

THE

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

APRIL, 1895

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AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER IX.

THE HOG.

(Continued.)

BERKSHIRES.

As indicated by the name, this variety of swine originated in the county or shire of Berks, England.

Probably the first importation to the United States was made by John Brentnall, of New Jersey, in 1823. Some years later, about 1832, Sidney Hayes, an English farmer residing near Albany, New York, brought over a few head. Since that time numbers have been imported, and the improvement made by American breeders has been so marked as to cause competent judges to decide in favor of the American bred hog.

Color black, with white feet, small white line in face, and a white spot at tip of tail. The face is short, fine, well dished, and broad between the eyes; ears erect or inclined forward, stiff at base, but so thin and delicate as to shake and tremble with every movement of the animal; jowl heavy;

neck short and thick; shoulders deep and full; back broad and straight, or slightly arched; long ribs well sprung, giving roundness of barrel, and short ribs long and spreading, giving breadth and fullness of loin. The hips are long, heavy, round and deep, bearing their flesh well down to the hock; tail fine, small and set well up to the sacral curve; legs short, straight, fine-boned and set wide apart; body medium to long; hair fine, rather thin in fashionable strains, and skin elastic and pliable.

The Berkshires possess great muscular power and extraordinary activity. This latter feature is, indeed, very generally considered a serious objection, inasmuch as too great activity is not conducive to an economical production of fat. The sows are noted for their prolificness, and the pigs when dropped are strong and lively. They may be fattened for market at any age desired, and when continuously and properly fed attain great size and weight. The average live weight of well-kept shoats placed on the market at nine to twelve months old should be from 240 to 300 pounds. When mature, a weight of from 500 to 650 pounds is not uncommon. Berkshire boars, when used in crossing, or in grading up common stock, transmit with considerable certainty all the valuable qualities of their breed. The objections urged against them may be summed up as follows: (1) They are too nervous and excitable, requiring very careful handling to secure best results; (2) their bone is too small, rendering them more liable to mishaps—such as hip-shot and broken legs—than are the larger-boned breeds. Where Berkshires are carefully handled and properly fed, we know of no better variety; but in the hands of the ordinary farmer, where attention is denied or partially withheld, they cannot be accorded first nor, in our opinion, even second place.

ESSEX SWINE.

It appears to be generally admitted by the authorities that the Essex is about the best "sty-pig" to be found, its only rival in this respect being the Small Yorkshire.

The Essex is one of the oldest and the purest of the English breeds of swine. An Essex Swine Record has just been issued, and in the first volume the following history of the breed is given:

“The Essex is one of the English breeds. Youatt describes them as ‘parti-colored animals,’ black with white shoulders, nose and legs; in fact, a sort of sheeted pig; large, upright and coarse in bone. The first determined effort for improvement in the breed is credited to Lord Western, who introduced Neapolitan swine from Italy that were said to have possessed very peculiar and valuable qualities, the flavor of the meat being excellent and the disposition to fatten on the smallest quantity of food unrivaled. This pair and their offspring were bred together to such an extent that there was danger of their becoming extinct, when they were crossed on the Essex on Lord Western’s estate, with the effect of obliterating the white and producing a progeny with the appearance and many characteristics of the pure Neapolitan. This crossing, and the subsequent selection and breeding which formed the type of modern Essex was mainly the work of Fisher Hobbs, who was a tenant on the Western estate, and, as bred by him, they have been regarded as a favorite breed in England since 1840. They are classed with the small breeds, but frequently attain weights that would entitle them to be considered among the larger ones, often weighing 400 to 600 pounds at maturity, though usually most profitable when slaughtered young for breakfast bacon, or family use, for which they are highly esteemed. The standard agreed upon is as follows: Color black, without any white whatever; face short and dishing; ears small, soft and standing erect while young but drooping slightly with increasing age; carcass long, broad, straight and deep; hams heavy and well let down; bone fine; hair ordinarily rather thin; fattening qualities very superior.”

The great value of the Essex, aside from its early maturity and its excellent fattening qualities, lies in its use for crossing

on the common coarse-boned hogs of the country. Last year, experiments were made at the Minnesota station to discover the grade hog that was best suited to the needs of the Minnesota farmer. Boars of the different pure breeds were crossed on the common sows and on the high-grade sows as well.

POLAND-CHINAS.

The Poland-China breed is one distinctly American in origin and type, originating chiefly in Warren and Butler counties, Ohio, where the type was soon fixed by the enterprising breeders of that section. Improvement of the breed has been largely the result of private individual enterprise and skill.

Color, black and white spotted; sometimes black, sometimes white predominating; size large, mature hogs weighing from 600 to 750 pounds, and shoats at eight or nine months weighing upwards of 250 pounds. The nose is medium, face neatly dished, head small in proportion to body, with thin, drooping ("lop") ears and full, heavy jaw. The neck is short, back straight, shoulders deep, girth large, ribs well arched, loins full and wide, hams very heavy, and legs short, with good-sized, strong bone. In some specimens the hair is decidedly curly, but in a majority of cases the coat is straight or at most, slightly wavy, covering a skin of similar color and medium thickness.

The Poland-China has a stronger following among Western farmers than has any other breed of swine, and we think justly so; they are large, mature reasonably early, and long before maturity may be turned into pork at the highest market price. They are uniformly quiet, even lazy, and never lose flesh by reason of excitability. They have strong, firm bone, permitting a heavy load of fat, and rendering them less liable to mishaps when placed with fattening steers. On the whole, the Western farmer can hardly find a better hog.

CHESTER-WHITES.

The breed derives its name from the place of its origin—Chester county, Pa. The modern Chester-White is well known throughout the Eastern and many Western states, and has, at one time and another, found a place in most of the mixed bred herds in the Mississippi valley. The writer well remembers the time when a black hog was looked upon with more or less disfavor by a great majority of Western farmers; and the Chester was, at that time, the hog sought for to improve and maintain the herd. One of the most prolific and valuable brood sows we have ever known was of this breed, a sow that, for beauty and utility combined, would be hard to surpass; her owner, however, not fancying the white color, persisted in using a black boar, and declared that the magnificent litter she brought owed their great excellence to the sire.

Color, white—as the name indicates—with hair of medium length, mostly straight, neatly parted on the median line, and, in the best specimens, showing a handsome curl or rosette just over the loins. The head is of medium length, broad between the eyes; ears thin, drooping, pointing well forward, and showing a decided bend or “lop” near the point; neck short and thick; jowl large, body long and deep; back broad; hams large and rounded; legs short and squarely placed; tail small, with brush of soft hair, and back and belly lines almost parallel.

In size, the Chester-Whites rank with the largest, weighing at maturity 600 to 700 pounds, and marketing at eight or nine months a dressed weight of 175 to 250 pounds. Early maturity is not claimed for them, but no hog can surpass them, in favorable climate, for capacity to transform corn into fat pork in shortest time and at least expense. They are quiet, even lazy, and make excellent animals to follow steers in the feeding pens. The brood sows produce large litters, and are excellent mothers, the only objection we have ever heard on this point being that they are apt to be cross at pigging time, which is perhaps well founded. In the South they have no

no place; the white breeds of swine cannot stand the severe summer sun of this latitude without danger of sun-scald, mange, or other troubles; and while there are many breeders—and partisan ones, too—of each of the modern white breeds in the South, justice toward all interests demands the above statement.

(To be continued.)

GANADO AMERICANO.

CAPÍTULO IX.

EL PUERCO.

(Continúa.)

LOS "BERKSHIRES."

Como lo indica su nombre esta variedad de puercos tuvo su origen en el condado de Berks en Inglaterra.

Probablemente su primera importación en los Estados Unidos fue la efectuada por John Brentnall de New Jersey en 1823. Algunos años más tarde, en 1832, Sidney Hayes, un agricultor inglés que vivía cerca de Albany, en New York, trajo también de su país algunos cuantos de estos animales. Y desde entonces hasta la fecha se les ha importado en grande número, y el mejoramiento hecho por los criadores americanos en la raza de los "Berkshires" ha sido tan grande y tan bien marcado, que á juicio de competentes jueces el americano se lleva la ventaja.

Su color es negro, pero tiene las patas blancas y una línea pequeña también blanca en la cara. Tiene también una mancha blanca en el extremo del rabo. Su cara es corta, fina, de bastante espacio entre las orejas: el hocico bien de-

lineado y cortado oblicuamente, las orejas derechas ó inclinadas hacia adelante, duras y tiesas en la base, pero tan delgadas y delicadas en el resto, que se sacuden y tiemblan á cada movimiento del animal. La carne que cubre las quijadas en estos animales es pesada y voluminosa, el pescuezo es corto y grueso, los hombros llenos y bien desarrollados, el lomo ancho y derecho, pero en algunos casos ligeramente arqueado, las costillas verdaderas largas y bien proyectadas hacia afuera, á fin de dar grande amplitud á la cavidad torácica, y las costillas falsas también largas y extensas, á fin de aumentar del mismo modo el espacio que circumscriben. Los cuartos posteriores son largos, pesados, redondos y de bastante grueso, cubiertos de carne hasta más abajo de la rodilla, el rabo fino, pequeño y bien sentado sobre la parte curva del hueso sacro, las patas cortas, derechas, provistas de huesos finos, y muy separadas entre sí, el cuerpo de tamaño que varía entre mediano y largo, las cerdas finas y bien arregladas, y el pellejo elástico y flexible.

Los "Berkshires" poseen una gran fuerza muscular y una actividad extraordinaria, esta última hasta tal grado que muchos la consideran una objeción seria contra la raza, pues que una actividad demasiado grande no conduce en modo alguna á la económica producción de manteca. Las puercas son notables por su fecundidad, y los lechoncitos se distinguen al nacer por su robustez y viveza. Se pueden engordar estos últimos para mandarlos al mercado á cualquiera edad que se desee, y cuando se continúa alimentándolos propiamente se les ve alcanzar pronto un gran tamaño y un peso considerable. El peso de un lechón de esta clase de nueve á doce meses de edad, cuando está bien cuidado, debe ser por término medio de 240 á 300 libras. Cuando han llegado á la edad madura un peso de 500 á 650 libras no es cosa rara.

Los machos de esta raza cuando se usan para cruzamientos ó para mejorar las clases ordinarias, transmiten con considerable certeza todas las cualidades valiosas que los caracterizan. Sin embargo hay objeciones contra ellos que pueden compendiarse como sigue: 1^{ra}: Son demasiado nerviosos y excitables, haciendo necesario que se les maneje con mu-

cho cuidado para obtener buenos resultados. 2^{da}: Sus huesos son demasiado pequeños, por lo que están más expuestos que otros á varios accidentes, como fracturas, etc. Sin embargo cuando los "Berkshires" están cuidados y alimentados propiamente no conocemos ninguna otra variedad de puercos que los supere. Si se les deja en manos de los agricultores ordinarios y se les presta poca ó ninguna atención no puede concedérseles, en nuestro concepto, no diríamos el primero, pero ni aún siquiera el segundo puesto.

LOS PUERCOS DE ESSEX.

Parece cosa generalmente admitida por las autoridades en el ramo que el puerco de Essex es el mejor que puede encontrarse en el mundo para el cliquero, á menos que no sea el llamado "Small Yorkshire," que en este respecto rivaliza con él.

Los Essex forman una de las razas más antiguas y puras de Inglaterra. Acaba de publicarse una historia de estos animales con el título de "Essex Swine Record" en cuyo tomo primero se dice lo que sigue:

"La raza de Essex es una de las originales de Inglaterra. Youatt describe estos puercos diciendo que son animales de color en algunas partes (parti-colored animals), negros, pero con los hombros, el hocico, y las patas blancas; en realidad puercos manchados, grandes, derechos, y huesudos. El primer esfuerzo claro que se hizo para mejorar su raza se atribuye á Lord Western que introdujo de Nápoles una raza italiana de puercos á que se atribuían cualidades especiales de gran valor, pues que la calidad de su carne era excelente, y tampoco tenía rival en su aptitud de engordar con la más pequeña cantidad de alimento. Los individuos introducidos y su progenie se reprodujeron siempre entre si mismos hasta tal grado que se corrió el riesgo de que se perdiera la raza, cuando afortunadamente se efectuó un cruzamiento entre ella y la de los puercos de Essex que estaban en las haciendas de Lord Western, produciéndose entorces el resultado de obliterarse

el color blanco y de producirse una familia con toda la apariencia exterior y muchas de las cualidades distintivas de los pueros napolitanos. Esta cruzamiento, y la subsiguiente selección y crianza que formaron el tipo del puerco de Essex de nuestros días fue esencialmente la obra de Fisher Hobbs, que era uno de los arrendatarios de Lord Western, y los animales que de aquí resultaron constituyeron pronto una de las razas que en Inglaterra han sido favoritas desde del año de 1840. Se las clasifica entre las de pequeño tamaño; pero frecuentemente se las vé alcanzar pesos que merecerían cambiar ese concepto, pues se encuentran algunos individuos que al llegar á la edad madura pesan de 400 á 600 libras. Dan generalmente mas provecho estos puercos cuando se les envía jóvenes al matadero, con el objeto de hacer tocino ú otros usos análogos, para cuyo efecto son altamente estimados. El tipo que se considera mejor entre ellos es como sigue: color negro sin ninguna mancha blanca en ninguna parte: hocico corto y cortado oblicuamente: orejas pequeñas, suaves, y paradas cuando el animal es joven, pero inclinadas lijeramente hacia abajo á medida que crece en edad; la caja del cuerpo larga, ancha, derecha y profunda, los cuartos traseros pesados y bien bajos: los huesos finos; la cerda por lo común mas bien delgada que gruesa: disposición á engordar muy superior."

El gran valor del puerco de Essex aparte de su pronto desarrollo y excelentes cualidades para engordar estriba en el uso que puede hacerse de él para mejorar por el cruzamiento la raza ordinaria del puerco común del país. Los experimentos hechos el año pasado en la estación de Minnesota demostraron que el puerco cruzado era el que mejor se adaptaba á las necesidades de los agricultores de aquel Estado. Para efectuar los cruzamientos se usaron machos de diferentes razas puras y hembras unas veces de las razas ordinarias y otras veces productos ellas mismas de un cruzamiento anterior.

LOS PUERCOS "POLAND-CHINAS."

La raza denominada "Poland-China" que es distintamente americana en cuanto al tipo y al origen, procede originalmente de los condados de Warren y Butler en Ohio, donde el tipo se fijó bien pronto merced á la inteligencia y cuidado de los criadores de la localidad; y las mejoras que en ella se han efectuado se han debido en su mayor parte á los esfuerzos y pericia de algunos particulares.

Estos animales son de color negro con manchas blancas predominando en unos casos el primer color y en otros el segundo. Su tamaño es grande, pues que los puercos que han llegado á la madurez pesan de 600 á 750 libras, y que los lechones de ocho á nueve meses tienen más de 250 libras de peso. Tienen el hocico de mediano tamaño y bien cortado oblicuamente, la cabeza pequeña en proporción con el cuerpo, con orejas finas, grandes é inclinadas hacia abajo, y mucha carne en las mandíbulas. El pescuezo es corto, el lomo derecho, los brazuelos gruesos, el volumen del cuerpo ancho, las costillas bien arqueadas, los sobrelomos anchos y llenos, los cuartos traseros pesados, las patas cortas y los huesos fuertes y de buen tamaño. En algunos individuos la cerda es decididamente encrespada, pero en la mayoría de los casos es derecha ó un poco ondulante extendida sobre un pellejo del mismo color que ella y de mediano grueso.

El puerco de la raza "Poland-China" goza de más popularidad entre los labradores del Oeste que cualquiera otro de las otras razas, y en nuestro parecer esto es justo, porque es grande, se desarrolla por completo bastante pronto y puede ser vendido en el mercado antes de llegar á la madurez á precios bastante elevados.

Estos animales son por regla general muy tranquilos y hasta perezosos, y jamás pierden carne con ninguna especie de excitación. Tienen los huesos fuertes y firmes que les permiten soportar una carga de manteca bastante pesada y que los libertan con mas facilidad de cualquier accidente cuando andan juntos con novillos que se están cebando. Todo bien

considerado el mejor puerco que puede encontrar el labrador del Oeste es el de esta raza.

LOS PUERCOS BLANCOS DE CHESTER.

(Chester-Whites.)

Esta raza debe su nombre al lugar de su origen que fue el condado de Chester en Pennsylvania. El "Chester-White" moderno es bien conocido en todos los Estados del Este y en muchos del Oeste, y en tiempo se le ha encontrado ocupando un lugar distinguido entre las piaras de raza mezclada del valle del Mississippi. El autor de este trabajo recuerda bien el tiempo en que la gran mayoría de los agricultores del Oeste miraban con disfavor un puerco de color negro, y en aquella época el Chester era sumamente buscado para propósitos de cruzamiento con el objeto de mejorar la raza en este sentido. Una de las puercas mas prolíficas y valiosas que hemos conocido pertenecía á esta raza, y era un animal que en cuanto á belleza y utilidad combinadas hubiera sido difícil sobrepujar. Su amo sin embargo no gustaba del color blanco y persistió siempre en usar para macho un puerco negro, y declaraba que los magníficos lechones que obtenía debían su excelencia al padre.

El color de estos animales, como su nombre lo indica, es blanco. Su cerda es de longitud mediana, en general derecha y tiesa, limpiamente partida en la línea del medio, y en algunos de los mejores tipos presentando una especie de hermoso rizo ó roseta justamente en la región lumbar. La cabeza es de mediana longitud presentando una ancha distancia entre los ojos; las orejas son delgadas, algo caídas, dirigidas hacia adelante y dobladas cerca de la punta; las mandíbulas anchas y carnosas, el cuerpo largo y grueso, el lomo ancho, los cuartos traseros anchos y redondeados, las patas cortas y bien colocadas, la cola pequeña terminando en una escobilla de cerda suave, y las líneas del lomo y del abdomen casi paralelas una á otra.

En cuanto al tamaño los puercos blancos de Chester figuran

entre los mas grandes y pesan en la época de la madurez de 600 á 700 libras; y á los ocho ó nueve meses se venden en el mercado con el peso de 175 á 250 libras. Estos animales no alcanzan pronto su perfecto desarrollo; pero ningún otro puerco les es superior, bajo condiciones favorables de clima, en cuanto á la actitud de transformar en manteca el maíz que comen, en mas corto tiempo y con menores gastos. Son tranquilos y aún puede decirseles perezosos, y son excelentes para seguir á los novillos en los corrales de alimentación. Los lechones de esta clase nacen muy grandes, y las puercas madres son excelentes, y la única objeción que hemos oido contra ellas es que á menudo se encolerizan en la época del parto.

No son á propósito para el Sud pues ninguna raza de puercos blancos puede sufrir sin peligro los severos calores de aquellas latitudes. Hay muchos criadores de los modernos puercos blancos en las regiones que se han nombrado, y entre ellos muchos que son muy partidarios suyos, pero la justicia y el respeto á los intereses de todos exige de nosotros la manifestación que acabamos de hacer.

(Continuará.)

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

The latest and most carefully compiled statistics show that while the production of coffee is increasing the world's consumption is keeping steady pace with it. The production of the world is estimated as follows:

Coffee season of 1893-94.....	9,202,000 bags
Coffee season of 1894-95.....	11,129,000 bags
Coffee season of 1895-96.....	10,270,000 bags

The Brazilian crop last season is put at 7,100,000 bags, and the new crop is estimated at considerably less. The Mexican and Central American crops are increasing yearly.

The world's consumption of coffee in 1894 is estimated at 11,357,250 bags, the chief consumers, in rank of importance, being the United States, Germany, and France.

One of the greatest coffee houses in the world says in a recent private circular: "It is illogical to say that the consumption of coffee decreases, or to pretend that the price of coffee is too high because other articles have depreciated in value in consequence of overproduction. There can be no lasting decline in the price of coffee, unless several consecutive crops exceed the present yearly requirements for consumption. From present indications, production and consumption about balance each other. The world's visible supply on the 1st of August will probably show little change from that existing at the same time last year, whilst a reduction in the visible supply of the world will take place during the season of 1895-96."

O CAFÉ.

SUA PRODUÇÃO E CONSUMO.

De uma estatística recentemente publicada e que parece fidedigna, consta que o consumo do café vaee augmentando *pari passu* com a produção, apesar do grande desenvolvimento desta; a qual, segundo a mesma estatística é calculada ser:

Colheita de 1893-94.....	9,702,000 saccas
Colheita de 1894-95.....	11,129,000 saccas
Colheita de 1895-96.....	10,270,000 saccas

A safra brasileira para o anno de 1894-95 é estimada em 7,100,000 saccas, e a do anno corrente promete mostrar uma diminuição consideravel. A produção mexicana da America Central vaee annualmente augmentando. O consumo do mundo inteiro para o anno de 1894 attingiu 11,357,250 saccas, sendo os Estados Unidos, a Allemanha, e a França os paizes consumidores de maior importancia.

Encontramos n'uma circular de uma das casas mais importantes do mundo no commercio do café o trecho seguinte:

“Falta a logica aos que dizem que o consumo do café vaee diminuindo, e aos que pretendem que está alto demais o preço delle por causa da depreciação de outros artigos, motivada por uma produção excessiva. Não é possível uma baixa permanente no preço do café, a não haver por alguns annos colheitas em excesso da procura actual para o consumo. Ao que agora parece, este e a produção estão approximadamente equilibrados. A existencia ao primeiro de Agosto será provavelmente quasi a mesma que se calculou haver em data igual do anno passado, em quanto que na estação do 1895-96 se realizará uma redução na mesma.”

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TRADE MARKS.

The following information regarding the use of trade marks in the Argentine Republic is taken from the diplomatic and consular reports of Great Britain. The suggestions to English manufacturers are alike applicable to manufacturers in the United States:

“ Before closing the commercial part of this report, a few remarks on trade marks will not be out of place. The increase in the registration of trade marks in the Argentine Republic has been remarkable, having been only 267 in 1891 as against 832 in 1893. This is now a source of revenue which, in the latter year, amounted to \$35,254 Argentine currency (about £2,200). The law which regulates them is that of August 19, 1876, which now requires many modifications, as it does not effectually protect the merchant who registers his particular mark in the Argentine trade marks office. Publicity during a certain time ought to be given to the proposed registration of any mark, so that any counter claims in respect of it may be examined prior to its final registration. But it seems that, under the present law, no previous advice whatever is necessary, either in the newspapers or at the marks registration office; the Argentine office grants a mark applied for at once if they think it is not registered. Extracts of that register ought to be published, and any new registered mark advertised to enable any previous owner of the mark in Europe to obtain proof of his ownership and to enable him to apply also in the Argentine Republic for registration.

Under the present state of the law it seems possible, in an extreme case, for any person in Buenos Aires to register a well-known English trade mark and appropriate it as his own out here, to the prejudice of the owner in England, who, even if advised by cable, could not possibly register his mark here before the final registration by the spurious owner.

"A case recently occurred in Buenos Aires in which an English firm, who have a 'crown' mark registered at Buenos Aires, caused an embargo to be placed on a consignment of some American goods which had the same mark, a 'crown,' and had been received by another firm. These latter were only allowed to be sold here after having the 'crown' mark obliterated. Manufacturers can not possibly know all marks registered here, and means might be devised to allow an embargo only on a repetition of the offense after due notification. Again, the trades marks office will register a mark, say a 'lion,' in any and every position. This is hardly fair, as one may be registering a 'lion couchant' when another wishes to register a 'lion rampant,' and so on.

"Hence the great importance to all European manufacturers of registering here at once the marks of any particular goods which they sell in this market: for with many local industries and imports from all countries, the first man to register a mark here obtains the exclusive right to it and can bring action against importers of goods with similar marks. British exporters should take particular note of the importance of this step, to protect themselves from importation or local manufacture of inferior goods with their mark on them, which the public will naturally accept as the genuine one."

A REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

MARCAS DE FABRICA.

Encontramos nos Relatorios Diplomaticos e Consulares da Gran Bretanha as seguintes informações relativas ao uso de Marcas de Fabrica na Argentina. As suggestões feitas aos fabricantes Inglezes tem equal interesse para os dos outros paizes manufactureiros:

“Antes de concluir a parte commercial deste relatorio, não achamos inoportuno submitter algumas observações em relação ás Marcas de Fabrica. A registração destas na Republica Argentina augmentou notavelmente de 1891 a 1893, subindo de 267 no primeiro anno a 832 no ultimo, e de facto constitue uma fonte importante de rendas, dando em 1893 cerca de 70,000 \$ 000 ao Thesouro Publico. A registração é regulada pela lei de 19 de Agosto de 1876, a qual precisa de ser reformada em muitas das disposições, por não proteger efficazmente o commercianta que manda registrar na repartição competente sua marca de fabrica particular. Devia-se exigir que se publique por um certo prazo a intenção de mandar registrar uma marca, de modo de haver a oppor-tunidade de attender ás reclamações em contrario que se possam fazer, antes da registração definitiva.

“Porem parece que, segundo as disposições da lei actual-mente em vigor, não é necessario aviso previo algum, quer nos jornaes, quer na repartição, e que esta outorga logo a registração, no caso de não haver outra para a mesma marca.

“Devia se tambem publicar opportunamente extractos do registro, e dar noticia das novas marcas contidas nelle, para

que o antigo proprietário, se houver, de qualquer dellas na Europa possa offerecer provas de sua propriedade e requerer a regisração em seu nome na Argentina.

“Segunda a lei, come hoje existe, parece possível que uma pessoa mande registrar em Buenos Aires uma marca de fabrica ingleza bem conhecida, tornando-se proprietario della, com prejuizo do verdadeiro proprietario inglez; o qual, mesmo avisado por telegrapho, não poderia mandar registrar-a em seu nome, em anticipação da regisração falsa.

“Uma firma commercial ingleza em Buenos Aires, que tem registrada nesta praça uma marca de fabrica constando de uma corôa, mandou embargar a venda de certas mercadorias norte americanas consignadas a outra firma, por terem estas a mesma marca, e foi prohibida a venda até obliterada a marca de corôa. Os fabricantes não podem ter conhecimento de todas as marcas de fabrica registradas, e seria talvez justo não conceder o embargo senão em caso de reincidencia no mesmo delicto, depois de aviso devidamente dado.

“De mais, pode se mandar registrar na Repartiçã uma marca, — um leão, por exemplo, — em que a figura se representa em differentes posições, motivando assim complicações embaraçosas.

“Estas considerações demonstram aos fabricantes dos outros paizes a importancia de mandarem registrar logo nesta praça as marcas de fabrica dos generos que se propoem vender aqui visto que, havendo muitas industrias naciones e grande importação do estrangeiro, a primeira pessoa que mande registrar uma marca tem o direito exclusivo de usal-a e processa; os importadores de mercadorias tendo marcas parecidas com a sua.”

Translation.

DECREE NO. 123 OF NOVEMBER 11, 1892, REGULATES COASTWISE NAVIGATION.

The Vice-President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

I make it known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following law:

Article 1. Coastwise navigation can only be carried on in national vessels.

Article 2. By coastwise navigation, is meant direct communication or trade between the ports of the Republic within its waters, and of the rivers that flow through its territory.

Article 3. In order that a ship may be considered national, it is necessary:

1. That it be the property of a Brazilian citizen or of a company or corporation, with seat in Brazil, managed entirely by Brazilian citizens.

2. That it be navigated by a Brazilian captain or master.

3. That at least two-thirds of its crew be Brazilians.

Article 4. Foreign vessels are prohibited from engaging in the coastwise trade, under penalty of confiscation, but are permitted:

1. To load or unload merchandise and articles belonging to the government.

2. To enter a port for asylum and to leave for another with its cargo within a designated time.

3. To enter a port, with a full cargo, and to leave for another with the same entire cargo or with part of it dispatched for consumption or re-exportation.

4. To transport from one port to another of the Republic passengers of any class, their baggage, animals, and packages classified as valuable or perishable agricultural and manufactured products, and coined valuables.

5. To receive from any or all the ports of the Republic manufactured goods or produce of the country for the purpose of exportation.

6. To bring aid to any State or point of the Republic in cases of famine, pestilence or other calamity.

7. To carry any kind of cargo from one port to another of the Republic in case of foreign war, internal commotion, injuries and prejudice happening to national navigation and trade by cruisers and foreign forces, even if war has not been declared.

Article 5. Merchandise taken from a port of the Republic can be sold in another, in cases of distress, shipwreck or *vis major*.

Article 6. The vessels of neighboring countries are permitted to navigate the rivers and interior waters, according to the terms of the conventions and treaties.

Article 7. Upon the enrollment of the vessels and crews, they will observe the rules of navigation and inspection which are designated in the regulation that the executive power formulates for the execution of this law.

Article 8. For five years after the publication of this law, the matriculation of all the personnel of the merchant marine is gratuitous, except the necessary stamps.

Article 9. National vessels are obliged to have an inspection of the bottoms and machinery every six months, having the pipe and boilers subjected to a water pressure, and once a year the same inspection in a dry dock.

These inspections shall be gratuitous and should be requested from the proper department by the proprietors. With eight days notice, they can be made in any of the ports of the Republic designated in the regulation, which will shortly be expedited.

Article 10. The provisions of this law shall not take effect until two years after the publication.

Article 11. All provisions to the contrary are revoked.

The minister of the Fazenda will see to its execution.

Federal Capital, November 11, 1892.

Fourth year of the Republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.
SERZEDELLO CORREA.

Decree No. 227, December 5, 1893, delays the time two years in order that the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade between sea and river ports may be nationalized in accordance with law:

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

I make it known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following resolution:

Article 1. It is decided to prolong the time two years in order that the vessels, which carry on the coastwise trade, between the sea and river ports of the country, may be nationalized in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 123 of November 11, 1892.

Article 2. Revoke all laws to the contrary.

The minister of the Fazenda will see to its execution.

Federal Capital, December 6, 1894.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES.

PROPOSALS AND CONTRACTS FOR MUNICIPAL WORKS.

The municipal council of S. João d'El Rey, Minas Geraes, is inviting proposals for waterworks, drainage, paving, and improving the banks of the stream flowing through the town. Proposals for lighting the town with electricity are also solicited; likewise for the removal of an old aqueduct, and various repairs and improvements on the town hall.

The municipality of Bahia has made a contract for sanitary works in that city, providing for an expenditure of \$6,000,000 paper currency, within a period of five years for waterworks and drainage. All houses will be obliged to connect with the water and drainage pipes. Water is to be furnished

gratuitously to houses of low rentals, and for 60 cents to houses of moderate rent. The drainage tax is to be paid by the municipality, and to be assessed according to the rental value of the house.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

According to a telegram from Pará, the January receipts of the Manaós custom house were \$63,535.00, paper currency, against \$69,815.58 in the same month of last year. The receipts of the *recebedoria* (inland tax) of the State of Amazonas during the year 1894 amounted to \$1,639,950. This revenue was derived principally from the export duty on rubber.

INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT.

A recent number of the *European Mail*, a journal published in London, referring to the industries of Brazil, says:

“Brazil seems to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the late war out there, and business of all sorts is said to be making headway again. It is reported that many factories of various kinds are springing up all over Brazil, such as soap, candle, boot and shoe, hosiery, and canned food works, while the sugar, coffee, and rubber industries are growing with amazing rapidity. All these new enterprises require large equipments of machinery and other appliances, most of which should come from this country.”

Manufacturing firms in the United States should take note of this, and adopt measures to bring their goods to the attention of the people of Brazil and the other South American States.

CHILE.

THE CURRENCY CONVERSION BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill for the conversion of the Chilean currency as it finally passed both houses of Congress:

Article 1. From the 1st of June, 1895, the State shall pay its notes to those who demand payment in the metallic currency created by this act. These notes shall be incinerated monthly.

Art. 2. From the 31st of December, 1897, the State paper money shall be paid on presentation in the offices which may be designated by the president of the Republic, for the equivalent value of the silver dollar of 25 grams and 9-10 fine, with the gold money created by this act, and from that date, the State paper money shall be demonetized.

On this same date, the obligations of the State contracted previously to this act shall be liquidated, reducing their nominal value computed in dollars of 25 grams and 9-10 fine, to the money created by this act; and with it, its service shall continue to be made.

The payment and liquidation referred to in the two preceding sections, shall only take place in case the value of the silver dollar of 25 grams and 9-10 fine, shall be on that date of a value superior to 18 pence; in the contrary case, the provisions of articles 1 and 16 of this act shall be enforced.

Article 3. The president of the Republic is empowered, for the term of three years, to coin up to \$10,000,000 in silver money of the kind specified in this act to purchase the bullion necessary for this purpose.

Article 4. All the proceeds derived from the sale of the

nitrate properties shall be devoted exclusively to the acquirement and coinage of metallic currency.

Article 5. The president of the Republic is empowered to discount or negotiate advances abroad upon the unpaid portion of the purchase money of the nitrate properties.

Article 6. The banks shall guarantee the total value of their issues by depositing in the treasury, gold, government notes, government bonds, municipal bonds payable by the State, treasury bills and bonds of banks exclusively hypothecary.

These values shall be estimated monthly at the rate named by the president of the Republic.

The said guarantee shall be constituted in the following form: 70 per cent in the three months next following after the promulgation of this act, and the remaining 30 per cent in the subsequent six months at the rate of 5 per cent per month.

The exaction of the constitution of this guarantee, in case of delay, shall be by writ of execution.

In case of the failure of a bank, the State shall realize the guarantee, which shall be considered as a pledge, and shall pay in full the notes in the public treasuries.

The credits proceeding from the bank's notes shall moreover have preference over all others in the failure, except judicial costs and the honorarium of the assignee.

Article 7. Banks notes guaranteed in the form prescribed in the preceding article shall be received in public offices in payment of taxes, credits and public services until December 31, 1897.

The deposits of bank notes which may be made in the treasury in the character of judicial assignments or for any legal effect, shall be understood to be made as a deposit to be restored in specie.

Article 8. Up to the period referred to in the preceding article, the total issue of bank notes shall be limited to the amount of \$24,000,000 apportioned in relation to the paid-up capital of the banks.

Article 9. The banks shall be empowered to issue 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 dollar notes.

The notes of a lower value actually in circulation shall not be received in public offices, nor shall they circulate after one year from the promulgation of this act.

Article 10. There shall be three gold coins, to be called condor, doblon, and escudo, of eleven-twelfths fine.

The condor shall weigh 11 $\frac{98,207}{100,000}$ grams.

The doblon shall weigh 5 $\frac{99,103}{100,000}$ grams.

The escudo shall weigh 2 $\frac{99,151}{100,000}$ grams.

Article 11. The remedy of fineness in the gold coins shall be two-thousandths, and of weight one per thousand in the condores two per thousand in the doblones and escudos and per coin 15 $\frac{956}{1,000}$ miligrams in the condor and the doblon, and 7 $\frac{988}{1,000}$ miligrams in the escudo.

Article 12. The value of the condor shall be twenty dollars; of the doblon ten dollars; and of the escudo five dollars.

Article 13. There shall be four silver coins: One of 100 cents, which shall be called dollar, and the others of 20, of 10, and of 5 cents, of 835-1,000 fine.

The silver dollar shall weigh twenty grams, the 20-cent coin four grams, the 10-cent coin two grams, and the 5-cent coin one gram.

Article 14. The remedy of fineness in silver coins shall be 4-1,000ths; and of weight 3 per thousand for the silver dollar; 5 per thousand for the 20-cent coin; 7 per thousand for the 10-cent; and 10 per thousand for the 5-cent.

The remedy for weight in each coin shall be: 60 miligrams for the dollar; 20 miligrams for the 20-cent coins; 14 miligrams for the 10-cent coins; and 10 miligrams for the 5-cent.

Article 15. The obverse of the gold coins shall bear the national coat of arms, and the reverse the bust of the Republic; and accessory emblems or mottoes, the words "República de Chile," the value in letters and the year of coinage in numbers.

The obverse of the silver coins shall bear a condor and the reverse a laurel wreath, inside of which the value shall be engraved in letters. They shall also bear accessory emblems

or mottoes, the words "República de Chile" and the year of coinage in numbers.

The president of the Republic shall determine once for all, the models of the dies and the diameter of the gold and silver coins.

Article 16. The monetary unit shall be the twentieth part of a condor, or the tenth part of a doblon, or the fifth part of an escudo, which shall be denominated "dollar"; and with it all obligations shall be cancelled, always excepted the provisions of the act of September 10, 1892, and of the first article of this act.

Article 17. Silver shall not be a legal tender for more than \$50.

The mint shall exchange for gold the silver dollars presented to it with this object.

The government treasuries shall receive in payment silver money, whatever may be the value of the obligations it is desired to cancel with it.

Article 18. The State shall receive, collect and recoin without charge for the last holder, the coins which may have become defaced wholly or in part, or which may have become light from use.

Coins purposely defaced shall cease to be legal tender.

Article 19. The cost of coinage of gold shall be for account of the State. The purchase of gold by the mint shall be made without discount by reason of these costs.

Article 20. Lawfully coined English and Australian sovereigns shall be legal tender.

Their value shall be thirteen dollars and one-third of a dollar.

Article 21. The State shall coin the gold bullion it may now have in hand and all that it may acquire in future in conformity with the law.

Article 22. The acts of November 26, 1892, and of May 31, 1893, are hereby repealed, with the exception of article 9 of the said act of 1892, and articles 5, 6, and 8 of the act of May 31, 1893, which are not repealed.

Below is a translation of the articles of the act of November 26, 1892, and of May 31, 1893, which have not been repealed, and which are mentioned in article 26 of the act which has just been passed:

Article 9 of act of November 26, 1892. Twenty-five per cent during the year 1893, and 50 per cent during 1894 and 1895, of import duties and storage, shall be paid in pounds sterling at the rate of \$6.31 per each pound, or in Chilean gold money of equivalent value.

During the first half of 1893, payment may be made in good bills on London instead of in gold.

The portion of the duties paid in the form prescribed in the preceding sections shall be exempt from the actual surcharge.

Act of May 31, 1893.—Article 5. The silver acquired in conformity with the act of March 14, 1887, the proceeds of the import duties and storage payable in gold and up to £1,500,000 sterling of the proceeds of the sale of the government nitrate properties which are to be sold in conformity with the act of January 26 of the current year, shall be maintained in deposit in the treasury.

The half of the 50 per cent of the custom house duties which are to be paid in gold in conformity with article 9 of the act of November 26, 1892, and in the years 1894 and 1895, shall be paid in the equivalent in paper money.

Article 6. The portion of import duties and storage payable in gold, may be paid in good bills on London up to December 31, 1895.

Article 8. The portion of import duties and storage payable in gold during the year 1895 shall be paid in the same form during the first half of 1896.

TRANSANDINE RAILWAY GUARANTEE.

The following is a translation of the act of Congress which

has just been promulgated, relating to this great undertaking:

Article 1. The act of February 4, 1893, to amend the act of May 14, 1887, which authorized the construction of a transandine railway, via Aconcagua, is hereby repealed.

Article 2. Articles 6 and 7 of the aforesaid act are replaced by the following: The government guarantees to the Transandine railway, via Aconcagua, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on a fixed sum of £1,300,000.

The guarantee shall be paid after the line is completed and opened for traffic, half-yearly, on April 1 and October 1 of each year, paying to the railway the difference that may result between the amount of the interest guaranteed and the net income of the railway, after deducting 60 per cent from the gross income for working expenses.

The term of the guarantee shall be for twenty years, to be counted from the day on which the whole of the line is opened for traffic. When the net income of the railway, which is estimated to be 40 per cent of the gross income, shall exceed the guaranteed interest, the excess shall be applied to the reimbursement to the State of the money it may have disbursed on account of the guarantee stipulated in this article.

The railway shall be considered to be finished and fit for traffic after it has been inspected by a commission of engineers, to be appointed by the government, who shall declare that the railway may be opened for traffic without danger to the public, and that it will be able to meet the requirements it is intended to satisfy.

Article 7. The tariffs and time tables shall be arranged in accord with the president of the Republic, the right being reserved to the president to fix the tariffs when the net profits of the line shall have reached 12 per cent.

Article 3. The terms conceded for the completion of the railway in the act of May 14, 1887, shall count from the date of the present act.

Article 4. Interruptions of traffic lasting more than forty consecutive days shall cause a suspension of the payment of

the State guarantee for all the excess of time that they may last.

It is believed now that there will occur no further serious delay in raising the necessary capital for completing the Chilean portion of the great Transandine railway, and making a through rail communication between Valparaíso and Buenos Aires.

The additional sum now required for the completion of this work is estimated at £600,000.

The Argentine section of this trans-continental line is finished to Punta de Vacas, a point about ninety miles west of Mendoza.

On the first of the present month, the national carriage-way across the summit of the Andes, connecting the present termini of the railway system in Argentina and Chile, was formally opened to traffic. The road is said to be an excellent one, and the journey may be made with entire safety and comfort.

The trip from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso may be accomplished in ninety-four hours, at a cost of about \$50; the alternative route between these points is a sea voyage via the Straits of Magellan.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Santiago, February 21, 1895, announcing the passage of the railway guarantee act, Minister Strobel says:

“The English capitalists with whom the holders of the concession (Messrs. Clark Brothers, resident in this country) have been negotiating in order to raise the amount required to complete the road, have been demanding, for some time past, a guarantee of five per cent; but the Chilean congress would not go beyond the rate mentioned, of four and one-half per cent. As work is being continued on the Argentine side, the hope is generally entertained here that with the passage of this law sufficient capital will be obtained for the completion of the entire road, by both countries, within a

few years. The uncompleted portion, however, comprises the most difficult portion of the road, and will require almost continual tunneling. The line on the Argentine side is finished as far as Punta de Vacas, and on the Chilean side as far as Salto del Soldado. This leaves at present unfinished about 75 kilometres, (58 miles) almost equally divided between the two republics; this distance being at present traversed in seventeen hours, twelve by coach and five on mule-back, the whole trip from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires occupying four days. When the line is finished it is expected that the journey will be reduced to 72 hours."

CHILEAN NOTES.

The municipality of Valparaiso has granted a concession to Mr. Thorning Palandan to lay down telephone wires in that city. It is stipulated that the concession shall not be transferred to the West Coast Telephone Company, nor combined with or ceded to any other company without previous consent of the municipality, under penalty of \$50,000. Work on the lines to unite Valparaiso with Santiago and Concepción is to be commenced immediately, and the town lines within two months. The entire system is to be in operation about May or June next.

Chile has re-established the quarantine station in the Straits of Magellan during the existence of the reported epidemic diseases of the Atlantic coast of South America.

COLOMBIA.

The Department of State is advised by Minister McKinney of the action of the Colombian government regarding the tax on tobacco, as follows:

No. 87. UNITED STATES LEGATION,
BOGOTA, December 31, 1894.
Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of Law 72, passed by the Colombian Congress on the 16th of November, 1894, relating to the tax on tobacco.

I am, etc.,

LUTHER F. MCKINNEY.

LAW 72 OF 1894, BY WHICH LAW 85 OF 1892 IS
ANNULLED, AND THE CONSUMPTION OF
TOBACCO IS TAXED.

NOVEMBER 22.

The Congress of Colombia decrees:

Article 1. Tobacco imported into the country is to be taxed as follows:

Each kilogram of cigars, four pesos.

Each kilogram of cigarettes, three pesos.

Each kilogram of chopped tobacco, or tobacco in any other form, two pesos.

Notwithstanding what is set forth in this article, the government is authorized to reserve the right, if it sees fit, for a period of six years, dating from the sanction of the present law, to import and manufacture cigarettes; and may therefore alienate the revenue derived from such right.

The contract for such revenue shall be made by public auction, under the formalities prescribed for the rent of revenues by the fiscal law code. The same to be advertised at least 180 days before.

In the contract referred to in this article, the right of estimate shall not be available, nor in any other auction of revenues.

At the expiration of the rent contract, any stock of cigarettes, or of raw materials for manufacturing the same, shall be subject to the payment of the import duties fixed in this article.

Article 2. The production and exportation of native tobacco is free, upon the condition of paying a tax on the consumption up to \$1.50 for each twelve and one half kilograms of cigar and leaf tobacco of first quality, and in proportion for inferior qualities.

The tax shall be established by each assembly in the manner thought most convenient in view of the existing circumstances in each Department, and the method in which the industry may be there established, it being therefore possible to levy the tax on tobacco which may be on sale, or tobacco that may be manufactured, or treated in any form, or on the manufacturers, stores, shops, or places of sale for the same.

Article 3. The net result of the tax on consumption of native tobacco shall be divisible as follows: Sixty per cent for the Department and forty per cent for the municipalities.

The net result of the custom house dues called for by this law shall be placed among the national funds.

Article 4. The revenue from the consumption of native tobacco established by the law shall be administered by means of auction, and these shall be made by districts; only in the event of inability to hold such auction shall the revenue be

administered directly by the department, according to the corresponding relations.

Article 5. Law 85 of December 10, 1892, which taxes the consumption of tobacco, is hereby annulled.

Given in Bogota, November 16, 1894.

TAX ON MERCHANDISE.

Mr. F. P. Leay, British acting vice-consul at Panama, in a report to the Foreign office, dated January 11, forwards a copy and translation of an extraordinary number of the *Gaceta de Panama*, dated December 27, 1894, which contains a decree issued by the governor of the department imposing a tax of ten per cent in silver of that country upon the net value in gold of all merchandise imported for use in the department of Panama.

COSTA RICA.

VALUATION OF COINS..

The government, following the advice of the director of the mint, has fixed the values of the United States and British coins as follows:

One United States gold dollar is equal to \$1.1947 Costa Rican gold.

Four British shillings, gold, are equal to \$1.1565 Costa Rican gold.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

(English and Spanish.)

The government has ordered the following public works to be commenced at once:

1. Reconstruction of the road from San José to the town of Puriscal, so as to make the communication as nearly perfect as possible.
2. Reconstruction of the wagon road between the city of Alajula and the wharf on the San Carlos river; also between the city of Meredia and the wharf on the Sarapiquí river. Both rivers are affluents of the San Juan, and when the Nicaragua canal is built, will become important arteries for the commerce and navigation of Costa Rica.
3. Construction of a wagon road between the city of Liberia and the Bay of Panamá, on the Gulf of Calebra.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR PUERTO LIMON.

The government has entered into a contract with the Caribbean steamship company, by which the steamers of the company shall touch at Puerto Limón at least once a month, to take on the mail, passengers and freight. Under the heading, "A Remarkable Fact of Great Interest to Commerce," a recent newspaper reference to this subject says:

"On the afternoon of the 20th ultimo the steamer 'William Cliff,' of the West India and Pacific company, left Liverpool for Colón (Aspinwall), carrying a cargo of merchandise to be transhipped there to one of the steamers of the Caribbean steamship company to be taken to Puerto Limón. The cargo reached the latter port on the 10th instant, or seventeen days after its departure from Liverpool. The Caribbean steamship company having entered into arrangements with the principal lines of steamers, both American and European, transhipping at Colón the different cargoes, and taking them to the Atlantic ports of Costa Rica, Colombia and Nicaragua, at moderate rates of freight, will develop in the most favorable manner the commercial interests of that part of America."

COSTA RICA.

(en inglés y castellano.)

El Gobierno ha celebrado un contrato con la Compañía de Vapores denominada "The Caribbean steamship company" para que sus vapores toquen en el puerto de Limón á lo menos una vez al mes, con los fines inherentes al transporte de correspondencia, pasajeros y mercaderías.

Como una ilustración de los servicios que esta línea está

llamada á prestar al comercio, se reproduce lo siguiente, tomado de uno de los diarios de San José de Costa Rica.

UN HECHO NOTABLE y muy interesante al comercio, demostrando la rapidez de la comunicación entre Europa y este país.

El día 20 del próximo pasado, por la tarde, salió el vapor "William Cliff" de la Compañía West India y Pacific de Liverpool, para Colón, con conocimiento directo, llevando carga para Limón, para trasbordarse en Colón al vapor de La Caribbean steamship company. Dicha carga llegó á Puerto Limón el día 10 del actual por la mañana, ó sea 17 días después de su salida de Liverpool. Esta Compañía del Caribe, por su sistema de conocimiento directo con las principales Compañías americanas y europeas, haciendo el trasbordo en Colón, y distribuyendo las mercancías en todos los puertos atlánticos de Costa Rica, Colombia, y Nicaragua, á fletes módicos, está destinada á hacer una revolución muy favorable á los intereses del comercio.

CUBA.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

The *Official Gazette*, of Havana, of recent date, publishes certain changes in the existing tariff laws of the island. The changes are as follows:

Article 1. The Impuesto Industrial (domestic tax) on the manufacture of sugar in the island of Cuba, created by the law of June 30, 1892, and modified by article 13 of that of August 6, 1893, is abolished.

Article 2. The export tonnage dues on sugar and all kinds of molasses, at present in force, are reduced 25 per cent.

Article 3. (Does not apply to foreign commerce.)

Article 4. A transitory duty of 10 per cent is established on articles of food, drink and fuel, excepting wine, mineral waters, chocolate and preserved meats, the production of and proceeding from the Peninsula (Spain).

Article 5. The temporary tax of 10 per cent on all other articles is raised to 15 per cent.

A communication, dated March 5, has been received from her majesty's ambassador at Madrid, stating that the Spanish government have notified that salt codfish and the other articles mentioned in part 335 of the tariff shall be charged in Cuba and Puerto Rico the duty fixed therein without any exemption or compensation.

GUATEMALA.

CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Under the title of General Census of the Population of the Republic of Guatemala, the bureau of general statistics of that country has published a handsome volume of 205 pages in large quarto, containing information of the most interesting character, gathered on February 26, 1893, by order of the government. The work was submitted to the president on September 1, 1894, and then ordered to be printed and published. The population of Guatemala on the date above named was 1,364,678 inhabitants, of whom 882,733 were Indians. Under the census of 1880 the total population was 1,224,602, a gain of 140,076 inhabitants in thirteen years. The total number of Indians in 1880 was 844,774; the increase, therefore, of that race during the same thirteen years was only 37,959. Of the total population, 687,206 are of the female sex and 677,472 of the male. The number of foreigners in the Republic—a number included in the total population above given—is 11,331.

The illiteracy is as follows:

Not knowing how to read and write.....	1,240,092
Knowing only how to read.....	25,033
Knowing how to read and write.....	99,553
Total.....	1,364,678

The distribution of the inhabitants according to their places of residence is as follows:

Rural population.....	827,058
Cities and towns.....	526,666
Special settlements or establishments.....	10,954

There are in Guatemala 225,503 dwelling places, of which 325 are houses two stories high, 53,572 houses one story high, and 171,604 cabins.

Of the 1,364,678 inhabitants, there are 503,852 under 14 years of age, and 80,292 over the age of 60, so that only 780,386 are between the ages of 14 and 60. Of the whole, 888,615 inhabitants are unmarried, 79,367 are widowers or widows, and 396,696 are married.

HAITI.

FOREIGN COMMERCE INCREASING.

The latest official reports of the commercial and financial condition of Haiti present that Republic in a very favorable light. The exports continue to increase, amounting during the fiscal year of 1893-94 to \$12,171,059. The customs dues of Port-au-Prince and Jacmel each amounted to more than \$2,000,000; those of Cape Haitien reached nearly \$2,000,000; those of Aux Cayes more than \$1,250,000, and those of Gonaives and Little Gonaives nearly \$1,000,000 each.

According to the last census, the population of the Republic has advanced to 1,211,625 inhabitants, which shows a notable increase.

JAMAICA.

PROPOSED TARIFF BILL DEFEATED.

On the 11th inst. the colonial secretary introduced in the Legislative Council a new customs tariff bill. The leading feature of the proposed bill was the repeal of the customs law of 1892, enacted under the influence of the reciprocity arrangement with the United States. The government's proposition was defeated in the Legislative Council by a decisive majority.

MEXICO.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The Mexican minister of finance has decreed that the articles of merchandise mentioned below shall, for the collection of customs duties, be assimilated to the paragraphs of the general tariff as follows:

	Paragraph.	Duty.
Blankets of cotton crochet, woven.....	469	per legal kilo. \$1.30
Cotton gloves.....	469	per legal kilo. 1.30
Soap, of whale oil, used for destroying the parasites of plants.....	687	per legal kilo. 0.03
Different articles of woolen tissues for cleaning feathers.....	768	per legal kilo. 0.60
"Delta" metal, unworked or in bars.....	302	per legal kilo. 0.12
Fichus of cottou tissue, known as "Point de Chine," with linen fringes.....	454	per legal kilo. 6.00
Circular strips of cotton cloth for umbrellas and sunshades.....	776	per legal kilo. 1.00
Powder of white hellebore root for destroying the parasites of plants.....	164A	per legal kilo. 0.20
Pyrethrum powder for destroying the parasites of plants.....	164A	per legal kilo. 0.20
Tissues of any vegetable or animal fibre excepting silk, embroidered with silk.....	614	per net kilo. 3.50
Cloth, gummed for hats.....	802	per legal kilo. 0.50
Iron ware, woven, for feucing.....	311	per gross kilo. 0.01
Ventilators of gummed cloth for hats.....	79	per legal kilo. 0.75
"Paris green" and "London powder" prepared by means of arsenious acid and used for the destruction of the parasites of plants.....	727	per legal kilo. 0.02

Note.—By net weight expressed in kilograms, one kilogram equaling 2.2046 pounds, must be understood the actual weight of the merchandise; by "legal weight" that which includes besides the "net weight" that of the interior receptacles in which the articles are imported, and by "gross weight" the total weight of the package.

POINTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On April 1 the second session of the seventeenth congress was formally opened, in the presence of President Diaz and his cabinet. In his address to that body, the president states that peace reigns throughout the Republic. The question of the boundary limits with the United States is referred to, and the assurance is given that the work of the international boundary commission is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The boundary dispute with Guatemala is treated at length, and the congress is informed that a preliminary convention for the settlement of the question has been signed by the minister of foreign affairs for Mexico, and the plenipotentiary of Guatemala, and now only awaits ratification by the legislative bodies of the two nations.

The mining and agricultural interests are said to continue to show remarkable activity. Since his previous message, September 15, 1894, the president states that 2,977 petitions for mining claims, covering an area of 1,378,000 hectares (3,445,000 acres), have been presented; and during the same period 550 titles to mining property, embracing 3,814 hectares (9,535 acres), have been issued.

In the agricultural movement a remarkable increase has taken place in the establishment of plantations for the cultivation of coffee and other tropical products.

The development of the telegraph and railway service throughout the country has been steady and continuous. Within the past six months 910 kilometres (about 550 miles) of telegraph lines have been constructed, while the previously existing system of 42,500 kilometres has been maintained and perfected. During the past half-year nineteen concessions have been granted for the building of railways in different parts of the country, and numerous branch lines have been placed under actual construction.

The railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is receiving special attention at the hands of the government. New bridges are being built, and a general permanent improvement of the line is being pushed forward.

A commission of engineers has been appointed for the purpose of making surveys of the harbors of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, with a view of converting them into permanent and adequate ports.

On the subject of the finances of the country the president says:

The financial conditions of the country and of the public treasury have been notably improved since the last occasion on which I had the honor to address congress. From October last to April 1st the customs receipts exceeded those of the corresponding period of the last fiscal year by almost \$3,000,000.

Referring to the abolition of the interstate customs duties, President Diaz says:

Convinced that the national industries can not attain the development of which they are capable as long as they are interfered with by the interior customs that under different names are still kept up by different states of the Union, the executive believes that the moment has now arrived to unhesitatingly undertake the constitutional reform that will do away with this last vestige of the old and discredited tributary system, by guaranteeing the free circulation of merchandise within the Republic. There is much greater probability of realizing this reform to-day than when it was attempted at other times, not only because it is imperiously demanded by the circumstances of the country, but also because that reform has already been inaugurated by a certain number of states, whilst the preparatory labors to obtain it are in a very advanced condition in the greater part of the others. The treasury department has prepared the proper bills, and, in due time, will lay them before you.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Existing in the Republic of Mexico are 130 manufactories of textile fabrics, valued officially at \$17,392,786, and employ-

ing 21,964 people. Of these manufactories 40 are worked by hydraulic power, 50 by steam and water combined.

The number of spindles is 370,570, and of looms, 12,454.

The annual production reaches 3,890,300 pieces of sheeting, 2,077,825 pieces of figured goods, 188,500 blankets, and 322,975 pieces of carpeting, cassimeres, and other kinds of woolen goods.

It is said the capital invested in the manufacture of cotton and linen fabrics ordinarily returns about 15 per cent.

The first manufactory of cotton goods in the Republic was established near Puebla in 1836 by Don Estaban Antuñano. Puebla and Orizaba are the great centers of the cotton industry, due to the abundance of hydraulic power which is found in the environs of those cities.

The government has granted a valuable concession, with subsidy, to the Tampico and Rio Grande railroad to be built by Chicago and Boston capital. The road will run from Barroteran, Coahuila, to Nuevo Laredo, thence down the Rio Grande, thence to Tampico, forming a part of the Pan-American system along the coast to Tampico, and ultimately to the City of Mexico, traversing rich agricultural and mining regions. The company owns rich coal mines at Barroteran. Surveys will commence immediately.

NEGRO COLONY IN THE STATE OF DURANGO.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, under date of March 6, 1895, Mr. E. C. Butler, U. S. Secretary of legation at the City of Mexico, states that between 700 and 800 negro families had recently arrived from the United States at Tlahualilo, State of Durango, as colonists under the federal concession granted to W. H. Ellis, a citizen of the United States. Mr. Butler incloses a copy of the agreement under which the colonists enter Mexico. It recites that Mr. Ellis agrees to furnish sixty acres of land or

more, according to size of family or working force; forty acres to be planted in cotton and fifteen acres in corn, to be properly tilled under his supervision, with the right reserved to him, in default of proper tillage to employ labor at the expense of the colonist; he gives five acres rent free, to be used solely for raising vegetables for the sustenance of each family; he agrees to furnish water for irrigation, farming implements, "and mules and teams for farming purposes," with food for same—the implements, mules, etc., to be returned to him at the end of the year in good condition; to furnish seeds free and to gin and bale the cotton for \$2.50 per bale of 500 pounds. The colonists are to perform all the labor and to receive one-half of the crops. Houses, fuel, and water are provided free, and rations, medicines, etc., are furnished each working hand, the cost to be repaid out of the crops. Land is set apart for a church and a school house for each 100 families. The colonists are to receive one-half of the cotton seed as well as half of all other products raised by them, and they obligate themselves to sell to Mr. Ellis all their cotton, corn, and cotton seed at the market price. The cost of transportation of the colonists is to be advanced to them and repaid out of their share of the crops. The period of the agreement is five years, beginning with January, 1895, and ending January, 1900.

NICARAGUA.

DECREE RESTRICTING CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

Under date of December 15, 1894, Minister Lewis Baker informs the Department of State of the restrictions placed upon the use of cipher telegrams over the national lines:

No. 444. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MANAGUA, Nic., December 15, 1894.

HON. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I beg leave to inform the Department that on the 12th inst. the president of Nicaragua issued a decree regarding the transmission of cipher telegrams over the national lines, a copy of which decree is inclosed.

This decree forbids the transmission of messages over the national telegraph lines in cipher, signs or combinations without the previous registration with the director general of telegraphs of an exact and authorized copy of the key to such cipher. The law takes effect on the 1st of January. All cables from either Costa Rica or this capital to the United States must pass through the Nicaraguan office at San Juan del Sur.

I have, etc.,

LEWIS BAKER.

[TRANSLATION.]

The president of the Republic, in use of his faculties decrees:

1. That for the use of ciphers, signs or combinations by the national telegraphs, it is indispensable to present to the

director general of telegraphs an exact and authorized copy of the key used.

2. The director general will give to all who register, a certificate on stamped paper of the third class, for presentation at the telegraph offices.

3. The telegraph operators will not transmit any messages unless they have knowledge of the certificate mentioned in the preceding article.

4. This law will take effect on January 1 next.
Let it be known.

Managua, December 12, 1894.

ZELAYA.

BACA,

The Minister General.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, dated San José, April 4, 1895, U. S. Minister Baker says:

"I have the honor of informing the Department of the reorganization on April 1 of the ministry of Nicaragua, in the following manner:

"Minister for foreign affairs, Señor Don Manuel Coronel Matus; minister of the interior (gubernación), General Francisco Balladarres Terán; minister of war, marine and public works (fomento), General Ruben Alonzo; minister of finance and public credit, Señor Don Santiago Callejas.

"In reply to a telegram from the minister for foreign affairs communicating the above to me, I congratulated him upon his appointment, and the president upon the perfect order existing in the Republic."

PARAGUAY.

STEEL WIRE FOR FENCING IN DEMAND.

A late consular report states that the use of steel wire for fencing is becoming more extensive in Paraguay, and that there is a large demand for this article. The numbers of the threads in greatest demand are 7, 8 and 9, but principally the first, which although little used hitherto, now enjoys marked preference because of its flexibility and hardness. Steel wire arrives in Paraguay in rolls of 46 kilos. (100 pounds), and the consumption is about 2,000 rolls per month.

TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

A treaty between Belgium and Paraguay, on "the most favored nation" basis, signed in February, 1894, by representatives of Belgium and Paraguay, was ratified at Asunción on December 8, 1894.

SPECIAL KINDS OF MACHINERY WANTED.

Particular attention is called to the urgent demand in Paraguay for machinery for decorticating ramie, and for crushing sugar-cane and cocoanuts.

PERU.

PORT REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, U. S. Consul Jastremski, of Callao, says:

On January 9, 1895, President Caceres issued the following decrees concerning ports of entry and custom duties:

PORTS OF ENTRY.

First-class ports.—Paita, Pimentel, Iten, Pacasmayo, Salaverry, Callao, Pisco, Mollendo, Ito, and Iquitos.

Second-class ports.—Tumbes, Talara, Chimbote, Samanco, Casma, Huacho, Cerro Azul, Tambo de Mora, Lomas, Chala, Morro de Sama, Puno for Lake Titicaca, and Letitia for the Amazon.

Third-class (ports of supply).—Zorritos, Mancora, Colan, Sechura, San José, Malabrigo, Huanchaco, San Bartolome de Chao, Guanape, Santa Huarmey, Supe, Salinas de Huachro, Chancay, Ancon, Chilea y Mala, Salinas de Otuma, Atico, Quilca e Islay.

Custom houses of the first, second, and third class, respectively, will be established at all the above-named ports.

Vessels of every nationality from every port or country, will be permitted to enter the principal ports, subject to the regulations provided by law. Peruvian or foreign vessels making regular or scheduled voyages, will be permitted to enter the minor ports and ports of supply (first and second classes), subject to the regulations prescribed by law.

By foreign vessels making regular or scheduled voyages, is meant vessels having fixed dates for entering port, with

the permission of the government. Foreign vessels not in the above category, may enter ports of the second or third classes in ballast, or freighted with domestic products, with permits from the administrator of a first-class port. When transporting foreign merchandise in transit for principal ports, such vessels will be permitted to proceed thither, when having aboard, at their cost, an employe of the customs service.

The administrators of the custom houses of the first class, under proper regulations, and after collecting the duties thereon, are empowered to permit foreign vessels to disembark machinery intended for industrial development at ports of the second or third classes, or at other places on the coast.

The government reserves the right to close ports of the second or third classes, to open other ports, and to establish custom houses, when the necessity arises.

Owing to the exceptional situations of the minor ports of Tumbes, Puno, and Letitia, foreign vessels will be permitted to enter said ports, to dispatch their cargoes, subject to the regulations prescribed by law.

From and after February 1, 1895, in conformity with article 6, of the law of November 4, 1886, there will be collected from all transient foreign steam vessels a tax of 40 centavos per registered ton, 20 centavos per registered ton from foreign steam vessels making regular or scheduled voyages, and a like tax of 20 centavos from foreign sailing vessels.

Peruvian vessels will pay a tonnage tax of 10 centavos. The tonnage tax will be exacted at the first port entered and only once a year, from and after January 1, 1895. This regulation is likewise applicable to Peruvian vessels of more than 200 registered tons.

Peruvian craft of less than 200 tons register, foreign vessels in distress, Peruvian or foreign vessels exclusively engaged in the coasting trade in Peru, foreign war vessels, and whaling vessels, will be exempted from the tonnage tax.

All laws or regulations in conflict with the foregoing are abrogated.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

From and after February 1, 1895, at all other ports, and April 1, 1895, at the port of Iquitos and dependencies, the following will be free from import duties:

Gold and silver ore and coins.

Saltpetrer and other articles for agricultural uses.

Books and other publications, and paper of material other than satin.

Luggage accompanying and belonging to passengers, subject to the limitations prescribed by articles 122 and 123 of the commercial regulations.

Objects for religious use of the established church destined for a designated church or community.

Munitions for the use of practice societies.

Articles for the use of industrial organizations operating under contracts with the government, subject to the limitations prescribed by law.

Tools or instruments for art or work, or for persons pursuing scientific professions, needed in such professions.

Implements or articles belonging to immigrants.

Objects used in the foreign mail service and by pursers of steamers, not exceeding in weight 250 grams.

Furniture and effects of resident foreign ministers, or for Peruvian ministers to foreign countries, during the exercise of their functions.

Machines for the use of fire companies.

Articles for the use of Descalzos monks, sanitary establishments, establishments for the care of orphans, or benevolent societies recognized by the government.

Iron cans for the exportation of oils.

Articles for government use.

Merchandise.—All other articles will pay specific duties, except such articles as are classed in the tariff to pay *ad valorem* duties.

Merchandise not enumerated in the tariff will be valued according to articles 43 and 128 of the tariff, as modified by

resolution of August 12, 1869, the duty on such articles to be 40 per cent.

Export dues.—Export dues will be levied as follows on the following only:

Cotton, 1 mill per kilogram; rubber, 5 centavos per kilogram; leather, 5 centavos per kilogram; cocoa leaves, 1 mill per kilogram; fine rubber, 8 centavos per kilogram; alpaca and vicuna wools, 2 centavos per kilogram; sheep and llama wools, 4 mills per kilogram; white palm and straw hats, 1 sol per dozen. A reduction of 50 per centum will be made on importations at the port of Iquitos and dependencies.

All regulations in conflict with the above decree are abrogated.

OPIUM DUTY IN PERU.

Minister McKenzie, under date of Lima, Peru, January 19, transmits to the Department of State a decree dated January 2, issued by the president of Peru, concerning the opium duty. The decree states that there being no bidder for the opium monopoly, and for the purpose of collecting the duty until the peace of the Republic is restored and a bidder (contractor) secured in order to reestablish the monopoly according to the supreme resolution of December 7, 1894, it is resolved that all opium now in the possession of the contractors whose right has expired, also that held by retailers or holders of that article, shall, in Lima and Callao, from this date up to the 7th instant, be declared to the government administrator to be named for the said purpose, and in other parts of the Republic to the agents whom this official may appoint, in order that the tax of 5 soles per kilogram may be collected.

All stocks of opium not declared will be confiscated, and a fine of 50 soles per kilogram will be imposed on the owners thereof.

The opium monopoly is suspended for the present, and the said article from this date can only be imported through the

Callao custom house on the payment of 15 soles per kilogram, the importers being at liberty, after making said payment, to send this article to any part of the Republic, accompanied by the certificate to be given at the Callao custom house.

This resolution shall remain in force until peace is established in the Republic and the monopoly again offered to public auction.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF COAL FIELDS.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia for the formation of a company to operate the extensive coal fields of Peru. Regarding the matter a newspaper dispatch says: "A concession has been granted to the promoters through the Peruvian minister of fomento. The company will organize with a capital of \$1,000,000 to operate the mines. The output will be shipped to points along the Pacific coast, where the price of coal is said to be exorbitant. A percentage of the proceeds will be paid into the national treasury."

DISPUTED TERRITORY ON THE AMAZON.

On the 15th of December last a treaty was signed in Lima, by plenipotentiaries of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, whereby the three republics above named agree to submit to the arbitration of Spain the question of ownership of some 30,000 square leagues of land lying at the head waters of the Amazon river. These lands, prior to the time that Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador became independent states, formed part of the vice-royalty of New Granada, and have since been held by Peru.

SALVADOR.

RAILROADS TO BE BUILT.

A contract executed by ex-President Ezeta for the construction of a railroad in Salvador has been ratified by the provisional government, and the two lines from Alteos to Santa Ana, and from La Ceiba to San Salvador, will be completed within eighteen months. The work will be executed by English contractors.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR EL TRIUNFO.

The government has arranged that the steamers of the Pacific Mail company shall call at the new port of El Triunfo during the coffee season, and it is expected that at least 25,000 bags of coffee will be exported from that port during the season.

SANTO DOMINGO.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

The Dominican government has issued a decree abrogating the commercial convention of June 4, 1891, between the United States and the Dominican Republic; also a decree making various alterations in the customs dues of the Republic, as follows:

Article 1. The following articles shall enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent on appraisement:

Wheat flour, rice, beans, kidney beans and peas, round cheeses and common patagras, lard, lard cakes (mantequilla), smoked and pickled herrings, salt fish, mackerel in barrels and half-barrels, pickled pork, common soap, potatoes (papas), onions, garlic in strings, composite candles, vermicelli of all kinds, and sausages (tocinete).

Article 2. The following articles are exempt from all fiscal imposts: Pickled beef, Montevideo meat and maize flour.

The following are also declared free from fiscal and municipal imposts: Machinery employed in agricultural or industrial establishments, plows, and all kinds of farm implements, steel and wood sleepers for railways and all kinds of wagons, and rails for the same.

Article 3. A fixed duty is established on the importation of the following goods:

Articles.	Duty.
Galvanized iron, per quintal*.....	\$1 00
Roman cement, rough, per barrel up to 4 quintals.....	60
Fire bricks, per thousand.....	4 00
Fireclay, per barrel.....	25
Zinc screws and rings (Arendelas) per quintal.....	2 00
Bricks for rough walls and roofs, per thousand.....	1 50
Boards, planks, and beams of pine wood, per thousand.....	2 50
Boards, planks, and beams of pitch pine, per thousand.....	4 00

*A quintal equals about 101 pounds.

Articles.	Duty.
Shingles, per thousand	1 00
Copper in sheets or bars, per quintal.....	5 00
Brass, per quintal.....	2 50
Nails of wrought or cast iron, per quintal.....	1 00
Hay, per quintal	25
Slates and tiles for roofs, per thousand.....	1 50
Pit coal, per ton	2 00
Brass nails, per quintal.....	5 00
Zinc nails, per quintal	2 00
Empty sacks, each.....	4
Starch, per quintal.....	2 00
Buckets or pails of galvanized iron, per dozen	3 00
Ordinary iron single bedsteads, each	2 50
Ordinary iron single bedsteads, large, each.....	4 00
Ordinary iron, fine, of gilded metal	Will pay on valuation
Sapolio soap, per quintal.....	4 00
Cocoanut soap, per quintal	4 00
Glass globes, per hundred.....	50
Metal sieves, per dozen.....	1 00
Safety pins, per thousand	2 00
Sweetmeats ("Colas de dulce"), per quintal.....	8 00
Ginger beer, per dozen.....	70
Nipples for guns, per thousand	1 50
Cases for revolvers, per dozen	4 00
Ordinary waterproof cloaks, per dozen	12 00
Ordinary waterproof impermeable, per dozen	24 00
Ordinary waterproof, fine, of other kinds, per dozen	24 00
Stuffs for girths and girdles, per yard.....	5
Mineral waters, per dozen	1 50
Ordinary sheepskins for hats, per dozen	1 50
Ordinary sheepskins, fine, per dozen	3 00
Ordinary linings for hats, per dozen	1 50
Fine linings for hats, per dozen.....	3 00

Article 4. All articles imported as samples, if not rendered useless for consumption, will be considered as articles for use, and will, consequently, pay duty in accordance with the tariff law of imposts in force, even though they may be odd articles, if they belong to a class of articles which are used in pairs, as boots and shoes.

Article 5. The present decrease is of a temporary character, and its provisions annul any other law, decree, or arrangement which may be contrary thereto, and it will come into force from October 1 next.

URUGUAY.

THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.

The most important public enterprise in which the people of Uruguay are now concerned is the proposed construction of a safe and commodious harbor for the city of Montevideo. The last session of congress appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose of making preliminary surveys and studies with the view of obtaining a definite plan for carrying out this great work. A commission known as the "Port studies commission," was appointed to receive proposals for the execution of the work, and awarding the contract. The commission has submitted its report to the government, and it is understood the contract for doing the preliminary work has been given to the German firm of Luther & Co.

In referring to this subject, President Borda, in his message at the opening of the present annual session of congress, says:

For a long time past there have been attempts, both on the part of the public powers and of private firms, for the building of the port of Montevideo. Under all aspects that this important question may be considered, it comprehends interests so valuable, in every sense, that it may be said to condense within itself the life of the nation in the principal manifestations of its economic and commercial prosperity, and of the legitimate influence corresponding to it as an independent people. The government will soon give effect to the law of July 14, 1894, which provides for beginning the preliminary work of special studies. Various respectable firms have offered themselves for this purpose, and I can now state that one of these proposals has been accepted, and that the execution of the studies and the definite scheme for

building the port will be proceeded with without delay. It is easy to understand the beneficial influence the determination of this matter should produce on the country, for the prospect of important works, and the movement of labor and capital, are necessarily represented in the labor of the port.

URUGUAY.

EL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

La obra pública de mayor importancia de que se ocupa actualmente el pueblo del Uruguay es la construcción de un puerto cómodo y seguro para la ciudad de Montevideo.

El Congreso en su última sesión concedió un crédito de \$150,000 para hacer los estudios preliminares y determinar definitivamente el mejor modo de llevar á cabo dicha obra.

Una Comisión, que fue nombrada oportunamente, á que se dió el nombre de "Comisión de los estudios del puerto," y que fue autorizada para recibir proposiciones y escojer la que estimara mas ventajosa, ha dado ya su informe al Gobierno, y adjudicado la obra, según se dice, á la sociedad alemana que está establecida bajo la razón social de Luther & Co.

El Presidente Borda, al ocuparse de este asunto en su último Mensaje anual al Congreso, dijo que desde hace mucho se habían venido haciendo tentativas, tanto por parte de los Poderes públicos, como de los particulares, para construir el puerto de Montevideo, y que como en este importante asunto se encuentran comprendidos tantos y tan valiosos intereses, podría decirse que él condensa en un breve espacio la vida de la nación en las principales manifestaciones de su prosperidad económica y comercial, no menos que en lo que respecta á la influencia legítima que le corresponde por razón de su independencia. Prometió el mismo Presidente que pronto se procederá por parte del Gobierno, en cumplimiento de la

Ley de 14 de Julio de 1894, á hacer que se efectúen los estudios y reconocimientos necesarios. Varias casas respetables, dijo, habían hecho sus proposiciones, y como una de estas últimas había sido aceptada, nada impedía ya que se comenzaran inmediatamente los trabajos. Es fácil de entender, observó el Presidente, que cuando estos se concluyan, habrá resultado un inmenso beneficio para el país, y se habrá aumentado considerablemente el movimiento de jornales y de capital en aquella importante región de la República.

REVISION OF THE VALUATION OF IMPORTS.

The government has issued a decree appointing seven commissions, whose duty it shall be to revise the valuations on which ad valorem duties are at present levied. This decree, among its other provisions, contains the following:

Article 1. There are hereby created seven commissions for the revision of the present tariff of imports, which commissions shall represent the different branches of importing commerce, and shall be composed of representatives of—

- (a) Comestibles, drinks, tobacco, and general groceries.
- (b) Drapery and haberdashery.
- (c) Hardware, naval articles, gunnery, paper ware, etc.

Each commission to be composed of five members of firms engaged in the import trade of Montevideo, an equal number of custom-house employes, and the director general of customs.

- (d) Wood, stone, brick, etc. (artículos de barraca).
- (e) Drugs, and medicines in general.
- (f) Furniture, pianos, and upholstery
- (g) Saddlery, leather goods, and skins.

Each commission to be composed of three members of importing firms, three custom-house employes, and the director general, who shall preside over the seven commissions.

Article 2. Each of the said commissions shall proceed to study carefully the valuations of the goods imported by the

branch it represents, and shall make note of the modifications of which the actual tariff may be susceptible.

REVISIÓN DE LOS AVALÚOS.

El Gobierno ha expedido un Decreto por el cual se nombran siete comisiones distintas, presididas todas por el Director General de Aduanas, y formadas cada una de ellas de un número igual de comerciantes importadores, establecidos en Montevideo, y de empleados de las aduanas.

Cada Comisión se ocupará de revisar un capítulo de la Tarifa de Importación, y propondrá las reformas que deban hacerse en los avalúos que sirven de base para la cobranza de los derechos.

La Comisión No. 1 estudiará el capítulo relativo á "Efectos de Almacén."

La No. 2 el titulado "Tienda y Mercería."

La No. 3 el denominado "Ferretería, Papelería, Artículos navales y Joyería."

La No. 4 el que se ocupa de los llamados "Artículos de barraca."

La No. 5 el destinado á "Drogas y productos químicos" y medicinas en general.

La No. 6 el que se refiere á "Mueblería y Tapicería."

Y la No. 7 el que tiene por objeto la "Zapatería, la Tala-bartería y las Pielas."

Con esta división del trabajo se facilitará considerablemente la reforma de la Tarifa, y se obtendrán mas pronto las ventajas que de ella reportará el comercio.

A REPUBLICA ORIENTAL.

MELHORAMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

Recebemos a noticia de que o Governo deste paiz está estudando a questão da construção de um porto seguro e espaçoso para sua capital.

Seu Congresso na ultima sessão autorizou a despeza de \$150,000 para os estudos preparatorios de um plano practicable e definitivo para levar a cabo essa empreza tão importante para o commercio do paiz.

Foi nomeada uma comissão para receber propostas e fazer um contracto para a execução das obras constantes do plano, e a Comissão tendo submittido seu parecer ao Governo, um contracto, como consta das noticias recebidas, foi celebrado com a firma social allemã de Luther e Cia, para os trabalhos preliminares.

REFORMA DA AVALIAÇÃO NA TARIFA DE IMPORTAÇÃO.

Consta-nos que o mesmo Governo nomeou por decreto. Comissões incumbidas de estudar a reforma das avaliações que formam a base da arrecadação dos direitos ad valorem de importação actualmente em vigor. O referido decreto por seu primeiro artigo constitue sete comissões para estudar a reforma da tarifa actual, devendo ellas representar os ramos differentes do commercio importador e ser constituidas da forma seguinte:

(a) Para os comestiveis, bebidas, tabaco, e viveres em geral; (b) Fazendas e artigos de armarinho; (c) ferragens, papelaria, artigos navaes, bijouteria, etc.; composta cada uma de cinco membros de casas importadoras de Montevideo e outros tantos empregados da Alfandega, com o Inspector-Geral desta; (d) para artigos diversos, taes como telhas,

tijolos, canos, madeiras, pedras, etc. (artículos de Barraca); (e) drogas e productos chimicos; (f) mobilia, tapeçaria, artigos de estofador, etc.; (g) artigos de couro e pelles; cada uma de tres membros de casas importadoras, tres empregados da Alfaudega, e o Inspector-Geral, o qual presidirá ás sete commissões.

Pelo segundo artigo do referido decreto as commissões ficam incumbidas de estudar cuidadosamente as avaliações dos artigos dos respectivos ramos que se acham em deposito aduaneiro, e dar seu parecer sobre as modificações que julgarem conveniente fazer na tarifa actual.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH URUGUAY.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE LA
REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY,
WASHINGTON, D. C. March 20, 1895.

HON. CLINTON FURBISH,
Director, Bureau of the American Republics,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I give you below the volume of trade, and respective increase of business between the United States and the Republic of Uruguay, for the year 1894, and its comparison with that of 1893:

EXPORTS TO PORTS IN URUGUAY.

From New York.....	\$972,885 00
From Pascagoula, Miss.....	28,705 48
From Mobile, Ala.....	20,349 00
From Boston, Mass.....	134,732 00
From Portland, Me.....	89,045 00
From Pensacola, Fla.....	64,250 00
From Brunswick, Ga.....	8,105 00
From Savannah, Ga.....	56,221 35
	<u>\$1,374,292 83</u>

Following this, I take pleasure in giving you the amount

of increase over 1893 at the different ports of export, show-
the sections of the country in which it was made:

EXPORTS FROM PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PORTS
IN URUGUAY, 1893 AND 1894.

From	Amt. Exports.	Increase.
New York in 1894.....	\$972,895 00	
do. 1893.....	37,585 00	\$28,374 00
Boston in 1894.....	\$134,732 00	
do. 1893.....	102,594 00	32,138 00
Savannah, Ga., in 1894.....	\$56,221 35	
do. 1893.....	15,798 14	40,422 71
Portland, Me., in 1894.....	\$89,045 00	
do. 1893.....	46,517 00	42,528 00
Pascagoula, Miss, in 1894.....		28,705 48
Mobile, Ala., in 1894.....	\$20,349 00	
do. 1893.....	4,800 00	15,549 00
Pensacola, Fla., in 1894.....	\$64,250 00	
do. 1893.....	30,900 00	33,350 00
Brunswick, Ga., in 1894.....		8,105 00
Total increase.....		\$229,172 19

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

From	Amt. Exports.	Increase.
Southern States in 1894.....	\$177,630 83	
do. 1893.....	51,498 64	\$126,132 19 or 200 pct.
Eastern States in 1894.....	\$223,777 00	
do. 1893.....	149,111 00	74,666 00 or 50 pct.
New York in 1894.....	\$972,895 00	
do. 1893.....	937,585 00	28,374 00 or 3 pct.
		\$229,172 19

The imports at New York for 1894.....	\$1,294,847 00
The imports at Baltimore for 1894	88,385 00
The imports at Philadelphia for 1894	20,556 00
The imports at Boston for 1894.....	20,507 80
	<hr/>
Total Imports, 1894.....	\$1,424,295 80
Total Exports, 1894.....	1,374,292 83
	<hr/>
Imports over exports	50,002 97

These figures may be of interest to the readers of the
Monthly Bulletin.

Very truly yours,

PRUDENCE DE MURGUIONDO,

Consul General.

VENEZUELA.

NEW LAW OF PUBLIC LANDS.

[Translation.]

The Congress of the United States of Venezuela,

CONSIDERING that the law of public lands enacted and promulgated on the 10th of April, 1848, was virtually repealed by the federal constitution of 1864, under whose provisions the ownership of the said lands was declared to belong to the states within whose limits they were situated, the jurisdiction of the president of the whole Republic, in respect to them, becoming restricted to their mere management or administration; and

CONSIDERING, also, that by virtue of this new condition of things, and in pursuance of the provisions of the civil code in regard to management or administration of property belonging to others, the national executive issued the decrees of January 10, 1874, and May 29, 1874, the former to stop the sale and lease of public lands, and the latter to vacate and annul the patents and title papers issued either by the national government, or by the government of any state, and the proceedings taken or initiated to obtain possession of the land subsequent to the promulgation of the constitution, and previous to the action which congress might deem proper to take; and

CONSIDERING, also, that under the constitution, as amended on April 27, 1881, the right of ownership of the states in the public lands respectively situated within their limits was ratified and affirmed, and the management and administration thereof was made incumbent upon the general govern-

ment of the Union, for the purposes set forth in paragraph 16, article 13, of the amended instrument; and

CONSIDERING, also, that under these circumstances it is indispensable for the federal executive to define what lands are public, and what rules must be observed for their administration,

DECREE:

ARTICLE 1.

The Public lands are:

First.—Those which, being situated within the limits of the nation, have no lawful owner, or do not belong to any city corporation, to any other corporation whatever, or to private individuals.

Second.—Those which are called *realengos*, even if tenanted by some person who has no title at all to justify his occupancy, or who has one of such defective or unlawful character as not to allow validation, unless by means of the *títulos supletorios* referred to in article 4 of the royal instruction of October 15, 1754, published in No. 805 of the *Gaceta de Venezuela*, if the defective title is anterior to 1700; or by a regular patent, issued in due form of law, if it is subsequent to that date. If the *título supletorio* is in order, it must be recorded at the register's office in the district in which the lands are situated.

Third.—Those whose ownership has been recovered by the state in pursuance of the provision of the present law.

ARTICLE 2.

The ownership of the public lands is vested, according to the constitution, in the states of the Union. The law of April 28, 1856, which provided for the territorial division of the country, fixed the area which belongs to each.

ARTICLE 3.

The public lands shall be managed, or administered, by the federal executive, as provided in paragraph 16, article 13, of

the constitution, and the granting thereof shall be made under the following rules, to wit:

First.—Preferable to all other purposes, for the establishment of either agricultural or mineral colonies, as the development of the wealth of the territory in which they are situated may require.

Second.—For the establishment of territories or settlements intended to develop the natural resources of the locality, as india-rubber, Cinchona bark, Sarapia, or other valuable productions.

Third.—For aiding and encouraging the work of civilizing the Indians, as provided by law.

Fourth.—For promoting immigration, by giving, under the law on the subject, to foreign immigrants, the use or the ownership of certain lands.

Fifth.—For aiding or promoting the construction of railroads, by granting the railroad companies such lands as may be needed for that purpose; but no grant shall exceed one-half of the area adjacent to the line, or consist of lots contiguous to each other. The lots are to be alternate, with a frontage of not more than 1,000 meters* on each side of the railroad line, and a depth of not more than 5,000 meters, perpendicular to the same line.

Sixth.—For promoting agriculture, cattle raising, and other private undertakings, by granting, with the previous consent of the respective states, to the citizen or citizens engaged in that business, the tracts of land which may be needed, provided that the said citizen or citizens apply for them and conform to the rules and provisions of the present law.

ARTICLE 4.

The president of the Republic, in making a grant of public lands, in pursuance of the provisions of this law, shall secure the grantee, his heirs and assigns forever, the absolute ownership of the land granted by him.

*A meter equals 39.39 inches, or 3.28 feet.

ARTICLE 5.

The following rules shall be observed by the national executive in the issuance of land patents, namely:

First.—The grants of lands intended for mining purposes shall be made in strict compliance with the provisions of the mining code. The federal executive shall have the power to set apart, and organize as an auriferous territory, any section of land of that kind which, owing to the increase of its wealth and its population, should be submitted to special rule.

Second.—All other grants of land, intended for purposes which in no way can be comprehended in the mining industry, shall be made according to the provisions of a special decree to be issued hereafter by the federal executive; but no land on which valuable natural productions are found shall be sold without the approval of congress; nor shall the working and exploitation thereof be given by contract to any private person, or company, without the same approval.

The national executive shall make such rules and regulations in regard to this matter as may be necessary to allow every citizen or individual capable of doing so, to apply for lands of this class and take advantage of their wealth.

Third.—In the grants of public lands to a railroad company, or to any other company of national interest, the statement, in the respective concession, of the area granted by it shall be sufficient to make the title complete.

Fourth.—All favors and privileges in land matters granted to Indians and immigrants shall be subject to the control of the federal executive, and governed by the provisions of the law by which the old Indian *resguardos* were abolished, and the fourth rule of the 4th Article of the present law.

Fifth.—All land patents issued by the federal executive in favor of private individuals shall contain a statement of the conditions and requisites attending the grant, as explained in the following articles.

ARTICLE 6.

If the public lands are sold to private individuals, the patent shall set forth the use to be made of said lands, or the purposes for which they are intended. The following stipulations shall be inserted in the land patent and made a part of its text:

First.—That in all cases of controversy as to the ownership of the land, jurisdiction of the Venezuelan functionaries and officers shall be recognized, and the question shall be decided according to the laws of Venezuela; any rights or privileges to the contrary shall be expressly waived.

Second.—That in the grants of public lands bordering upon the sea, a lake, or a river navigable by rowboats or by sailing vessels or steamers, each lot must have a depth at least ten times greater than its frontage on the water's edge.

Third.—That no grant of land is valid if the tract granted is situated at a distance of less than one kilometer* on each side from a saltwork, 500 meters from the coast of the sea, 200 meters from the shores of lakes and first and second-class navigable rivers, or 50 meters from navigable rivers of lesser importance.

ARTICLE 7.

The applications for grants of public lands must be presented to the president of the state in which the latter are situated. A record shall be made, under the signatures of the president and the applicant, of the day and hour in which the petition is filed.

ARTICLE 8.

All applicants for grants of public lands shall bind themselves in their respective applications to perform the following duties:

First.—To place under cultivation, within four years im-

*A kilometer equals nearly two-thirds (.621) of a mile.

mediately succeeding the date of the grant, at least one-third of the area applied for, and to submit, in case of failure, and as a penalty, to the forfeiture of all their rights and title in and to that portion of the lands which, at the expiration of the time above named, proves to be uncultivated.

Second.—If the lands are intended for cattle raising, the applicants shall bind themselves to start their business on the tract applied for within one year after the date of the grant; and the penalty in case of failure to do so shall be forfeiture as explained in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 9.

Persons who may desire to become the owners, by purchase, of a tract of public land shall bind themselves to pay in coin the expenses of the survey, to be made by an expert to be appointed by the president of the state. The standard of measure to be used in these surveys shall be the Venezuelan *legua* (three square miles), in exact pursuance of the metric system.

ARTICLE 10.

The surveyor shall draw, and authorize with his signature, a topographic map, which shall show not only the situation, extent, and limit of the lands surveyed, but also their peculiar features and circumstances, so as to give a complete idea of the value of the lands and of the purposes for which they may be used.

ARTICLE 11.

Upon the completion of the survey, and immediately thereafter, two experts, appointed respectively, one by the president of the state, or by an official duly authorized by him for that purpose, and the other by the purchaser himself, shall proceed to the appraisalment of the land. If they can not agree, an umpire previously appointed by them, or by the president of the state, or his delegate, shall finally fix

the value. When the appointment of the umpire devolves upon the president of the state, neither he, nor his delegate shall have the power to choose any person outside of those suggested by the experts themselves.

In no case shall the square hectare (2,471 acres) be appraised at less than 40 bolivars;* nor shall the *legua* of land when intended for cattle raising, be appraised at less than 2,000 bolivars.

ARTICLE 12.

As soon as the foregoing proceedings are over, their correctness being proved, and no opposition having been made to the grant, then, upon evidence that the application has been published in some official paper, the president of the state shall refer the whole record to the council of government, and after hearing its opinion, shall report to the national executive, and express his views as to the advisability of the sale.

If the national executive, upon examination of the record, finds that faults or errors of any kind have been committed in the prosecution of the case, the correction of the same shall be ordered at once.

ARTICLE 13.

No grant covering an area greater than 500 hectares of land to be used for agricultural purposes, or two leguas land intended for cattle raising, shall be made in favor of an individual or corporation.

ARTICLE 14.

The following rules of preference shall be observed in the granting of public lands to different applicants:

First.—Preference shall be given to those who, at the date of the publication of the present law, are in actual possession

*A bolivar equals 19.3 cents U. S. currency.

of the lands, and keep therein an agricultural or cattle raising establishment, whether with lawful title or without it. Also to those who, after having denounced as *realengas* the lands on which they settled, incurred expenses in having them surveyed.

Second.—Preference shall be given to the first applicant when the lands applied for are vacant.

ARTICLE 15.

The price, which shall never be greater nor less than the amount fixed by the experts, or by the umpire, shall be paid, by order of the department of fomento, at the office of the board of public credit, either in bonds of the national consolidated debt, bearing 5 per cent annual interest, or in coin at the rate of quotation of the aforesaid bonds in the market.

The patent or final title of ownership of the lands shall shall not be issued until after the price is paid and the evidence of the payment is put on file with all other papers of the case.

ARTICLE 16.

The patent or title, in case of purchase, shall be issued in the following form:

“Whereas, All the formalities established by the law in force on the subject have been duly complied with; therefore, the national executive, upon the favorable advice of the council of government, has decided, under date of.....
, to adjudge in favor of.....N. N.....
 hectares of land (if the lands are agricultural) or.....
leguas (if the lands are intended for breeding purposes), situated in the district.....
 section.....of the state of.....bounded
 as follows:

“The adjudication has been made for the price of.....
 bolivars, in bonds of the national consolidated debt bearing

5 per cent annual interest (or in coin), duly paid by the purchaser at the office of the board of public credit. And whereas, The government has ordered the present title of ownership of the said lands to be issued, the undersigned minister of fomento declares, in the name of the United states of Venezuela, that by virtue of the sale above referred to, the absolute ownership of the said lands is hereby transferred to the purchaser N. N., all the declarations of articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the present law, which is supreme on the subject, and under whose provisions the present patent is issued, being herein made and inserted."

ARTICLE 17.

The actual delivery of the lands shall be considered to be made by the mere issuance of the patent, in the manner and form provided in the foregoing article, and its registration at the register's office. No other formality of any kind shall be necessary.

ARTICLE 18.

All purchasers of public lands intended for agricultural purposes shall be bound to put under cultivation at least one-third of the purchased area within four years immediately following the date of the patent.

If the land was purchased for the purpose of raising cattle, the purchaser shall be required to put it in actual use within the period of one year subsequent to the date of the patent.

ARTICLE 19

Purchasers of public lands intended for agricultural or for cattle-raising purposes who do not comply with the obligations set forth respectively in the foregoing article, shall forfeit, at the expiration of the time therein fixed, the ownership of that portion of the land which was left uncultivated or not used.

Such purchasers shall not be entitled to recover, in any

case, more than one-half of the price which may correspond to that portion of the lands whose ownership and possession were resumed by the government; nor will they be entitled to claim anything for expenses of survey or registration of the patent, this loss to be considered a penalty for their delinquency in failing to comply with the obligations of their contracts.

ARTICLE 20.

The declaration that a sale of public lands is null and void, or is rescinded and vacated whether wholly or in part, shall entail the invalidation and cancellation of the patent, and the secretary of fomento shall transmit to the register of the respective locality all the information necessary to enable him to enter upon his books the proper annotations.

A new patent shall be issued in favor of the owner, and at his expense, for the portion of the land which was cultivated, or used, within the time required by article 18.

ARTICLE 21.

Those applicants for grants of public lands whose applications were left suspended and unacted upon under the executive decree of January 10, 1874, shall then be entitled to have their applications revived, and in that case they will enjoy preference, as provided in No. 1 of article 14 of the present law.

ARTICLE 22.

When the price of the lands was paid in bonds of the public debt, the portions of that price to be returned under the foregoing provisions for a tract or section whose possession was resumed by the government, shall be calculated at the rate quoted for said bonds at the time they were given in payment.

ARTICLE 23.

The resumption by the government of the ownership and

possession of any land, originally public, or *restenga*, shall be made public through the *Gaceta Oficial*, and communicated to the registers of the different districts and states, so as to enable them to make the proper entries on their books.

ARTICLE 24.

The national executive is hereby authorized to make and enforce the rules and regulations necessary for the proper execution of the present law.

ARTICLE 25.

The law of June 2, 1882, and the executive decree which regulated its execution, are hereby repealed.

Given at the Palace of the Federal Legislative Body at Caracas, on the 22d of August, 1894, the eighty-fourth of Independence, and the thirty-sixth of the federation.

P. FEBRES CORDERO,

President of the Senate.

J. FRANCISCO CASTILLO,

President of the Chamber of Deputies

FRANCISCO PIMENTAL,

Secretary of the Senate.

J. A. BOSA,

Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.

Federal Palace at Caracas, 24th of August, 1894, the eighty-fourth of Independence, and the thirty-sixth of the Federation.

Let it be complied with and enforced.

JOAQUIN CRESPO.

By the President.

A. LOTOWSKY,

Secretary of Fomento.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

U. S. Minister Haselton, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Caracas, April 1, 1895, says:

"I have the honor to announce the following changes in the Venezuelan cabinet, in all departments except that of war. The new ministers are as follows: Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo, minister of the interior; Dr. Lucio Polido, foreign affairs; Sr. Manuel Antonio Matos, hacienda; General Ramon Guerra, war and marine; General Jacinto Lara, fomento; Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja, public instruction; Sr. José Maria Manrique, public works.

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.

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CLINTON FURBISH,
Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1895.

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

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

Countries.	standard.	Unit.	Value of U. S. gold and silver	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.965 (fixed).	{ Gold—Argentine (\$1.824) and ½ Argentine. { Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver.	Boliviano.	0.441.	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold.	Milreis.	0.546 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. { Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central America	Silver.	Peso.	0.441	{ Gold—Onza and divisions. { Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.912 (fixed).	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.824), doubloon (\$4.56), condor (\$9.12). { Silver—Peso and divisions.
Colombia	Silver.	Peso.	0.441.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647), double condor. { Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.926 (fixed).	{ Gold—Doubloon (\$5.017). { Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Silver.	Sucra.	0.441.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and divisions. { Silver—Sucra and divisions.
Mexico	Silver.	Dollar.	0.479.	{ Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dols. { Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Haiti	Gold and silver.	Gourde.	0.965.	Silver—Gourde.
Peru	Silver.	Sol.	0.441.	Silver—Sol and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar.	0.193 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. { Silver—5 bolivars.

Uruguay has the gold standard without a gold currency. One million dollars in silver of various denominations were coined two years ago,

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.—(Continued.)

and \$1,000,000 more are now being issued. This currency is accepted as legal tender.

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobo	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.375 pounds.
do.	Brazil	32.35 pounds.
do.	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
do.	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroha (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centavo	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
do.	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
do.	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
do.	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
do.	Chile	2.575 bushels.
do.	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
do.	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
do.	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
do.	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
do.	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco.	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
do.	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do.	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do.	2.838 bushels.
do. (liquid)	do.	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do.	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do.	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
do.	Central America	1.043 pounds.
do.	Chile	1.014 pounds.
do.	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
do.	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
do.	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
do.	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
do.	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.56 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—(Continued.)

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Pic	Argentine Republic.....	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do.	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil.....	130.06 pounds.
do	Chile, Mexico and Peru.....	101.61 pounds.
do	Paraguay.....	100 pounds.
do	Metric.....	220.46 pounds.
Suerte.....	Uruguay.....	2,700 cuadras (see cuadra).
Vara.....	Argentine Republic.....	34.1208 inches.
do	Central America.....	35.874 inches.
do	Chile and Peru.....	33.397 inches.
do	Cuba.....	33.384 inches.
do	Mexico.....	33 inches.
do	Paraguay.....	34 inches.
do	Venezuela.....	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($\frac{1}{1000}$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
 Centigram ($\frac{1}{100}$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
 Decigram ($\frac{1}{10}$ gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
 Gram equals 15.432 grains.
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22,046 pounds.
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
 Millier or tonne—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
 Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
 Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
 Liter equals 0.908 quart.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter) equals 0.27 fluid ounce.
 Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—(*Continued*.)

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH

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

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2,471 acres.

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

