

THE  
 MONTHLY BULLETIN  
 OF THE  
 Bureau  
 OF THE  
 American Republics

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

SEPTEMBER, 1894

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SINGLE NUMBERS, 10 CENTS

PER ANNUM, \$1.00

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,  
NO. 2 LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

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*Director*—CLINTON FURBISH.

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## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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SEPTEMBER, 1894.

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### AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

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#### CHAPTER III.

#### THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW.

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It is a universally admitted fact that no other breed so successfully combines milk, cheese, butter, and beef as the Holstein-Friesian. As milk producers, they are without a parallel, and the milk containing, as it does, a large percentage of caseine, is of the very highest quality for the manufacture of cheese. As butter cows, the best bred Holstien-Friesians surpass all other breeds, and within the past few years, no breed has made such rapid advancement as butter producers. Several families and several herds can show a larger average butter yield than any other breed. In proportion to the whole number of cows tested, those of this breed show a larger average yield than any other. A large majority of all the public tests made in America, where cows of this breed have competed, have been won by Holstein-Friesians.

The quality and flavor of Holstein-Friesian butter is very superior. It holds its flavor and carries unusually well, as actual experiments have proven. At the Chicago Fat Stock and Dairy Show, held at Chicago in November, 1885, the following prizes were awarded to Holstein-Friesians: first



HOLSTEIN COW AND CALF.

prize on best tub of butter from New York State; special prize of \$50 offered by the De Laval Separator Company for the best fifty pounds of butter; second prize for the best five prints or rolls of one pound each.

At the Iowa State Fair of 1885, Holstein-Friesian butter was awarded first.

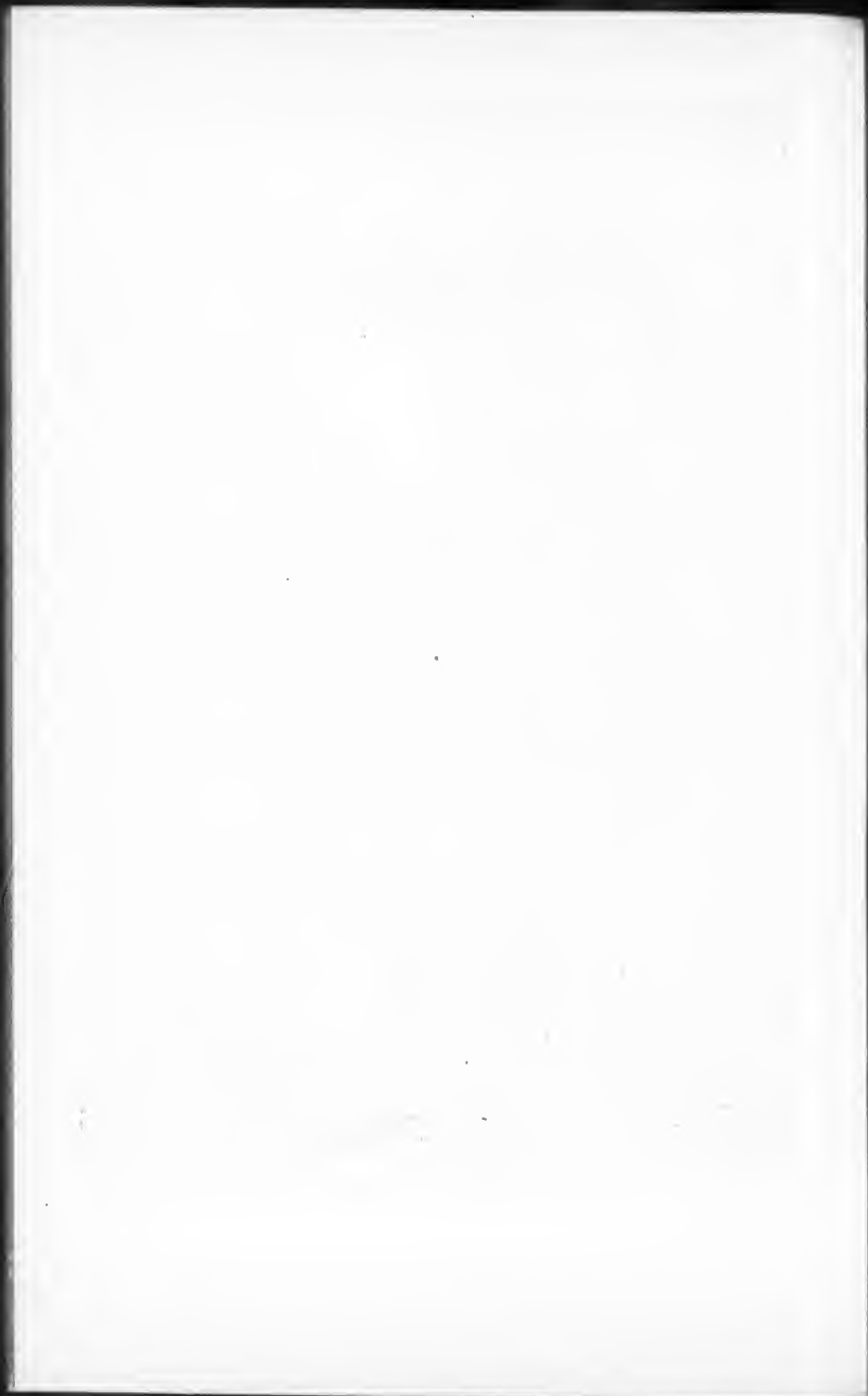
At the Ohio State Fair in 1887, one of these cows was awarded the premium for producing the best quality of butter.

At the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show at Chicago, in 1877, the first prize was awarded to Holstein-Friesian butter. The sweepstakes dairy butter at this show was also made from Holstein-Friesian cows.

The first prize for butter made in Michigan was also awarded to butter made from this breed of cows.

The sweepstakes over butter of all breeds, there being eleven entrees, was awarded to Holstein-Friesian butter which scored higher than any other butter in the show.

In 1889, Dairy Herd Premiums were offered at the following State Fairs, and won by Holstein-Friesians: Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Indiana, various breeds competing at each fair. In Indiana, the sweepstakes premium for bull, dairy breeds, a large number of cattle entering, the Holstein-Friesians won; also the sweepstakes for dairy cow won by this breed with sharp competition. Among the dairy butter tests at the State fairs in 1889, those in Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan and Detroit International, were won by cows of this breed. They also made the best tests in milk at Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana and South Dakota. Thus it will be seen that this breed has won nearly all the important dairy prizes in butter and milk throughout the leading fairs. At the New York Dairy and Cattle Show in 1887, their butter was awarded first premium, competing with butter made from other breeds. At the same show, "Clothilde" won the sweepstakes for the best butter cow of any breed, the one producing the largest quantity of butter during twenty-four consecutive hours of the exhibition, sixteen animals being entered for the test, and twelve actu-





ally competing, of which five were Jerseys, one Guernsey, and six Holstein-Friesians.

In the test for "cow producing the largest quantity of butter during three consecutive days of the exhibition" at the Buffalo International Fair of 1888, a Holstein-Friesian, Benola Fetcher, secured the prize. At the Ohio State Fair in 1887, the premium for the cow producing the greatest amount of butter in a given time was divided between two Holstein-Friesian cows, each making the same amount of butter, and the most that was made. At the Minnesota State Fair in 1887, a Holstein-Friesian cow was awarded the premium as the cow producing the greatest amount of butter.

As a beef breed they are deservedly popular. In size, vigor, and capacity to take on flesh at an early age, feed considered, they will compare favorably with any of the distinct beef breeds. This has been amply shown by the experience of every Holstein-Friesian breeder, by various tests and experiments, and by the position they have occupied whenever exhibited at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, where, in 1888, it was found that a registered Holstein-Friesian steer had made the largest weight per diem of any animal ever exhibited at this show, and ever known to have been made in the United States. Also, in a test made by the Agricultural College of Michigan, when two each of Galloways, Shorthorns, Holstein-Friesians, and Jerseys, one Hereford, and one Devon were selected, and an accurate record kept for seven months of food consumed, daily ration, monthly weights and gains; it was found that the two Holstein-Friesians had made the largest gain per day for a given time, and one of them the greatest gain per day since birth. Many instances could be given showing the remarkable results obtained where animals of this breed have been fed for beef.

For family use, where quantity and quality of milk are both an object, the Holstein-Friesians have no equals. Their strong, vigorous constitutions and marked freedom from disease are important considerations, as milk conveys disease more readily than any other food.

The average yearly milk records made in a herd of Hol-



GUERNSEY COW AND CALF.

stein Friesians the writer knows are without parallel. If large records of single individuals are worthy of consideration, how much more important are large average records, made by a great number of animals of the same family or herd, to a person desiring to procure choice, rarely-bred animals that are not only great milk and butter producers themselves, but can be relied upon to transmit these qualities to their descendants. Pedigree without performance is valueless, while performance without pedigree is of comparatively small value, inasmuch as it does not definitely prove unusual producing powers to be an inherent quality. The merits of a family or herd should not be measured by the performances of a single individual, but by the combined or average product of the majority, or the whole.

Sixty-nine cows and heifers of the herd we speak of have made milk records that average 16,019 pounds 21-23 ounces.

Forty-six cows and heifers average 17,043 pounds 3 10-23 ounces.

Twenty seven cows and heifers average 18,042 pounds.

Nine cows and heifers average 20,231 pounds 8 1-9 ounces.

#### THE GUERNSEY COW.

Merit is usually modest and quite often goes unrecognized and unrewarded. This applies most strictly to the Guernsey cow, which, while it certainly surpasses the Jersey, and very much so, on an average, in yield of butter, has never yet enjoyed the advantages of a boom such as has been conferred upon the Jersey for many years past with all the skill and energy of professional breeders used to the arts of advertising and manufacturing sales. The Guernsey may not have the graceful form and symmetrical beauty of the Jersey, but, on the principle of "handsome is that handsome does," she is to be considered with the highest regard. Indeed, some of the best of the Jersey cattle might be called homely as compared with the best of the Guerneys, which are by no means devoid of beauty both in color and form. And it has been whispered, with most probable truth and reason, that some of



the best of the Jerseys have been improved in their productive quality by the help of a cross of the Guernsey put in "on the sly."

The Guernsey is closely related to the Jersey and is a close neighbor of it, being bred upon the adjacent island, the second in importance of the group known as the Channel Islands, which lie in the English Channel near the coast of France. The race is believed to have originated from that of Normandy, on the adjacent coast of France, for these islands were Norman and not French, and the customs and laws yet in existence upon them are based upon those of the Norman race, which, under William the Conqueror, made England a Norman conquest. But for more than a century past this race of cattle has been kept free from mixture by the most stringent laws, and has been interbred in the most careful, skillful, and successful manner. The chief product of the island has been fine butter, which has enjoyed the highest reputation in the best of the English markets, and the Guernsey cow has become noted for the fine texture and flavor and exceedingly high color of her butter.

This cow is not a small animal. The common weight is from 900 to 1,200 pounds, which is nearly one-half more than that of the Jersey cow. Her form is typical of a good cow, having all the fine points in perfection. This effect of long breeding for these points is only a reasonable result of the accurate views in this respect of the Guernsey breeders, whose practical ideas are typified by the scale of points used at the exhibitions as tests of merits of the competitors for the premiums. This scale of points is noteworthy, and is as follows:

	Points.
Deep yellow skin.....	6
Soft skin and fine hair and red and white color.....	8
Prominence of milk veins.....	5
Form of udder.....	10

Every one of these is practical and free from those fancy notions which have led the Jersey breeders far astray, and at one time threatened to destroy the usefulness of this more fashionable race. When more points were given for color of

skin, switch, tongue and hoofs, and shape of horns and muzzle than for the udder and milking quality, it was only reasonable to expect that the breeding would soon become faulty, and that when a cow was discarded because of her "white stockings, heavy neck and crooked horns," in spite of her great butter product, the race would soon deteriorate; and so it was found, until the foolishness was arrested by the good sense of the rank and file of the Jersey breeders, who changed the system abruptly by a change of the rules of the association.

The distinguishing feature of the Guernsey is its solidity of form. It is not fawn-like, but a stout, well-built, yet graceful animal, well proportioned, and evidently of a robust and hardy constitution. No Guernsey cow has as yet been convicted of the tuberculosis habit; she is not that kind of a cow, as her sister Jersey is to so large an extent. She has a deep, full brisket, full crops and thickness through the chest, which afford ample space to a large lung and heart development, which is wholly opposed to any weakness of constitution. Neither is she given to the loss of her calves, and abortion is exceedingly rare and never a constitutional defect. She is a working cow, a strong, robust butter maker par excellence, and all else is subordinated to this leading quality in a cow.

But her qualifications in this respect are to be judged by every one of the points in the scale above given. The deep-yellow skin indicates the quality of the fat in and under it. And as all the fats of the animal are derived from the same food and are colored by the same constitutional idiosyncrasy, it follows that the deep-yellow skin signifies, as the necessary consequence, that the butter will be colored in the same way, and this ability to give a natural tinge to the butter of a deep, rich yellow—approaching an orange in its shade—is typical of the Guernsey cows. This yellow tendency is conspicuous in these cows. It is seen in a yellow ring around the eyes, in the ground color of the horns and hoofs, and breaking out at the tips of the horns, in the ears, and wherever the fine, silky hair is parted on her shoulders

and every other part of the body. The exfoliations from the skin are yellow-like scales of gold, as if the coat had been sprinkled with gold dust. The skin has a soft, velvety touch, and the hair is fine and soft. To press the skin gives the feeling of an elastic cushion, and it moves upon the muscles as if loosely thrown over them. The rich brown red, or shades varying to a lemon fawn, with white intermixed; a mild, gentle expression; large, soft, dreamy eyes, all go to make her attractive, and even picturesque, when as a herd these cows are scattered over a verdant pasture or stand in a clean stable, in the stalls, waiting to contribute their offering of rich milk in return for generous feeding and kind care.

Only one breeder has ever given any attention to the color of his herd. He cultivated a shade which is quite common, a light orange, fawn, and white, which quite aptly resulted in a noted strain known as the Cloth of Gold, or the *drap d'or*, family in the Guernsey vernacular, which is Norman French. In time, by selecting his animals, the white was dropped and the golden shade was made solid, and very beautiful animals were reared by this breeder. The taste of the Guernseymen, wise and practical, however, was not inclined to any special color, and in time the herd was separated and absorbed in the general stock.

There are some fine herds of Guernseys in the United States, but all are working herds, containing cows which average fourteen pounds of butter each for the whole herd, heifers and old cows included, and many of these cows are good for twenty-seven pounds of butter weekly. Some have reached to 700 pounds in the year, and it is very rare that a cow of this breed will yield less than twelve or fourteen pounds weekly.

#### JERSEYS.

This breed—the best known and most widely distributed of the Channel Island groups—has long held a high place in public favor. Although there is no doubt that the Jerseys were originally from Normandy, in France, they were long

ago transplanted, and became the peculiar breed of the Channel Islands.

Improvement of both groups was effected by the kindly care and attention lavished upon them. In no portion of the world, probably, is there more attention given to the comforts of the cow; she is the mainstay and source of revenue to her owner, and holds a place in his affections justified by her financial importance. Under these conditions, supplemented by judicious selection in breeding, they have risen to their present merited position. In the United States, superior inducements have caused extra effort toward improvement and the establishment of so-called fancy strains, until it may be safely asserted that there are as good Jerseys bred in America as can be found among those bred in their native islands. Their importation to America dates from as early as 1830, and from 1850 to the present time has been rapid and systematic.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE JERSEY.

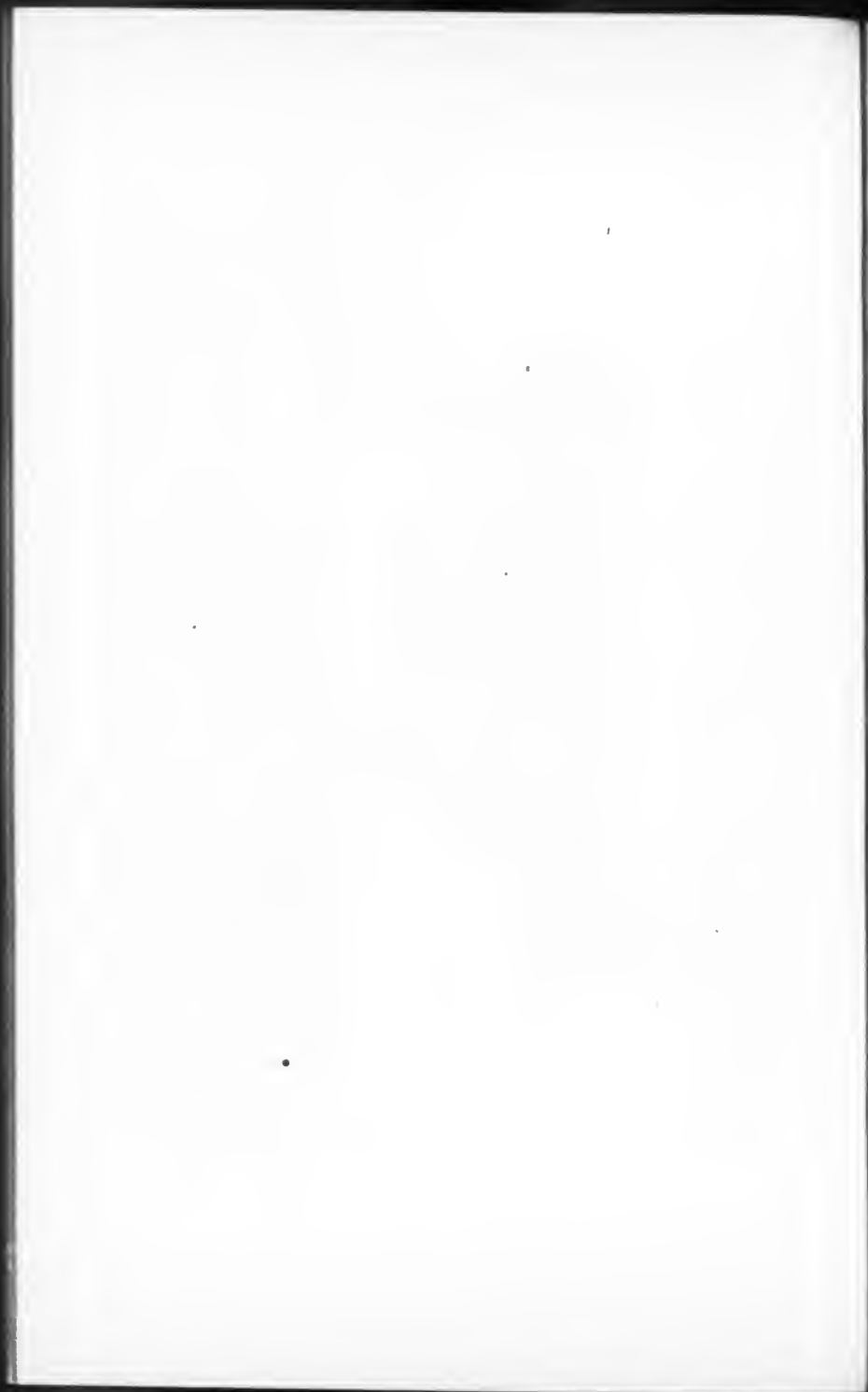
There are four different markings or styles of color to be found among registered Jerseys, and, as tastes differ, each style is in sufficient demand to justify the continued supply: (1) Fawn and white, evenly variegated; (2) solid fawn; (3) brown and white, and (4) solid brown. Solid color means all one color—that is, without admixture of white.

The head is small, close fleshed, broad at the forehead and narrow between horns, with strongly dished face; large, expressive eyes, set wide apart, thin, delicate ears, and small, crumpled, amber-colored horns. The neck is thin, long, fine at the head, and set into the shoulders—"ewe-necked;" shoulders thin and light, forward ribs flat, "fish-backed," but increasing in curvature to the loin; hip fairly wide, but rump narrow, and buttocks lean; body deepest at the flank, presenting the V-shaped outline of all milk breeds; front legs short, fine boned, straight and small; hind legs somewhat coarser, and, in the less improved animals, rather crooked. The best improved specimens have been bred away from the crooked hocks of their ancestors, and can present as straight and clean a pair of heels as one would wish to see. The





JERSEY COW.



Jersey udder, as a rule, is not large, but its capacity is good, and the escutcheon, in all its forms, is built upon a rich orange yellow skin, which clearly marks the dominant characteristic of the animal—butter. The general appearance of the Jersey is that of all highly sensitive, nervous temperaments; and, taken in connection with its peculiar color, furnishes a striking resemblance to the well-known Southern deer.

#### CHARACTERISTICS.

The all-absorbing trait of the Jersey cow is the uniform richness of her milk in butter contents; the globules are large, causing the cream to separate easily and quickly from the body of the milk, and the butter produced from it is usually more highly colored, under the same conditions as to food and care, than that of any other breed except, perhaps, Guernseys. In size, the Jersey ranks with the small breeds, mature bulls weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, cows from 650 to 950 pounds.

As a family cow to supply cream or butter or both for the home table, the Jersey has no superior. For the butter dairy, as a special-purpose cow, she is also excellent.

Landseer's Fancy made 936 pounds 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces in one year; Massena made 902 pounds 3 ounces; Matilda, 4th, made 927 pounds 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; more recently Bisson's Belle, 31,144, owned by Maury Jersey Farm, Columbia, Tenn., made 1,028 pounds 15 $\frac{5}{8}$  ounces butter in one year, from a yield of 8,412 pounds 7 ounces of milk; and still more recently, and heading the Jersey list for butter yielded in 365 successive days, comes Signal's Lily Flagg, 31,035, owned by Matthews and Moore, Huntsville, Ala., with a year's record of 1,047 pounds  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces butter from a yield of 11,339 pounds milk.

These records are phenomenal, of course, and represent high feeding and still higher care, but none the less are they important as showing the recognized butter value of the Jersey breed. The yield of Bisson's Belle is really most remarkable on account of the small yield of milk reported as producing such an enormous yield of butter. A simple operation in long division shows that it took, in round numbers, a

a trifle less than  $8\frac{1}{4}$  pounds (about a gallon) of her milk on an average throughout the entire year to produce a pound of "well-worked, marketable butter, salted not heavier than one ounce to the pound." The ratio of butter to milk is so remarkable, indeed, that many doubt the record reported, and declare it a physical impossibility. Signal's Lily Flagg, the present Jersey queen, averaged throughout the year 1 pound of butter to a trifle less than  $10\frac{3}{4}$  pounds milk. She is certainly a wonderful cow. Her record and that of Bison's Belle were reported in good faith by honorable gentlemen, whose personal integrity can not be questioned, and we see no reason to doubt their published and certified statements.

The beef capacity of the Jersey breed is small. If sex in offspring could be controlled, it might be profitable to breed Jerseys on a large scale for their butter feature alone, but since the number of steer calves is usually equal to the number of heifers, and since there is always greater or less number of heifers deficient in milking quality, which must be fed for the butcher, it is evident that breeding Jerseys for home use—not for sale as breeding stock—might prove a losing business.

It is very commonly stated that the bulls of this breed are vicious and ill-tempered. We think this opinion is based upon nothing more than the fact of their extremely nervous temperament, already referred to. They undoubtedly require skillful handling; but when so managed, are not more inclined to viciousness than the bulls of other breeds.

[To be continued.]

## GANADO AMERICANO.

## CAPÍTULO III.

## LA VACA DE HOLSTEIN Y FRISIA.

Es un hecho universalmente admitido que no hay otra raza de vacas que combine en tanto grado las cualidades necesarias para la producción de la leche, el queso, la mantequilla y la carne, como la de Holstein y Frisia. Los productores dicen que por lo que hace á la cantidad de leche que de ellas se obtiene son sin rival en el mundo, y también que su leche es la que contiene el mayor tanto por ciento de caseína, lo cual la hace de primera clase para la fabricación del queso. En cuanto á la mantequilla es también cierto que las vacas de esta raza, sobre todo en los últimos años, han superado en excelencia á todas las demás.

La calidad y aroma de la mantequilla producida por la leche de estas vacas son verdaderamente superiores y se conservan por largo tiempo, como la experiencia lo ha demostrado. En la exposición de ganado que se celebró en Chicago en Noviembre de 1885 y á que se dió el nombre de "Chicago Fat Stock and Dairy Show" se adjudicó el primer premio á algunas vacas de esta raza, por haber producido la mejor mantequilla en el Estado de New York. También se les concedió un premio especial de \$50 ofrecido por la compañía denominada "De Laval Separator Company" por las mejores cincuenta libras de mantequilla exhibidas. Y se le dió además un segundo premio por los mejores cinco cilindros ó rollos de mantequilla, de una libra cada uno, presentados al concurso.

En la feria del Estado de Iowa en el mismo año de 1885 se dió también el primer premio á esta clase de vacas por la excelencia de su mantequilla. En la del Estado de Ohio de 1887 se concedió igualmente el premio ofrecido por la misma

excelencia á una vaca de esta clase.

En otro feria de ganado (American Fat Stock and Dairy Show) tenida en Chicago en 1877 se había adjudicado igualmente el primer premio á las vacas de Holstein-Frisia; y en la lechería de competencia (Sweepstakes Dairy) que allí estuvo establecida, la mantequilla exhibida estaba hecha con leche de vacas de la misma clase.

En Michigan también obtuvieron el primer premio por la excelencia del mismo artículo.

Hubo también un certamen en que tomaron parte once razas ó clases de vacas, y la mantequilla de las de Holstein-Frisia conquistó el primer premio.

En 1889 se ofrecieron premios en las ferias de los Estados de Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas é Indiana, y aunque entraron á competir diversas razas, la de Holstein-Frisia salió victoriosa. En Indiana el premio del certamen (Sweepstakes premium) para el mejor toro de la raza á que pertenecen las vacas de leche fué adjudicado al Holstein-Frisia. Lo mismo sucedió respecto de la vaca, á pesar de que se le hizo una viva competencia. En las diferentes exhibiciones de mantequilla hechas en 1889, en las ferias de los Estados de Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa y Michigan y en la internacional de Detroit, las vacas de Holstein-Frisia obtuvieron el primer premio. También se juzgó de la excelencia de la leche de estos animales, y se le concedió el primer premio en las ferias de Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana, y South Dakota. Se verá por lo tanto que la raza de que se trata se ha llevado los más importantes premios de las principales ferias por su leche y mantequilla.

En la exposición que hubo en New York en 1887 (New York Dairy and Cattle Show) se adjudicó el primer premio á la mantequilla producida por estas vacas, á pesar de que le hicieron competencia las de muchas otras razas. Una vaca llamada "Clotilde," que tomó parte en este certamen, ganó el premio sobre todas las otras de las demás razas por la excelencia de su mantequilla y por la mayor producción de este artículo en veinticuatro horas consecutivas. Diez y seis vacas

entraron en la contienda, pero cuatro se separaron de ella. De las que quedaron, cinco eran "Jerseys," una "Guernsey," y las seis restantes de Holstein-Frisia. En la feria internacional celebrada en Buffalo en 1888 una vaca de Holstein-Frisia, denominada "Benola Fletcher" conquistó el premio concedido á la que produjese mayor cantidad de mantequilla durante tres días consecutivos en el concurso.

En la feria del Estado de Ohio de 1887 el premio concedido á la vaca que produjese la mayor cantidad de mantequilla en un tiempo dado tuvo que dividirse entre dos de Holstein-Frisia, puesto que cada una produjo idéntica cantidad.

En la feria del Estado de Minnesota en 1887 se dió también el primer premio á una vaca de esta clase por la cantidad de mantequilla que produjo su leche.

Son también estos animales muy dignos de estimación y sumamente afamados por razón de la carne que suministran para el mercado. Comparan favorablemente con todas las de las otras clases en cuanto á tamaño y vigor, así como también en cuanto á la buena calidad de su carne, lo cual se ha demostrado ampliamente por varias pruebas y experimentos, especialmente en la Exposición de Chicago (Chicago Fat Stock Show) de 1888, en que se encontró que un novillo de Holstein-Frisia, exhibido allí, había alcanzado mayor peso por día que cualquiera otro animal, no solo en la Exposición, sino en todos los Estados Unidos. En una prueba hecha en el Colegio de Agricultura de Michigan, donde entraron en competencia vacas Galloways, Shorthorns, Holstein-Frisians, y Jerseys, en número de dos por cada clase, y además una Heresford y una Devon, y en que se llevó una cuenta exacta, por el espacio de siete meses, del alimento consumido por aquellos animales, de las raciones que se les daban diariamente, del peso que tenían al fin de cada mes, y del aumento obtenido, se encontró que las dos Holstein-Frisia eran las que habían ganado más, por día, en un período determinado, y que una de ellos era la que también había ganado más por día en todo el tiempo transcurrido desde su nacimiento hasta entonces.

Muchos ejemplos de esta clase podrían citarse para demostrar los notables resultados que pueden obtenerse cuando se

crían estos animales con el objeto de destinarlos al matadero.

Para el uso doméstico, en que se busca primordialmente la cantidad y cualidad de la leche, las vacas de Holstein-Frisia no tienen igual. Su constitución fuerte y vigorosa y el notable hecho de que estén libres de enfermedades, son consideraciones importantes, puesto que la leche transmite los males con mayor facilidad que cualquiera otro alimento.

El autor de este trabajo sabe que el promedio anual de leche producida por una vacada de la raza de Holstein-Frisia no admite comparación. No hay duda de que al tratar de elegir entre animales finos, aquellos que producen mayor cantidad de leche y mantequilla, y en que pueda confiarse que transmitirán á sus descendientes las mismas cualidades, tendrá que atenderse á lo que producen por término medio algunos individuos determinados. Fácilmente se comprende, entonces, que ha de ser mucho más necesario todavía, enterarse del promedio de la producción en grandes grupos de animales de la misma clase. El árbol genealógico carece de valor si no está acompañado con resultados prácticos; pero estos por si solos tampoco valen mucho cuando no hay la genealogía, que garantiza que los poderes productivos son cualidad de raza. Los méritos de una familia ó de una manada no deben medirse tampoco por los hechos de un solo individuo, sino por el promedio del producto combinado de la mayoría, ó de la totalidad.

Setenta y nueve vacas de la manada de que se trata produjeron 16,019 libras 21-23 onzas de leche por término medio.

Cuarenta y seis vacas dieron 17,043 libras 10-23 onzas.

Veinte y siete vacas dieron 18,042 libras.

Nueve vacas dieron 20,231 libras 8 1-9 onzas.

#### LA VACA DE GUERNSEY.

El mérito es generalmente modesto, y á menudo pasa sin ser reconocido y apreciado. Esto puede aplicarse en alto grado á la vaca de Guernsey, que aunque por regla general es indublemente superior á la de Jersey en cuanto á la producción de la mantequilla, nunca ha disfrutado sin embargo de los ruidosos aplausos, que durante muchos años se han



concedido á la de Jersey, merced á la habilidad y perseverancia de sus criadores, diestros en el arte de hacer anuncios y vender ventajosamente sus artículos. La vaca de Guernsey puede no tener la buena forma y la belleza simétrica que tiene la de Jersey, pero si se sigue el principio de que " bello es lo que produce lo bello," se deberá mirar á aquella con muy grande consideración. Tan cierto es esto que algunas de las mejores Jerseys podrían tenerse por feas, comparándolas con las mejores Guernseys, que no por cierto están desprovistas de belleza, ni en cuanto á su color, ni en cuanto á su forma. Y no ha dejado de decirse, con bastante probabilidad de acierto, que algunas de las mejores Jerseys han sido beneficiadas en sus cualidades productivas por medio del cruzamiento verificado calladamente y sin ruido, con la raza de Guernsey.

La vaca de Guernsey es parienta muy cercana de la de Jersey. Ambas proceden de dos islas que están inmediatas y que pertenecen al grupo conocido con el nombre de Islas del Canal, que se encuentran en el de la Mancha, cerca de la costa de Francia. Se cree que la raza debe su origen á la provincia francesa, la Normandía, que está en la costa cercana. Las dos islas fueron normandas, y las costumbres y las leyes que todavía existen en ellas están basadas en las de la raza normanda que bajo Guillermo el Conquistador dominó la Inglaterra. Esta raza de ganado ha conservado su pureza por espacio de más de un siglo, en virtud de una legislación muy estricta, que ha atendido á su perpetuación con gran prudencia é inteligencia, sin permitir mezclas de ninguna clase. El producto principal de la isla de Guernsey ha sido en todo ese tiempo una delicada mantequilla, que goza de la más alta reputación en los mejores mercados ingleses. La vaca de allí ha venido á ser notable por la delicada textura, el color subido y el buen gusto, que caracterizan á su mantequilla.

Esta vaca no es pequeña. Su peso común es de 900 á 1,200 libras, que es casi la mitad más que el de la de Jersey. Su forma es típicamente el de toda buena vaca, sin que le falte ninguno de los requisitos mas esenciales. Esto, que es

debido á inteligentes esfuerzos, hechos por muchos años sin interrupción por los criadores de estos animales, se ha demostrado bien en las Exposiciones todas, en que han entrado á competir para los premios. Los números que en ellas han alcanzado son dignos de estudio, y se dan á continuación :

Piél de color amarillo fuerte.....	6
Piél suave, pelo fino, rojo y blanco.....	8
Prominencia en los canales lácteos.....	5
Forma de la ubre.....	10

Cada una de estos números está basado en hechos prácticos, libres de los caprichos é ideas fantásticas que extraviaron tanto á los criadores de la vaca de Jersey, y que llegaron hasta á hacer temer que esta última, á pesar de estar más de moda, perdiese su utilidad. Cuando por el color de la piel, por el "switch," por la lengua, por las pezuñas, por la forma de los cuernos y por los músculos, se daban números mas altos que por la ubre y por la calidad de la leche, no era sino muy razonable esperar que la raza se deteriorase. Una vaca llegó á ser rechazada porque "tenía medias blancas, un pescuezo abultado y los cuernos torcidos," á pesar de que su producción de mantequilla era muy grande. Pronto se encontró que este error conducía á malos resultados, y se le puso correctivo. El buen sentido de la mayoría de los criadores de Jersey cambió repentinamente de sistema, adoptando nuevas reglas mucho mas aceptables.

Lo que más distingue á la vaca de Guernsey es la solidez de su forma. No es un animal ligero, sino robusto y de buena estructura, aunque gracioso y bien proporcionado. Su constitución es resistente y recia. No se sabe todavía que ninguna vaca de Guernsey haya sufrido tuberculosis, como por cierto le sucede en sumo grado á su hermana la de Jersey. Tiene una grande papada, y muy ancho y espacioso el pecho, á fin de que haya amplio juego en sus grandes pulmones y se mueva bien el corazón. No es frecuente en ella que se les muera el ternero, y los malos partos son cosa extremadamente rara, y en ningún caso debida á defecto de constitución. Es una vaca de trabajo, fuerte, robusta, y por excelencia pro-

ductora de mantequilla. Todo lo demás está subordinado en una vaca á tan prominentes caracteres.

Sus cualidades en este respecto deben ser juzgadas según los números de la escala arriba mencionada. El color amarillo subido del cuero indica que en él y debajo de él, hay bastante grasa. Y como todas las grasas del animal se derivan del mismo alimento y deben su color á las mismas causas, se sigue de ello, como consecuencia precisa, que el cuero amarillo subido es una indicación de que la mantequilla tendrá el mismo color. Así es que en efecto un matiz de amarillo, semejante al de la naranja, caracteriza la mantequilla de las vacas Guernseys. Es singular que en ellas, todo sea, ó tienda á ser, amarillo. Se les nota este color al rededor de los ojos, en los cuernos y en las pezuñas, en las orejas, y en donde quiera que se abra el pelo fino y sedoso de este animal. Las exfoliaciones de la piel son amarillas como escamas de oro, cual si aquella hubiese sido salpicada con polvo de este metal. El cuero es suave al tacto, y parece aterciopelado. El pelo es fino y también suave. Cuando se hace presión sobre el cuero, se siente como si se comprimiase un almohadón elástico, suavemente colocado encima de los músculos. Su rico color rojo oscuro, ó sus diversos matices hasta el color cervuno con mezcla de blanco, su expresión dulce y tranquila, sus ojos grandes, su mirada tranquila y soñolienta, todo contribuye á que sea esta vaca no solo agradable y atractiva, sino á que dé aspecto pintoresco á cualquier paisaje, en que se las vea esparcidas por los verdes prados, ó dentro de sus limpios establos, listas para retribuir con rica leche la abundante comida y la esmerada atención que han recibido.

No hay mas que un criador que haya dedicado alguna atención al color de su ganado. Él fue el que obtuvo aquel color naranjado claro, y cervuno y blanco, que es ahora tan común, en la clase llamada "Paño de Oro" ó "*drap d'or*" en el idioma de los Guernsianos, que es francés-normando. Andando el tiempo, y haciendo la debida selección, desapareció el color blanco, haciéndose más prominente el tinte de oro. Así es que los animales de este criador fueron muy hermosos. El gusto de la gente de Guernsey, gente entendida

y práctica, no se mostró inclinado á un solo color especial, y de ahí vino que se dejó mezclar al ganado anterior con el de los demás colores.

Hay en los Estados Unidos algunas buenas vacadas de Guernsey, pero son todas de animales de trabajo, en que las vacas producen por término medio á razón de catorce libras de mantequilla. Muchas de ellas pueden dar hasta veinte y siete libras por semana. Algunas han llegado á dar hasta 700 libras en un año, y es muy rara la que rinde menos de doce á catorce libras á la semana.

### LAS VACAS DE JERSEY.

Esta raza—la más conocida y generalizada de las del grupo de islas del Canal de la Mancha—ha disfrutado por largo tiempo un gran favor en el público. No hay duda de que las vacas de Jersey son oriundas de Normandía, en Francia, de donde fueron trasportadas hace mucho tiempo á las islas del canal, en que vinieron al fin á convertirse en una raza peculiar. El mejoramiento experimentado por ellas y las de Guernsey se debió á la atención que se puso en criarlas. Probablemente no hay otra parte del mundo en que se atienda á la vaca con mayor esmero, lo que por otra parte se explica pues ella constituye para su amo el principal elemento con que puede contar para su propio sostenimiento. Ella es la fuente esencial de su riqueza, y ella ocupa en su afecto un lugar muy importante. Estas consideraciones que indujeron á proceder de una manera juiciosa en la elección de los mejores tipos para la cría, han levantado esta vaca á la alta posición que con justicia ocupa. En los Estados Unidos por virtud de los mayores alicientes que ha habido para mejorar todas las razas de animales llamadas de lujo, se ha llegado á tal extremo con las vacas de Jersey, que puede decirse sin temor de padecer equivocación, que las hay tan buenas como las de sus islas nativas. Su importación en América data de 1830 y desde 1850 hasta la fecha ha continuado de un modo rápido y sistemático.

## DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA VACA DE JERSEY.

Las hay de cuatro diferentes colores á saber: (1) Cervuno y blanco, con manchas simétricas de igual tamaño; (2) cervuno sin mezcla de otro color; (3) oscuro y blanco; y (4) enteramente oscuro.

La cabeza de esta vaca es pequeña, con la parte carnosa muy compacta, ancha en la frente y angosta entre los cuernos, la cara bastante aplanada, los ojos grandes y expresivos, á bastante distancia uno de otro, las orejas delgadas y finas, y los cuernos pequeños, torcidos y de color de ámbar. Su pescuezo es delgado, largo y arqueado hacia abajo; el costillaje es chato en la parte anterior, pero aumenta en curvatura hacia el abdomen. La panza es bastante ancha angostándose hacia la parte posterior del cuerpo. El cuerpo en general presenta aquella forma de V que es característica de todas las buenas clases de vacas lecheras. Las patas delanteras son cortas y con huesos finos, rectos y pequeños: las traseras son algo más ordinarias y en algunos animales de clase menos fina un tanto encorvadas. Los mejores tipos de estas vacas distan mucho de presentar los encorvados jarretes que caracterizan á sus antecesores, y tienen las patas tan derechas y limpias de sinuosidades como puede desearse. Por regla general la ubre no es grande, pero de suficiente capacidad, y el "escudo" en todas sus formas está constituido por una piel de rico color de naranja que indica bien el que adorna al producto característico de este animal, que es la mantequilla. El aspecto general de la vaca de Jersey indica que es de un temperamento nervioso y altamente sensitivo, lo cual unido á su color peculiar la hace tener una semejanza notable con nuestro bien conocido Ciervo del Sur.

## CARACTERES ESENCIALES.

El principal rasgo característico de la vaca de Jersey es la uniforme riqueza de su leche en cuanto á mantequilla. Los glóbulos son grandes, y permiten que la crema se separe con prontitud y facilidad del cuerpo de la leche. La mantequilla así formada es generalmente de un color más pronuncia-

do, supuestas siempre las mismas condiciones de alimento y cuidado, que la de todas las otras vacas, exceptuando tal vez las de Guernsey. Por lo que hace al tamaño, la vaca de Jersey figura entre las de pequeño volumen. Los toros en perfecto desarrollo pesan de 1,000 á 1,300 libras, y las vacas de 650 á 950 libras.

Como animal destinado para los usos domésticos, es decir, para proveer á la familia de crema ó mantequilla, ó de las dos cosas, para la mesa, la vaca de Jersey no tiene superior. Para la fábrica de mantequilla, como animal productor, es también excelente.

La vaca llamada "Landseer's Fancy" produjo 936 libras  $14\frac{3}{4}$  onzas en un año; la "Massena" 902 libras y 3 onzas; la "Matilda Cuarta," 927 libras  $8\frac{1}{2}$  onzas. Más recientemente la "Bisson's Belle," No. 31,144, perteneciente á la hacienda de Maury Jersey, Columbia, Tennessee, produjo 1,028 libras  $15\frac{5}{8}$  onzas de mantequilla en un año, sacadas de 8,412 libras 7 onzas de leche: y aún más recientemente todavía y encabezando la lista de las vacas de Jersey por lo que hace al rendimiento de mantequilla en 365 días consecutivos, aparece la "Signal's Lily Flagg," No. 31,035, perteneciente á Matthews y Moore, Huntsville, Alabama, que produjo 1,047 libras  $\frac{3}{4}$  onzas de mantequilla en un año, con 11,339 libras de leche.

Estas cifras son por supuesto fenomenales y representan una alimentación cuidadosa y un tratamiento muy esmerado, pero no pierden por eso su importancia, en cuanto á demostrar el especial mérito de la vaca de Jersey para la producción de la mantequilla.

Los resultados obtenidos con la vaca "Bisson's Belle" son ciertamente los más notables á causa de la pequeña cantidad de leche con que se obtuvo un rendimiento tan enorme de mantequilla. Una simple operación aritmética demuestra en números redondos, que de cerca de un galón de su leche se obtuvo, por término medio, por todo el año, una libra de "mantequilla bien hecha, vendible en el mercado, con menos de una onza de sal por libra." Esa proporción entre la mantequilla y la leche fué tan notable que muchos dudaron de la

verdad del caso y declararon que era naturalmente imposible.

"Signal's Lily Flagg," la presente reina de las vacas de Jersey, dió por término medio en un año, á razón de una libra de mantequilla por un poco ménos de 10 libras y  $\frac{3}{4}$  de leche. Es ciertamente esta vaca una cosa maravillosa. Los resultados que con ella y con la "Bisson's Belle" se han obtenido constan en informes suministrados, de buena fé, por personas honradas, cuya integridad nadie puede dudar, y no hay motivo por lo tanto para que se pongan en disputa las manifestaciones que han hecho públicamente y que han certificado.

Los animales de la raza de Jersey no son muy á propósito para el matadero. Si estuviese en la mano del hombre hacer que nacieran mas vacas que toros de esta clase, sería provechoso procurar que así sucediese, porque con ello se daría impulso á la producción de la mantequilla. Pero puesto que el número de los terneros resulta poco más ó menos igual al de las terneras, y hay siempre un número mayor ó menor de vacas deficientes en la calidad y cantidad de su leche, hay que criar á los unos y las otras para el matadero.

Se dice comunmente que los toros de esta raza son bravos. Creemos que esta opinión descansa solamente en el temperamento extremadamente nervioso del animal. Necesitan indudablemente que se les maneje con cuidado, pero cuando esto se hace, no hay razón para creer que este toro sea más fiero que el de las otras razas.

[Se continuará.]

## WHEAT STATISTICS.

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According to the wheat estimates issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture on the 1st of September instant, the world's wheat crop for the year 1894 will be 2,476,000,000 bushels, an increase over the crop of last year of 197,000,000 bushels. The Minister's estimates of the deficiency in the consuming countries, to be covered by importing countries, is 14,474,000 bushels less than last year, while the surplus of exporting countries will be 65,581,000 bushels in excess of last year.

It may be added that Hungary is a large exporter of wheat, the surplus for the present year being reckoned at 45,390,000 bushels, while Austria, the integral part of the same empire, will, in the same time, import more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat. It can not, therefore, be assumed that the report of the Minister could be influenced by Hungarian interests.

The deficits for the countries importing most largely are estimated as follows:

	Bushels.
Great Britain.....	170,220,000
Germany.....	32,625,000
Austria.....	31,774,000
Italy.....	29,788,000
Belgium.....	25,533,000
France.....	19,859,000
All others.....	54,727,000
Total.....	364,526,000

And the surplus supplies of the leading export countries are estimated as follows:

	Bushels.
Russia.....	141,850,000
Argentine Republic.....	73,672,000
United States.....	70,925,000
Hungary.....	45,392,000
All others.....	112,406,000
Total.....	444,245,000



The striking feature of this is the estimate for the Argentine Republic. It will be observed that the Hungarian estimate places Argentina second as an exporting country this year, and nearly 3,000,000 bushels ahead of the United States. It is evident that the Argentine product is becoming an important factor in the wheat market of the world, and is rapidly growing in importance: it will probably become our most formidable competitor next to Russia. India is out of the comparison, as its surplus for this year is estimated at no more than 22,696,000 bushels.

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### THE RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER SECTION THIRD OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1890.

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Section 71 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," in force since the 28th of August, 1894, provides as follows:

"SEC. 71. That section three of an act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abrogate, or in any way affect, such reciprocal commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this act."

Under the clause, now repealed, of the law of 1890 duties were imposed upon coffee and other products of Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti. But under the operation of the new tariff act these duties have been repealed, as shown by

the following circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1894.

*To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:*

1. All articles heretofore subject to duty but made free by the provisions of the act of August 28, 1894, may be withdrawn from warehouse on and after August 28, 1894, without the payment of duty.

2. All manufactured articles specifically or generally provided for in Schedule K, which are composed wholly of materials other than wool or worsted, or of which some one material other than wool or worsted is the component part of chief value, will be admitted on and after August 28, 1894, at the rates of duty prescribed in the new act; all other manufactured articles specifically or generally provided for in said schedule will continue, until January 1, 1895, to pay the rates of duty imposed thereon by the act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue, equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890.

3. Coffee and tea, and hides and skins, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, will be admitted free of duty on and after the 28th day of August, 1894, and Treasury Circular (Synopsis 12150) dated March 24, 1892, issued in accordance with proclamation of the President of the United States dated March 15, 1892, and directing the collection of duties upon certain articles, being the products of, or exported from, Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti, is hereby revoked.

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

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LOS ARREGLOS COMERCIALES DE RECI-  
PROCIDAD CELEBRADOS POR LOS ESTA-  
DOS UNIDOS EN VIRTUD DEL ARTÍCULO  
3º DE LA LEY DE ADUANAS DE 1890.

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El artículo 71 de la Ley dictada por el Congreso con el título de "Ley para reducir los impuestos, proveer de renta al Gobierno y otros objetos," y puesta en observancia desde el 28 de Agosto del presente año de 1894, proveyó como sigue:

"Art. 71. Se deroga el artículo 3 de la ley promulgada el 1º de Octubre de 1890 y titulada 'Ley para reducir las rentas, igualar los derechos de importación y otros objetos.' Pero

no por eso deben entenderse derogados, ó afectados en ninguna manera, los arreglos comerciales de reciprocidad que han sido celebrados hasta ahora entre los Estados Unidos y algunos países extranjeros, y están en existencia, excepto en caso de que dichos arreglos sean incompatibles con las disposiciones de esta Ley."

En cumplimiento de la cláusula, ahora derogada, de la citada Ley de 1890, se habían impuesto derechos de importación sobre el café y otros artículos de Venezuela, Colombia y Haití. Pero estos derechos han sido suprimidos al ponerse en ejecución la nueva Ley.

La siguiente es la circular expedida por el Secretario del Tesoro, el 30 de Agosto de 1894, por cuyo artículo 3º se comunicó la anterior resolución á las diversas Aduanas del país.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO,  
OFICINA DEL SECRETARIO,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Agosto 30 de 1894.

*A los Administradoras y demás empleados de las Aduanas :*

1º Todos los artículos que hasta ahora han devengado derechos, pero que por las disposiciones de la nueva Ley, que empezó á regir el 28 de Agosto de 1894, han de admitirse libres, se podrán sacar de los Almacenes, desde la citada fecha en adelante, sin pagar derechos.

2º Todos los artículos manufacturados respecto de los cuales se hace determinación, específica ó generalmente, en la Tabla K, que están compuestos en su totalidad de materiales que no son lana, ni estambre—ó en que ese material distinto de la lana y del estambre es el componente de mayor valor—serán admitidos, desde la fecha antedicha de 28 de Agosto de 1894 en adelante, previo el pago de los derechos que se señalan en la nueva Ley; y todos los demás artículos manufacturados, respecto de los cuales se hace provisión específica ó generalmente en la mencionada Tabla, continuarán pagando, hasta el 1º de Enero de 1895, los derechos que les impuso la Ley titulada, "Una Ley para reducir las rentas, igualar los derechos de importación y otros objetos," aprobada el 1º de Octubre de 1890.

3º El café y el té, los cueros y pellejos, al pelo ó sin curar, ya sean secos, salados, ó en salmuera, serán admitidos libres de derechos desde el 28 de Agosto de 1894 en adelante; y la circular de la Tesorería (Sinopsis, 12,150) de 24 de Marzo de 1892, expedida en consecuencia de las Proclamas del Presidente de los Estados Unidos de 15 de Marzo de 1892, imponiendo derechos á ciertos artículos producidos en Venezuela, Colombia, y Haití é importados aquí, queda por la presente revocada.

J. G. CARLISLE, *el Secretario.*

## MEXICO.

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Meteorological summary for the month of August, 1894,  
taken from reports of National Meteorological Observatory,  
City of Mexico:

### TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (DEG. FAHR.).

Monthly mean in shade.....	62.4
"    "    "    sun .....	63.0
Maximum in shade.....	73.8
"    "    sun .....	91.0
Minimum in shade.....	59.9
"    "    open air .....	44.6
Total range in shade.....	27.9
"    "    "    open air .....	46.5

### BAROMETRICAL PRESSURE (*Inches*).

Mouthly mean.....	23.10
Maximum.....	23.20
Minimum.....	22.99
Greatest range in 24 hours.....	0.14
Total range in the month.....	0.21

### RELATIVE HUMIDITY (*Satur. 100*).

Monthly mean.....	66
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### CLOUDS.

Prevailing direction.....	NE.
Number of cloudy days.....	20
"    "    clear days.....	0

### WINDS (*Miles per hour*).

Prevailing direction.....	NW
Mean velocity.....	2.68
Maximum.....	34.41

### RAINFALL (*Inches*).

Total in month.....	1.56
Greatest fall in 24 hours.....	0.30
Number of rainy days.....	18

### EVAPORATION (*Inches*).

Monthly mean in shade.....	0.09
"    "    "    sun.....	0.27
Maximum in 24 hours in shade.....	0.12
"    "    "    "    sun .....	0.39

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MEXICO.

Following is an approximate list of the number of public schools in the Republic of Mexico, without including professional schools sustained by the Government. Moreover, there are no statistics from the States of Aguas Calientes, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Oaxaca, which would increase the total to 8,000 schools.

Campeche .....	70
Coahuila .....	93
Colima.....	42
Chiapas.....	127
Durango .....	86
Guerrero.....	412
Hidalgo.....	590
Mexico .....	989
Michoacan.....	285
Morelos.....	222
Nuevo Leon.....	307
Puebla.....	1,130
Queretaro.....	103
San Luis Potosi .....	336
Sinaloa .....	247
Sonora.....	179
Tabasco .....	56
Tamaulipas.....	136
Tlaxcala.....	248
Vera Cruz.....	607
Yucatan .....	342
Zacatecas .....	341
Federal District.....	114
Tepic.....	100
Lower California.....	38
Total .....	7,200

The total number of pupils enrolled in the above schools is 431,177, and the average daily attendance 314,152. The annual cost of maintaining them is \$3,339,191.

## THE JETTIES AT TAMPICO.

In a recent address delivered at Brown University, Rhode Island, Mr. E. L. Corthell, the well-known engineer said: "The great success, physical and commercial, of the Mississippi jetties led the Mexican Government to undertake a similar work at the mouth of the Panuco river, near the City of Tampico. The wonderful changes, coming as if by magic, produced by these works are worthy of a brief statement:

"So late as 1890 a shifting, dangerous bar so completely obstructed the month of the Panuco River in the Gulf of Mexico that no attempt was ever made to bring a vessel to the City of Tampico, seven miles inland. All vessels, sail or steam were obliged to anchor in the stormy waters of the gulf, miles from land, and all their cargoes were lightered back and forth over this dangerous bar, where the waves broke constantly in its shallow depths. All traffic into the Republic of Mexico either entered through the harbor of Vera Cruz, also a dangerous one, or by the three railroads crossing the Rio Grande. Now, by deepening the bar at Tampico, almost a revolution in commerce has occurred. Tampico, from a port of no importance whatever, has been raised to the rank of the second entrepot of the Republic. The business is greater there than at any railroad entrepot of the border. One of the most beneficial effects has been like that which occurred at the mouth of the Mississippi; the rates of freight from Liverpool, New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans even, have been reduced one-third, and the Mexican Central Railway, which furnished the money for building these works, and brought its line from the table land to the Gulf, is, by the latest reports, blocked by the freight which is now entering and leaving the port of Tampico."

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MEXICO—MISCELLANEOUS.

A company has been formed in Boston, of which N. D. Carroll is the head, for the purpose of going extensively into the cultivation of coffee, sugar-cane and tropical fruits, in

the State of Vera Cruz, along the line of the newly constructed Tehuantepec railway. They have bought and secured control of 26,600 acres of the finest lands in that State.

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The last spike in the Guadalajara & Zapapan railroad was driven July 14 by the Governor of the State of Jalisco, Gen. Luis Curiel.

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Mr. Joseph Theophilus Commagere, representing the Mexican Subterranean Telephone Company, has entered into a contract with the Mexican Government to furnish the City of Mexico an underground system of telephones. The telephones to be used are of an invention different from, and said to be superior to, any now in use. The company is required to commence work within six months after the promulgation of the contract, and have the service open to the public within two years after the work is begun. The rate to be charged must not exceed \$4 per year for each instrument. The company is to deposit \$5,000 in bonds as a guarantee of good faith.

The City of Mexico is now lighted by 493 electric lights, 208 gas lights, and 1,550 oil lamps. The cost of lighting for the month of June was \$19,556.

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The Mexican Central Gold Mining Company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of \$3,000,000.

## GUATEMALA.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE NEW TARIFF.\*

#### DECREE NO. 503.

I, José María Reina Barrios, a General of Division and the Constitutional President of the Republic of Guatemala,

Considering that it is advisable, in the interest of both the Treasury and the commerce, to make such amendments to the tariff as have been suggested by experience, and that the said amendments have been carefully studied by the committee created by Article III of the Decree of the National Legislative Assembly, marked No. 325:

In use of the power vested in the Executive by Article II of the same, do hereby decree as follows:

The amendments herein made to the tariff of import duties shall be in force in regard to all merchandise to be taken out of the custom-houses on and after the 15th of September next.

#### AMENDMENTS TO SECTION THIRD.

##### COTTON ARTICLES.

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemala translation.		
189	201	Chemises, cotton, plain, for women or girls, including weight of container, kilo.....	\$1 30
190	202	Chemises, cotton, trimmed or embroidered with cotton, for women or girls, including weight of container, kilo.....	
330	203	Shirts, cotton, white or colored, with or without collars and cuffs, for men or boys, including weight of container, kilo.....	2 00
			1 30

\*NOTE.—The new tariff, promulgated on November 4, 1893, and put in force on January 1, 1894, and amended by the present decree, was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of this Bureau corresponding to the month of June, 1894. By referring to the numbers in either column it will be easy to find out the difference, whether favorable or adverse to the importer, which has been established in the amendment.



Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemala translation.		
331	204	Shirts, cotton, white or colored, with linen bosoms, with or without collars and cuffs, for men or boys, including weight of container, kilo.....	1 75
332	205	Shirts, cotton, embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	2 00
191	247	Collars, cotton, plain, dozen.....	75
284	322	Lawn ( <i>olán batista</i> ) cotton, gross weight, kilo....	1 00
215	343	Cuffs for shirts, cotton, dozen pairs.....	1 25
233	371	Dresses and suits, ready-made, any kind of cotton goods, of all classes and patterns, with or without trimming of the same material, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo.....	2 00
234	372	Dresses and suits, ready-made, any kind of cotton goods, of all classes and patterns, with trimmings or embroidery of linen, wool, or silk, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo.....	3 00

SECTION FOURTH.

LINEN ARTICLES.

397	407	Chemises, pure or mixed linen, plain, for women or girls, including weight of container, kilo.....	2 00
398	408	Chemises, pure or mixed linen, embroidered or trimmed with linen, for women or girls, including weight of container, kilo.....	3 00
500	409	Shirts, pure or mixed linen, white or colored, plain, with or without collars and cuffs, for men and boys, including weight of container, kilo.....	2 00
501	410	Shirts, pure or mixed linen, white or colored, trimmed or embroidered, with or without collars and cuffs, for men or boys, including weight of container, kilo.....	3 00
399	445	Collars, pure or mixed linen, plain, dozen....	1 00
415	509	Cuffs, pure or mixed linen, for shirts, dozen pairs.....	2 00
430	532	Dresses or suits, ready-made, of all classes and patterns, any goods of pure or mixed linen, with or without trimming of wool or linen, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo.....	4 00
431	533	Dresses or suits, ready-made, of all classes and patterns, any goods of pure or mixed linen, with trimmings of silk, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo.....	8 00

Number of items in		Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.	
<b>SECTION FIFTH.</b>		
<b>WOOLEN ARTICLES.</b>		
598	716	Dresses or suits, ready-made, any goods of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton, or any other vegetable fiber, of all classes and patterns, with or without trimming of silk or wool, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo..... 4 00
<b>SECTION SIXTH.</b>		
<b>SILK ARTICLES.</b>		
791	717	Loops, curtain, pure or mixed silk, with their tassels, and cords, even if their interior frame (alma) is of some other material, including weight of container, kilo..... 7 50
839	708	Wraps (abrigos), lace, or any material of pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo..... 9 00
826	719	Trimmings (adornos), pure or mixed silk, even if their interior frame is made out of some other material, including weight of container, kilo..... 7 50
827	720	Trimmings (adornos), pure or mixed silk, even if their interior frame is made of some other material the greatest part thereof containing beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo..... 3 75
747	721	Cushions, covered with any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, with or without fillings, including weight of container, kilo..... 9 00
718	722	Articles, silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, knit, not specified, including weight of container, kilo..... 12 00
720	724	Articles, silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, with or without embroidery of the same materials, not specified, including weight of container, kilo..... 7 50
721	725	Articles, silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, the largest part thereof being trimmed with beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, not specified, including weight of container, kilo..... 6 00

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation	Guatemalan translation.		
722	726	Belts or sashes (baudas), pure or mixed silk burate, plain or damasked, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
723	727	Belts or sashes (bandas), pure or mixed silk, network, including weight of container, kilo.....	9 00
806	728	Robes (batas), all kinds, pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, each.....	15 00
724	729	Blond lace, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00
725	730	Blouses, any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, each.....	3 75
726	731	Boas, silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
727	732	Boas, pure silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
822	733	Tassels, pure or mixed silk, even if their interior frame (alma) is of any other material, including weight of container, kilo.....	7 50
732	734	Buttons, made out of or covered with silk, or material containing silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	7 50
729	735	Brocade (brocado), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	2 00
730	736	Burate, mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	4 50
731	737	Burate, pure silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	9.00
818	738	Socks, pure or mixed silk, knit, including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00
750	739	Drawers, pure or mixed silk, knit, including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00
735	740	Chemises, any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00
831	741	Undershirts, pure or mixed silk, knit, including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00
733	742	Capes, wraps, or opera cloaks, any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, for ladies, each.....	11 25
795	743	Masks, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
742	744	Covers, table (carpetas), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	9 00
834	745	Nests, any goods of pure or mixed silk, each.	4 50

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
809	746	Shawls (chales or rebosas), pure or mixed silk, plain, figured, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo...	12 00
784	747	Jackets, any goods of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo. ....	18 75
802	748	Ribbons, silk mixed with cotton or any vegetable fiber, including weight of container, kilo. ....	4 50
803	749	Ribbons, pure or mixed silk, with elastic, up to 4 centimeters in width, including weight of container, kilo. ....	3 75
804	750	Ribbons, pure silk, including weight of container, kilo. ....	9 00
805	751	Ribbons, pure or mixed silk, white or colored, with metal clasps or eyelets, including weight of container, kilo. ....	3 75
808	752	Sashes, pure or mixed silk, with or without elastic, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo. ....	9 00
736	753	Clarín (sieve cloth), pure or mixed silk, for sieves, including weight of container, kilo.	9 00
781	754	Headresses or caps (cofias), pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, dozen.	11 25
740	755	Counterpanes (sobrecamas or colchas), pure or mixed silk, with or without linings or covers, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo. ....	9 00
741	756	Counterpanes (colchas), lined or covered with silk material or with material containing silk, padded with cotton, including weight of container, kilo. ....	3 75
745	757	Cravats or neckties, pure or mixed silk, with or without interior frame of any other material, including weight of container, kilo...	6 00
738	758	Cord or braid, pure or mixed silk, even if the interior frame is of another material, including weight of container, kilo. ....	5 75
739	759	Corsets, any material of pure or mixed silk, with or without trimmings, including weight of container, kilo. ....	4 50
835	760	Vest patterns, any goods of pure or mixed silk, plain, embroidered, or interwoven, including weight of container, kilo. ....	9 00
817	761	Slippers in pattern, pure or mixed silk, drawn or cut off, including weight of container, kilo. ....	6 00

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
753	762	Dress patterns, any material of mixed silk, as grosgrain, moire, taffeta, ottaman, surah, and others, plain and without any trimming, for ladies, including weight of container, kilo.....	7 50
754	763	Dress patterns, any material of mixed silk as in the foregoing item, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	9 00
755	764	Dress patterns, any material of pure silk as grosgrain, moire, satin, taffeta, ottaman, surah, and others, trimmed or embroidered with pure or mixed silk, for ladies, including weight of container, kilo.....	13 00
756	765	Dress patterns, crepe, muslin, man's veiling (velillo), or other similar silk material, plain, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	18 75
746	766	Curtains or draperies (cortinas or sobrecortinas), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
744	767	Crepe, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00
737	768	Collars, pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
748	769	Damask, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
749	770	Damask, pure or mixed silk, interwoven or embroidered with threads of false or fine metal, including weight of container, kilo.....	4 50
717	771	Aprons, any goods of pure or mixed silk, with or without trimmings or embroideries, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
782	772	Insertions (embutidas), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
783	773	Insertions (embutidas), pure or mixed silk, the greatest portion thereof containing beads or bangles, glass, metal or paste, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
799	774	Petticoats or underskirts (enaguas interiores or fustanes), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	9 00
786	775	Lace, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
819	776	Socks, babys', pure or mixed silk, knit, with or without soles, including weight of container, kilo.....	7 50
757	777	Edgings (espiguilla), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
758	778	Edgings (espiguilla), pure or mixed silk, the greatest part thereof being trimmed with beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
815	779	Slips, long (faldones), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered, for infants, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
764	780	Felt (felpa or felpila), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
766	781	Fringe (flecós), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
743	782	Covers (forros) for umbrellas, parasols or shades, sewed together or in pieces, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
789	783	Linings (forros), any material of pure or mixed silk, for hats, including weight of container, kilo.....	9 00
790	784	Linings (forros), any material of pure or mixed silk, sewed together or in the pattern for capes or cloaks, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
767	785	Fringe (franjas), mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
768	786	Fringe (franjas), pure silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
769	787	Galoon, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
770	788	Galoon, pure or mixed silk, the greatest portion thereof containing beads, or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
772	789	Gauze, long (linón) or greudine, pure or mixed silk, plain, percale-like, figured or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	22 50
734	790	Caps (gorros or birretes), pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, with or without visors, dozen.....	11 25
774	791	Grosgrain silk (Gro.), moire, satin, taffeta, serge, ottoman, surah, and other goods of mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00

Number of items in		Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.	
775	792	Grosgrain silk (Gro.), moire, serge, taffeta, ottoman, surah, and other goods of pure silk, including weight of container, kilo..... 12 00
773	793	Gloves, pure or mixed silk, knit, with or without trimming, including weight of container, kilo ..... 15 00
759	794	Edgings (guarda), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo ..... 12 00
823	795	Thread, twist, pure or mixed silk, in wooden, metal, or pasteboard reels or spools, for sewing, including weight of container, kilo..... 3 75
816	796	Slips, layette, or sets of baby's linen (jaticos), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, even if some articles in this set are of some other material, including weight of container, kilo..... 12 00
785	797	Jerseys, or jersey jackets, pure or mixed silk, knit, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo..... 15 00
787	798	Lama, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo..... 7 50
788	799	Lama, pure or mixed silk, embroidered or interwoven with thread of false or fine metal, including weight of container, kilo..... 6 00
771	800	Garters, pure or mixed silk, plain, embroidered, trimmed, or interwoven, with or without elastic, including weight of container, kilo ..... 6 00
797	801	Netting (mallas), pure or mixed silk, knit, including weight of container, kilo ..... 15 00
792	802	Mantillas or mantilets, pure or mixed silk lace, with trimmings or embroiderings, including weight of container, kilo..... 12 00
793	803	Mantillas or mantilets, pure or mixed silk lace, with trimmings or embroiderings, the greatest portion thereof having beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo ..... 6 00
794	804	Manufactures of pure or mixed silk not specified, including weight of container, kilo..... 12 00
820	805	Stockings, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo ..... 15 00
796	806	Muslin, pure or mixed silk, plain, figured, or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo ..... 22 50

Number of items in		Duties.	
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
838	807	Vestments, priestly (ornamentos sacerdotales), and dresses for images, any material of silk mixed with wool, cotton, or linen, even if having embroidery or galloons made out of metal not gold or silver, including weight of container, kilo.....	3 75
837	808	Vestments, priestly (ornamentos sacerdotales), and dresses for images, any material of silk mixed with wool, cotton or linen, with embroiderings or galloon of silver or gilded silver, including weight of container, kilo.....	7 50
838	809	Vestments, priestly (ornamentos sacerdotales), or dresses for images, pure silk material, even if having embroiderings or galloons of silver or gilded silver, including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00
765	810	Fichus, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
810	811	Shawls (pañolones), silk mixed with cotton, linen or wool, including weight of the paper inside, kilo.....	4 50
811	812	Shawls (pañolones) silk burate, crepe-like, plain or embroidered, including weight of the paper inside, kilo.....	9 00
812	813	Shawls (pañolones), any material of pure silk, including weight of paper inside, kilo.....	10 50
776	814	Handkerchiefs, silk, mixed with cotton, wool or linen, including weight of container, kilo.....	3 75
777	815	Handkerchiefs, pure silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	7 50
778	816	Handkerchiefs, tulle, pure or mixed silk, with or without trimmings including weight of container, kilo.....	15 00
829	817	Umbrellas, any material of pure or mixed silk, each.....	1 20
830	818	Umbrellas, small (paraguitos), any material of pure or mixed silk, plain and without any trimming, each.....	90
800	819	Pique, pure or mixed silk, quilted or not quilted, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
828	820	Tulle, pure or mixed silk, plain, figured or embroidered, including weight of container, kilo.....	22 50
760	821	Embroidery (randas), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
801	822	Reps or corded goods, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00



Number of items in		Duties.	
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
507	823	Sacques (sacos), all kinds, pure or mixed silk, for men or boys, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
813	824	Silk, floss, all colors, including weight of container, kilo.....	3 00
814	825	Silk, twist, to sew, embroider, or knit, all colors, including weight of container, kilo...	3 75
779	826	Hats, high crown, cylindrical, all sizes, covered with plush or satin of pure or mixed silk, with or without strings, each.....	1 50
780	827	Hats, felt, of all classes and sizes, not specified, including weight of container, kilo....	3 00
798	828	Parasols or shades (sombrellas), any material of pure or mixed silk, trimmed or embroidered, each.....	1 50
763	829	Fabrics, pure or mixed silk, not specified, including weight of container, kilo.....	18 75
833	830	Velvet, pure or mixed silk, plain or figured, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
821	831	Suspenders, pure or mixed silk, with or without appurtenances, including weight of container, kilo.....	9 00
761	832	Embroidery, or embroidered strips (tiras bordadas), pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	12 00
762	833	Embroidery, or embroidered strips (tiras bordadas), pure or mixed silk, the greatest part thereof containing beads or bugles, glass, metal, or paste, including weight of container, kilo.....	6 00
824	834	Tissue, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	9 00
825	835	Tissue, pure or mixed silk, the greatest part thereof containing thread of false or fine metal, including weight of container, kilo...	7 50
751	836	Dresses or suits, ready-made, any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed, or embroidered, and the parts thereof when sewed together, including weight of container, kilo.....	18 75
728	837	Braid, pure or mixed silk, including weight of container, kilo.....	3 75
752	838	Dresses or suits, pure or mixed silk, with or without trimming or embroiderings, for children under 8 years of age, including weight of container, kilo.....	9 00
832	839	Veils, tulle, pure or mixed silk, with or without trimming or embroiderings, including weight of container, kilo.....	18 75

Number of items in		Duties.
English translation.	Guatemala- lan translation.	
<b>SECTION SEVENTH.</b>		
<b>ARTICLES OF IRON.</b>		
868	1095	Brads, wrought iron or wire, up to 24 millimeters in length, gross weight, kilo..... 15
<b>SECTION NINTH.</b>		
<b>ARTICLES OF WOOD AND OF WOOD AND IRON.</b>		
1382	1390	Carriages, weighing up to 100 kilos each, net weight, each kilo..... 30
1383	1391	Carriages, weighing from 100 to 250 kilos, net weight, each kilo..... 28
1384	1392	Carriages weighing more than 250 kilos up to 500 kilos, net weight, each kilo..... 25
1385	1393	Carriages weighing more than 500 up to 750 kilos, net weight, each kilo..... 22
1386	1394	Carriages weighing more than 750 up to 1,000 kilos, net weight, each kilo..... 20
1387	1395	Carriages weighing more than 1,000 kilos, net weight, each kilo..... 17
1388	1396	Carriages weighing up to 100 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo..... 22
1389	1397	Carriages weighing more than 100 up to 250 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo..... 18
1390	1398	Carriages weighing more than 250 kilos up to 500 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo..... 15
1391	1399	Carriages weighing more than 500 up to 750 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo..... 10
1392	1400	Carriages weighing more than 750 kilos up to 1,000 each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo..... 09
1393	1401	Carriages weighing more than 1,000 kilos each, unfinished, without upholstering or painting, net weight, kilo..... 07
1407	1444	Furniture, fine or ordinary wood, veneered with fine wood, put together or in pieces, even if they have mirrors or marble tops, gross weight, kilo..... 30
1408	1445	Furniture, fine or ordinary wood, veneered with fine wood, covered with leather or cloth, not containing silk, with or without marble tops or mirrors, gross weight, kilo... 35

Number of items in			Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.		
1409	1446	Furniture, fine or ordinary wood, veneered with fine wood, covered with silk cloth or with cloth containing silk, even if having mirrors or marble top, gross weight, kilo...	40
1410	1447	Furniture, bent wood, rattau, or osier, with or without marble tops or mirrors, gross weight, kilo.....	25
1411	1448	Furniture, all kinds, with inlaid work, marquetry or ornaments of wood, tortoise shell, ivory, or metal, gross weight, kilo.....	45
		Furniture frames, wooden, polished, varnished, turned, or painted, gross weight, kilo.....	25
1412	1449	Furniture frames, unpolished, unvarnished, unturned, not painted, gross weight, kilo...	15
SECTION TENTH.			
ARTICLES OF LEATHER AND SKIN.			
1494	1509	Harnesses, leather, all kinds, with or without ornaments of metals, and the loose parts thereof, for wagons and carriages, including weight of container, kilo.....	75
SECTION TWELFTH.			
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
1826	1848	Pianos of all kinds and sizes, set up or not, with or without crank, or winding apparatus, and loose parts or repairs, gross weight, kilo.....	35
1763	1883	Hats, straw, or imitation, all kinds and sizes, trimmed, including weight of container, kilo.....	8 00
1624	1897	Chalk for billiard cues, including weight of container, kilo.....	1 00
SECTION THIRTEENTH.			
STATIONERY, PASTEBOARD, AND OFFICE ARTICLES.			
		Note paper, small size, plain or rough faced, with or without edges imitating lace (calado), stamped or smooth, white or colored, ruled or not ruled, including weight of container, kilo.....	\$0 40

Number of items in		Duties.
English translation.	Guatemalan translation.	
	Writing paper, pure or mixed linen, unruled, gross weight, kilo. ....	25
	Wrapping paper, straw, imitation of the so-called China paper, gross weight, kilo. ....	15

Given at the palace of the executive power in Guatemala on the 23d of August, 1894.

JOSÉ MARIA REINA BARRIOS.

JOSÉ MARIA GONZALES,

*Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit.*

#### GUATEMALA TO TEHUANTEPEC.

A telegram from Guatemala announces that an Anglo-Dutch syndicate, which is projecting the construction of railways in Central America, has a survey party in the field looking for the most feasible route for a road to connect Guatemala City with the Tehuantepec Railway. Should the contemplated line be built, a concession would have to be secured from this Government which, we believe, would favor the line, as it would put the railway system of this country in connection with Central America which is likely, within a few years, to see its isolated bits of railway line developed into a network of roads connecting all the chief cities there. In fact, the Anglo-Dutch syndicate contemplates perfecting a system of railways for all Central America.—Mexican Financier.

## ECUADOR.

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The message transmitted on the 10th of June, 1894, to the Constitutional Congress of Ecuador by the President of that Republic, Doctor Don Luis Cordero, refers to the financial condition of the country in the following language:

“The financial condition of the Republic is, as you well know, far from being easy. The slow increase of the revenue does not keep pace with the rapid movement of the expenses, and the latter can not be stopped without paralyzing at the same time the growing and necessary progress of our country.

“It is easy to see that the greatest part, if not the whole, of the amounts required to meet the necessities of the public service become larger every year. Those necessities increase with the population of the country, and with the conditions of civilization which the enlightenment and welfare of the inhabitants of Ecuador render imperative.

“In order that you may be able to form an idea of the proportion between our receipts and expenditures, and see therefrom the necessity of an improvement in regard to the former, I shall submit to you a short recapitulation of the facts, not without apologizing for the displeasure which the dryness of numerical statements necessarily produces, even when, as happens in the present case, these statements are indispensable.

“The main source of our national revenue consists of CUSTOMS DUTIES. The receipts in this respect from 1890 to December 31, 1893, have been as follows:

1890 .....	\$3,208,288 81
1891 .....	2,499,669 43
1892 .....	2,520,130 20
1893 .....	3,030,334 20

from which it results that during the last two years of the administration of my distinguished predecessor, Dr. D. An-

tonia Flores, the amount collected at the custom-houses was \$5,707,958.24, while during the first two years of my own administration it has been only \$5,550,454.40. The difference in favor of the former period amounts to \$157,493.84.

“ THE ECCLESIASTICAL TAX (*contribución eclesiastica*), which was established in lieu of the old tax known as *Diezmo* (tithes), gave in the same four years the following results :

1890.....	\$277,265 07
1891.....	200,492 97
1892.....	406,337 21
1893.....	468,589 75

“ It is plain that the latter sum, corresponding to 1893, is not yet sufficient to meet the requirements of the ecclesiastical budget, which amounts to over \$200,000 per year, and leave a balance in favor of the Government sufficient to make up for the loss of over \$400,000 per year, sustained by the abolition of the tithes. This remark is strengthened by the fact that the apparent increase of the ecclesiastical tax in the last two years is due to the fact of its consolidation with another tax, formerly called ‘general tax,’ or ‘tax of 1 per thousand’ and levied on country real estate. This consolidation shall continue as long as the tax of 3 per thousand, and the tax on cacao are insufficient to meet the said budget.

“ THE TAX ON BRANDIES has not made any noticeable progress, and has proved insufficient to meet the patriotic purposes for which it was intended. Those purposes were the support and promotion of public instruction, the fundamental base on which the progress of all nations rests. You will see elsewhere how much is expended, with laudable earnestness and enthusiasm, in that important matter. The yielding of “the tax on brandies,” during the said four years, has been as follows:

1890.....	\$132,642 91
1891.....	171,817 27
1892.....	185,833 72
1893.....	176,679 04

“THE STAMP REVENUE yielded in the same period :

1890.....	\$116,736 06
1891.....	106,958 49
1892.....	109,304 74
1893.....	123,292 85

“THE POSTAGE STAMPS and POSTAL CARDS yielded :

1890.....	\$59,872 29
1891.....	59,378 65
1892.....	55,994 65
1893.....	58,095 36

“The apparent decline in this branch in the last two years is due to the fact that a portion of this revenue, known by the name of *timbres telegráficos* (telegraphic stamps), has been detached from it and made an independent tax, which, in 1892, yielded \$11,761.86, and \$18,377.08 in 1893.

“The Alcabala Tax, or tax on the transfers of real estate, yielded, from 1890 to 1894 :

1890.....	\$104,001 70
1891.....	81,698 26
1892.....	96,805 45
1893.....	114,695 79

“The tax called Registros y Anotaciones yielded :

1890.....	\$14,400 61
1891.....	17,905 36
1892.....	17,020 46
1893.....	20,287 47

“The proceeds from the salt monopoly (*estanco de la sal*) from September 4th, 1890, in which it was again enforced, have been :

1890.....	\$34,057 61
1891.....	192,821 13
1892.....	232,745 50
1893.....	222,540 65

“The Tax on Tobacco yielded :

1890.....	\$14,928 30
1891.....	29,986 45
1892.....	27,558 87
1893.....	20,879 61

"The proceeds from the Gunpowder monopoly (*Estanco de la Pólvara*) were:

1890.....	\$13,342 82
1891.....	22,252 05
1892.....	20,303 28
1893.....	26,351 13

"I will not mention other minor sources of revenue, which have yielded in analogous proportion.

"In order that you may judge of the total amounts in the four years above cited, I now submit them to you. They were:

1890.....	\$4,182,581 19
1891.....	3,584,365 83
1892.....	3,799,303 80
1893.....	4,325,701 86

"The combined sums of 1890 and 1891, and of 1892 and 1893, are:

1890-1891.....	\$7,766,947 02
1892-1893.....	8,125,005 66

"The difference of \$358,058.64 is in favor of the first two years of my administration. It is, indeed, an insignificant increase, if compared with the growing demands of the public necessities and with the amount which should have been required to meet in the proper way the said necessities.

"The tendency to increase the expenses, clearly shown by the honorable legislature of 1892, which acted, undoubtedly, under a fervent desire to promote the progress of our country, is by itself sufficient proof of the urgent necessity of creating new sources of revenue, to supply our modest treasury with adequate resources."

The President then goes on to enumerate the principal expenses, stating that the Army, Navy and Military affairs (*Ejército y Marina y Gastos militares*) caused in 1890 and 1891 a total disbursement of \$1,662,149.65; in 1892-1893 \$1,735,868.43. Public instruction (*Instrucción Pública*) involved in 1890-1891 a total cost of \$937,106.49. In 1892-1893 \$1,067,056.09.

Public Works (*obras públicas*) required in 1890-1891, \$1,131,283.39. In 1892-1893 only \$884,796.10 were disbursed.



The Police (*policía*) involved in 1890 and 1891 total expense of \$489,388.54. In 1892 and 1893 the cost was \$591,867.73.

Worship and Charities (*culto y beneficencia*) in 1890 and 1891 were represented by the sum of \$455,932.43; and in 1892 and 1893 by \$508,598.38.

The Postal Service (*correos*) required in 1890 and 1891 an expense of \$145,301.82, and in 1892 and 1893 of \$176,887.02.

Telegraphs and Telephones figure in the list of expenses, for 1890 and 1891, at \$156,309.80, and in 1892 and 1893 at \$205,132.21.

The Diplomatic expenses were in 1890 and 1891 \$32,970.18; in 1892 and 1893, \$51,219.44.

The total amount expended was, in

1890-1891 .....	\$7,881,774 80
1892-1893 .....	\$5,513,975 43

The balance or excess of \$632,000.63 corresponds to the second period.

The President deplores in his message the high rates of exchange and calls the attention of Congress to the fact that the Government, desiring to buy a bill of exchange on London for 9,116 pounds sterling 5 shillings and 10 pence had to pay at the rate of 96 per 100.

In relation to the Intercontinental Railway the President says:

“Ecuador as well as the other Republics of South America had entertained flattering hopes in regard to the prompt execution of the grand undertaking of the Intercontinental Railway. But the happy time seems not to have arrived as yet in which the fraternity of sixteen Republics should be forever established by means of that powerful bond of concord. We must confine ourselves to doing as we are, within our individual means and in our own territory. This unsatisfactory expectation has not prevented the Government from paying its share of the expenses incurred in the surveys of the colossal work devised by the audacity of the North American genius.”

## NICARAGUA.

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[The following items referring to Nicaragua are taken from a recent German official report.]

Boots and shoes (duty 80 centavos (cents) per pound) are only imported in small quantities from North America. In superfine ladies' shoes Vienna is to the fore. In men's boots, and the common class of ladies' foot-gear home industry has made such progress that it is now able to compete successfully with foreign goods.

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There is always a considerable demand for composite candles. They are supplied mainly by Belgium.

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Caoutchouc (india rubber) was formerly an export article of some moment, but it is now disappearing more and more. This is owing to the recklessness with which the trees have been bled.

New plantations have not been started, and the time is rapidly approaching when this article will disappear from the list of export articles.

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## CHILE.

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### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

From the report for the year 1893 of Mr. Budge, ex-Director General of railways of Chile, the following summary is made:

The cost of the railways belonging to the State on December 31, 1892, amounted to \$60,288,968. On December 31, 1893, it stood on the books at \$64,289,727, being an increase in value of \$4,000,759. To this amount there remains to be added about \$13,000,000, on account of the outlay in the construction of various lines that have been or will be added to the railway system of the State.

The traffic receipts show an increase of \$3,456,000 over the receipts of the previous year. The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways amounted to 4,866,-

842. The population of Chile is between three and a quarter and three and a half millions, so that the number of travelers by the railways shows a proportion to the population of only 150 per cent.

The total mileage of the Government railways at the end of 1892, according to Director General Budge's report, gives 1,169 kilometers—about 725 miles.

The total number of kilometers open for traffic at the close of the year 1893 was 1,350 (837 miles)—an increase of 181 kilometers. With respect to the rolling stock, the ex-Director General informs us that there were in 1893 205 locomotives in use, of which 115 were of American make and 90 of English manufacture.

The report recommends that 100 more locomotives be added to the present equipment to meet the demands of the traffic.

The total number of passenger coaches in service was 233, of which 107 were reported as English make and 122 as American. The total number of freight cars in use at the end of 1893 was 4,385, with a carrying capacity of 49,537 tons.

#### CHILI RAILWAY EXTENSION.

A bill to empower Don Gustavo A. Oehninger to construct a railway from Puelmo to Rancagua, a distance of about 70 kilometers, has passed the Deputies.

A bill to empower Mr. Charles A. Waters to construct a railway from Antofagasta to Aguas Blancas has passed both Chambers.

A bill has passed the Deputies to declare of public utility the lands necessary for an electric tramway between Santiago and Santa Rosa.

A bill to empower Don Cesar Covarrubias to construct a railway from Melipilla to Quilpué has passed a first reading in the Deputies.

A bill authorizing the prolongation of the Tongoy Railway has passed the Senate.

A bill to employ Don José Tomas Ramos to construct a railway from San Felipe to Piguichen has passed a first reading in the Senate.—*Chilian Times*, July 7.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

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### COTTON GROWING.

Recently a consignment of twenty-two bales of cotton was received in the city of Buenos Aires from the province of Santiago del Estero. This is the first cotton ever received in that city, and as there are no facilities for separating the fiber from the seed, no use could be made of it. Large quantities of cotton are and can be grown in portions of the Argentine Republic, and it is argued that manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery could find it profitable to look to introducing their machinery into that country.

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The government of the Argentine Republic has decided that foreign trade-marks have no priority over marks previously registered in that Republic.

This is a most important decision and should not be lost sight of by manufacturers who may not have already registered their trade mark in that country: they should lose no time in having this done, or they may find to their cost that their well-known trade-mark is being used on some spurious or inferior article of merchandise.

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The exports of wheat from the Argentine Republic for the first six months of this year, ended June 30th, were 1,029,546 tons, exceeding for the same period in 1893, 29,000 tons. The July shipments are estimated at 100,000 tons. The stock on hand is 330,000 tons, three-fourths of which are ready for immediate shipment. The area sown for the next season now exceeds by 28 per cent that of last year. Uruguay has 50,000 tons ready for shipment.

## URUGUAY.

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[From Report of Belgian Consul at Montevideo.]

The authorities are rigidly enforcing the license law on all commercial travelers disembarking here. On arriving here all travelers and representatives of commercial houses whose firms have no licensed agent in this city must exhibit their own license (annual cost 5.40 francs) before they can receive their samples. The hotels are also carefully watched to prevent any evasion of the law.

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Reports from various parts of the Republic indicate that the wool clip for coming shipments will be in excess of past years' shipments. The larger part will go to the United States.

On September 10 five sailing vessels were loading with wool at Montevideo for New York.

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The President of Uruguay has been authorized by the Congress of that country to appoint a special commission to examine into the improvement of the harbor of Montevideo.

To carry into effect the preliminary investigation of this matter the Government is authorized to expend the sum of \$150,000.

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## COLOMBIA.

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Recent advices from Panama state that a line of steamers, British built, but sailing under the Mexican flag, will soon be put on between that port and San Francisco in connection with the Tehuantepec railroad.

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The Caribbean Steamship Company has made a contract with the National Government of Colombia to establish a

line of coasting steamers whose itinerary will be the ports of Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Cartagena, Colon, Bocas del Toro, Port Limon, Bluefields, and Saint Andrew's. The contract is made for five years, the Government to pay the company £210 per voyage.

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## VENEZUELA.

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By decree of the President of the United States of Venezuela dated July 4, 1894, the maritime and territorial custom-house established at Puerto Porlaner on the southeastern part of the Island of Margareta was abolished.

The business of said custom house, as well as all the papers, documents, and appurtenances have been transferred to the custom-house at Juan Griego on the northern coast of the same island.

The Island of Margareta, called by some Nueva Esparta, lies in latitude 11° north, and longitude 64° west, about thirty miles north of Cumaná.

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## SPANISH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA.

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### ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

During the fiscal year of 1893 to 1894, the amount collected by the custom-houses of the Island of Puerto Rico was \$2,507,706.36.

The above sum represents an increase in the Government receipts, under this head, over the preceding year of 1892-93, of \$452,362.54.

The custom-houses which collected the largest were the following:

San Juan (the capital of the island).....	\$940,688
Ponce .....	721,533
Mayagüez.....	488,805
Arecibo.....	206,124

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

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

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

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—	COLOMBIA—
Buenos Aires.	Barranquilla.
Cordoba.	Bogota.
Rosario.	Cartagena.
BOLIVIA—	Colon (Aspinwall).
La Paz.	Medillin.
BRAZIL—	Panama.
Bahia.	COSTA RICA—
Para.	San José.
Pernambuco.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—
Rio Grande do Sul.	Puerto Plata.
Rio de Janeiro.	Samana.
Santos.	Santo Domingo.
CHILE—	ECUADOR—
Antofagasta.	Guayaquil.
Arica.	GUATEMALA—
Coquimbo.	Guatemala.
Iquique.	HAITI—
Talcahuano.	Cape Haitien.
Valparaiso.	Port au Prince.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

HONDURAS—

Ruatan.  
Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—

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

MEXICO—*Continued.*

Tuxpal.  
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.  
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.  
Montevideo.  
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.  
Maracaibo.  
Puerto Cabello.



## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, U. S. A., 1894.

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

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

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

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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CLINTON FURBISH,  
*Director.*

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

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These publications may be purchased from Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York.

