,788,800
Europe:			Peru	64,300	1,329,200
Russia	1,199,857	24,803,200	Uruguay	1,209	25,000
Austria-Hungary	102,423	2,117,300	Central America	54,214	1,120,700
Germany	3,130	64,700	Asia:		
Sweden	1,945	40,200	Japan	192,726	3,984,000
Italy	2,128	44,000	China	217,688	4,500,000
Turkey	1,400	29,000	Korea	145,125	3,000,000
Great Britain	4,952	102,400	Siam	2,568	61,800
South America:			India	556,097	11,495,500
Argentina	416	9,200	British East Indies	67,375	1,392,800
Bolivia	147	3,000	Dutch East Indies	32,046	692,500
Chile	30,812	636,900	Total	16,793,419	347,150,700
Colombia	95,513	1,974,400			
Ecuador	6,430	132,900			

SILVER.

Country.	Ounces, fine.	Commercial value.	Country.	Ounces, fine.	Commercial value.
North America:			Europe—Continued.		
United States	57,786,100	\$33,516,000	France	609,638	\$353,600
Mexico	60,808,978	35,269,200	Great Britain	174,517	101,200
Canada	3,718,668	2,156,800	South America:		
Africa	486,408	282,100	Argentina	66,153	38,400
Australasia	14,558,892	8,444,200	Bolivia	6,083,333	3,528,300
Europe:			Chile	868,067	503,500
Russia	172,912	100,300	Colombia	946,066	548,700
Austria-Hungary	1,987,797	1,152,900	Peru	3,008,705	1,745,100
Germany	5,799,133	3,363,500	Uruguay	1,093	600
Norway	260,210	150,900	Central America	655,357	380,100
Sweden	23,702	13,800	Asia:		
Italy	757,777	439,500	Japan	3,208,620	1,861,000
Spain	4,876,076	2,828,100	Dutch East Indies	175,479	101,800
Greece	896,172	519,200	Total	168,493,538	97,726,300
Turkey	564,685	327,500			

These figures show an increase of about \$22,000,000 over the Bureau's estimate for the calendar year 1903. The United States shows a gain of about \$7,000,000 and South Africa of \$18,000,000. The Director says that both of these countries are still upon a rising scale of production. Australia, on the other hand, is an important producer, which shows a tendency to reduce its contribution, although the falling off is not large and may be temporary. In view of developments in well-known fields it seems a reasonable forecast to expect the world's output in 1905 to exceed that of 1904 by \$25,000,000, with another gain probable in 1906.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The public works now under construction in the Argentine Republic involve the expenditure of \$78,680,000. The principal items include: Railway construction, \$21,631,558; dredging of river, \$5,841,000; bridges and roads, \$8,871,950; architectural works, Congress Hall, Palace of Justice, schools, etc., \$30,210,500; sanitary works, \$10,800,000. Public works recently authorized, but not yet in hand, call for railway construction to the extent of \$3,500,000; port improvements, \$1,100,000; public buildings, \$7,000,000; bridges and roads, \$4,500,000. The following projects have recently been authorized by the Argentine Congress: The Entre Rios Railways Company to extend their lines to Buenos Ayres, crossing the Panama River by means of steam ferries; QUESADA BROTHERS, to build an electric line from Buenos Ayres to Lujan; a railroad to be constructed by the Government from Cerrillos to Rosario, at a cost of \$520,000; C. B. MADERO, to extend the electric tram line from Riachuelo to Lanus or Banfield.

At a general meeting of the Buenos Ayres Western Railway Company, to be held in London shortly, resolutions will be submitted to increase the capital by \$10,000,000 for the purpose of building new extensions, erecting grain elevators, and adding to the rolling stock. A concession was recently granted to the company by the Argentine Government for a branch line from Suipacha to Bayana and an extension from the Meridiano Quinto line to Victorica is now under consideration by Congress. It is proposed to erect grain elevators at various stations and several of large capacity at Riachuelo. The general manager of the Buenos Ayres Western Railway has recommended further orders being placed for 15 freight and 5 large passenger locomotives and 250 forty-ton freight cars for delivery by the end of April. About \$10,000,000 altogether is to be spent on new rolling stock and extensions to the company's lines.

A banker of St. Louis has made application to the Mexican Government for a concession to establish in Mexico a factory for making all kinds of locomotives, boilers, steam engines, and automobiles. The petition states that the company to be formed is willing to invest \$1,000,000 in the business, and that it is its intention to establish the works, if possible, near the City of Mexico. It also binds itself to commence the work of construction of the buildings within a year after the granting of the concession.

All the tramways of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, have been purchased by a syndicate and are to be electrified. Other concessions have been asked for the construction of additional lines to the suburbs. The Buenos Ayres Port and City Tramway Company has been formed to take over the concession granted to GANDULFO & Co. to build and operate an electric tramway from Barrancas bridge along the Riachuelo and port to Retiro station, a distance of 7 miles.

The "Los Ocotos de Cobrá" mine in the State of Oaxaca, has changed hands. The new owners are the Tezintlan Smelting Company, who also possess the famous "Aurora" mine. The property is to be opened up and developed to its full capacity.

News has been received from Sombrerete, Zacatecas, to the effect that a rich strike has been made in the "Santa Rita" mine in the Chalcihuites district. The property is owned by Señor PARRAS and others, of Sombrerete. The vein is 8 feet wide, and 4 feet of it is high-grade copper ore in the pay streak. It carries also high values in gold and silver, and the values have increased with depth.

Although the rich vein of sulphide ore in the Esperanza mine was discovered more than six months ago, it shows no indication of giving out. All the other mines in the district have been prospecting ever since in the hope that they might strike the same lode, but so far have been unsuccessful in finding any indication that would lead them to believe that they were on the right track.

La Electrica Compania, of Guadalajara, Mexico, has decided to erect a large steel and masonry building there at a cost of about \$300,000. It will be 354 feet long by 169 feet wide, and will be of one and two story construction. A modern car-repair shop is included in the plans. The company also intends to erect a modern structure to be used as a transformer station.

The Columbian Trading Company, which was organized last month under the laws of New York State with a capital of \$100,000, has recently opened offices at 12 Broadway. The company intends to transact an export and import business with Central and South American countries.

The Government of Chile will shortly call for bids for a certain number of dredges, and has included the United States among the

countries in which bids are to be solicited. Señor Don JOAQUIN WALKER-MARTINEZ, the Chilean Minister at Washington, is in possession of the plans and specifications.

The Peruvian Corporation, a financial company whose headquarters are in London, projects the construction of a railroad, 75 miles in length, from Oroya to Huancayo, and a line from Cuzco to Sicuani, 90 miles in length; also other railroads to important mining districts in Peru.

At the "La Dura" mine located on the Cosala lands, Sinaloa, a refinery is in course of erection, and it is hoped that it will start working shortly. The works of exploitation on the mine have given good results.

There is great animation in the town of Chalchihuites over mining business. The Chalchihuites Refining of Minerals Company is actively at work.

The Eureka Mining and Milling Company is installing machinery at the "La Libertad" mine, and the Coahuila Mining and Smelting Company is also getting ready for work.

American capitalists have selected a site in Rosario, Argentine Republic, for the establishment of a large meat-freezing factory, with the idea of exporting frozen beef to the United States in order to compete with the beef trust.

The INGERSOLL and GREER interests have combined to construct a pleasure park near Mexico City, in which the usual roller coaster and other attractions will be provided, at an expense of about \$250,000.

Various tramway lines are to be changed from horse to electric traction, and a new electric tramway line is projected to run between Chorillos and Lima.

A 10,000-ton dock crane is to be built at Callao; the Peruvian Government will pay 6 per cent annual interest on the capital invested in this enterprise.

BOOK NOTES.

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

An important point is brought out by WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, Member of the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1904-5, and Member of the Board of Consulting Engineers, in a paper on "The Panama Canal," as published in the "Century Magazine" for November, 1905.

In addition to a consideration of the various engineering and physical features attending the technical section of the work, Mr. PARSONS demonstrates why San Francisco will be the true "key to the Pacific," in the following language: "The great circle connecting Panama with Japan and China or any point on the eastern Asiatic coast passes through the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, Galveston, Denver, strikes the Pacific coast of the United States north of Seattle, and skirts the Aleutian Islands. The navigator will keep his ship as close to the above route between the Isthmus and any port in the Far East as land permits. That is, after first passing through the canal, he will first go south, then northwest along the coast of Central America and Mexico, and, after clearing Cape St. Lucas, the southern end of Lower California, he will take the great circle from there to Asia, and this great circle will carry him about 1,700 miles to the east of Hawaii, and only about 300 miles west of San Francisco. As the ordinary freight tramp steamer can not, or will not wish to, carry enough coal to take her from the Isthmus to Asia, she will have to stop at the most convenient intermediate point for coal and supplies. This point will be San Francisco, distant 3,277 miles from Panama and 4,536 miles from Yokohama; and in order to make such call, she will be lengthening her passage only 110 miles, or less than half a day in time, over the shortest possible course in a total distance of 7,813 miles.

"The extraordinary result—one apparently not generally understood by the American public—is that San Francisco will become the 'key' and gateway of the Pacific, where all vessels going to the Far East, not only from the Atlantic seaboard, but from Europe as well, will stop for coal and supplies." A comparison of distances is instituted between the Suez and Panama routes from New York to the East as follows: To Manila the difference is small, but to Yokohama it amounts to 3,729 nautical miles; to Shanghai, 1,629 miles, and as against the route via the Straits of Magellan to Callao, 6,343 miles, and to San Francisco, 7,640 miles are saved. A further result is the shortening of the distance between the grain fields of the northwestern Pacific States and Liverpool by 6,000 miles and bringing the iron and coal of the Gulf States shipped from New Orleans and Pensacola 9,500 miles nearer San Francisco.

In the "Technical World" for December, 1905, Mr. SIDNEY JAMES publishes a short but authoritative statement covering "American foreign commerce" and the commanding position of the United States in the world's markets. Diagrams reproduced from "Commercial America" (Philadelphia) show that over one-fifth of the entire foreign trade of the world is in the hands of America, the largest business being transacted with Europe, Canada and Mexico standing next in line. Great Britain stands first among individual countries as a sale

and supply market for United States goods, Germany following. In many instances the balance of trade is against the United States. The Dutch East Indies in 1904 sold to the United States more than ten times as much as they purchased; Brazil, nine times; the British East Indies, seven times; Cuba and the Philippines, each twice as much. The statement is made that more money was paid in the United States last year for sugar than for any other single article ever imported during any one year, \$97,000,000 worth coming from countries other than Hawaii Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Coffee is next to sugar the largest item in the home expenses of Americans, and four pounds out of every five used is of Brazilian origin.

A series of articles on "Real Conditions at Panama" is appearing in the "World Work," the November issue containing a paper by EUGENE P. LYLE, Jr., which details in an interesting manner the daily life and experiences of the recruits and workmen. The various means devised by the Government for the betterment of conditions in conjunction with the promotion of the great enterprise are discussed in a spirit of fair-mindedness and optimism, and numerous fine illustrations add to the interest of the article.

Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, the Cuban Minister at Washington, has a paper in the "Outlook for November" dealing with "Cuban Affairs, Internal and External." After forty-one months of self-government, Cuba's material prosperity has been wonderful. Her commerce and production have increased since 1902 in gigantic strides, her sugar harvest, the principal source of her wealth, having passed the million-ton mark, which, together with better prices, has brought abundant money to the island. Señor QUESADA says:

"Aside from other considerations there is in Cuba such deep-felt gratitude toward America that nobody would for an instant conceive of any measure which could be detrimental to the Union. Indeed, the ties of friendship between the two countries are becoming every day stronger because of the respect of the Americans for our efforts in following their footsteps and the admiration of the Cubans for the Great Republic, where friend and opponent are sure of obtaining fair play."

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

- ACUÑA, CRISTÓBAL DE: Nuevo descubrimiento del gran río de las Amazonas. Por el p. Cristóbal de Acuña. Reimpreso según la primera edición de 1641. Madrid, [J. C., Garcia], 1891. xxxi, 235 [2] p. 12°. (Colección de libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de América, t. 2.)
- =AMALHO & MURTA, M. J. (eds.): Indicador geral do Estado de Alagoas. Ornado con as armas do Estado e cerca de cem gravuras, vistas de varios pontos e retratos de eminentes patricios . . . M. J. Ramalho & Murta, editores . . . Maccio, Typ. Commercial, 1902. 351 p. 4°.
- =BEROES, AURELIO: Noticias sobre el nuevo mapa del estado Zulia dibujado de orden del presidente constitucional del estado . . . por el Ingeniero Aurelio Beroes. 5 de julio de 1896. Maracaibo, Imprenta Americana, 1896. 7 p. 8°.
- BLAIR, EMMA HELEN, and ROBERTSON, JAMES ALEXANDER: The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898 . . . Vols. 30-31. 1640. Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark co., 1905. 2 v. 8°.
- COLÓN, FERNANDO: Historia del Almirante Don Cristóbal Colón en la cual se da particular y verdadera relación de su vida y de sus hechos, y del descubrimiento de las Indias occidentales, llamadas Nuevo-Mundo escrita por Don Fernando Colón, su hijo. Madrid, [Imprenta de Tomás Minuesa], 1892. 2 v. 12°. (Colección de libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de América, t. 5 & 6.)
- CUBA AND THE CUBANS: Comprising a history of the Island of Cuba, its present social, political, and domestic condition; also its relation to England and the United States. By the author of "Letters from Cuba." With an appendix, containing important statistics, and a reply to Señor Saco on annexation, translated from the Spanish. New York, Samuel Hueston, 1850. 255 p. front. (map.) 12°.
- DIARIO DE TODO LO OCURRIDO EN LA EXPUGNACIÓN DE LOS FUERTES DE BOEACHICA Y SITO DE LA CIUDAD DE CARTAGENA DE LAS INDIAS EN 1741, formado de los pliegos remitidos á S. M. (que Dios guarde) por el virrey de Santa Fe, D. Sebastián Eslava con D. Pedro de Mur, su ayudante general. Madrid, 1894. 37 p. 12°. (Reprint. In Tres tratados de América Osiglo XVIII), pp. 187-223.) (Colección de libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de América, t. 11.)
- =EXHIBITION OF THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA at the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition. With a foreword upon the Alaska exhibit and Alaska. Portland, The Irwin-Hodson co., printers, 1905. 65 p. map. 8°.
- FERNÁNDEZ, J[UAN] PATRICIO: Relación historial de las misiones de Indios Chiquitos que en el Paraguay tienen los padres de la Compañía de Jesús, escrita por el J. Patricio Fernández, S. J. Reimprese fielmente según la primera edición que sacó á luz el P. G. Herrán, en 1726. Madrid, V. Suárez, 1895. 2 v. 12°. (Colección de libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de América, t. 12-13.)
- GAZETTE OFFICIELLE DE SAINT-DOMINGUE. Au Cap Français, Imprimeur du Gouvernement. 23 juin 1802-11 juin 1803, nos. 1-93; 29 juin-21 septembre 1803, nos. 52-76; 6 octobre-17 novembre, 1903, nos. 2-8. Bd. in 1 v. 4°.
- =GIBBES, R[OBERT] W[ILSON]: Cuba for invalids. By R. W. Gibbes . . . New York, W. A. Townsend and co., 1860. xii, 214 p. 12°.
- =GÓMEZ, ADOLF LEÓN: Secretos del panóptico por Adolfo León Gómez . . . Bogotá, M. Rivas & ca., 1905. 429 p. 16°.
- =GUERRA, ALIRIO DIAZ: Nuevas poesías [por] Alirio Diaz Guerra. New York, York printing co., 1901. 140 (1) p. 16°.

- =HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Papers of the Hawaiian Historical Society, no. 12. The reversal of the Hawaiian flag, by Howard M. Ballou; also Economic and political changes in British Polynesia, by Prof. W. D. Alexander, and A kona storm, by Hon. Gorham D. Gillman. Read before the society July 13, 1905. Honolulu, Hawaiian Gazette co., 1905. 37 p.
- HENNEPIN, P. LUIS: Relación de un país que nuevamente se ha descubierto en la América Septentrional por el P. Luis Hennepin. Traducido por D. Sebastián Fernandez de Medrano. (*In* Infortunios de Alonso Ramirez describelos D. Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora.) (Colección de libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de América, t. 20.)
- =INFORMACIÓN SOBRE REFORMAS en Cuba y Puerto Rico. Tomos 1 y 2. Nueva York, Imprenta de Hallet y Breen, 1867. 2 v. in 1. 8°.
- =INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS: Monthly Bulletin. Sept., 1905. Vol. 21, no. 3. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. pp. 593-952. 8°.

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- Uniformity of consular statements.
- Argentine Republic. Foreign commerce, first half of 1905; budget estimate for 1906; conversion of the internal debt; immigration statistics; port statistics at La Plata; port movements, May, 1905; the dairy industry; excise duty on imported manufactured tobacco; report on railway ties; spiral tunnel through the Andes.
- Bolivia. Tin mining in the Republic; construction of the Arica-La Paz railway; bids for railway construction from Uyuni to Potosi; Bolivia as a field for large investments.
- Brazil. Foreign trade, first six months of 1904; navigation service with Japan; budget estimate for 1906; rubber exports from Para and Manaos, first six months of 1905; customs receipts, May, 1905; new import duties in the State of Minas Geraes; exports, first quarter of 1905; report of the North Brazilian sugar factories; manganese deposits of Nazareth; foreign trade of the port of Santos, first six months of 1904; coffee movement, June, 1905; international commerce; insurance companies.
- Chile. Port movement of Valparaiso in 1904.
- Colombia. Provisions for the redemption of paper currency; extracts from the new monetary law; changes in tariff rates; the term "package" defined in customs law.
- Costa Rica. Trade values, 1900-1904; financial conditions; banana trade of Bluefields.
- Cuba. Customs tariff; foreign commerce.
- Dominican Republic. Economic conditions, April-July, 1905; public improvements.
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- Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
 * Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
 Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti.
 Biweekly.
 Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

- Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)

Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.

* El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.

* El Republicano (semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.

Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Monthly.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.

* Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.

Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.

Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.

Diario Oficial. México. Daily.

El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.

El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.

El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.

Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)

Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.

Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.

* Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.

* Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.

* El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.

El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.

Seman Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

The American. Bluefields. Weekly.

El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

PANAMA.

* La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.

* Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

La República. Panamá. Weekly.

PARAGUAY.

Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-monthly.

* Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.

* Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.

Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.

Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

* Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

Revue Commerciale. Assomption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

PERÚ.

- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Bi-weekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Bi-weekly.
 * El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
 * El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
 * El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semi-annual.
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.
 * Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

- Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio Filipina, Manila. Monthly.
 El Mercantil. Manila. Daily.
 Far Eastern Review, Manila. Monthly.
 Official Gazette, Manila. Weekly. (Also issued in Spanish.)

PORTO RICO.

- La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.

EL SALVADOR.

- Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
 * Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

SWITZERLAND.

- La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

- American Cotton Manufacturer. Charlotte, N. C. Weekly.
 American Druggist. New York. Semimonthly.
 American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 American Historical Review. New York. Quarterly.
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
 * El Americano. New York. Published every ten days.
 * Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
 Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
 Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
 Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
 Dnn's Review. New York. Weekly.
 Dnn's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
 Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.

- Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Engineering News. New York. Weekly.
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
 Journal of Geography. New York. Monthly.
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
 * Manufacturer and Exporter. New York. Quarterly.
 Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago. Monthly.
 Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
 Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
 Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.
 Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
 The Technical World. Chicago. Monthly.
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
 World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

- Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
 * Montevideo Times. Montevideo, Uruguay. Daily.
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

- El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
 * Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Vol. XXI.

NOVEMBRO DE 1905.

No. 5.

COMMERCIO DOS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS COM A EUROPA.

Os ultimos dados estatisticos do movimento commercial entre os paizes latino-americanos e os da Europa mostram o seguinte resultado:

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Paizes.	1904.	
	Importação.	Exportação.
Allemanha.....	\$24,926,278	₡29,522,112
Belgica.....	9,069,123	17,566,084
Hespanha.....	4,797,996	1,923,892
França.....	17,109,716	30,596,559
Italia.....	19,127,902	4,344,962
Hollanda.....	1,007,639	3,500,834
Grã Bretanha.....	64,517,108	36,443,139

BOLIVIA.

Paizes.	1904.	
	Importação.	Exportação.
Grã Bretanha.....	₧2,463,712	£50,824,224
Allemanha.....	87,586,763	63,273,955
Belgica.....	25,074,119	.....
França.....	24,868,017	111,316,347
Italia.....	24,094,806	.....

BRAZIL.

Paizes.	Importação, 1904.	Exportação, 1904.	Paizes.	Importação, 1904.	Exportação, 1904.
Grã Bretanha.....		<i>Milreis.</i> 56,663,264	Austria.....		<i>Milreis.</i> 9,826,860
Allemanha.....	\$13,584,000	48,825,562	Hollanda.....		6,793,901
França.....	32,758,000	17,767,385	Belgica.....		5,834,261

a Exclusive valores.

CHILE.

Em 1904, a Republica do Chile exportou com destino á Grã Bretanha, mercadorias no valor de £1,741,492, e importou deste paiz productos por valor de £1,644,839. As estatisticas do commercio da Allemanha para o anno de 1904, mostram que este paiz importou do Chile em 1904 mercadorias por valor de 112,800,000 marcos, e exportou para aquelle paiz productos por valor de 44,700,000 marcos.

COLOMBIA.

Paizes.	Importação, 1904.	1903.	
		Importação.	Exportação.
Allemanha		\$1,975,400	\$1,309,000
Grã Bretanha	\$2,406,983	2,121,850	

COSTA RICA.

A importação por paizes em 1904 foi como se segue:

Paizes.	Importação, 1904.	Paizes.	Importação, 1904.
	<i>Por cento.</i>		<i>Por cento.</i>
Grã Bretanha	19.27	Hespanha	2.15
Allemanha	12.50	Italia	2.20
França	4.60	Belgica .....	.60

CUBA.

Paizes.	Importação, 1904.	Exportação, 1904.
Grã Bretanha	\$12,694,829	\$5,902,478
Hespanha	11,569,427	773,824
Allemanha	5,029,600	4,032,271
França	7,136,389	1,396,662
Os demais paizes europeos	2,463,764	703,192

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

Cincoenta por cento do commercio exterior da Republica Dominicana é feito principalmente com os seguintes paizes europeos: Grã Bretanha, Allemanha, França e Hespanha. A Inglaterra contribue a maior parte das importações. Exportaram-se em 1903 para a Allemanha productos dominicanos no valor de 7,043,000 marcos. A Allemanha exportou para a Republica Dominicana no mesmo anno productos no valor de 875,000 marcos.

EQUADOR.

Paizes.	1904.	
	Importação.	Exportação.
França.....	\$617,258	\$3,903,851
Allemanha.....	1,492,557	2,173,152
Hespanha.....	184,899	574,768
Italia.....	238,946	157,634
Belgica.....	298,970	2,949
Hollanda.....	47	145,004
Austria.....	762	15,125
Portugal.....	570	.....
Grã Bretanha.....	2,004,878	949,496

GUATEMALA.

Paizes.	Importação, 1904.
Grã Bretanha.....	£207,666
Allemanha.....	203,787
França.....	34,919
Belgica.....	22,749
Hespanha.....	11,816
Italia.....	10,116

HAITI

O valor das importações realizadas no periodo de 1º de Outubro de 1903 a 30 de Junho de 1904 foi de \$3,981,675.86.

Paizes.	Importação, 1904.
França.....	\$389,437.10
Grã Bretanha.....	385,678.04
Allemanha.....	61,401.85

HONDURAS.

Paizes.	1903-4.	
	Exportação.	Importação.
Allemanha.....	\$120,563.19	\$214,216.91
Grã Bretanha.....	98,817.00	177,874.14
França.....	29,063.74	50,701.01
Hespanha.....	.....	19,003.90
Italia.....	.....	4,929.35
Austria.....	.....	430.70
Russia.....	.....	120.00
Belgica.....	.....	22,877.14
Hollanda.....	.....	271.25
Dinamarca.....	.....	387.70

Os generos que Honduras exporta para a Europa consistem em sua maior parte de metaes e couros. As importações da Europa foram quasi o dobro das realizadas no anno anterior. Entre os generos de necessidade importados figuram as classes mais baratas de tecidos de algodão, de que a Inglaterra fornece 45 por cento; a Allemanha, 10 por cento; Italia, 2 por cento. e Belgica, 1 por cento.

MEXICO.

Paizes.	1904-5.	
	Importação.	Exportação.
Allemanha	\$9,810,538.54	\$15,719,884.65
Belgica	1,433,759.92	8,375,212.18
Hespanha	3,734,484.62	1,934,316.00
França	8,482,685.03	5,905,745.37
Grã Bretanha	10,418,343.11	16,719,892.12

NICARAGUA.

Paizes.	1903.	
	Exportação.	Importação.
Allemanha	\$2,935,278	\$259,516
Grã Bretanha	1,804,763	521,604
França	1,717,139	137,762
Italia	248,850	15,750
Paizes Baixos	91,461	.....
Austria-Hungria	45,818	.....
Suecia	35,598	.....
Belgica .....	.....	10,553
Hespanha .....	.....	1,233

PARAGUAY.

[Segundo o relatório do agente especial norte-americano.]

Paizes.	Importação, 1904.	Paizes.	Importação, 1904.
Grã Bretanha	\$1,127,000	Italia	\$285,000
França	303,000	Hespanha	200,000
Allemanha	857,000		

PERU.

Paizes.	1904.	
	Importação.	Exportação.
Grã Bretanha	£1,569,363	£2,014,156
Belgica	198,149	18,231
França	264,504	301,635
Allemanha	701,521	342,370
Italia	164,156	15,945
Hespanha	30,884	18,509

A libra peruana equivale á libra esterlina Inglesa.

SALVADOR.

Paizes.	Exportação, primeiro semestre de 1904.
	<i>Colonos.</i>
Allemanha	1,414,651.73
Austria-Hungria	475,278.26
Hespanha	62,778.34
França	2,879,660.85
Grã Bretanha	1,905,669.45

URUGUAY.

Países.	1904.		1903.	
	Importação.	Exportação.	Importação.	Exportação.
Grã Bretanha.....	\$4,177,017	\$740,702	£1,404,508	£710,261
Alemanha.....			750,817	1,016,455
India.....			488,180	
França.....			583,418	1,208,304
Belgica.....			288,569	1,311,372
Hespanha e Portugal.....				153,225

VENEZUELA.

Países.	1902-3.	
	Importação.	Exportação.
	<i>Bolívares.</i>	<i>Bolívares.</i>
Alemanha.....	5,552,942	2,163,065
Austria.....	55	102,949
Belgica.....	78,037	1,652
Hespanha.....	1,503,195	1,847,061
França.....	1,961,537	12,366,597
Hollanda e suas possessões.....	1,628,215	7,888,962
Inglaterra e suas possessões.....	6,094,246	503,043
Italia.....	588,986	126,655

As exportações effectuadas pelos portos de Ciudad Bolívar, Caño Colorado e Guiria não estão comprehendidas nestas cifras.

As estatisticas mais recentes disponiveis são as correspondentes ao anno fiscal de 1902-3.

PRODUÇÃO DE OURO E PRATA DO MUNDO EM 1904.

Segundo o relatório do Director da Casa da Moeda dos Estados Unidos sobre a produção de ouro e de prata do mundo em 1904, a produção total de ouro foi de \$347,150,700, e a de prata foi de 168,493,538 onças finas, no valor commercial de \$97,726,300.

A produção por países foi como se segue:

OURO.

Países.	Onças finas.	Valor commercial.	Países.	Onças finas.	Valor commercial.
America do Norte—			America do Sul—Con.		
Estados Unidos.....	3,904,986	\$80,723,200	Ecuador.....	6,430	\$132,900
Mexico.....	609,781	12,605,300	Brazil.....	98,854	2,043,500
Canada.....	793,350	16,400,000	Venezuela.....	14,512	300,000
Africa.....	4,156,084	85,913,900	Guyana Inglesa.....	77,828	1,608,800
Australasia.....	4,245,744	87,767,300	Guyana Hollandeza.....	23,277	484,200
Europa—			Guyana Franceza.....	86,582	1,788,800
Russia.....	1,199,857	24,803,200	Peru.....	64,500	1,329,200
Austria-Hungria.....	102,423	2,117,300	Uruguay.....	1,201	25,000
Alemanha.....	3,150	64,700	America Central.....	54,244	1,120,700
Suecia.....	1,945	40,200	Asia—		
Italia.....	2,128	44,000	Japão.....	192,726	3,984,000
Turquia.....	1,400	29,000	China.....	217,688	4,500,000
Grã Bretanha.....	4,952	102,400	Corea.....	145,125	3,000,000
America do Sul—			Sião.....	2,508	51,800
Republica Argentina.....	446	9,200	India.....	636,097	11,035,500
Bolivia.....	147	3,000	India Inglesa.....	67,375	1,392,800
Chile.....	30,842	636,900	India Hollandeza.....	32,046	682,500
Colombia.....	95,513	1,974,400	Total.....	16,793,410	347,150,700

PRATA.

America do Norte—			America do Sul—		
Estados Unidos.....	57,786,100	\$33,516,000	Republieu Argen-		
Mexico.....	60,808,978	35,269,200	tina.....	66,153	338,400
Canada.....	3,718,668	2,156,800	Bolivia.....	6,083,333	3,528,300
Africa.....	186,408	282,100	Chile.....	868,667	503,500
Australasia.....	14,558,892	8,444,200	Colombia.....	946,066	548,700
Europa—			Pern.....	3,008,705	1,745,100
Russia.....	172,912	100,300	Uruguay.....	1,093	600
Austria-Hungria.....	1,987,797	1,152,900	America Central...	635,357	380,100
Allemanha.....	5,799,133	3,355,500	Asia—		
Suecia.....	260,210	150,900	Japão.....	3,208,620	1,861,000
Italia.....	23,702	13,800	India Holandesa..	175,479	101,800
Francia.....	757,777	439,500	Total.....		
Repblicha.....	4,876,076	2,828,100		168,493,528	97,726,300
Grecia.....	895,172	519,200			
Turquia.....	564,685	327,500			
Francia.....	639,638	353,600			
Grã Bretanha.....	174,517	101,200			

Estas cifras mostram um augmento de cerca de \$22,000,000 sobre o talento feito pela Repartição para o anno de 1903. O augmento em ouro nos Estados Unidos foi de \$7,000,000, e de \$18,000,000 na Africa do Sul. O Director diz que em ambos estes paizes a produçãõ de ouro continua em escala ascendente. A Australia, por outro lado, tende a reduzir sua produçãõ, ainda que a diminiçãõ não é grande. Espera-se que a produçãõ do mundo em 1905 excederá á de 1904 em \$25,000,000.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

EXPORTAÇÃO, PRIMEIROS OITO MEZES DE 1905.

Os principaes productos exportados pela Republica Argentina durante os oito mezes de 1905, comparados com os exportados no periodo correspondente de 1904, foram os seguintes:

	1905.	1904.
Connos de boi secos..... numero..	1,158,008	954,111
Connos de boi salgados..... id.....	4,228,873	956,533
Connos de cavallo secos..... id.....	57,646	60,221
Connos de cavallo salgados..... id.....	104,105	87,363
Pelless de carneiro..... fardos..	37,147	45,669
Crina..... id.....	4,113	2,651
Sobo..... pipus.....	22,100	21,390
Sobo..... cascos.....	69,016	46,403
Sobo..... toneis.....	11,609	29,100
Pelless de cabra..... fardos..	8,701	3,637
Lã..... id.....	319,071	306,486
Trigo..... toneladas..	2,349,986	2,048,779
Milho..... id.....	1,503,705	1,309,812
Alho..... id.....	502,576	823,466
Farinha de trigo..... id.....	85,200	69,350
Farelo..... id.....	109,385	93,954
Farelo grosso..... saccos..	85,858	223,070
Massa de lishacu..... id.....	127,395	177,393
Feno..... fardos..	671,284	526,375
Quebracho..... toneladas..	169,453	193,201
Extracto de quebracho..... id.....	29,670	1,451
Manteiga..... caixas..	136,762	133,457
Assneur..... toneladas..	13,531	6,492
Carneiros gelados..... numero..	2,426,458	2,517,375
Carne de vacca..... quartos..	1,286,460	705,661

PRODUÇÃO DE VINHO NA PROVINCIA DE MENDOZA, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1905.

A Repartição da Estatística da Provincia de Mendoza publicou os seguintes dados estatísticos sobre a produção de vinho na Provincia nos primeiros seis mezes de 1905:

	Barris.		Barris.
Janeiro	25,456	Abril	83,844
Fevereiro	32,490	Maiço	108,745
Março	47,554	Junho	83,504

A produção em Julho de 1905 foi de 60,388 barris, perfazendo o total para os sete mezes de 451,981 barris, sobre o que percebeu o Governo Federal em taxas a somma de \$3,863,411 (moeda nacional).

AREA SOB CULTIVO DE TRIGO E LINHO EM 1905.

A Repartição de Estatística do Departamento de Agricultura da Republica Argentina publicou os seguintes dados relativos ás areas semeadas de trigo e linho em 1905, comparados com os correspondentes ao anno anterior:

	1905.	1904.	Porcentagem.	
			Para mais.	Para menos.
TRIGO.				
Buenos Aires.....	<i>Hectares.</i> 2,409,056	<i>Hectares.</i> 2,006,910	20	.....
Santa Fé.....	1,542,500	1,398,457	10	.....
Cordoba.....	1,236,415	1,092,155	13	.....
Entre Ríos.....	311,320	297,450	54	.....
Pampa Central e as demais Provincias e Territorios.....	115,000	108,152	7	.....
Total.....	5,617,291	4,903,124	144	.....
LINHO.				
Buenos Aires.....	263,248	277,575		5
Santa Fé.....	498,800	547,071		9
Cordoba.....	118,156	131,588		10
Entre Ríos.....	135,010	120,800		114
Pampa Central e as demais Provincias e Territorios.....	7,600	5,856		13
Total.....	1,022,814	1,082,890		54

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2,517,375

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BRAZIL.

EXPORTAÇÃO DA BAHIA.

O Boletim da Associação Commercial, de Santos, em sua edição de 3 de Outubro de 1905, publica os seguintes dados estatísticos da exportação pelo porto da Bahia, nos mezes de Julho e Agosto de 1905:

	Quantidade.	Valor official.	
<i>Exportação em Julho.</i>			
Café.....	.....kilos..	154,140	43,159\$200
Cacão.....	.....id.....	833,880	449,217\$600
Fumo em folhas.....	.....id.....	1,161,090	519,587\$784
Fumo em corda.....	.....rolos..	912	.....
Charutos.....	.....volumes	13	.....
Piassava.....	.....id.....	5,262	.....
Coquinhos.....	.....id.....	577	.....
Madeiras diversas.....	.....toros..	46	.....
Jacarandá.....	.....id.....	30	.....
Borracha mangabeira.....	.....volumes	2,504	.....
Borracha manicoba.....	.....id.....	1,108	.....
Pelias de cabra.....	.....id.....	181	.....
Resina.....	.....id.....	21	.....
Amethysta.....	.....id.....	4	.....
Ralzes medicinaes.....	.....id.....	6	.....
Couros secos.....	.....numero.	4,657	.....
Couros salgados.....	.....id.....	9,767	.....
<i>Exportação em Agosto.</i>			
Café.....	.....kilos..	303,960	79,029\$600
Cacão.....	.....id.....	1,292,760	614,078\$250
Fumo em folhas.....	.....id.....	545,510	190,928\$500
Fumo em corda.....	.....barris..	458	.....
Charutos.....	.....volumes	3	.....
Piassava.....	.....id.....	4,610	.....
Coquinhos.....	.....id.....	513	.....
Madeiras diversas.....	.....toros..	27	.....
Jacarandá.....	.....id.....	72	.....
Borracha mangabeira.....	.....volumes	2,533	.....
Borracha manicoba.....	.....id.....	980	.....
Pelias de cabra.....	.....id.....	236	.....
Resinas.....	.....id.....	2	.....
Ralzes medicinaes.....	.....id.....	4	.....
Couros secos.....	.....numero.	9,692	.....
Couros salgados.....	.....id.....	7,521	.....
Azete de baleia.....	.....volumes	750	.....

CHILE.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM AGOSTO DE 1905.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas do Chile durante os oito mezes findos em Agosto de 1905, foram de \$53,407,742, contra \$50,087,524 no periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Os direitos de exportação foram na importancia de \$32,554,906, e os de importação de \$20,842,836, comparados com \$28,971,411 e \$21,116,113, respectivamente, no mesmo periodo de 1904. Ver-se-há destas cifras que houve um augmento nos direitos de exportação de \$3,583,495 e uma diminuição nos direitos de importação de \$263,277.

As rendas arrecadadas no mez de Agosto de 1905 foram na importancia de \$6,356,778, ou seja \$783,394 menos que no mez correspondente de 1904. Desta diminuição a somma de \$735,972 foi realizada nos direitos de exportação e \$47,222, nos direitos de importação.

Os seguintes quadros mostram as rendas arrecadadas por alfandegas no mez de Agosto de 1905, comparadas com as cobradas em egual mez de 1904:

	Agosto—	
	1904.	1905.
<i>Direitos de exportação.</i>		
Pisagua	\$568, 292	\$883, 614
Iquique	2, 391, 180	1, 862, 996
Tocopilla	533, 531	182, 219
Antofagasta	230, 987	143, 154
Taltal	331, 790	447, 825
Total	4, 055, 780	3, 319, 808
<i>Direitos de importação.</i>		
Arica	13, 035	25, 308
Pisagua	16, 451	14, 886
Iquique	297, 931	180, 078
Tocopilla	26, 107	31, 503
Antofagasta	71, 209	150, 645
Taltal	42, 619	29, 030
Caldera	4, 851	14, 264
Carrizal Bajo		52
Coquimbo	66, 212	86, 921
Valparaiso	2, 278, 787	2, 163, 849
Talcahuano	352, 666	400, 247
Coronel	24, 151	36, 897
Valdivia	63, 735	51, 496
Puerto Montt	665	2, 845
Resguardo de Fronteras	22, 883	27, 949

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 1409 é extrahido da relação coupilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Setembro de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Setembro de 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos, no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Setembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Novembro.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM SETEMBRO DE 1905.

O commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos durante os nove mezes findos em 30 de Setembro de 1905 foi por valor de \$1,975,075,989, o que mostra um augmento de \$238,212,769 comparado com o de egual periodo do anno anterior. Este total é o maior jamais registrado para

aquelle periodo. Deste augmento, \$121,126,725 correspondem ás importações, e \$117,086,044 ás exportações. A importação de materias primas augmentou de \$57,308,523, e a exportação de productos agricolas soffreu um augmento de \$58,713,220, e a de productos manufacturados um acrescimo de \$9,108,214.

O valor da importação e exportação, por artigos, foi como se segue:

	Valor.	Differença para mais.
IMPORTAÇÃO.		
Productos alimenticios	\$198,720,241	\$9,159,660
Materias primas	395,472,614	57,308,523
Artigos em parte manufacturados	116,662,911	17,918,806
Artigos manufacturados	136,097,585	17,777,300
Artigos de luxo	115,567,713	18,962,936
Total.....	872,521,064	121,126,725
EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Productos agricolas.....	561,180,898	53,713,320
Productos manufacturados.....	421,658,621	59,108,214
Productos minerias	38,252,634	3,221,806
Productos florestaes	47,110,213	a 1,721,474
Productos diversos	10,413,697	862,546
Productos reexportados.....	20,958,809	901,732
Total.....	1,102,651,925	117,086,044

a Differença para menos.

IMPORTAÇÃO DE MATERIAES PARA MANUFACTUREIROS.

A Repartição da Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho acaba de publicar as estatisticas do commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos para os onze mezes findos em Setembro de 1905. Segundo estas a importação de materias primas para uso nas industrias manufactureiras foi por valor de \$422,000,000, e a exportação de manufactureiras foi por valor de \$424,000,000, perfazendo o total de \$846,000,000 nos nove mezes. Si a importação de materias para uso nas industrias e a exportação de productos manufacturados continuassem a ser uantidas em approximadamente a mesma proporção durante os mezes restantes do anno, o total excederia em muito a \$1,000,000,000. A quantidade de productos tropicaes e subtropicaes só, importada no anno fiscal de 1905 (inclusive os provenientes das possessões insulares dos Estados Unidos) foi na importancia de mais de \$500,000,000, contra menos de \$300,000,000 em 1890 e \$140,000,000 em 1870, e a maior parte destes productos consistem em materias para uso nas industrias manufactureiras, taes como borraçha, seda crúa, canhamo, juta, fumo, madeiras de marcenaria, productos chimicos, etc. Outros productos para uso nas industrias manufactureiras que os Estados Unidos não produzem em quantidade sufficiente para satisfazer as necessidades do consumo são o estanho, couros, lã e outros productos de menor importancia, ao passo que uma quantidade consideravel de cobre é importada annualmente nos Estados Unidos dos

paizes limitrophes do Mexico e Canada. Hoje os materiaes para manufactureiros constituem virtualmente a metade das importações totaes dos Estados Unidos, ou, para ser mais exacto, 48.4 por cento; os productos manufacturados exportados constituem approximadamente 40 por cento das exportações totaes, ou, para ser mais exacto, 39.26 por cento.

Em 1890, as materias para manufactureiros importadas constituiam 33 por cento da importação total e os productos manufacturados exportados formavam apenas 20 por cento da exportação total. O valor das materias primas que se importaram durante os nove mezes findos em Setembro de 1905 foi duas vezes o valor das importadas no periodo correspondente de 1890, ao passo que o valor dos productos manufacturados exportados nos nove mezes findos em Setembro de 1905 foi virtualmente quatro vezes o valor dos exportados no periodo correspondente de 1890. Os algarismos correspondentes aos dous periodos em comparação são os seguintes: Materias primas importadas em 1890, \$208,000,000, contra \$422,000,000 em 1905; os productos manufacturados exportados em 1890 foram por valor de \$113,000,000, ao passo que em 1905 foram por valor de \$424,000,000. Assim se vê que a exportação de productos manufacturados tem augmentado muito mais rapidamente que a importação de materias para manufactureiros, indicando que os exportadores dos Estados Unidos vão obtendo cada anno maior quantidade de materias primas do seu proprio paiz:

O quadro em seguida mostra o valor das materias primas importadas e os productos manufacturados exportados durante os nove mezes findos em Setembro de cada anno desde 1890 até 1905:

Nove mezes findos em 30 de Setembro.	Importação de materias primas.	Importação de artigos em parte manufacturados.	Exportação de artigos manufacturados.
1890.....	\$139,381,291	\$69,472,473	\$113,809,554
1891.....	151,825,977	73,981,229	126,754,421
1892.....	132,314,131	66,737,061	111,287,911
1893.....	152,935,912	71,585,811	122,988,845
1894.....	109,690,371	59,510,761	133,378,609
1895.....	160,691,076	77,787,036	145,793,586
1896.....	121,254,219	62,498,474	181,807,004
1897.....	191,192,898	57,781,896	212,178,810
1898.....	118,933,456	44,548,653	227,822,045
1899.....	190,232,298	51,937,507	277,502,649
1900.....	217,619,372	64,071,720	338,678,243
1901.....	221,169,984	62,096,548	297,659,551
1902.....	227,322,018	98,246,841	311,304,471
1903.....	245,597,749	116,214,836	311,646,626
1904.....	248,164,091	98,741,605	365,550,410
1905.....	305,472,611	116,662,911	424,688,621

MOVIMENTO DAS VIAS FERREAS EM 1904.

Pelos dados estatisticos sobre as estradas de ferro dos Estados Unidos publicados no Manual de Poor, se vê que em 31 de Dezembro de 1904 havia neste paiz 212,349 milhas de vias ferreas, havendo-se construido durante o anno 5,014 milhas. Para este augmento contribuíram os

Estados do sudoeste com 1,716 milhas, o Estado de Missonri tendo a sua conta 418 milhas, Arkansas 262 milhas, Texas 318 milhas, Kansas 31 milhas, Colorado 147 milhas, Novo Mexico menos que 1,000, o Territorio Indiano, 260 milhas e o Territorio de Oklahoma, 279 milhas.

As receitas totaes em 1904 mostram um augmento de \$68,780, 887 sobre as de 1903, ou seja cerca de 3,06 por cento. As receitas das vias ferreas em 1903 mostram um augmento de \$188,042, 926 sobre as de 1902, ou seja 11 por cento. As receitas totaes em 1904 montaram a \$256,823,813, o que mostra um augmento de cerca de 15 por cento sobre as de 1902. Ter-se-há melhor comprehensão deste augmento quando se lembra que no anno de 1902, tanto o movimento de cargas, como as receitas recebidas deste movimento, eram os maiores até então registrados.

As receitas em 1904, comparadas com as de 1903, são as seguintes:

	1904.	1903.
Milhas de estradas de ferro em trafego	213,828,02	205,237,12
Receitas:		
Passageiros	\$456,342,380	\$429,705,287
Cargas	1,371,102,275	1,314,150,719
Diversas	147,191,658	135,601,820
Total	1,974,638,713	1,908,857,826
Despezas de funcionamento e impostos	1,338,388,686	1,316,349,311
Receita liquida	639,240,027	592,508,512
Outras receitas	84,357,899	80,485,484
Total	720,597,918	681,993,996
Despezas:		
Juros sobre apolices	242,992,755	239,426,707
Outros juros	13,651,590	8,680,451
Dividendos	188,386,093	164,549,147
Diversas	54,557,670	61,336,644
Arrendamentos:		
Juros	32,807,445	38,675,121
Dividendos	23,136,073	26,125,268
Despezas diversas	18,120,396	21,320,600
Total	627,977,878	560,113,908
Saldo	92,620,010	121,880,068

O capital em acções de todos os caminhos de ferro em trafego ao terminar o anno de 1904, foi de \$6,447,045,374, contra \$6,355,207,335 em 1903, o que mostra um augmento de \$91,838,039, ou seja cerca de 1½ por cento. A divida consolidada de todas as linhas foi de \$7,475,840,203, contra \$6,722,216,617 em 1903, o que accusa um augmento de \$753,623,686, ou seja mais de 11 por cento. As demais obrigações das varias companhias foram na importancia de \$172,519,537, contra \$418,199,448 em 1903, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$275,679,911. O total do capital em acções e das dividas (exclusive as contas correntes) de todas as linhas foi no fim do anno de 1904 de \$14,095,405,114, contra \$13,525,623,300 em 1903, o que mostra um augmento de \$569,781,814 ou seja 4 por cento. Os juros pagos sobre o capital empregado foram

na média de 3.31 por cento sobre acções e 4 por cento sobre títulos, comparados com 3.03 por cento e 4.17 por cento, respectivamente no anno de 1903. Isto mostra um augmento de 0.28 por cento nos juros sobre acções, e uma diminuição de 0.17 por cento nos sobre títulos.

Os seguintes quadros mostram o movimento das vias ferreas e o estado do activo e passivo.

	1890.	1901.
Numero de passageiros transportados	520,450,082	719,654,951
Numero de passageiros transportados á uma milha	12,521,565,649	22,167,124,184
Receitas de passageiros	\$272,320,961	\$455,062,675
Receita por passageiro por milha trafegada	\$0.91	\$1.06
Numero médio de passageiros por milha trafegada	42	50
Percurso médio de um passageiro (milhas).....	24	31
	1904.	1903.
Extensão de vias ferreas em trafego.....	211,071.39	206,885.99
Activo:		
Costo das vias ferreas e material rodante.....	\$11,664,191,134	\$11,233,311,285
Bens de raiz, acções, títulos, etc.....	2,712,445,967	2,653,851,625
Outros valores	408,808,136	552,036,399
Contas correntes	637,328,078	422,912,235
Total.....	15,422,773,315	14,862,111,544
Passivo:		
Capital em acções.....	6,447,045,374	6,355,207,335
Dívida consolidada	7,475,840,203	6,722,216,517
Dívida não consolidada.....	172,519,537	448,199,448
Contas correntes	516,404,178	648,434,976
Fundo de reserva e outros fundos	190,213,456	115,201,683
Total.....	14,802,022,748	14,289,259,959
Excesso do activo sobre o passivo	620,750,567	572,851,585
Total	15,422,773,315	14,862,111,544

VALIOSA COLLECÇÃO ENTOMOLOGICA DA AMERICA CENTRAL E DO SUL.

O Museu Nacional em Washington recebeu ultimamente do Sr. WILLIAM SCHAUS, de Twickenham, Inglaterra, uma collecção de mais de 60,000 specimens de insectos lepidopteros nocturnos provenientes da America Central e do Sul, a qual é avaliada em \$100,000. O Sr. SCHAUS tem sido por muitos annos um entusiasta pela entomologia, dando especial attenção ao estudo dos lepidopteros nocturnos.

Um numero consideravel destes specimens são absolutamente novos á sciencia e foram encontrados em localidades da America do Sul raras vezes visitadas por homens brancos, como, por exemplo, no interior do Peru e Bolivia, o Rio Maroni na Guyana Franceza, as bacias dos rios Amazonas e Orinoco e no Grão Chaco. O Sr. SCHAUS publicou ultimamente uma monographia descrevendo esta collecção, a qual foi reimpressa pelo Museu Nacional para distribuição gratuita.

A collecção não será exposta á vista publica por causa do facto que a luz faz perder as cores e marcas das azas e corpos dos specimens, mas

será guardada em caixas fortes á prova de luz na secção da Entomologia, onde os specimens serão á disposição de todos quantos desejem estudal-os.

Os empregados do Museu sentem a mais viva satisfação pela aquisição desta importante collecção. O curador ajudante de Entomologia, referindo-se a ella, disse: "Consideramos a magnificente doação do Sr. SCHAUS como a mais completa e a mais importante collecção de lepidopteros nocturnos sul-americanos no mundo. A collecção contem tambem consideravel numero de specimens encontrados na America do Norte. O Sr. SCHAUS tem sido occupado por mais de vinte annos no trabalho de colleccionar estes specimens, tudo em pessoa para a America do Sul e fazendo expedições em busca de exemplares raros, ás vezes comprando-os dos indigenas e collectores. Até agora o Museu Nacional não possuia uma collecção de lepidopteros provenientes da America do Sul digna do nome, mas hoje com a aquisição da collecção SCHAUS, possuímos a mais completa collecção de lepidopteros provenientes dos paizes da America do Sul que existe no mundo.

REGULAMENTO DA IMPORTAÇÃO DE FUMO EM FOLHA.

A circular No. 106, expedida pelo Departamento do Thesouro no dia 23 de Outubro de 1905, comprehende a decisão que o Departamento dictou recentemente com referencia á importação de fumo. A circular é do teor seguinte:

"Aos empregados das alfandegas e outros interessados: A importação do fumo em folha será permittida sómente quando as facturas especifiquem minuciosamente a natureza do fumo, si é para capas ou para recheio de charutos ou mistura destas duas classes, seu paiz de origem e qualidade. Si o fumo contido no fardo for para capas e para recheio de charutos será classificado como "mistura." Si ua factura não for declarado si o fumo é para recheio ou para capas de charutos ou mistura, e si houver provas de boa fê, será dada oportunidade ao importador para obter uma nova factura. Quando não houver provas de boa fê, uma acção summaria será tomada.

"LESLIE M. SHAW, *Secretario.*"

SITUAÇÃO DA INDUSTRIA DO ALGODÃO.

Segundo o Boletim publicado no dia 9 de Outubro de 1905 pela Repartição do Recenseamento dos Estados Unidos, a producção de algodão nos Estados Unidos de 1º de Setembro de 1904 até 1º de Setembro de 1905 foi de 14,455,994 fardos. Desta quantidade, 61 por cento foi exportado, 30 por cento foi consumido no paiz, deixando um excesso de 9 por cento. No consumo nacional comprehendem-se 36,776 fardos que foram destruidos por incendio. A quantidade de algodão

exportada foi de 8,834,929 fardos; a quantidade consumida no paiz foi de 4,315,756 fardos, o que deixa um excesso de 1,305,309 fardos. Da producção total, 13,693,279 fardos correspondem á colheita de 1904, e o restante á colheita de 1905. O supprimento visivel de algodão comprehende os stocks existentes nas fabricas, portos, nas cidades do interior e nas plantações e em transitio em 1° de Setembro de 1905. Da quantidade total consumida nos Estados Unidos, 2,138,829 fardos foram empregados nas fabricas do Norte e 2,140,151 fardos nas fabricas do Sul.

A importação de algodão durante o anno foi de 124,469 fardos e a exportação exceden a de qualquer anno anterior por 1,144,452 fardos, excedendo a média dos ultimos dez annos por 2,313,948 fardos. Nova Orleans, com uma exportação total de 2,463,421 fardos, occupa o primeiro lugar como porto de exportação, seguindo-lhe Galveston com 2,388,318 fardos. Savannah, com 1,290,989 fardos, figura no terceiro lugar. O valor total da exportação foi de \$404,209,293. A exportação de algodão crú foi distribuido como segue: Para o Reino Unido, 4,043,999 fardos; Belgica, 161,151 fardos; França, 857,193 fardos; Allemanha 2,115,672 fardos; Italia, 536,929 fardos; Russia, 125,463 fardos; Hespanha, 289,688 fardos; Japão, 324,668 fardos; America do Norte britannica, 125,407 fardos; Mexico, 73,276 fardos, e os outros paizes, 9,461 fardos.

O numero total de fusos em funcionamento nos Estados Unidos é de 24,077,524, sendo 8,211,734 no Norte e 15,865,790 no Sul. Não obstante a grande differença no numero de fusos nas duas secções do paiz, o consumo de algodão é virtualmente o mesmo. O consumo annual de algodão por fuso nas fabricas do Norte é de 67 libras, ao passo que o consumo nas fabricas do sul é de 124 libras por fuso. Essa differença na quantidade de algodão consumido indica que as fabricas do Norte estão produzindo fios mais finos do que os produzidos pelas fabricas do Sul. As fabricas de tecidos de algodão do Sul produziram este anno grande quantidade de pannos grossos para supprir os mercados da China e do Oriente.

O relatorio mostra que a producção dos Estados Unidos no periodo de 25 annos subiu de 5,755,359 fardos a 13,693,279 fardos, e o consumo nacional augmentou de 1,671,383 a 4,378,980 fardos. A quantidade de algodão consumido nas fabricas dos Estados do Sul durante os ultimos cinco annos augmentou de 1,483,711 fardos a 2,140,151 fardos. No mesmo periodo as fabricas dos Estados do Norte têm diminuido seu consumo por 16,955 fardos. A producção de algodão do mundo em 1904 foi de 18,041,859 fardos, sendo o consumo de 15,474,980 fardos. Isto deixa um excesso de 2,566,879 fardos. Da producção total, 2,960,000 fardos foram cultivados nas Indias Orientaes, 1,187,000 fardos no Egypto, e o restante no Brazil e outros paizes.

GUATEMALA.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DA COSTA OCCIDENTAL.

Os principaes portos de Guatemala no Pacifico são os de San José, Ocos e Champerico, communição com Nova York sendo effectuada por via de Colon e Panamá. A Pacific Steam Navigation Company e a Chilem Company tendo retirado seus vapores das costas de Guatemala, o trafego da costa do oeste, conforme um contracto prévio, está sendo feito hoje pelos vapores da Kosmos e Pacific Mail. Um poderoso syndicuto de Nova York, tendo u sua testa o Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE, homem de negocios de Canadá, tem contractado e está actualmente occupado na construcção da Estrada de Ferro do Norte de Guatemala, a qual porá a cidade de Guatemala em communição com o porto de Puerto Barrios na costa do Atlantico. Os trabalhos de construcção estão progredindo satisfactoriamente e serão concluidos em meados do anno de 1906. Essa estrada, quando concluida, será ligada a Estrada de Ferro Central de Guatemala, a qual tambem pertence a uma companhia norte-americana e tem sido por muitos annos em funcionamento entre a cidade de Guatemala e o porto de San José na costa do Pacifico. Assim Guatemala terá uma estrada de ferro intercontinental e communição com Nova York pode ser feita dentro de cinco dias.

Como paiz productor de café Guatemala occupa o primeiro lugar entre as Republicas Latino-Americanas, vindo depois do Brazil tanto em quantidade como na qualidade deste prodneto. Ao passo que a exportação total de café realizada pelos paizes da America Central em 1904 foi estimada em 165,000,000 libras, crê-se que as plantações de Guatemala só produziram cerca de um bilhão de libras. As fazendas, em sua maior parte, pertencem a cidadãos allemães, os quaes, cultivando o producto scientíficamente, tem obtido excellentes resultados.

Com a conclusão da Estrada de Ferro do Norte será dado um grande impeto á industria de bananas que é destinada a ser um dos factores da vida economica do paiz. Em 1904 foram exportados 425,153 cachos, no valor de mais de \$125,000. Os principaes productos que se cultivaram para consumo no paiz em 1904 foram os seguintes: Assucar, 2,111,417 quintaes; assucar bruto, 943,448 quintaes; milho, 1,687,668 quintaes; café, 811,807 quintaes; feijão, 126,694 quintaes; trigo, 77,320 quintaes; batatas doces, 26,252 quintaes; tabaco, 19,550 quintaes e bananas, 786,828 cachos.

Alguns dos depositos mineiros na região do oeste de Guatemala estão sendo explorados com bons resultados, ainda que lhes faltam facilidades de transporte. Diz-se que na vizinhança de Chiantla, no Departamento de Huehuetenango, existem ricos depositos de cobre, similares aos de Chiapas no Mexico. Esses depositos estão sendo explorados, mas até hoje, não se tem encontrado cobre, ainda que o

districto é rico em chumbo e tem pequena percentagem de prata. Os ensaios dos minerios deste deposito mostram 56 por cento de chumbo e 40 onças de prata por tonelada. Uma companhia de mineração obteve ultimamente uma concessão mineira, pelo prazo de quinze annos, no Departamento de Chiquimula, com o privilegio de importar todos os machinismos mineiros livres de direitos. Esta companhia tem em consideração a construcção de uma curta linha que deverá entroncar-se em Chiquimula com a Estrada de Ferro do Norte.

O porto de San José, na costa do Pacifico, é o porto de sahida dos productos de exportação, assim como é o ponto de distribuição das mercadorias destinadas ao interior. Durante os ultimos dous annos, os vapores de nacionalidade norte-americana e allemã tem havido o monopolio do commercio exterior, ainda que grande parte das importações foram provenientes do Reino Unido. Por este porto se exportam café, assucar, borracha, pelles de veado, couros de boi e tóros de mogno. Importam-se dos Estados Unidos farinha de trigo e milho, sal, petroleo, cimento de Portland, carvão de pedra, materiaes de vias ferreas, dormentes e madeiras de construcção.

MEXICO.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DA COSTA OCCIDENTAL.

Pode-se ter idea da importancia relativa dos Estados do Pacifico na Republica do Mexico do facto que, conforme a tabella dos preços de terras publicas em 1905-6, um hectare pode ser comprado em Michoacán por \$3 e em Colima, por \$1.10. O elevado preço de terras publicas no Estado de Michoacán é devido em parte á sua proximidade á capital, e em parte tambem ao facto de ser esta uma das principaes regiões mineiras de Mexico. Manzanillo, no Estado vizinho de Colima, é o porto de sahida no lado do Pacifico para o commercio deste Estado, e aqui se está actualmente construindo um quebra-mar para a protecção de navios de grande calado, o qual será em breve concluido. Está-se fazendo obras de melhoramento tambem no porto de Salina Cruz no Estado de Oaxaca, que é o ponto terminal da estrada de ferro de Tehuantepec no lado do Pacifico.

O prazo para a construcção da estrada de ferro de Manzanillo a Colima foi ultimamente prorogado, devendo ella ser concluida em 1º de Outubro de 1909. A Mexican Central comprou esta linha da Mexican National Construction Company com o intuito de ligal-a com a linha que a Central está construindo na costa do oeste. Na nova concessão fica estipulada tambem a construcção de cães no porto de Manzanillo.

A Estrada de Ferro Interoceanica com seus pontos terminaes em Veracruz no Golfo, e em Acapulco, no lado do Pacifico, tem actual-

mente em funcionamento 1,189 kilometros de via, e espera-se que em breve a linha será concluída até Acapulco. Segundo informações recebidas do consul norte-americano em Mazatlan, os trabalhos serão iniciados immediatamente na estrada de ferro de Guaymas até Guadalajara, que serão de grande importancia commercial a engenheiros e contractantes norte-americanos, assim como a exportadores e manufactureiros de materiaes de vias ferreas. O traçado da linha ainda não foi definitivamente estabelecido, mas foi determinado que a linha passará por Alamos, por Fuerte e depois pela costa até Culiacan e Mazatlan. De Mazatlan a estrada será estendida até Tepic, no territorio do mesmo nome, e deste ponto até Guadalajara. A linha de Tehuantepec, com a construcção da qual já se tem expendido muito dinheiro, será em breve concluída de oceano a oceano, devendo ser os trabalhos com a preparação do leito terminados no fim do presente anno. Crê-se que a linha de Tehuantepec, com sua frota de vapores, será em funcionamento muito antes que o canal de Panamá pode ser aberto ao trafego interoceânico.

Extensas obras de melhoramento estão actualmente em construcção em Isla del Carmen, no Golfo da California, tendo o Governo ultimamente modificado as condições do contracto, e um serviço de vapores conhecido com o nome de Compañía Naviera del Pacifico é mantido entre os portos do Golfo e outros pontos da costa occidental da Republica.

Os Estados de Sonora, Jalisco, Sinaloa e o Territorio de Tepic ao norte de Michoacán, e os de Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco e Chiapas ao sul, mostram grande desenvolvimento como resultado do estabelecimento de melhores meios de communicação, as propriedades mineiras de Jalisco, Sonora e Oaxaca mostrando resultados muito satisfactorios. As minas de cobre de Sonora sob a administração da Greene Consolidated Company são afamadas em annaes commerciaes, e as officinas de fundição estabelecidas em Guerrero e em outros pontos tem augmentado enormemente o valor da producção mineral. Os depositos de cobre no estado de Michoacán tem sido explorados de tempo em tempo, mas ainda não se conhece suas possibilidades. No principio de 1904, houve em exploração em toda a Republica, 18,965 propriedades mineiras, ou 10,469 mais que no anno de 1898. Dessas propriedades, as seguintes estão situadas nos Estados na costa do oeste: Sonora, 2,561; Sinaloa, 828; Tepic, 247; Jalisco, 943; Colima, 37; Michoacán, 459; Guerrero, 624; Oaxaca, 1,214; Chiapas, 19 e Baixa California, 610, ou seja um total de 7,542.

Carvão de pedra de boa qualidade encontra-se em grande numero dos Estados, o do Estado de Sonora promettendo especialmente bons resultados. Os depositos de lignite de Michoacán ainda não tem sido trabalhados, por causa da falta de meios de transporte, mas uma companhia conhecida como a Compañía Explotadora de Carbón foi ulti-

mamente organizada para exploral-os. Na actualidade nenhum dos depositos de carvão de importancia commercial que se encontram na costa occidental da Republica estão em activa exploração, sendo o Estado de Coahuila o unico em que se explora regularmente esta industria.

Em 1904 o Mexico contribuiu para os mercados do mundo com 35,000,000 de libras de café. As principaes regiões productoras de café são a costa do Pacifico desde o Isthmo de Tehuantepec até Manzanillo e o Estado de Vera Cruz, na costa do Atlantico. As plantações de café pertencem em sua maior parte a cidadãos norte-americanos e as exportações deste producto vão principalmente para os Estados Unidos.

No relatório sobre a colheita de trigo para 1905, diz-se que a perspectiva para o anno é muito boa, sendo as maiores colheitas as dos Estados de Jalisco e Michoacán, no Pacifico, e de Guanajuato e Puebla.

A cultura do assucar é a principal industria no Estado de Jalisco. Em 1904-5 houve 52 engenhos, com uma produção de 11,212,520 libras de assucar mascavado e 5,698,933 libras de assucar refinado. O principal engenho está situado na parte meridional do Estado na fazenda de San Marcos. Outras industrias deste Estado são a fabricaçào de farinha de trigo, alcool, tequila, algodão, papel e sabão.

A criação de gado é uma industria proveitosa nos Estados do Pacifico, e estancias nesta parte da Republica comprau-se por um preço muito inferior ao a que se vendem na região septentrional do paiz. Jalisco e Michoacán figuram entre os principaes Estados criadores de gado, o primeiro tendo em 1902 annuaes por valor de \$13,333,922, e o segundo, por valor de \$8,548,954.

As principaes plantações de tabaco estão situadas no Valle Nacional, no Estado de Oaxaca, e em Chiapas, Guerrero, Colima, Tepic e Sinaloa.

DESENVOLVIMENTO MINEIRO EM 1904.

Segundo os dados estatisticos da industria mineira em 1904, publicados pelo Departamento da Fazenda da Republica do Mexico, havia em 31 de Dezembro daquelle anno 19,471 propriedades mineiras legalmente registradas, sendo classificadas assim:

Substancia mineral.	Numero de propriedades.	Superficie em hectares.	Substancia mineral.	Numero de propriedades.	Superficie em hectares.
Ouro.....	1,478	20,187	Prata, cobre e chumbo.....	251	4,379
Ouro e prata.....	5,208	53,409	Prata e chumbo.....	2,924	30,629
Prata.....	5,153	11,454	Cobre.....	768	20,296
Ouro, prata e cobre.....	861	16,198	Cobre e ferro.....	176	3,619
Ouro, prata e chumbo.....	913	12,072	Cobre e chumbo.....	21	522
Ouro e cobre.....	231	3,572	Ferro.....	331	11,472
Prata e cobre.....	671	10,793	Chumbo.....	67	1,073

Além destes ha outros titulos de propriedade para a exploração de manganez, bismutho, granadas, turmalinas, sal gemma e turquezas.

PANAMÁ.

NOVO SERVIÇO DE VAPORES COM NOVA YORK.

O vapor *Tagus*, da Royal Mail Company, sahio de Nova York no dia 20 de Outubro de 1905, assim inaugurando o serviço de navegação a vapor entre o Isthmo e Nova York. A Hamburg-American Packet Company, julgando que o novo itinerario dos vapores da Royal Mail interfere com seu trafego, tem-se retirado da Conferencia das Indias Occidentaes, e annuncia que vai fazer uma redução nos preços de fretes para Jamaica e outros pontos.

Segundo a tabella organizada pela Companhia, o vapor *Tagus* deverá sair de Nova York no dia 28 de Outubro, fazendo escalas por Kingstou, Colon, Porto Coloumbia, Laguayra e Trinidad. O vapor *Atrato* seguirá no dia 11 de Novembro.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XXI.

NOVEMBRE 1905.

No. 5.

COMMERCE DES PAYS DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE AVEC L'EUROPE.

Les dernières données ayant trait aux relations commerciales des pays de l'Amérique Latine avec l'Europe font ressortir les chiffres suivants:

Pays.	1904.	
	Importations.	Exportations.
Allemagne.....	\$24,926,278	\$29,522,112
Belgique.....	9,069,123	17,566,031
Espagne.....	4,797,996	1,923,892
France.....	17,109,716	30,596,559
Italie.....	19,127,902	4,341,952
Hollande.....	1,007,639	3,500,834
Angleterre.....	64,517,103	36,415,139

BOLIVIE.

Pays.	1904.	
	Importations.	Exportations.
Angleterre.....	£92,463,712	£50,824,224
Allemagne.....	87,586,763	63,273,955
Belgique.....	25,574,119	.....
France.....	24,868,017	111,315,347
Italie.....	24,091,806	.....

Les chiffres ci-dessus sont extraits des dernières statistiques officielles qu'on ait pu se procurer.

BRÉSIL.

Importations.—On n'a pas de données récentes faisant ressortir les importations entrées au Brésil ainsi que leurs pays d'origine:

Pays.	1903.	
	Importations.	Exportations.
Angleterre.....	a \$32,758,000	Milreis. 56,663,294
Allemagne.....	13,581,000	48,825,562
France.....		17,767,385
Autriche.....		9,826,860
Hollande.....		6,793,901
Belgique.....		5,854,201

a Marchandises seulement.

D'après les statistiques du commerce allemand pour 1903, les exportations au Brésil pendant cette année se sont élevées à \$31,439,800 et les importations à \$12,350,000.

CHILI.

En 1904 les exportations chiliennes en Angleterre ont été évaluées à £1,741,492, et les marchandises importées de ce pays à £1,644,839. Les statistiques commerciales allemandes pour 1904, font ressortir que les exportations de Chili en Allemagne se sont élevées à 112,800,000 marks et les importations de ce pays à 44,700,000 marks.

COLOMBIE.

Pays.	Importations, 1904.	1903.	
		Importations.	Exportations.
Allemagne.....		\$1,975,100	\$1,309,000
Angleterre.....	\$2,406,983	2,121,850	

COSTA-RICA.

Voici, d'après les pays d'origine, le tant pour cent des importations en 1904:

Pays.	Importations, 1904.	Pays.	Importations, 1904.
Angleterre.....	19.27	Espagne.....	2.15
Allemagne.....	12.50	Italie.....	2.2
France.....	4.60	Belgique.....	.6

CUBA.

Pays.	Importations, 1904.	Exportations, 1904.
Angleterre.....	\$12,694,829	\$5,902,472
Espagne.....	11,569,427	773,824
Allemagne.....	5,029,600	4,032,271
France.....	7,136,389	1,396,662
Autres pays européens.....	2,463,764	703,192

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

Cinquante pour cent du commerce extérieur de la République se fait principalement avec les pays européens suivants: Angleterre, Allemagne, France et Espagne. L'Angleterre fournit la plus grande partie des importations, à l'exception de celles qui viennent des Etats-Unis. En 1903 on a exporté des produits dominicains en Allemagne pour une valeur de 7.043,000 marks. Les exportations allemandes dans la République Dominicaine pendant la même année se sont élevées à 375,000 marks.

ÉQUATEUR.

Pays.	1904.	
	Importations.	Exportations.
France.....	\$617,258	\$3,903,851
Allemagne.....	1,192,657	2,173,152
Espagne.....	181,859	571,768
Italie.....	239,946	457,634
Belgique.....	2,65,970	2,919
Hollande.....	17	115,004
Autriche.....	762	15,125
Portugal.....	370	.....
Angleterre.....	2,004,878	949,496

GUATÉMALA.

Pays.	Importations, 1904.
Angleterre.....	\$307,686
Allemagne.....	203,787
France.....	31,919
Belgique.....	22,749
Espagne.....	10,816
Italie.....	10,416

HAÏTI.

Depuis le 1^{er} octobre 1903, jusqu'au 30 juin 1904, la valeur des importations entrées dans les onze ports ouverts au commerce a été comme il suit:

Pays.	Importations.
France.....	\$380,437.10
Angleterre.....	385,628.01
Allemagne.....	61,401.85

HONDURAS.

Pays.	1903-4.	
	Importations.	Exportations.
Allemagne.....	\$214,216.91	\$120,353.19
Angleterre.....	177,874.14	98,817.00
France.....	50,701.01	29,063.74
Espagne.....	19,003.90	.....
Italie.....	4,929.35	.....
Autriche.....	430.70	.....
Russie.....	120.00	.....
Belgique.....	22,877.14	.....
Hollande.....	271.25	.....
Danemark.....	387.70	.....

Les exportations en Europe consistent principalement en métaux et en caoutchouc. Les importations provenant d'Europe ont presque doublé dans l'année. Parmi les articles de première nécessité figurent les cotonnades bon marché. L'Angleterre en fournit 45 pour cent; l'Allemagne, 10 pour cent; l'Italie 2 pour cent et la Belgique 1 pour cent.

MEXIQUE.

Pays.	1904-5.	
	Importations.	Exportations.
Allemagne.....	\$9,810,538.51	\$15,719,884.65
Belgique.....	1,433,759.92	8,375,212.18
Espagne.....	3,731,484.62	1,934,316.00
France.....	8,482,685.03	5,905,745.57
Angleterre.....	10,418,343.11	16,719,892.12

NICARAGUA.

Pays.	1903.	
	Importations.	Exportations.
Allemagne.....	\$259,516	\$2,935,278
Angleterre.....	521,604	1,801,763
France.....	137,762	1,717,139
Italie.....	15,750	248,850
Pays-Bas.....	.....	91,461
Autriche-Hongrie.....	.....	45,818
Suède.....	.....	35,598
Belgique.....	10,563	.....
Espagne.....	1,233	.....

PARAGUAY.

Pays.	Importations, 1904.*
Angleterre.....	\$1,127,000
Allemagne.....	857,000
France.....	303,000
Italie.....	285,000
Espagne.....	200,000

En 1903 les exportations ont été évaluées à \$4,042,055. Sur cette somme la République Argentine en a reçu 61 pour cent, l'Europe 35 pour cent et les autres Républiques Sud-Américaines les 4 pour cent qui restent.

PÉROU.

Pays.	1904.	
	Importations.	Exportations.
Angleterre.....	£1,569,363	£2,014,156
Belgique.....	198,449	18,231
France.....	264,501	301,635
Allemagne.....	701,521	342,370
Italie.....	164,156	15,945
Espagne.....	30,884	18,509

* Ces chiffres ont été préparés par l'Agent spécial des États-Unis.

La livre péruvienne équivant en valeur à la livre sterling.

SAN SALVADOR.

Pays.	Exportations pour les six premiers mois de 1904.
Allemagne.....	1,414,651.73
Autriche-Hongrie.....	475,278.25
Espagne.....	62,778.34
France.....	2,879,660.85
Angleterre.....	1,965,669.45

URUGUAY.

Pays.	1904.		1903.	
	Importations.	Exportations.	Importations.	Exportations.
Angleterre.....	\$4,177,017	\$740,702	£1,404,508	£710,361
Allemagne.....			750,817	1,016,455
Italie.....			488,180	
France.....			583,418	1,268,364
Belgique.....			288,509	1,311,372
Espagne et Portugal.....				135,226

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

Pays.	1902-3.	
	Importations.	Exportations. ^a
Allemagne.....	<i>Bolivares.</i> 5,532,942	<i>Bolivares.</i> 2,163,095
Autriche.....	55	162,949
Belgique.....	78,037	1,652
Espagne.....	1,303,135	1,847,061
France.....	1,901,587	12,366,597
Hollande.....	1,628,215	7,888,962
Angleterre.....	6,694,246	303,043
Italie.....	588,986	20,313

^a Les exportations via Ciudad Bolívar, Caño Colorado et Guiría ne sont pas comprises dans ce tableau.

L'année fiscale 1902-3 est la dernière année pour laquelle on ait pu se procurer des statistiques commerciales complètes sur le commerce vénézuélien.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR, PREMIER SEMESTRE DE 1905.

La Direction générale de statistique de la nation vient de publier le relevé des opérations financières et commerciales effectuées pendant le 1^{er} semestre de l'année 1905.

Importation.—L'importation en piastres or, sujette ou non à des droits, s'est élevée à la somme de \$97,547,975. L'importation en métal est montée à \$14,335,945 or.

Exportation.—Sujette aux droits ou libre de droits, l'exportation à atteint pendant la période précitée le chiffre de \$175,773,681 or.

Dans l'importation figure en premier lieu l'Angleterre avec \$31,525,-800 or; puis viennent l'Allemagne, \$14,266,685; les États-Unis, \$13,704,-552; l'Italie, \$10,887,153; la France, \$10,227,525; la Belgique, \$4,265,939; l'Espagne, \$2,703,824; le Brésil, \$2,494,126.

Si l'on compare ces chiffres à ceux de la période correspondante de l'année précédente, on constate que les pays dont l'importation en Argentine est en augmentation sont: Les États-Unis, \$2,552,467 or; l'Allemagne, \$2,006,654; la France, \$1,747,744; l'Italie, \$490,506, et l'Espagne, \$336,071.

Il y a au contraire diminution pour le Brésil, \$726,621 or; la Belgique, \$160,045, et Cuba, \$47,632.

Quant à l'exportation des produits argentins, elle a eu lieu à destination des pays suivants: l'Angleterre, \$22,911,007 or; la France, \$21,578,451; l'Allemagne, \$21,267,209; la Belgique, \$12,639,048; les États-Unis, \$7,207,716; le Brésil, \$6,241,507; l'Uruguay, \$4,373,909, et l'Italie, \$3,078,410.

IMMIGRATION.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture, M. le Dr. TORRÓ, vient de transmettre au Congrès le mémoire relatant les statistiques recueillies par son Ministère depuis le 13 octobre 1904 (date de la nouvelle présidence) jusqu'au 1^{er} juillet 1905.

Voici quelques extraits de ce document officiel:

Pendant ladite période les entrées de passagers et d'immigrants ont été les suivantes: Passagers de l'étranger, 9,191; passagers de Montévidéo, 29,609; immigrants de l'étranger, 125,567; immigrants de Montévidéo, 35,511.

Les sorties sont les suivantes: Pour Montévidéo, 27,674; pour l'étranger, 38,923.

Les entrées totales avaient été de 199,878; les sorties, de 66,597; soit un solde en faveur des entrées de 133,281.

Parmi ces immigrants, ce sont les Italiens qui occupent le premier rang avec 67,598; les Espagnols viennent ensuite au nombre de 39,851; puis ce sont les Russes, 4,398; les Syriens, 4,226; les Français, 2,902; les Autrichiens, 2,237; les Allemands, 1,151; les Anglais, 734; les Portugais, 518, etc.

Le nombre des agriculteurs n'a été de 44,461. L'Hôtel des Immigrants a interné 60,897 personnes, et le Bureau du Travail a procuré de l'occupation à 55,135 immigrants.

SUPERFICIES ENSEMENCÉES DE BLÉ ET DE GRAINE DE LIN EN 1905.

Le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère d'Agriculture de la République Argentine vient de publier les estimations suivantes des superficies ensemencées de blé et de graine de lin en 1905 et en 1904:

	1905.	1904.	Augmen- tation ou diminu- tion.
BLÉ.			
Buenos-Ayres.....	<i>Hectares.</i> 2,469,056	<i>Hectares.</i> 2,006,910	+20
Santa-Fé.....	1,512,500	1,398,457	+10
Cordoba.....	1,236,415	1,092,155	+13
Entre-Ríos.....	314,320	297,150	+5
Pampa-Central.....	50,000		
Autres provinces et territoires.....	65,009	198,152	+7
Total.....	5,647,291	4,903,121	+14
GRAINE DE LIN.			
Buenos-Ayres.....	263,248	277,575	-5
Santa-Fé.....	428,800	547,071	-9
Cordoba.....	118,156	131,588	-10
Entre-Ríos.....	135,010	120,809	+11
Pampa-Central.....	6,600		
Autres provinces et territoires.....	1,090	5,856	+13
Total.....	1,022,814	1,082,890	-5

EXPORTATIONS FAITES PENDANT LES HUIT MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1905.

Voici les principales exportations de la République Argentine, classées d'après la quantité, pendant les huit premiers mois de 1905, ainsi que les chiffres comparatifs de la même période de l'année 1904:

	1905.	1904.
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	nombre.. 1,158,008	954,111
Cuir de bœuf, sales.....	id. 1,228,873	956,553
Cuir de chevaux, secs.....	id. 57,616	60,221
Cuir de chevaux, sales.....	id. 104,105	87,563
Peaux de mouton.....	balles.. 37,147	45,609
Crin.....	id. 1,113	2,651
Suif.....	pipes.. 22,400	21,390
Id.....	barils.. 69,016	46,103
Peaux de chèvre.....	boucauts.. 14,699	20,160
Laine.....	balles.. 8,791	5,637
Riz.....	id. 319,071	306,486
Blé.....	tonnes.. 2,349,985	2,048,770
Maïs.....	id. 1,503,705	1,290,812
Graine de lin.....	id. 502,576	823,465
Farine.....	id. 85,200	60,350
Son.....	id. 100,385	93,956
"Pollards".....	seces.. 85,858	233,070
Tourteaux de graine de lin.....	id. 127,395	177,333
Foin.....	balles.. 671,281	526,375
Quebracho.....	tonnes.. 169,953	193,201
Extrait de quebracho.....	id. 20,670	1,451
Beurre.....	caisses.. 136,562	133,457
Sucre.....	tonnes.. 13,531	6,492
Chèvres de moutons.....	nombre.. 2,426,158	2,517,375
Bœuf.....	quartiers.. 1,286,169	705,681

BOLIVIE.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

L'ouverture du Congrès a eu lieu le 6 août.

Au préalable le Sénat avait élu son bureau en appelant le Dr. MACARIO PINILLA à la présidence et le Dr. J. CARRASCO au poste de secrétaire.

La Chambre des Députés a élu Président le Dr. MANUEL VERGARA; Vice-Président, le Dr. J. ZAMORA, et secrétaires, Don JOSÉ MARÍA SCÁREZ et Don AURELIO GAMAIRA.

Lors de l'ouverture du Congrès, le Président de la République, Dr. MONTES, donna lecture d'un message, dont nous extrayons les passages suivants:

“Conformément aux principes que j'ai manifestés lors de l'ouverture de la présente période de mon Gouvernement, le pouvoir exécutif a donné à la politique extérieure une franche impulsion, afin d'arriver le plus rapidement possible à de promptes solutions qui affirment nos relations amicales avec les pays voisins.

“Les travaux de démarcation des territoires touchant à l'Argentine, commencés en 1902, ont été interrompus, le Congrès de la République Argentine n'ayant pas encore approuvé les protocoles du 14 mai 1898, du 23 avril 1902 et du 28 janvier 1904; car la ratification de la part de ce Congrès est en effet indispensable pour que les opérations de la commission des limites aient un caractère définitif.

“Etant données les relations cordiales et très sincères qui nous unissent avec la belle patrie de San Martin, étant donné le désir réciproque de terminer le plus tôt possible ces opérations, il faut espérer que les Chambres argentines ratifieront cette année les protocoles annoncés.

“Nous avons la satisfaction de vous annoncer que le chemin de fer “Central Norte Argentino,” dans sa prolongation vers la Bolivie, a atteint dans ses travaux la ville de Humahuaca, à trente lieues de Jujuy, et déjà inauguré la première section allant jusqu'à Purmanarca.

“Il nous est en outre agréable de vous dire que le gouvernement argentin a fait commencer les travaux de la route d'Oran à Yacuiba. Ils seront terminés dans un an environ.

“Le chemin, uni au chemin de fer de Ledesma à Oran, est appelé à favoriser grandement les relations argentine-boliviennes, en stimulant le commerce entre les deux pays, et à donner des gages positifs de paix, particulièrement dans les riches départements de Tarija et de Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

“Le gouvernement argentin, d'autre part, ayant accepté les fonctions d'arbitre dans la question des limites entre les républiques de Bolivie et du Pérou, nous avons commencé à exécuter le traité du 30 septembre 1902.

“ Rien ne viendra, espérons-le, troubler la réalisation de l'arbitrage dont il s'agit, et quand il sera terminé, les deux peuples respecteront la sentence, donnant ainsi une preuve d'affectueuse déférence tant vis-à-vis l'un de l'autre qu'à l'égard de l'arbitre choisi.

“ Cet arbitrage sera le meilleur lien d'amitié dont puissent à l'avenir s'enorgueillir le Pérou et la Bolivie.”

Le message du Président a été accueilli par de nombreux applaudissements, car dans tous ses passages il reflète le désir du gouvernement de développer au plus vite les richesses du pays et d'entretenir avec tous ses voisins les meilleures relations.

BRÉSIL.

ENTRÉES DE SUCRE ET DE COTON À PERNAMBUCO.

Voici, d'après les chiffres publiés dans le “South American Journal” du 14 octobre 1905, les entrées de sucre et de coton à Pernambuco pendant les quatre dernières années:

SUCRE.

	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	Sacs.	Sacs.	Sacs.	Sacs.
Septembre	114, 551	10, 939	27, 168	9, 203
Octobre	328, 253	87, 094	167, 789	84, 072
Novembre	409, 028	214, 408	269, 125	210, 393
Décembre	448, 612	254, 152	235, 638	265, 638
Janvier	346, 055	204, 481	209, 065	253, 092
Février	361, 214	171, 436	187, 655	223, 452
Mars	272, 688	161, 901	142, 394	204, 174
Avril	174, 516	68, 799	69, 904	112, 924
Mai	94, 430	57, 541	34, 644	93, 677
Juin	49, 732	27, 551	10, 703	33, 246
Juillet	26, 409	17, 807	5, 010	20, 557
Août	7, 452	7, 435	2, 929	10, 624
Total	2, 632, 950	1, 313, 634	1, 361, 964	1, 521, 052

Voici les moyennes par périodes de cinq ans depuis 1870 jusqu'en 1905:

	Sacs.		Sacs.
1870-1875	1, 133, 386	1890-1895	2, 173, 314
1875-1880	1, 174, 928	1895-1900	1, 696, 780
1880-1885	1, 859, 173	1900-1905	1, 760, 722
1885-1890	1, 794, 554		

La récolte de 1904-5 accuse une augmentation de 159,088 sacs sur l'année précédente qui, à son tour a dépassé de 48,330 sacs celle de l'année 1902-3. La récolte de 1904-5 est encore de 1,111,898 sacs au-dessous de celle de 1901-2, qui dépasse tous les résultats atteints jusqu'ici.

Voici les entrées de coton dans le même port pendant les périodes qui nous occupent:

COTON.

	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Balles.</i>
Septembre	19,919	15,769	9,860	6,406
Octobre	26,387	18,206	17,215	12,720
Novembre	29,235	22,182	25,311	23,574
Décembre	26,814	10,058	20,061	27,754
Janvier	21,911	25,521	28,081	27,973
Février	42,400	37,555	25,326	34,301
Mars	28,191	32,845	25,136	33,136
Avril	21,336	22,645	9,359	20,504
Mai	14,763	23,244	6,224	16,256
Juin	12,739	11,236	4,687	9,832
Juillet	15,230	10,802	5,204	17,236
Août	10,260	9,546	4,332	17,168
Total	305,248	280,055	190,452	247,049

EXPÉDITIONS DE CAOUTCHOUC, 1901-1905.

La "Revue Brésilienne" publie les chiffres suivants sur les récoltes de caoutchouc et de café pour les années 1901-1905 finissant le 30 juin, avec une estimation pour l'année 1905-6:

Année.	Caoutchouc.		Café.	
	Quantité.	Valeur.	Quantité.	Valeur.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>		<i>Sacs.</i>	
1901-2	28,470,493	47,736,000	14,533,813	£23,526,396
1902-3	28,290,267	8,151,000	12,379,181	18,452,591
1903-4	28,592,741	9,786,000	10,318,562	17,007,152
1904-5	30,752,928	12,447,000	9,640,367	19,246,032
Total		38,120,000	46,871,923	78,232,171

Les exportations de caoutchouc et de café brésiliens pour l'année 1904-5 ont donc rapporté £4,899,880 de plus que pendant l'année précédente.

La moyenne des valeurs, franco bord, des quatre dernières récoltes a été comme il suit:

Année.	Café, par sac.	Caoutchouc, par tonne.
1901-2	£1.61	£271.7
1902-3	1.48	288.4
1903-4	1.64	342.7
1904-5	2.00	404.7

Toutefois, sur la base des prix du premier semestre de 1905, si les quantités sont les mêmes que celles de la dernière récolte, les recettes de la récolte actuelle, d'après le journal cité, doivent être comme il suit:

Caoutchouc, 30,753,000 tonnes, à £413	£12,702,600
Café, 9,640,000 sacs, à £2.....	19,280,000
Total	31,982,600

Toutefois, il est probable que les quantités seront plus considérables que celles de 1904-5, et à moins d'une réaction les recettes provenant du caoutchouc et du café pourront atteindre plus de £32,000,000 pour la récolte de 1905-6.

EXPLOITATION DES MINES DE CHARBON.

Le rapport annuel du vice-consul anglais à Santa Catharina fait savoir qu'en plus des mines de Pubarao il y a dans cet État plusieurs autres mines.

Après avoir été examinées par des experts américains sur l'ordre du gouvernement fédéral, on a expédié d'assez grandes quantités de charbon provenant de ces mines à Rio de Janeiro, aux États-Unis et en Allemagne. Ce charbon convient, dit-on, aux locomotives, et on a l'intention de prolonger le chemin de fer D. Thereza Cristina à Masciamba afin de faciliter l'exportation du charbon.

RAPPORT FINANCIER.

Le rapport du ministre des finances sur les recettes et dépenses de la République du Brésil pour la période décennale 1894-1904 fait ressortir qu'en 1901 les recettes se sont élevées à 50,566,571\$759 en or et à 342,782,191\$285 en papier et les dépenses à 48,476,413\$199 en or et à 352,292,146\$635 en papier, soit un surplus de 2,090,158\$560 en or et un déficit de 9,509,955\$350 en papier.

Voici les recettes et dépenses des dix années dont il est question:

Année.	Recettes.		Dépenses.	
	Or.	Monnaie nationale.	Or.	Monnaie nationale.
1894		270,311,989\$950		372,750,719\$625
1895		325,865,911\$112		341,767,322\$423
1896		346,212,788\$909		386,065,030\$654
1897		303,410,721\$014		381,549,784\$952
1898		321,038,051\$962		787,671,438\$571
1899		333,104,648\$045		295,303,247\$432
1900	49,985,521\$612	263,687,253\$410	41,892,150\$276	372,753,985\$717
1901	44,041,302\$426	299,284,701\$976	47,493,241\$175	361,629,211\$524
1902	42,904,811\$036	266,584,912\$062	31,574,612\$659	236,458,801\$592
1903	45,121,815\$012	327,370,062\$730	48,324,641\$880	291,198,956\$733
1904	50,566,571\$759	342,782,191\$284	48,476,413\$199	352,292,146\$635

EXPORTATIONS FAITES PENDANT LE PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1905.

La "Revue Brésilienne" du 19 septembre 1905, publie les chiffres suivants montrant la valeur et les quantités des exportations du Brésil pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1905. On donne aussi les

résultats de la même période de l'année précédente afin d'en faire la comparaison:

Marchandises.	Quantité.		Valeur.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Caoutchouc..... kilog.	17,758,908	20,119,922	16,050,319	£8,139,410
Café..... sacs.	3,282,281	3,481,087	6,393,489	6,875,501
Cuir et peaux..... kilog.	22,268,911	17,408,216	1,379,398	1,075,609
Tabac..... id.	13,091,940	15,207,151	629,510	613,488
Herbe mate..... id.	19,565,955	15,179,046	407,027	382,081
Opium..... id.	6,772,799	6,652,112	324,146	302,698
Sucre..... id.	2,587,567	19,920,078	24,760	251,572
Gr. en barres..... grammes.	2,107,351	2,012,948	228,277	218,869
Coton..... kilog.	9,619,029	6,343,743	617,816	217,174
Manguanes..... tonnes.	92,209	139,933	136,921	207,689
Noix de Para..... hecto.	88,319	161,203	102,515	194,388
Clie de Curumaba..... kilog.	1,597,457	1,358,289	167,430	139,143
Graines de coton..... id.	15,534,096	26,474,033	63,449	77,923
Son..... id.	10,912,945	12,648,720	41,148	77,720
Sable de monazite..... id.	1,836,340	2,622,798	41,220	59,644
Fruits..... id.			17,848	32,772
Pierres précieuses..... id.			38,328	28,052
Farine de maïs..... kilog.	1,613,212	2,143,657	11,769	26,430
Corues..... id.	657,180	718,223	13,739	22,851
Bois de charpente..... id.			45,496	21,721
Pissava..... kilog.	769,079	628,757	22,828	20,589
Graines de ricin..... id.	1,822,600	1,958,439	11,181	17,398
Crin..... id.	240,115	155,499	19,021	11,737
Laine..... id.	961,845	189,856	50,587	10,949
Articles divers..... id.			215,376	169,134
Valeur totale des marchandises.....			16,981,628	19,226,770
Espèces.....			2,679	2,406
Total général.....			16,984,307	19,229,176

CHILI.

DETTE EXTÉRIEURE ET INTÉRIEURE.

Voici le détail de la dette extérieure et intérieure du Chili, tel qu'il a été présenté au Congrès chilien le 16 août 1905 par le Ministre de Finances et publié dans le "Chilian Times."

La dette intérieure de la République est distribuée de la manière suivante:

Dettes municipales.....	\$382,282.28
Censos rachetés.....	22,163,365.64
Dette 3 pour cent.....	1,667,069.06
Papier-monnaie, 1 ^{re} émission.....	50,000,000.00
Papier-monnaie, 2 ^e émission.....	10,000,000.00
Solde des émissions précédentes.....	960,254.50
Bons du Trésors.....	2,900.00
Obligations 5 pour cent aux créiteurs de Bolivie.....	6,500,000.00

La dette extérieure au 31 décembre 1904 était de £16,449,960, et se composait des balances des emprunts suivants:

4½ pour cent:	
1885	
1886	£808,900
1887	6,010,000
1889	1,160,200
5 pour cent 1892.....	1,546,400
6 pour cent 1893.....	1,800,000
4½ pour cent:	
1893	159,000
1895	630,000
1896	2,000,000
5 pour cent 1896.....	265,000
5½ pour cent 1894.....	4,000,000
Peñuelas.....	200,000

A la somme précédente de £16,449,960, il faut ajouter £1,350,000, total des obligations devant être émises pour le paiement des travaux d'égoûts de Santiago. La somme stipulée pour le service de la dette extérieure dans les estimations courantes s'élève à \$12,870,701.15 de 18 pence. Le service de l'emprunt n'est pas compris dans cette somme, cette obligation étant faite par les concessionnaires des travaux pour lesquels l'emprunt a été contracté.

COSTA RICA.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE.

Sur la côte du pacifique, Punta Arenas est le principal port douanier de la République de Costa Rica venant après Limon sur l'Atlantique comme port d'expédition de produits costariens. Il constitue l'un des points terminus de la Ligne Interocéanique de Costa Rica où les voyageurs des autres pays de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud allant à l'étranger débarquent pour se rendre à Limon où ils peuvent prendre le paquebot pour l'Europe ou l'Amérique du Nord. Jusqu'ici la côte occidentale n'a pas profité du développement du commerce des bananes puisqu'on les expédie du port situé sur l'Océan Atlantique mais Punta Arenas reçoit une proportion considérable des expéditions de café et avec les améliorations qui sont en voie sur le chemin de fer Pacifique, ce port sera bientôt en mesure d'augmenter son commerce d'exportation. En vue de la sécheresse prolongée, la récolte caféière du versant du Pacifique a diminué considérablement en 1904, ce produit maintient toutefois son rang important parmi les exportations. Tout le café expédié à San Francisco provient de ce versant.

Les quatre-cinquièmes de la richesse de Costa-Rica sont en café. En 1904 les exportations de Costa-Rica n'ont pas atteint le chiffre de

celles de San-Salvador, mais elles ont été bien supérieures à celles du Nicaragua et du Honduras.

Punta-Arenas est le centre de l'industrie perlière de Costa-Rica. Cette industrie a été suspendue par un décret du 5 février 1905, afin de permettre au Gouvernement d'examiner les bancs et de faire des provisions pour l'exploitation. Costa-Rica est un pays agricole par excellence, bien que du côté du Pacifique il y ait des mines qui méritent d'être exploitées et développées, et comme les facilités de transports sont très bonnes, il n'y a aucun obstacle à des entreprises de ce genre.

EXPORTATIONS DE CAFÉ DE COSTA RICA, AVEC LES PORTS DE DESTINATION.

Année fiscale.	Londres direct.	Londres via New-York.	New-York direct.	San-Fran-cisco direct.	Autres pay direct.	Autres pays via New-York.	Totaux.
1903-4.	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>
Juillet.....	21,462		3,190	2,794	9,830		37,186
Août.....		4,759		17,709			22,468
Septembre.....			419				419
Octobre.....	7,228	56,281	9,675		9,636	5,219	87,439
Novembre.....	72,217	278,179	20,850		47,490		419,036
Décembre.....	87,428	356,838	6,750	15,680	22,824	27,367	516,897
Janvier.....	24,664	337,968	8,990			38,469	410,091
Février.....	1,161,422	3,324,464	171,998	176,230	303,571	311,715	5,452,400
Mars.....	7,033,019	5,886,291	419,071	222,840	733,926	207,830	14,534,997
Avril.....	1,351,989	1,724,290	80,229	108,645	166,280	163,595	3,472,028
Mai.....	361,309	893,584	187,953	37,405	131,924	186,651	1,738,826
Juin.....	89,208	127,665	73,595	13,939	5,351	151,917	463,675
Total.....	12,212,946	12,987,619	1,012,640	597,242	1,372,232	1,032,783	27,215,342
1904-5.							
Juillet.....	29,634	85,993	269	27,416		63,294	203,606
Août.....		26,704	19,783	9,248	322	39,987	96,041
Septembre.....		35,096	34,386	55,033	2,028	4,010	121,533
Octobre.....	76,420		66,452	15,123		1,010	159,005
Novembre.....	30,932	586,757	181,517	6,306	127,494	75,405	1,008,411
Décembre.....	1,709,185	1,668,691	95,314	175,778	93,346	84,978	3,818,292
Janvier.....	153,539	991,302	9,462	508,225	74,306	84,695	1,818,529
Février.....	3,434,189	4,610,476	326,388	1,024,164	148,194	494,179	10,037,590
Mars.....	7,040,355	5,355,856	1,160,540	1,059,797	947,741	828,561	17,232,290
Avril.....	286,640	1,434,594	1,100,084	221,905	157,542	824,106	4,024,841
Mai.....	155,127	129,273	312,762	290,104	27,819	207,792	1,122,877
Juin.....		52,875	190,474	245,730	13,048	211	502,401
Total.....	12,897,991	14,967,144	3,437,431	4,359,489	1,591,840	2,711,171	40,145,066

RÉSUMÉ.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	Augmenta-tion.
<i>Pour consommation aux États-Unis.</i>			
New-York.....	<i>Livres.</i> 1,012,640	<i>Livres.</i> 3,437,431	<i>Livres.</i>
San-Fran-cisco.....	597,242	4,539,489	.....
Total.....	1,609,882	7,976,920	6,367,038
<i>Pour consommation en Angleterre.</i>			
Londres.....	10,212,946	12,897,991	.....
Londres, via New-York.....	12,987,619	14,967,144	.....
Total.....	23,200,565	27,865,135	4,664,570
<i>Autres pays.</i>			
Direct.....	1,372,232	1,591,840	.....
Via New-York.....	1,032,783	2,711,171	1,678,388
Total.....	2,405,015	4,303,011	1,897,996

CUBA.

DÉBOUCHÉS POUR COUPELLERIE, RONCES ARTIFICIELLES,
CLOUS ET SERRURES.

On lit dans l'« Export, » de Berlin, que les meilleures qualités en couellerie proviennent toujours de l'Angleterre, quoique la concurrence des États-Unis commence à être assez sensible.

Dans les qualités moyennes ce sont les États-Unis qui dominent, tandis que les qualités bon marché sont livrées par la France et l'Allemagne.

Pour les ronces artificielles l'Allemagne tient le second rang après les États-Unis. L'Angleterre tient également le second rang après les États de l'Union pour les clous.

Les serrures américaines sont très demandées.

Les affaires à Cuba peuvent être faciles si elles sont conduites par des agents capables, parlant l'espagnol et l'anglais et bien au courant des usages commerciaux du pays.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1409 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de septembre 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de septembre 1905 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de septembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de novembre.

GUATÉMALA.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE.

Les principaux ports du Guatemala sur le Pacifique sont San José, Ocos et Champérico; pour s'y rendre de New York, on va par voie de Colon et de Panama. La Compagnie de Navigation du Pacifique et la

compagnie chilienne ayant interrompu leur service de vapeurs sur la côte du Guatemala, le service de la côte occidentale d'après un arrangement antérieur se fait actuellement par les vapeurs des lignes Kosmos et Pacific Mail.

Un puissant syndicat de New York, ayant pour président Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE, a obtenu l'adjudication pour la construction et l'exploitation du chemin de fer du Nord de Guatemala, qui doit relier Guatemala, la capitale du pays, au port de Puerto Barrios sur l'Atlantique. Les travaux se poursuivent rapidement et seront achevés vers le milieu de l'année 1906. Cette ligne se reliera au chemin de fer central du Guatemala qui appartient aussi à une compagnie américaine et qui depuis longtemps est en exploitation entre la capitale et le port de San José sur le Pacifique, le Guatemala aura alors un chemin de fer intercontinental et ne sera qu'à cinq jours de New York.

Avec l'achèvement du chemin de fer du Nord une grande impulsion sera donnée au commerce des bananes qui est destiné à devenir un des plus importants facteurs dans la vie économique de ce pays.

En 1904 on a exporté 425,153 régimes évalués à plus de \$125,000. Voici les produits principaux cultivés pour la consommation du pays pendant l'année 1904: Sucre, 2,111,417 quintaux; sucre brut, 943,448 quintaux; maïs, 1,687,668 quintaux; café, 811,807 quintaux; haricots, 126,694 quintaux; blé, 77,320 quintaux; patates, 27,252 quintaux; tabac, 9,550 quintaux et bananes, 786,828 régimes.

Les districts miniers dans l'ouest de Guatemala se ressentent du manque de facilités de transport, bien que le travail dans plusieurs mines ait donné de bons résultats. Il y a, dit-on, des mines de cuivre très riches près de Chiantla, dans le Département de Huehuetenango, qui ressemblent à celles de Chiapas, au Mexique. On exploite ces mines, mais jusqu'ici on n'a pas trouvé de cuivre, bien que le district soit riche en plomb et donne un minimum de 1 pour cent d'argent.

Les essais montrent 56 pour cent de plomb et 40 onces d'argent par tonne. Dans le Département de Chiquimula une compagnie minière a obtenu une concession pour une durée de quinze ans avec le droit d'importer les machines et les matériaux en franchise de droits, mais jusqu'ici on n'a pas fait grand'chose, bien qu'il soit question d'établir une petite ligne qui pourrait se relier au chemin de fer de Guatemala ou du Nord à Chiquimula. La construction de cette ligne porterait remède aux difficultés de transport de cette région.

Comme producteur de café, le Guatemala dépasse toutes les républiques latino-américaines sur le Pacifique, venant après le Brésil par rapport à la quantité et à la qualité. En 1904 toute l'exportation du café de l'Amérique Centrale s'élevait à 165,000,000 de livres et les plantations du Guatemala seul ont fourni un billion de livres environ. Ces plantations sont principalement entre les mains d'Allemands qui

ont démontré les résultats merveilleux qu'on peut obtenir en faisant la culture du café d'une manière scientifique.

Le port de San José sur la côte du Pacifique est le débouché pour les produits du pays de ce côté ainsi que le centre de distribution pour l'intérieur. Pendant les deux dernières années les navires américains et allemands ont eu le monopole du transport du commerce extérieur bien qu'une partie considérable des importations provienne des États-Unis. De ce port, on expédie le café, le sucre, le caoutchouc brut, les peaux de daim et les billes d'acajou, les exportations de ces dernières en 1904 s'élevant à 634,479 pieds carrés. Les articles qui sont importés d'Amérique comprennent le blé et maïs, le sel, le pétrole, le ciment de Portland, le charbon, le matériel de chemins de fer, les traverses de chemin de fer et les bois de charpente.

HAÏTI.

[Révision de la loi des douanes.]

ARTICLES EXEMPTS DE DROITS À L'IMPORTATION.

TABLEAU NO. 1.

[Art. 21 de la loi du 1 septembre 1905.]

- Animaux.
- Appareils et accessoires pour apiculture.
- Articles exempts de taxes douanières par contrats passés avec l'Etat.
- Barattes.
- Binenses.
- Cartes d'auteurs nationaux.
- Charrues.
- Claudières à sucre.
- Effets à l'usage des Agents diplomatiques.
- Graines de jardinage.
- Horloges pour églises et édifices publics.
- Journaux en feuilles ou en volumes.
- Livres d'auteurs nationaux.
- Machines de tous genres et leurs accessoires pour l'industrie et celles propres à faciliter l'exploitation du sol ou la préparation des produits du pays.
- Moulins pour canne à sucre.
- Moulins pour décortiquer le café.
- Moulins pour préparer le coton.
- Moulins à maïs.
- Plans de ville et autres d'auteurs nationaux.
- Pompes à incendie et accessoires.
- Portraits de famille.
- Presses hydrauliques.
- Presses à coton.
- Rones hydrauliques.
- Saugesnes.

TABLEAU NO. 2.—*Articles prohibés à l'importation.*

[Art. 22 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.]

Voir celui annexé à la loi du 8 septembre 1904.

TABLEAU NO. 3.—*Articles prohibés à l'exportation.*

[Art. 22 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.]

- Animaux.
- Argent en lingot ou en barres.
- Or en lingot ou en barres.
- Monnaies nationales d'argent, de bronze et de nickel.
- Matières d'or et d'argent.

TARIF NO. 4.—*Droits d'exportation.*

[Art. 1^{er} de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.]

Désignation des denrées et produits.	Droits (or).
Acajou	les mille pieds.. \$3. 90
Bois de campêche	les mille livres.. 1. 50
Bois de cèdre	do..... 1. 00
Bois de gaine	do..... 1. 00
Bois de jaune ou de fustic	do..... 1. 00
Bois de teinture non dénommés	do..... 1. 00
Brisures de café	les cent livres.. 2. 00
Cacao	do..... 1. 75
Café	do..... 3. 00
Cuir	do..... 2. 00
Écaille	la livre.. .15
Fer	les mille livres.. 1. 00
Gomme de gaine	les cent livres.. .50
Peaux de bœuf, cochon, mouton, cheval, etc.	do..... 3. 00
Peaux de cabri, cochon, mouton, cheval, etc.	do..... 2. 00
Pite	les mille livres.. 1. 00
Tonde	do..... 2. 00
Racines de bois jaune, de campêche, de cèdre, gaine, de teinture non dénommés.	do..... 1. 50
Résidus de café	les cent livres.. 2. 00

N. B.—Les surtaxes des 20 et 10 pour cent seront prélevées sur les droits de ces denrées et produits, sauf sur ceux ci-après: Bois et racines de campêche, de cèdre, de gaine, de teinture non dénommés, bois jaune et racines de bois jaune ou de fustic, café, brisures et résidus de café.

Droit de statistique.

Désignation des denrées et produits.	Droits.
Coton	les cent livres.. <i>Gourde.</i> 0. 10
Cuir tanné	do..... .10
Graisses de coton	do..... .10
Sucre brut	do..... .06
Tous produits du sol ou denrées non désignés dans ce tarif	les cent livres ou pieds.. .10

N. B.—Ce droit sera perçu en monnaie nationale sans les surtaxes de 20 et 10 pour cent.

TARIF NO. 5.—*Droits de wharfage et de pesage à l'exportation.*

[Art. 23 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.]

Désignation des denrées et produits.	Droits.
	<i>Gourde.</i>
Acajou les mille pieds..	0.50
Bois et racines de campêche, de cèdre, de gaiac, bois jaune et racines de bois jaune ou de fustic, ceux de teinture non dénommés..... les mille livres..	.10
Brisures de café..... les cent livres..	.01
Cacao..... do.....	.01
Café..... do.....	.01
Coton..... do.....	.01
Graines de coton..... do.....	.01
Gomme de gaiac..... do.....	.01
Tous produits du sol ou denrées autres que ceux ci-dessus dénommés les mille livres..	.10

N. B.—Les surtaxes de 20 et 10 pour cent ne seront pas prélevées sur ces droits qui seront perçus en monnaie nationale.

TARIF NO. 2.—*Droit de pesage à l'importation.*

Est maintenu tel que celui annexé à la loi du 8 septembre 1904.

TARIF NO. 3.—*Droit de wharfage à l'importation.*

Est maintenu avec la suppression des dénominations ci-après désignées:

- Alambics avec ou sans accessoires.
- Baignoires.
- Chaudières à sucre.
- Horloges.
- Marbres pour tombes d'enfants.
- Moulins pour canne à sucre et accessoires.
- Moulins à vanner et à piler le café.
- Moulins à passer et à peigner le coton.
- Moulins à maïs.
- Pompes à incendie.
- Presses hydrauliques.
- Presses à imprimer et à carton.
- Secrétaires en bois d'acajou, noyer, chêne ou autres bois.

OUVERTURE DU PORT DU MÔLE ST. NICOLAS AU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

En vue de la position géographique du Môle St. Nicolas qui en fera un des ports les plus fréquentés du Nouveau-Monde à l'ouverture du Canal de Panama, le Congrès haïtien a voté la loi suivante:

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Le port du Môle St. Nicolas est ouvert au commerce extérieur, à partir du 1^{er} Octobre 1905.

ART. 2. Il sera classé dans la catégorie des arrondissements de 3^{ème} classe.

Le personnel administratif sera le même que celui des autres arrondissements de la dite catégorie.

HONDURAS.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE.

La République du Honduras possède un littoral de 60 milles sur le Pacifique. Amapala, situé sur l'île du Tigre dans le Golf de Fonseca est le port principal. Amapala est le point de transit pour le commerce du pays sur la côte du Pacifique et c'est là que font escale les navires des compagnies "Pacific Mail" et "Kosmos."

Une ligne de navigation mexicaine faisant le service du Guatémala et de San Salvador, le relie aussi avec des ports extérieurs.

En 1903-4 les importations expédiées par le port d'Amapala se sont élevées à \$800,000 environ, les États-Unis y figurant pour plus d'un tiers du total.

Les adjudications passées à différentes époques pour la construction du chemin de fer interocéanique du Honduras ont donné lieu à une réclamation contre le Gouvernement par les porteurs des obligations de chemin de fer et le Gouvernement s'occupe sérieusement de cette affaire afin d'y porter remède. Le gouvernement s'occupe de faire des routes carrossables devant aider d'une manière sensible au développement des propriétés minières qui abondent dans le pays.

Une des entreprises les plus importantes dans le développement minier est la compagnie minière "New York and Honduras Rosario," qui est établie à San Juancito dans le Département de Tegucigalpa à 21 milles de la capitale et à environ 100 milles de la côte du Pacifique. La production moyenne est de 60 tonnes de minerais sec. Les mines sont exploitées pour l'or et l'argent. Les mines de la compagnie Aramecina sont à 20 milles du Golfe de Fonseca; elles produisent 15,000 onces d'or annuellement. Les mines situées près d'Ynscaran, sur la frontière du Nicaragua, ont donné de bons rendements dans le passé, mais dernièrement elles n'ont pas été exploitées à cause de différents procès. L'exploitation minière est la principale industrie du pays bien qu'on s'occupe aussi de l'élevage et de la culture des bananes, surtout du côté de l'Atlantique. Les propriétés minières du Département de Tegucigalpa sont or 5, or et argent 55, argent 224, argent et plomb 3, argent, cuivre et plomb 2, cuivre 3.

MEXIQUE.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Le Congrès a inauguré sa seconde session annuelle. Conformément à la tradition, cette séance a été ouverte, après les formalités légales, par M. le Président de la République, qui a donné lecture de son rapport semestriel.

Ce document relate les principaux faits de l'existence nationale, pendant ces six derniers mois. Comme toujours, c'est surtout par des netes, en citant des chiffres, que M. le Général PORFIRIO DIAZ montre au pays que sa marche dans la voie du progrès continue de s'accélérer.

Après avoir déclaré que les relations extérieures sont chaque jour plus étendues et plus satisfaisantes, M. le Président de la République rappelle les manifestations de sympathie dont le Mexique a été l'objet, de la part du gouvernement américain, à l'occasion de la mort de M. ASPIROZ, ambassadeur à Washington. Il se plaît également à rappeler les preuves de solidarité qui lui ont été prodiguées de la part de gouvernements étrangers et de quelques colonies étrangères, au lendemain de la catastrophe de Guanajato. "Une telle conduite," dit le général PORFIRIO DIAZ, "n'a pu que resserrer les liens d'amitié entre ces gouvernements et ces peuples et le peuple et le gouvernement mexicains."

Le rapport fait ensuite mention de quelques actes, approuvés lors de la dernière conférence Pan-américaine, et qui ont été ratifiés et promulgués par les autorités mexicaines.

INTÉRIEUR.

Le chapitre de l'Intérieur est consacré en majeure partie aux efforts, réalisés par l'État, en faveur de la santé publique. La lutte contre la fièvre jaune est poursuivie avec une énergie inlassable et donne les résultats les plus flatteurs.

La sécurité publique s'est maintenue dans tous le pays et diverses mesures ont été prises pour qu'elle continue d'être aussi satisfaisante.

Les travaux d'assainissement et d'embellissement de Mexico ont été poussés sans interruption.

JUSTICE—INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

Les progrès et l'activité de l'administration judiciaire ont correspondu à ceux des autres services publics.

Du 1^{er} avril au 31 juillet, il a été inscrit, au registre de la Propriété, qui relève de cette administration, 2,331 opérations diverses représentant un montant global de \$119,311,174.10.

En vertu de la loi du 16 mai dernier, l'Instruction Publique et les Beaux-Arts sont confiés à un ministère spécial, dirigé par M. JUSTO SIERRA. Ce ministère a été constitué le 1^{er} juillet et, dès ce moment, une impulsion plus vigoureuse que jamais a été donnée à ces importants services.

COMMUNICATIONS TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

Le chapitre des Communications et Travaux Publics commence par une énumération détaillée des grands ouvrages d'amélioration, en cours d'exécution, dans les ports et la capitale.

Le réseau ferré de la République s'est accru de 235 kilomètres. Sa longueur totale est aujourd'hui de 16,866 kilomètres.

Le réseau télégraphique fédéral s'est augmenté de 1,200 kilomètres de ligne. Trois nouveaux câbles—deux sous-marins et un sous-fluvial—ont été posés. Leur longueur est de 10 kilomètres.

FINANCES.

La partie relative aux finances débute par un exposé des magnifiques résultats du dernier exercice:

“Les recettes de l'année fiscale 1904 se sont élevées à plus de quatre-vingt-dix millions de piastres, sans les rectifications auxquelles donneraient lieu la concentration complète et la vérification des comptes. Ce résultat, positivement satisfaisant, constitue une augmentation dans les revenus fédéraux, d'au moins trois millions de piastres, sur ceux de l'année fiscale antérieure. Le chiffre des dépenses n'atteint pas, et de beaucoup, celui des recettes, et l'on peut assurer que l'excédent ne sera pas inférieur à ceux qu'ont laissés les dix exercices précédents.”

Après un exposé détaillé des réponses apportées dans les différentes branches de ce Ministère, le chapitre relatif aux finances se termine par une mention des réformes apportées à la loi sur l'impôt qui grève la production des boissons alcooliques.

GUERRE ET MARINE.

En dernier lieu, M. le Président de la République examine les progrès accomplis par l'armée et la marine: réforme du règlement de l'École militaire; construction de nouvelles casernes, achèvement du chemin de fer militaire dans le Quintana Roo.

En ce qui concerne l'armement, le rapport dit:

“On a reçu, dans les magasins de l'artillerie, les batteries de canons de 75 millimètres, système Saint-Chamond-Mondragon, dotées de leurs munitions. On a également reçu les batteries correspondantes à la première série de canons de 80 millimètres, système Bauge, transformés en système à tir rapide Mondragon, modèle 1903, léger et lourd.

“Par l'entremise de notre agent financier à Londres, un contrat a été conclu avec une maison de Berlin pour l'acquisition de machines destinées à la fabrication des caisses pour fusils et carabines, système Maüser. Ces machines sont nécessaires à la Fabrique Nationale d'Armes.

“Dans le nouvel édifice destiné à la fabrique de cartouches, on a commencé l'installation des machines achetées à cet effet.”

En terminant, le rapport signale l'installation, à l'arsenal de Veracruz, d'une station de lancement de torpilles, et la construction, sur les chantiers Sestry Ponente, en Italie, d'un transport de guerre de 1,600 tonnes.

On voit, par ce résumé, que si le pays a bien travaillé, le gouvernement l'a secondé dans toute la mesure de ses moyens. M. le Président de la République le déclare à la fin de son rapport: "Il n'y a pas lieu de s'étonner dit-il, que les progrès de l'administration correspondent à ceux accomplis dans les différentes branches de la richesse nationale; car, dans ses efforts pour perfectionner les services administratifs, l'Exécutif s'est basé sur la paix et l'ordre qui règnent heureusement dans toute la République."

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE.

On peut se faire une idée de l'importance relative des États mexicains du Pacifique d'après le tarif des prix des terrains publics pour l'année 1905-6. On peut acheter un hectare (deux acres et demi environ) à Michoacán pour \$3 et à Colima pour \$1.10. La cherté des prix du premier État est due en partie à sa proximité de la capitale et aussi à sa richesse minière. Manzanillo, dans l'État voisin de Colima, est son débouché pour le commerce extérieur sur la côte du Pacifique. A cet endroit on a presque fini la construction d'un brise-lames pour que les navires d'un grand tirant d'eau puissent se mettre à l'abri. A Salina Cruz, point terminus du chemin de fer de Tehuantepec sur le Pacifique, dans l'État de Oaxaca, on fait aussi de grands travaux pour l'amélioration du port et les brise-lames à l'état actuel offrent déjà assez d'abri pour permettre le chargement et déchargement des navires à un wharf provisoire construit en bois.

On vient d'accorder une prolongation de temps pour la construction du chemin de fer de Manzanillo à Colima, qui d'après la concession révisée doit être achevé le 1^{er} octobre 1909. Cette ligne a été achetée par la compagnie de construction nationale mexicaine et elle doit servir d'anneau à la ligne que le Central construit sur la côte de l'ouest. La nouvelle concession comprend aussi la construction de quais dans le port de Manzanillo.

D'après le consul des États-Unis à Mazatlan on doit commencer incessamment la construction d'une ligne de chemin de fer allant de Guaymas à Guadalajara. Cette ligne sera d'une grande importance commerciale pour les ingénieurs, concessionnaires, exportateurs et fabricants de fournitures de chemins de fer des États-Unis. Jusqu'ici on n'a pas choisi aucune route définitive, mais il est décidé que la ligne touchera à Alamos, traversera la ligne du chemin de fer *Kansas City, Mexico et Orient* à Fuerte et suivra la côte à Culiacan et à Mazatlan. De Mazatlan la ligne ira à Tepic dans le territoire de ce nom et de là à Guadalajara.

Le chemin de fer Interocéanique ayant ses points terminus à Veracruz, sur le Golfe, et à Acapulco, sur le Pacifique, a plus de 1,189 kilomètres en exploitation. On espère que la ligne allant à Acapulco sera

bientôt terminée, ce qui donnera deux débouchés au commerce extérieur.

La ligne de Tehuantepec, qui va d'un océan à l'autre, est presque terminée et on compte que cette route avec ses lignes de vapeurs sera en exploitation bien avant l'ouverture du canal de Panama.

On construit des quais à Isla del Carmen dans le Golfe de Californie et le gouvernement vient d'améliorer les conditions accordées à la compagnie concessionnaire. Une ligne de vapeurs connue sous le nom de *Compañía Naviera del Pacífico* fait le service entre les ports du Golfe et autres points de la côte occidentale du pays. Sonora, Jalisco, Sinaloa et le territoire de Tépïc au nord de Michoacán et de Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tabasco et Chiapas au sud, commencent à se ressentir du développement des voies de communication, les propriétés minières de Jalisco, de Sonora et d'Oaxaca s'en ressentent aussi énormément.

Les mines de cuivre de Sonora, sous la direction de la compagnie consolidée Greene, sont renommées dans les annales du commerce et les fonderies érigées dans l'Etat de Guerrero et ailleurs ont beaucoup augmenté la valeur de la production minérale. Dans Michoacán les mines de cuivre ont été exploitées seulement par intervalles et d'une façon sans méthode. Au commencement de l'année 1904 il y avait 18,965 mines en exploitation dans le pays, soit une augmentation de 10,469 mines sur l'année 1898. Sur ces mines 2,561 se trouvaient en Sonora, 828 en Sinaloa, 247 en Tépïc, 943 en Jalisco, 37 en Colima, 459 en Michoacán, 624 en Guerrero, 1,214 en Oaxaca, 19 en Chiapas et 610 en Basse-Californie, soit un total de 7,542.

On trouve dans plusieurs états du charbon de bonne qualité en quantité suffisante pour en faire le commerce, et la production de Sonora surtout promet de bons résultats. Jusqu'ici on n'a pas exploité les dépôts de charbon de bois dans le Michoacan à cause du manque de voies ferrées, mais on vient d'organiser une compagnie nommée "*Compañía Explotadora de Carbón*" pour développer ces mines.

Actuellement il n'y a pas de mines de charbon d'une certaine importance, Coahuila est le seul Etat où l'on exploite le charbon régulièrement.

Sur la quantité de café disponible en 1904 sur les marchés du monde entier, le Mexique en avait produit 35 millions de livres. Les principales régions productrices du café s'étendent sur la côte du Pacifique depuis l'isthme de Tehuantepec à Manzanillo et dans l'Etat de La Vera Cruz sur l'Atlantique. Ces propriétés appartiennent principalement à des Américains qui en expédient le produit aux Etats-Unis.

Le rapport sur la récolte de blé pour l'année 1905 donne de grandes espérances, les meilleures récoltes sont fournies par les Etats de Jalisco et de Michoacan, ainsi que par ceux de Guanajuato et de Puebla; les deux premiers Etats sont situés sur la côte du Pacifique. Sinaloa, au nord de Tépïc, offre une variété remarquable de sol et de climat. On

peut cultiver une récolte au moins dans n'importe quelle partie de l'Etat et par l'irrigation on peut en produire deux et souvent trois. La moyenne des pluies est d'environ 30 pouces par an, et les nombreux courants d'eau ainsi que la grand nombre de rivières facilitent grandement l'irrigation. Le gouvernement fédéral du Mexique, et le gouvernement de l'Etat désirent autant que possible encourager ce travail et donnent leur appui à tous les projets ayant pour but l'amélioration du système d'irrigation.

Jalisco s'adonne principalement à l'industrie sucrière, ses sucreries ayant produit en 1904-5, 11,212,520 livres de sucre raffiné et 5,698,933 livres de sucre brut. La sucrerie la plus importante se trouve au sud de l'Etat dans la plantation de San Marcos. Les minoteries, les fabriques d'alcool et de toquilla (paille), de papier, de savon et les filatures occupent une place importante dans la vie économique de cet Etat qui est un des plus grands de la côte occidentale.

L'élevage de bestiaux et de moutons est une industrie rémunératrice dans les Etats sur le Pacifique, et on peut y acheter des pâturages à meilleur marché que dans le nord. Jalisco et Michoacan figurent parmi les Etats les plus importants s'occupant de l'élevage; en 1902, l'élevage en Jalisco représentait une valeur de \$13,333,922 et en Michoacan \$8,548,954.

Les principales plantations de tabac de la République sont dans la Valle Nacional, dans l'Etat d'Oaxaca, et en Chiapas, Guerrero, Colima, Tepic et Sinaloa.

L'INDUSTRIE COTONNIÈRE.

Dans un rapport à son gouvernement au sujet de l'industrie cotonnière de la République Mexicaine le consul anglais à la Vera Cruz fait savoir que depuis longtemps les tarifs élevés protègent la filature et le tissage du coton ainsi que les matières premières. Bien qu'on importe des Etats-Unis 50 pour cent du coton, la protection dont jouit l'industrie rend difficile la concurrence étrangère.

Les ventes d'une grande filature située dans l'Etat de la Vera Cruz se sont élevées en 1903 à £600,000, avec un bénéfice net de £180,000 environ. La réserve totale de cette compagnie s'élève actuellement à plus de £400,000, soit 64 pour cent de son capital, non compris le fonds d'assurance qui s'élève à £16,000. Il y a d'autres filatures qui accusent des résultats aussi favorables en proportion. Les principales filatures du pays se trouvent dans l'Etat de la Vera Cruz, à Orizaba et à d'autres endroits. Elles appartiennent principalement à des capitalistes français et suisses. Ces filatures sont montées sur le dernier modèle et elle sont mues par l'électricité produite par des chutes d'eau.

Les meilleures filatures fabriquent une qualité excellente de percales, de toiles à chemises et serviettes et se perfectionnent dans le filage de la laine.

Le Mexique consomme annuellement 120,000 balles de coton environ, dont la moitié est de production indigène; le reste est importé des Etats-Unis. Avant l'apparition du "boll weevil" en 1898, la production était de 35,000 tonnes environ, formant une valeur de £1,280,000. La production cotonnière du pays en 1903 a été de 35,000 balles, soit 28,000 tonnes environ.

Le Mexique occupe le neuvième rang dans la liste des pays auxquels les Etats-Unis expédient le coton; ses importations se sont élevées en 1903 à 14,000 tonnes, formant une valeur de £615,000.

Le Ministère de Fomento distribue gratis aux agriculteurs des semences de coton d'Égypte. Le droit actuel sur le coton brut est 3½ cents (monnaie mexicaine) par livre. Les tourteaux de graine de coton dont la production s'est élevée en 1903 à 14,000 tonnes, évaluées à £37,000, ont été expédiés principalement en Angleterre.

Les filatures mexicaines produisent actuellement une grande quantité d'articles fabriqués, dont quelques-uns égalent en qualité les articles anglais ou américains.

TRAFFIC DES CHEMINS DE FER AVEC LES ETATS-UNIS, PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1904-5.

D'après les statistiques détaillées qui ont été publiées par le Ministère des Finances de la République Mexicaine pour le premier semestre de l'année fiscale 1904-5 du 1^{er} juillet au 31 décembre 1904, le trafic des chemins de fer passant par la frontière de Rio Grande, entre le Mexique et les Etats-Unis, a été comme il suit:

Ciudad Juarez.—3,843 wagons transportant 63,590 tonnes de marchandises sont entrés au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis; 3,282 wagons transportant 45,858 tonnes de marchandises ont traversé le Mexique à destination des Etats-Unis. En tout, 7,125 wagons transportant 108,449 tonnes de marchandises.

Ciudad Porfirio Díaz.—5,486 wagons transportant 124,234 tonnes de marchandises sont entrés au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis; 3,083 wagons transportant 3,855 tonnes de marchandises ont traversé le Mexique à destination des Etats-Unis. En tout, 8,569 wagons transportant 128,089 tonnes de marchandises.

Laredo.—9,724 wagons transportant 261,713 tonnes de marchandises sont entrés au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis. 906 wagons transportant 9,056 tonnes de marchandises ont traversé le Mexique à destination des Etats-Unis. En tout, 10,630 wagons transportant 270,069 tonnes de marchandises.

Nogales.—1,537 wagons transportant 20,453 tonnes de marchandises ont été expédiées des Etats-Unis; 1,478 wagons transportant 15,756 tonnes de marchandises ont été expédiées à destination des Etats-Unis. En tout 3,105 wagons transportant 36,209 tonnes de marchandises.

Le trafic général des chemins de fer à travers la frontière, pendant

la période dont il est question, fait ressortir un total de 20,590 wagons transportant 469,991 tonnes de marchandises à destination du Mexique et 8,749 wagons transportant 74,525 tonnes de marchandises à destination des Etats-Unis en traversant le Mexique, ce qui fait un total général de 29,339 wagons transportant 544,516 tonnes de marchandises.

Dans le même semestre de l'année 1903-4 le trafic total des chemins de fer à travers la frontière de Rio Grande a été comme il suit: 20,790 wagons transportant 415,587 tonnes de marchandises sont entrés au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis et 3,175 wagons transportant 31,744 tonnes de marchandises ont été expédiés du Mexique à destination des Etats-Unis, ce qui fait un total général, aller et retour, de 38,965 wagons transportant 497,311 tonnes de marchandises. Il ressort donc pour le premier semestre de l'année 1904-5 une augmentation de 374 wagons et de 47,205 tonnes de marchandises.

Ces chiffres ont trait seulement aux wagons de marchandises et aux marchandises elles-mêmes, donc les wagons de voyageurs, ainsi que le mouvement des voyageurs, font l'objet d'un tableau spécial.

RAPPORT DU CHEMIN DE FER DU MEXIQUE CENTRAL, ANNÉE FISCALE 1904-5.

Le chemin de fer Mexique Central, Limité, vient de publier son rapport pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1905, d'après lequel l'année a été très prospère. Voici les chiffres donnant les recettes et dépenses pendant la période dont il est question, ainsi que ceux pour l'année précédente:

[Monnaie mexicaine.]

Recettes.	1905.	1904.
Marchandises.....	\$20,238,211	\$20,372,083
Voyageurs.....	4,630,462	4,303,811
Bagages en sus.....	67,796	71,196
Express.....	682,185	656,006
Télégraphie.....	30,337	31,755
Divers.....	518,408	567,361
Total.....	26,097,699	26,002,202
Dépenses:		
Entretien, voie et travaux.....	3,008,791	3,378,979
Entretien, fournitures.....	3,309,721	4,217,082
Frais de transport et de trafic.....	9,792,049	10,358,402
Dépenses générales.....	1,488,615	1,665,409
Total.....	17,599,176	19,619,872
Recettes nettes.....	8,498,523	6,382,280
Recettes nettes en monnaie des Etats-Unis.....	4,118,173	2,886,846

En vue du changement fait il y a un an dans la date de l'année fiscale de la Compagnie mexicaine centrale, le dernier rapport annuel couvre une période de dix-huit mois, de sorte qu'on ne peut faire de comparaison entre les années 1905 et 1904, sauf pour les recettes nettes réduites en monnaie des Etats-Unis.

DÉVELOPPEMENT MINIER EN 1904.

Le Ministère des Finances de la République de Mexique vient de publier des chiffres complets sur les conditions minières pour l'année 1904, d'après lesquels il y avait au 31 décembre 1904 19,471 titres enregistrés légalement, classifiés de la manière suivante:

Minéraux.	Nombre des propriétés.	Hectares.
Or.....	1, 478	20, 187
Or, argent.....	5, 208	53, 409
Argent.....	6, 153	41, 454
Or, argent, cuivre.....	861	16, 198
Or, argent, plomb.....	913	12, 072
Or, cuivre.....	234	10, 788
Argent, cuivre.....	671	4, 379
Argent, cuivre, plomb.....	251	90, 629
Argent, plomb.....	2, 921	20, 296
Cuivre.....	768	3, 619
Cuivre, fer.....	176	532
Cuivre, plomb.....	21	14, 472
Fer.....	351	1, 073
Plomb.....	67	5, 749
Mercure.....	160	632
Étain.....	30	4, 069
Sulfure.....	105	2, 087
Antimoine.....	45	.....

En plus des titres cités, il y a aussi des titres pour des propriétés renfermant le manganèse, le bismuth, la granate tourmaline, les opals, le sel gemme et les turquoises.

Voici le détail de ces propriétés dans les différents états et territoires:

Etats et territoires.	Propriétés.	Hectares.
Coahuila.....	455	8, 580
Chihuahua.....	3, 319	40, 971
Nuevo Leon.....	475	9, 395
Sonora.....	2, 670	45, 767
Aguascalientes.....	202	1, 116
Durango.....	2, 827	25, 021
Guanajuato.....	784	10, 216
Hidalgo.....	753	6, 499
Mexico.....	411	6, 972
Morcos.....	52	650
Puebla.....	150	1, 929
Queretaro.....	130	2, 060
San Luis Potosi.....	375	8, 805
Tlaxcala.....	2	18
Zacatecas.....	1, 509	11, 525
Tamaulipas.....	99	2, 540
Veracruz.....	55	1, 008
Baja California.....	641	5, 513
Colima.....	39	965
Chiapas.....	19	290
Guerrero.....	629	14, 066
Jalisco.....	1, 039	5, 338
Michoacán.....	455	13, 433
Oaxaca.....	1, 273	11, 489
Sinaloa.....	866	7, 580
Tepic.....	246	1, 938

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN SEPTEMBRE 1905.

Voici les recettes des différentes douanes pendant le mois de septembre 1905. On donne les droits d'importation ordinaires séparément pour chaque bureau de douane ainsi que le total des recettes qui

proviennent des droits d'importation et d'exportation en sus, droits de ports et arriérés:

	Total des droits d'importation.		Total des droits d'importation.
Acapulco	\$15,536.91	Nogales	\$98,302.40
Agua Prieta	21,978.15	Progreso	272,228.29
Altata	295.90	Puerto Angel	43.33
Camargo	351.46	Salina Cruz	1,793.48
Campêche	20,470.38	San Blas	2,570.24
Ciudad Portirio Diaz	170,720.90	Santa Rosalia	4,330.63
Ciudad Juarez	269,613.43	Socoanuco	8,285.56
Coatzacoalcos	18,112.21	Tampico	657,007.90
Chetumal	554.50	Tijuana	854.73
Ensenada	5,649.49	Tonalá	1,184.60
Frontera	36,678.89	Topolobampo	2.50
Guaymas	16,042.56	Tuxpan	2,812.84
Guerrero	383.12	Veracruz	1,145,423.70
Isla del Carmen	8,606.69	Zapatlula	52.81
La Ascension	212.85		
La Morita	87,666.56	Total des droits d'importation ordinaires	3,445,740.77
La Paz	69.60	Total des droits d'importation en sus	253,262.83
Laredo de Tamaulipas	316,404.15	Total des droits d'exportation	75,162.10
Las Vinas	127.52	Total des droits de port	58,167.10
Matamoros	3,768.53	Total des arriérés	4,450.77
Matamoros	8,930.22		
Mazatlan	39,511.52	Total	3,836,783.57
Mexicali	3,085.44		
México	205,404.12		
Mier	9.08		

NICARAGUA.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE.

Les principaux ports du Nicaragua sont Corinto, San Juan del Sur et Rivas. La division occidentale du Chemin de fer National va de Colon, via Chinandega, Leon et Nagorote sur le Pacifique jusqu'à Granada sur le Lac Nicaragua, la capitale est reliée aussi via Masaya avec les principaux districts producteurs de café; un embranchement de Léon à El Viejo la relie aussi à la section productrice du sucre.

L'industrie la plus importante du pays est l'élevage des bestiaux, dont les principaux centres sont Leon, Chontales et Ségovia. On estime que l'élevage s'élève à environ 1,200,000 têtes de bestiaux, et pendant l'année 1903 on en a exporté pour une valeur de \$200,000, la valeur des cuirs exportés étant de \$100,000 et celle du fromage de \$16,000 environ. On a essayé d'améliorer la race par l'importation d'animaux des Etats-Unis. Le café constitue le principal article d'exportation du pays et les bananes qui n'ont été cultivées pour l'exportation que pendant les vingt dernières années, occupent le second rang parmi les exportations. On n'expédie les bananes que sur la côte de l'Atlantique. On cultive la canne à sucre dans trois des districts et il y a plusieurs sucreries montées avec des machines dernier modèle. Une de ces sucreries est située près de Chinandega et appartient à une compagnie anglaise et on peut la comparer favorablement par rapport à la culture et à la préparation aux meilleures fabriques de n'importe quel pays. Presque tout le sucre cultivé est consommé dans le pays

bien qu'en 1903, on ait expédié 3,800 quintaux de sucre à San Francisco; toutefois les dépenses encourues étaient si grandes que l'entreprise n'a pas réussi.

Le tabac que l'on cultive dans l'île d'Ometepec située dans Lac Nicaragua est de bonne qualité. La culture en est dirigée par le gouvernement qui sur le paiement d'une certaine somme permet chaque année la culture d'un certain nombre de plants; si on dépasse le nombre stipulé on est condamné à une amende et le contrevenant perd ses droits à sa concession. On cultive aussi le cacao dans le district de Rivas, de plus le coton et l'indigo occupent un certain rang. On obtient le sel par l'évaporation de l'eau de mer sur la côte du Pacifique.

D'après un arrangement conclu le 18 avril 1905 avec le gouvernement la ligne de navigation Kosmos a été choisie pour transporter la malle-poste du Nicaragua.

PANAMA.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE.

Panama, le terminus sur le Pacifique du chemin de fer de Panama est relié à San Francisco par un service hebdomadaire fait par la Compagnie Pacific Mail et à Valparaiso par un service hebdomadaire fait par la Compagnie Pacifique de Navigation à vapeur et la Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Américaine. Du côté de l'Océan Atlantique, Panama est relié à Colon deux fois par jour par un service de chemin de fer pour le transport des voyageurs et des marchandises. Un service de câble sous-marin le relie au nord et au sud ainsi qu'aux Etats-Unis et à l'Europe via Colon. Les cuirs, le caoutchouc, les noix de cocobolo et d'ivoire, les peaux de daim et le café sont les principales exportations de ce port et l'on dit que la qualité du café de Panama même dans l'état actuel de culture est bien supérieure à celle de tout autre café cultivé sur la côte occidentale. On le cultive sur une petite échelle dans les provinces de Chiriqui et de Coelé et sur les terres hautes de la rivière Bayano.

Ce sont les provinces centrales de Los Santos, de Coele et de Veraguas qui sont actuellement l'objet de la plus grande partie des améliorations entreprises par le gouvernement, mais les ports de Pescaderias et de Puerto Posada seront améliorés de sorte qu'on puisse recevoir et débarquer sur les quais les passagers et cargaisons. A l'exception de Panama, le port d'Agua Dulce est le seul sur le Pacifique où les navires peuvent décharger et charger sur quai leurs cargaisons. Posada soit servir comme débouché pour les produits de fabriques de cordages, de paniers et des chapeaux de Panama qui sont l'objet d'une attention toute spéciale de la part du gouvernement.

Du port d'Agua Dulce à la ville du même nom la grande route avec les pentes et ponts nécessaires est presque terminée. Cette route sera prolongée au delà d'Agua Dulce à la rivière Santa Maria dont les deux rives seront unies par un pont en acier pour la construction duquel on a donné l'adjudication à une compagnie américaine.

Au delà du côté éloigné de la rivière Santa Maria la route se divise, un embranchement allant vers Chitré, capitale de la Province de Los Santos, et l'autre vers Santiago, capitale de la Province de Veraguas. Les tracés préliminaires de ces routes sont presque terminés. Une autre grande route doit relier Antim (ou Pescaderias) à Agua Dulce en passant par Náta et Pócri et traversant la route qui relie Puerto Posada et Penonomé, ouvrant ainsi le pays voisin à l'influence du commerce et de l'industrie. A mi-chemin d'Agua Dulce et de Penonomé on a projeté une ville modèle et tous les projet préliminaires ont été approuvés par le Président. Ces travaux seront mis en adjudication. On doit ériger de nouveaux édifices publics à Panama et renouveler complètement le système des eaux que l'on fera venir du Rio Grande.

PÉROU.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

A l'occasion de l'ouverture de la session législative ordinaire, le président JOSÉ PARDO a adressé au Congrès national un important message dans lequel il rend compte du fonctionnement de l'administration publique depuis le 24 septembre 1904, époque à laquelle il a commencé à exercer le mandat suprême.

D'une façon générale le message constate la bonne marche de tous les services publics et l'état prospère du pays. D'importants progrès ont été réalisés en ces derniers temps qui témoignent de l'activité nationale et du souci permanent qu'apportent les pouvoirs publics à assurer le relèvement moral et matériel de ce grand pays. Nous publions ci-dessous la partie du message qui a plus particulièrement trait aux relations extérieures du Pérou.

La voici :

“ Mon gouvernement n'a fait que continuer la politique traditionnelle de la République, qui consiste à cultiver ses relations internationales avec les pays amis, à s'inspirer toujours de la justice et à rendre plus étroits les liens de cordialité qui unissent heureusement notre pays aux nations étrangères.

“ Nous avons en, en cette noble tâche la collaboration efficace du digne Corps des Agents diplomatiques accrédités auprès du gouvernement de la République.

“ Le gouvernement de Bolivie s'étant trouvé dans l'impossibilité de préparer sa défense en temps opportun, a demandé que la date à

laquelle divers gouvernements devaient présenter leurs mémoires respectifs concernant la question de limites soumises à l'arbitrage de S. Exc. le Président de la République Argentine, fût reculée de dix mois.

“Bien que le mémoire qui nous concerne ait été terminé de manière à être présenté à l'époque voulue, mon gouvernement, desireux de manifester une fois encore l'esprit élevé qui le pousse à avoir recours à l'arbitrage, envoya à son représentant à Buenos-Ayres les instructions nécessaires pour lui permettre d'exprimer au gouvernement argentin l'assentiment du Pérou à la demande du gouvernement bolivien. S. Exc. le Président de la République Argentine a bien voulu accueillir favorablement cette demande et il a fixé au 15 mai 1906 la date définitive à laquelle les divers gouvernements devront présenter leurs mémoires respectifs.

“Le gouvernement de Bolivie a pris l'initiative de reviser le régime commercial établi entre divers pays par le traité de 1881.

“Nos questions de limites avec le Brésil se trouvent toujours dans les conditions créées par le protocole du 12 juillet 1904, qui a été prorogé jusqu'au 31 décembre de l'année courante.

“Les commissions mixtes stipulées dans ledit accord exécutent actuellement leur mission.

“Le 10 novembre prochain le Tribunal Mixte Arbitral s'installera à Rio. Ce Tribunal est chargé de résoudre les réclamations des Péruviens et des Brésiliens au sujet des faits qui se produisent dans le Purus et dans le Yurúa.

“Sa Sainteté Pie X s'est attiré la gratitude de la République en autorisant le Nonce Apostolique à Rio à présider le Tribunal Arbitral, assurant ainsi que la sentence rendue sera marquée par la sagesse et la justice qui correspondent à d'aussi hautes fonctions.

“La représentation de la République à Rio ayant été nouvellement pourvue, mon Gouvernement espère que, pendant la prolongation accordée, on parviendra à un accord définitif relativement à la question des limites.

“J'ai la satisfaction de vous annoncer que notre Chancellerie a signé un traité général d'arbitrage, qui sera soumis à votre sanction, et conçu en termes beaucoup plus amples que les conventions semblables signées entre les grandes puissances et des nations sud-américaines.

“Si d'un côté le principe de l'arbitrage, auquel obéit le Pérou, remporte par la signature de ce pacte un nouveau triomphe qui implique un progrès notable, d'un autre côté le Gouvernement italien a mis une fois de plus en relief la politique élevée qui le guide dans ses relations avec les pays d'Amérique, et le Pérou a reçu de S. M. le Roi d'Italie un puissant témoignage de considération et d'amitié qui augmente les sympathies du Pérou pour cette nation.

“J'espère qu'un exemple aussi élevé stimulera mon Gouvernement et lui permettra de parvenir à signer des conventions analogues avec d'autres puissances étrangères avec lesquelles nous maintenons d'excellentes relations que le Pérou cultive avec soin et se complait à rendre plus étroites.”

SAN SALVADOR.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE.

La République de San-Salvador est la seule République de l'Amérique Centrale qui n'ait pas de débouché sur l'Atlantique, son littoral sur le Pacifique étant de 139 milles. La topographie générale du pays sur la côte présente plusieurs collines basses d'origine volcanique, et le district abonde en sources d'eau minérales thermales et en mines d'importances différentes. Le groupe de San-Sébastien est le plus connu et le plus riche, et on affirme qu'on ne traite que le minerai contenant 3 onces d'or. Les mines Salamanca, qui appartiennent à la Compagnie Salvador de New-York, qui les exploitent, donnent aussi de bons rendements, et comme il n'y a aucun impôt prélevé sur les terrains miniers, ni sur les fabriques, et que toutes les machines et appareils sont adués en franchise de droits, il est évident que le Gouvernement désire encourager l'industrie.

On emploie les méthodes et machines modernes dans l'exploitation de ces propriétés, et le Gouvernement va prolonger avant peu le chemin de fer de La Union, sur la côte, à Miguel, ce qui facilitera beaucoup le transport des minerais. C'est le café qui constitue les trois quarts des exportations totales du San-Salvador. Sur un total de \$3,968,182, valeur des exportations de l'année dernière, on n'en a expédié aux États-Unis que pour une valeur de \$291,157.

DETTES EXTÉRIEURES DES RÉPUBLIQUES HISPANO-AMÉRICAINES.

On lit dans le “Nouveau Monde” du 21 octobre 1905:

“A propos du dernier emprunt de 40,000,000 de piastres or, contracté par le Mexique au taux de 93 pour cent d'intérêt, il est intéressant de comparer les chiffres des dettes extérieures des Républiques hispano-américaines.

“L'Argentine a une superficie de 1,212,600 milles carrés, 5,022,000 habitants (d'après le recensement de 1893), et le montant total de sa dette est de £84,610,167, soit, par habitant, £16 16 schellings 16 pence.

“*La Colombie*.—Superficie, 513,900 milles carrés. Population, 4,000,000 d’habitants. Montant total de la dette, £2,983,500; proportion par habitant, £0 14 schellings 11 pence.

“*Le Costa-Rica*.—Superficie, 23,000 milles carrés. Population, 322,618 habitants. Montant total de la dette, £2,500,000; proportion par habitant, £7 15 schellings 0 pence.

L’Equateur.—Superficie, 120,000 milles carrés; population, 1,270,000 habitants. La dette extérieure a été convertie en bons du chemin de fer de Guayaquil à Quito, pour la somme de £693,160, ce qui donne une proportion de £1 10s. 6d. par habitant.

Le Guatemala.—Superficie, 46,774 milles carrés; population, 1,647,000 habitants; montant de la dette, £1,838,672; proportion par habitant, £1 2s. 4d.

Le Honduras.—Superficie, 41,000 milles carrés; population, 774,000 habitants; montant total de la dette, £20,151,711; proportion par habitant, £26 0s. 1d.

Le Mexique.—770,000 milles carrés; population, 13,545,000 habitants; montant total de la dette, en juin 1903, £21,993,440; proportion par habitant, £1 12s. 5d.

Le Nicaragua.—Superficie, 50,000 milles carrés; population, 428,000 habitants, montant total de la dette, \$259,000; proportion par habitant, £0 12s. 1d.

Le Paraguay.—Superficie, 93,000 milles carrés; population, 635,000 habitants; montant total de la dette, £5,897,050; proportion par habitant, £1 8s. 3d.

Le Salvador.—Superficie, 7,225 milles carrés; population, 1,006,000 habitants. La dette a été convertie en bons du chemin de fer du Salvador, en 1899. Le gouvernement garantit la subvention annuelle de £24,000 durant une période de dix-huit ans.

L’Uruguay.—Superficie, 974,509 milles carrés; population, 974,870 habitants; montant total de la dette, £20,671,380; proportion par habitant, £21 8s. 5d.

Le Vénézuéla.—Superficie, 593,840 milles carrés; population, 2,323,500 habitants; montant total de la dette, £5,618,000; proportion par habitant, £2 8s. 4d.

Comme on peut le voir par l’exposé ci-dessus c’est le Honduras qui tient le record de la dette extérieure avec une proportion de £26 0s. 1d. par habitant. Le Nicaragua, plus modeste, s’éclipse derrière toutes les républiques hispano-américaines, avec une dette de £0 12s. 1d. par habitant. On ne saurait trop le féliciter.

PRODUCTION D'OR ET D'ARGENT DANS LE MONDE ENTIER EN 1904.

Le Directeur de la Monnaie des Etats-Unis vient de préparer un rapport sur la production d'or et d'argent dans le monde entier pour l'année 1904, faisant ressortir une valeur totale de \$347,150,700 pour l'or, une quantité totale de 168,493,538 onces fines d'argent formant une valeur commerciale de \$97,726,300 et une valeur monétaire de \$217,850,200.

Voici la production par pays:

OR.

Pays.	Onces fines.	Valeur.	Pays.	Onces fines.	Valeur.
Amérique du Nord:			Amérique du Sud—Suite.		
Etats-Unis	3,904,986	\$80,723,200	Vénézuéla	14,512	\$300,000
Mexique	609,781	12,605,300	Guyane anglaise	77,828	1,608,800
Canada	798,350	16,400,000	Guyane hollandaise	23,277	491,200
Afrique	4,156,084	85,913,900	Guyane française	86,532	1,788,800
Australasie	4,245,744	87,767,300	Pérou	64,500	1,329,200
Europe:			Uruguay	1,209	25,000
Russie	1,199,857	24,803,200	Amérique du Centre.....		
Autriche-Hongrie	102,423	2,117,800	54,214	1,120,700	
Allemagne	3,130	64,700	Asie:		
Suède	1,945	40,200	Japon	192,726	3,984,000
Italie	2,128	44,000	Chine	217,688	4,500,000
Turquie	1,400	29,000	Corée	145,125	3,000,000
Angleterre	4,952	102,400	Siam	2,508	51,800
Amérique du Sud:			Inde	656,097	11,495,500
Argentine	446	9,200	Indes occidentales		
Bolivie	147	3,000	anglaises	67,375	1,392,800
Chili	30,812	636,900	Indes occidentales		
Colombie	95,513	1,974,400	hollandaises	32,046	662,500
Equateur	6,430	132,900	Total.....		
Bresil	98,854	2,043,500	16,793,419	347,150,700	

ARGENT.

Pays.	Onces fines.	Valeur commerciale.	Pays.	Onces fines.	Valeur commerciale.
Amérique du Nord:			Europe—Suite.		
Etats-Unis	57,786,100	\$33,516,000	Angleterre	174,517	\$101,200
Mexique	60,808,978	35,269,200	Amérique du Sud:		
Canada	3,718,668	2,156,800	Argentine	66,153	33,400
Afrique	486,408	282,100	Bolivie	6,083,333	3,528,300
Australasie	14,558,892	8,444,200	Chili	868,067	503,500
Europe:			Colombie	946,066	518,700
Russie	172,912	100,300	Pérou	3,008,705	1,745,100
Autriche-Hongrie	1,987,797	1,152,900	Uruguay	1,093	600
Allemagne	5,799,133	3,393,500	Amérique du Centre.....		
Norvège	290,210	150,900	655,357	380,100	
Suède	23,702	13,800	Asie:		
Italie	757,777	439,500	Japon	3,208,620	1,861,000
Espagne	4,876,076	2,828,100	Indes occidentales		
Grèce	895,172	519,200	hollandaises	175,479	101,800
Turquie	564,685	327,500	Total.....		
France	609,638	353,600	168,493,538	97,726,300	

Ces chiffres font ressortir une augmentation de \$22,000,000 environ sur les estimations du Bureau pour l'année 1903. Les Etats-Unis accusent un gain de \$7,000,000 environ et l'Afrique du Sud un gain de \$18,000,000. Le Directeur dit que la production de ces deux pays est

encore à l'état progressif. L'Australie d'un autre côté est un pays producteur important, mais sa production tend à diminuer bien que la diminution ne soit pas grande et n'est peut-être que temporaire. Par suite des travaux faits dans des mines bien connues on peut s'attendre à ce que la production de 1905 dépasse de \$25,000,000 celle de 1904 avec une augmentation probable en 1906.

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