

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

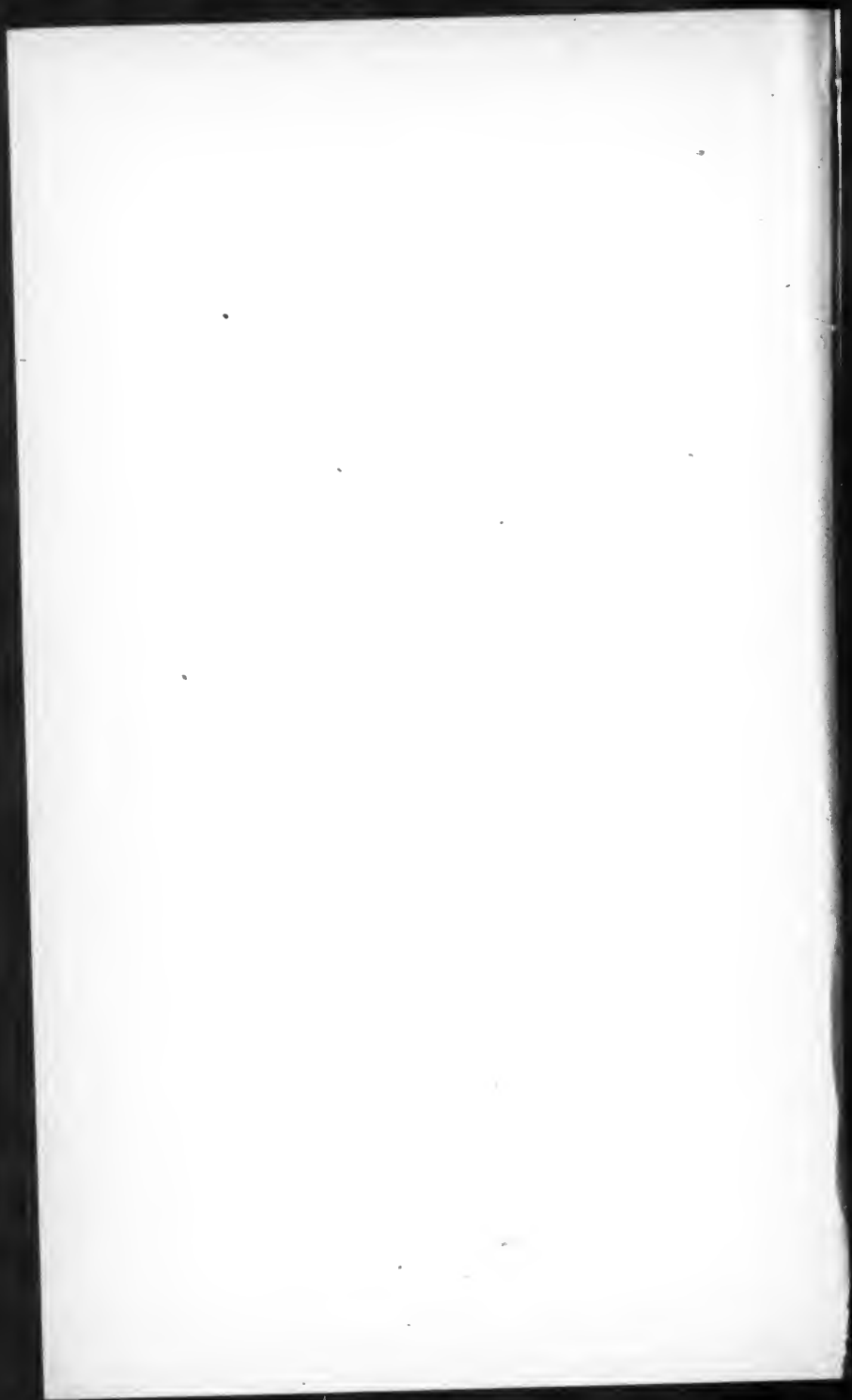
MARCH, 1906.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1906.

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Monthly Bulletin
OF THE
International Bureau
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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

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	Firmino da Silva	Florianopolis.
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Costa Rica	Señor Don Manuel Aragón	San José.
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	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar	Guatemala City.
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	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas	City of Mexico.
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Paraguay	Señor Don José S. Decoud	Asunción.
Panama	Señor Don Samuel Lewis.....	Panama.
	Señor Don Ramón M. Valdés.....	Panama.
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Salvador.....	Señor Dr. Don Salvador Gallegos	San Salvador.
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Venezuela	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeza Rosales.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo.....	Caracas.

^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

^b Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

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- Mexico Señor Don Joaquín D. Casasus,
Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.

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CONSULS-GENERAL.

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DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

WILLIAMS C. FOX.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(Corrected to February 5, 1906.)

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Ecuador	JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Quito.
Guatemala	LESLIE COMBS, Guatemala City.
Haiti	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	CHARLES E. MAGGON, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.
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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

FOREIGN MAILS.

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

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charges for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	30 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	55	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	74	3 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba.....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	10	2 pence.....	21 pence.
Ecuador.....	4 pence.....	50	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centimos.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de gourde.	50	3 centimes de gourde.	15	2 centimes de gourde.	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	10	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Paraguay.....	50 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	25 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	20	8 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Venezuela.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	71 cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

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

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

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

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Bahia Blanca.
Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BRAZIL—

Araçaju.
Bahia.
Coara.
Macio.
Manaus.
Maranhão.
Natal.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Santos.
Victoria.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Caldera.
Coquimbo.
Coronel.
Iquique.
Punta Arenas.
Talcahuano.
Valdivia.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Bucaramanga.
Cali.
Cartagena.
Cúcuta.
Honda.
Santa Marta.
Quibdó.

COSTA RICA—

Puerto Limón.
Punta Arenas.
San José.

CUBA—

Bancs.
Baracoa.
Cábarien.
Cardenas.
Cienfuegos.
Guantanamo.
Habana.
Manzanillo.
Matanzas.
Nuevitas.
Sagua la Grande.
Santa Clara.
Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Azua.
Macoris.
Monte Cristi.
Puerto Plata.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd.

Sanana.
Sauchez.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Bahia de Caraquez.
Esmeraldas.
Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Madrid.
Champetón.
Guatemala.
Livingston.
Ocos.
San José de Guatemala.

HAITI—

Anc Cayes.
Cape Haitien.
Gonaives.
Jacmel.
Jermené.
Miragoane.
Petit Gaviere.
Port au Prince.
Port de Paix.
St. Marc.

HONDURAS—

Amapala.
Bonacca.
Cetha.
Puerto Cortes.
San Juanito.
San Pedro Sula.
Tegucigalpa.
Tela.
Truzillo.
Roatan.
Utilia.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Aguascalientes.
Alamos.
Campesche.
Catmaná.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juárez.
Ciudad Porfirio Díaz.
Coahuacalcos.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Frontera.
Guadaluajara.
Guanaquillo.
Guaymas.
Hermosillo.
Jalapa.
Laguna de Terminos.
La Paz.
Manzanillo.
Matamoras.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.
Monterey.

MEXICO—Continued.

Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Oaxaca.

Parral.
Progreso.
Puebla.

Saltillo.
San Luis Potosi.

Sierra Mojada.
Tampico.
Tlacoahualpan.

Topolobampo.
Torreon.
Tuxpau.

Veracruz.
Victoria.
Zacatecas.

NICARAGUA—

Bluefields.
Cape Gracias á Dios (Port
Deitrick).
Carinto.
Managua.
Matagalpa.
San Juan del Norte.
San Juan del Sur.

PANAMA—

Bocas del Toro.
Colón.
Darid.

Paraima.
Santiago.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.
Climbote.
Eten.
Mollendo.
Paña.

Sotavegy.
SALVADOR—
Acajutla.

La Libertad.
La Unión.
San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—

Barcelona.
Caracas.
Carupano.
Ciudad Bolívar.
Curo.

En Guayra.
Maracubo.
Puerto Cabello.

Toror.
Valencia.
Valera.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Francisco.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Canal Zone.....	Colon.
	Fernandina.		Panama.
	Pensacola.		Denver.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.		Chicago.
	Savannah.	Colorado.....	New Orleans.
	Chicago.	Illinois.....	Baltimore.
Illinois.....	New Orleans.	Louisiana.....	Boston.
Louisiana.....	Bangor.	Maryland.....	St. Louis.
Maine.....	Portland.	Massachusetts.....	New York City.
	Baltimore.	Missouri.....	Cincinnati.
Maryland.....	Boston.	New York.....	Portland.
Massachusetts.....	Gulf Port and	Ohio.....	Philadelphia.
Mississippi.....	Ship Island.	Oregon.....	Galveston.
	Pascagoula.	Pennsylvania.....	Norfolk.
	St. Louis.	Texas.....	
Missouri.....	Buffalo.	Virginia.....	
New York.....	New York City.		
	Wilmington.	CUBA.	
North Carolina.....	Philadelphia.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Pennsylvania.....	Norfolk.	Florida.....	Fernandina.
Virginia.....			Jacksonville.
BOLIVIA.			Key West.
California.....	San Diego.		Pensacola.
	San Francisco.		Tampa.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Georgia.....	Brunswick.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		Savannah.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
New York.....	New York City.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
		Maine.....	Portland.
BRAZIL.		Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
California.....	San Francisco.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
	Fernandina.	Mississippi.....	Gulfport.
Florida.....	Pensacola.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	New York.....	New York City.
	Savannah.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Maine.....	Calais.		Mayaguez.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Texas.....	San Juan.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Virginia.....	Galveston.
Mississippi.....	Gulfport.		Newport News.
	Pascagoula.		Norfolk.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
New York.....	New York City.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	New York.....	New York City.
	Richmond.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
		Porto Rico.....	Philadelphia.
CHILE.			Aguadilla.
California.....	San Francisco.		Arecibo.
Canal Zone.....	Panama.		Humacao.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		Mayaguez.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		Ponce.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		San Juan.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		Vieques.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	ECUADOR.	
New York.....	New York City.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Oregon.....	Portland.		San Francisco.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.	Louisiana.....	Boston.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Massachusetts.....	New Orleans.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.	New York.....	Boston.
	Tacoma.	Ohio.....	New York City.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
COLOMBIA.		Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
California.....	San Francisco.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Connecticut.....	New Haven.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.	GUATEMALA.	
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	California.....	San Diego.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		San Francisco.
Michigan.....	Detroit.		Pensacola.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Florida.....	Chicago.
New York.....	New York City.	Illinois.....	Boston.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Kansas.....	Kansas City.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

GUATEMALA—Continued.			
Maryland	Baltimore.	Alabama	Mobile.
Massachusetts	Boston.	California	Los Angeles.
Missouri	St. Louis.		San Diego.
New York	New York City.		San Francisco.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.		Chicago.
Porto Rico	San Juan.	Illinois	Kansas City.
Texas	Galveston.	Kentucky	Louisville.
Washington	Seattle.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
		Maryland	Baltimore.
HAITI.		Massachusetts	Boston.
Alabama	Mobile.	Michigan	Detroit.
Georgia	Savannah.	Missouri	St. Louis.
Illinois	Chicago.	New York	New York City.
Maine	Bangor.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Massachusetts	Boston.	Philippine Islands	Manila.
New York	New York City.	Porto Rico	Ponce.
North Carolina	Wilmington.		San Juan.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.	Texas	Galveston.
	San Juan.	Virginia	Norfolk.
		Washington	Newport News.
			Seattle.
HONDURAS.			
Alabama	Mobile.	PANAMA.	
California	Los Angeles.	Alabama	Mobile.
	San Diego.	California	San Francisco.
	San Francisco.	Georgia	Atlanta.
Illinois	Chicago.	Hawaii	Hilo.
Kansas	Kansas City.	Illinois	Chicago.
Kentucky	Louisville.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
Louisiana	New Orleans.	Maryland	Baltimore.
Maryland	Baltimore.	Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.	Missouri	St. Louis.
Missouri	St. Louis.	New York	New York City.
New York	New York City.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Ohio	Cincinnati.	San Juan	San Juan.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	Tennessee	Chattanooga.
Texas	Galveston.	Texas	Galveston.
Washington	Seattle.	Washington	Port Arthur.
			Puget Sound.
MEXICO.			
Alabama	Mobile.	PARAGUAY.	
Arizona	Bisbee and Naco.	Alabama	Mobile.
	Douglas.	Delaware	Wilmington.
	Nogales.	District of Columbia	Washington.
	Phoenix.	Georgia	Savannah.
	Solomonsville.	Illinois	Chicago.
California	Tucson.	Indiana	Indianapolis.
	Yuma.	Maryland	Baltimore.
	Calexico.	Michigan	Detroit.
	Los Angeles.	Missouri	Kansas City.
	San Diego.		St. Louis.
	San Francisco.	New Jersey	Newark.
Canal Zone	Alicon.		Trenton.
Colorado	Denver.	New York	Buffalo.
Florida	Pensacola.		New York City.
Hawaii	Honolulu.	Ohio	Rochester.
Illinois	Chicago.	Pennsylvania	Cincinnati.
Kentucky	Louisville.	Porto Rico	Philadelphia.
Louisiana	New Orleans.	Virginia	San Juan.
Maryland	Baltimore.		Norfolk.
Massachusetts	Boston.		Richmond.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.	PERU.	
Missouri	Kansas City.	California	San Diego.
	St. Louis.	Canal Zone	San Francisco.
New York	New York City.	Hawaii	Panama.
Ohio	Cincinnati.	Illinois	Honolulu.
Oregon	Portland.	Louisiana	Chicago.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	Maryland	New Orleans.
Philippine Islands	Manila.	Massachusetts	Baltimore.
Porto Rico	Mayaguez.	New York	Boston.
	Ponce.	Oregon	New York City.
	San Juan.	Pennsylvania	Portland.
	Brownsville.	Porto Rico	Philadelphia.
	Eagle Pass.	Washington	San Juan.
	El Paso.		Port Townsend.
	Galveston.	SALVADOR.	
	Laredo.	California	San Diego.
	Port Arthur.		San Francisco.
	Rio Grande City.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
	Sabine Pass.		
	San Antonio.		
	Solomonsville.		
Virginia	Norfolk.		
Washington	Tocoma.		

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

SALVADOR—Continued.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
Massachusetts	Boston.	South Carolina	Charleston.
Missouri	St. Louis.	Texas	Galveston.
New York	New York City.		Port Arthur and
			Sabine Pass.
URUGUAY.		Virginia	Norfolk.
Alabama	Mobile.		Richmond.
California	San Francisco.	VENEZUELA.	
Florida	Apalachicola.	California	San Francisco.
	Fernandina.	Florida	Pensacola.
	Jacksonville.	Illinois	Chicago.
	Pensacola.	Iowa	Des Moines.
Georgia	St. Augustine.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
	Brunswick.	Maryland	Baltimore.
	Savannah.	Michigan	Detroit.
Illinois	Chicago.	Minnesota	St. Paul.
Louisiana	New Orleans.	New Jersey	Jersey City.
Maine	Bangor.	New York	New York City.
	Calais.	Ohio	Cincinnati.
	Portland.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Maryland	Baltimore.	Philippine Islands	Cebu.
Massachusetts	Boston.	Porto Rico	Aceibo.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.		Mayaguez.
Missouri	St. Louis.		Ponce.
New York	New York City.		San Juan.
Ohio	Cincinnati.	Texas	Galveston.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	Virginia	Norfolk.
Philippine Islands	Manila.		

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

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

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

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

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

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

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

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

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

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

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

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

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 2 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics and in Canada)	\$2.00
Yearly subscription (other countries)	2.50
Single copies .....	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1906. 3 vols., 8°.	
Paper	1.00
Bound in cloth	1.50
Bound in sheep	2.00
Vol. I, now ready, contains the constitutions of the Federal Republics of the United States of America, of Mexico, of the Argentine Republic, of Brazil, and of Venezuela, and of the Republics of Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Vols. II and III will be ready shortly.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.)	
645 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.)	
640 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in the three languages, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied. The English, Spanish, and Portuguese edition is entirely exhausted.	
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.	
Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8° .....	.35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8° .....	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8° .....	.10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167 páginas, 8° .....	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100 .....	.50
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°	1.00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904	1.00
HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).	
Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 336	1.00

PUBLICATIONS.

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	PRICE.
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°	\$1.00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8° .....	.75
Cuba. A short sketch of physical and economic conditions, government, laws, industries, finances, customs tariff, etc., prepared by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, minister from Cuba, with bibliography and cartography of 198 pages. Washington, November, 1905. Map and 42 illustrations, 541 pages, 8° ..	1.00
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8° .....	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°	1.00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°	1.00
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141 .....	.75
Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 543	1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

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

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural	1.00
Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas	1.00
Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural	1.00
Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Mannel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904)	1.00
Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000) .....	.50

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LAW MANUALS.

- Leyes Comerciales de América Latina: Código de Comercio de España comparado con los Códigos y Leyes Comerciales de Pan América.
 Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

HANDBOOKS.

Chile.

Dominican Republic.

MAPS.

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

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

	PRICE.
Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set.....	\$3.00
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper.....	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco.....	1.00
Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set.....	25.00
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon written application.	
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon written application.	
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon written application.	
Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon written application.	
Brazil at St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis, 1904. 160 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon written application.	
Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon written application.	
Guatemala—The Country of the future. By Charles M. Pepper. Washington, 1906. 80 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon written application.	

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

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

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

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

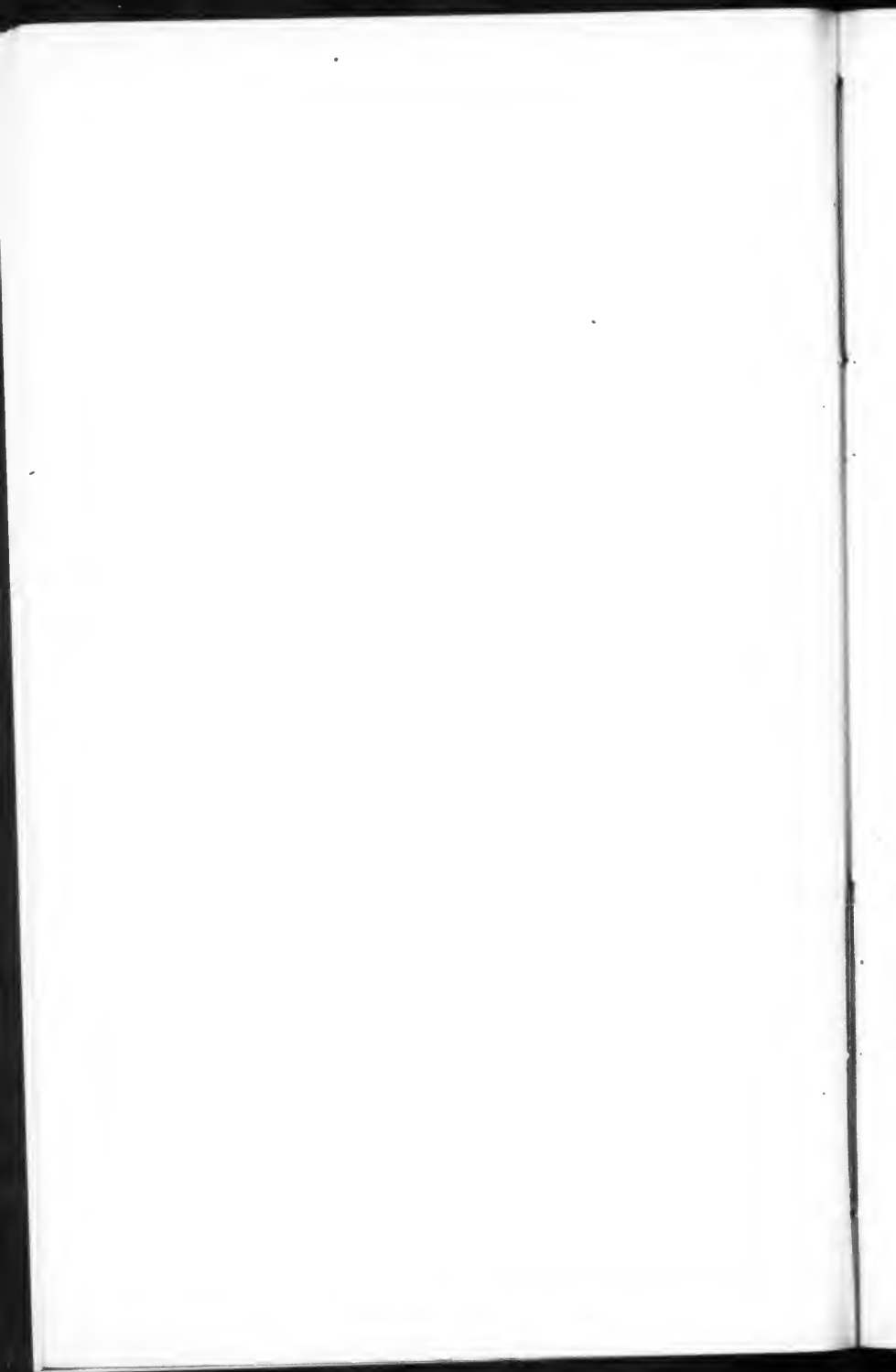
ESTIMATE JANUARY 1, 1906.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.465	
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES— Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.465	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso ^a	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold.

^b Value in Mexico, 0.498.

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



BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

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No. 3.

FALLECIMIENTO DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

El Señor Doctor DON MANUEL QUINTANA, Presidente de la República Argentina, murió de pulmonía en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, el domingo 11 de marzo de 1906.

Aunque el Presidente QUINTANA hacía algún tiempo que no gozaba de buena salud, no se esperaba que su dolencia tuviese un desenlace fatal. Casi hasta el último momento se abrigaba la esperanza de que lograrse ausentarse de la ciudad para gozar de la tranquilidad que le brindaba su quinta, donde se esperaba confiadamente que podría restablecerse por completo. La prensa anuncia que toda la República está de duelo por la pérdida del amado Jefe del Estado, y que al día siguiente de tan luctuoso acontecimiento inmensas multitudes de ciudadanos acudieron entristecidos á contemplar por postrera vez su venerado rostro.

El Doctor QUINTANA tenía 71 años de edad, y en el momento de su muerte le faltaban más de cuatro años para completar el término presidencial de seis por el cual fué electo en junio de 1904. El difunto Presidente era abogado, y era considerado como una de las lumbreras de la América del Sur. Desde su más temprana virilidad tomó una parte muy activa en la política de su país, y fué electo diputado tanto á la legislatura provincial como á la nacional.

Junto con su eminente compatriota el Señor Don ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA, el Señor QUINTANA fué enviado por la República Argentina como delegado á la Primera Conferencia Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se celebró en la ciudad de Washington el 2 de

octubre de 1889. En dicha Conferencia, el Doctor QUINTANA fué miembro de las Comisiones de Credenciales, Reglamento, Bienestar General, Derecho Internacional, Extradición y Ferrocarriles. Tanto en las reuniones que estas Comisiones celebraron como en las discusiones que ocurrieron en el Salón de la Conferencia, el Doctor QUINTANA tomó una parte muy activa.

La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas lamenta profundamente tener que anunciar la desaparición de tan ilustre y venerable estadista.

LOS DELEGADOS Á LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS.

La siguiente es una lista de los delegados nombrados por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos para que actúen como representantes en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos que se ha de celebrar en Río de Janeiro, República del Brasil, en julio de 1906.

Honorable WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Ex-Ministro de los Estados Unidos en la República Argentina y Panamá;

Doctor EDMUND J. JAMES, Presidente de la Universidad del Estado de Illinois;

Doctor LEO S. ROWE, Presidente de la Academia Americana de Ciencia Política, de Filadelfia, Estado de Pennsylvania;

El Señor DON JULIO LARRINAGA, Comisionado Residente de Puerto Rico al Congreso de los Estados Unidos;

El JUEZ JAMES S. HARLAN, de Chicago, Estado de Illinois.

El Señor DON CHARLES R. DEAN, Jefe de la Oficina de Nombres del Departamento de Estado, actuará como Secretario de la Delegación.

IMPORTANCIA DE LA CONFERENCIA PANAMERICANA DE RÍO DE JANEIRO.

La perspectiva de éxito é importancia de la Conferencia Panamericana que ha de celebrarse en Río de Janeiro en julio de 1906, fueron los temas de los discursos pronunciados el 24 de febrero ante la Academia Americana de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas, en el Salón Wither- spoon, en Filadelfia, Estado de Pennsylvania. Hubo una concurrencia numerosa y distinguida. Fué huésped de honor el Señor DON JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Embajador Mexicano, que tan prominente puesto ocupó en la Conferencia Panamericana celebrada en la capital de su país en el invierno de 1901 á 1902.

En su discurso, el Señor CASASÚS bosquejó los trabajos que la Conferencia ha de hacer en Río de Janeiro é hizo manifestaciones de índole muy halagüeñas acerca de las posibilidades de una armoniosa cooperación en el porvenir entre todas las Repúblicas de las Américas.

El Señor Don JOAQUÍN NABUCO, Embajador Brasileño, sucedió al Señor CASASÚS en el uso de la palabra. Su discurso fué breve pero brillante. Expuso la idea de que la función de las asambleas periódicas de representantes de las Repúblicas Americanas tiene un doble objeto, á saber: "Primero, crear la conciencia americana y manifestarla al mundo entero, y segundo, formar la opinión pública americana."

L. S. ROWE, Catedrático de la Universidad de Pennsylvania, Presidente de la Academia de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, al presentar al Señor NABUCO, hizo alusión al hecho de que fué un caudillo en la propaganda de emancipación de los esclavos del Brasil, y por ello el auditorio le hizo una especial ovación en medio de entusiastas aplausos.

Los Señores Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, y Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia, invitados cortesmente con tal motivo, también pronunciaron elocuentes discursos.

El Profesor ROWE, Presidente de la Academia en su discurso preliminar dijo lo siguiente:

"Hace más de quince años que el Secretario de Estado, JAMES G. BLAINE, logró convertir en realidad el sueño de muchos de nuestros estadistas reuniendo las Repúblicas del Continente Americano para discutir acerca de asuntos de mutua conveniencia. La vaga esperanza del Siglo XIX se ha convertido en la realidad del Siglo XX con un propósito consciente y una organización definida.

"Á cada Conferencia sucesiva el ajuste del medio por el cual las Repúblicas Americanas expresan su unánime voluntad, resulta cada vez más delicado y más eficaz para estimular la mutua inteligencia de la cual dependen la paz y prosperidad de este Continente.

"Para nosotros en los Estados Unidos, estas Conferencias han tenido un valor educativo inestimable, por cuanto han contribuido más que ningún otro factor á que se forme una política más definida en los asuntos americanos, y nos han hecho ver con mayor claridad que nuestra posición en este Continente no sólo implica derechos, sino también graves responsabilidades.

"El éxito de estas Conferencias se ha debido principalmente á la influencia de un pequeño grupo de hombres cuya elevada posición en sus respectivos países ha hecho que puedan obtener, no sólo la adhesión formal de sus Gobiernos á las resoluciones adoptadas por estas Conferencias, sino también la consumación definida de la política acordada. En este grupo de hombres distinguidos, nuestro huésped de honor esta noche, ha ocupado una posición conspicua. Á su influencia se debió principalmente el hecho de que la Conferencia celebrada en la ciudad de México durante el invierno de 1901 á 1902, obtuviera un éxito

tan notable. El importante papel que ha desempeñado en los asuntos mexicanos le habilita para hablar con autoridad por su propio país, y el completo conocimiento que tiene de la situación hispano-americana hace que pueda guiar los esfuerzos del Congreso por los senderos que mejores resultados pueden dar.

“Deploro que el poco tiempo que tengo á mi disposición y el límite de vuestra paciencia me impidan enumerar los servicios que el Señor CASASÚS ha prestado á su país y los cuales explican la insigne posición de influencia que en la actualidad ocupa. Como juriseconsulto y estadista, llevó á una feliz terminación la revisión de las partes más importantes del sistema legal mexicano; como educador puede decirse que á él se debe el haber extendido la educación superior á nuevas y eficaces esferas; como economista y financiero, desempeñó un papel principalísimo en la admirable reconstrucción del sistema monetario mexicano que acaba de terminarse con un éxito completo, y finalmente, como un patrocinador de las artes y de las ciencias él, por medio del consejo y de la ayuda pecuniaria, ha hecho que una pléyade de jóvenes investigadores, literatos y poetas, obtengan el equipo y educación necesarios para que sus talentos fructifiquen por completo.”

El Señor Don JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Embajador Mexicano, habló como sigue:

“El Congreso de los Estados Unidos, por la ley del 24 de mayo de 1888, autorizó al Presidente para que invitase á los Gobiernos de México, de la América Central y del Sur, Haití y Santo Domingo, para celebrar una Conferencia en conjunción con los Estados Unidos, con el fin de discutir y recomendar á los Gobiernos respectivos un plan de arbitramento para solucionar los conflictos que pudieran surgir entre ellos, y además tratar de ciertas materias relativas al desarrollo del tráfico comercial y de los medios de hacer un comercio directo entre dichos países, así como de mejorar las relaciones comerciales recíprocas que pudieran redundar en beneficio de todos. La ley del Congreso especificó el programa de la Conferencia. Jamás se había presentado tan extenso programa para una Conferencia Internacional, ni tampoco se había creído posible que semejante programa pudiera ser objeto de una discusión entre delegados de diferentes naciones.

“Los trabajos de la Conferencia Panamericana fueron de concordia y de paz; no era su propósito, como lo fué el de los congresos de LEYBACH y VERONA, restablecer una forma de gobierno y autorizar á una nación para reconquistar sus colonias, ni tampoco estaba inspirada, como el Congreso de Panamá—que fué un sueño del Gran SIMÓN BOLÍVAR—por la necesidad de unir á los perseguidos para resistir los ataques de un agresor común, sino que, buscando más bien la unión de todos en un esfuerzo general, se empeñó en crear la prosperidad comercial general del hemisferio, dándole á ésta una base pacífica por medio de la solución amigable de los conflictos internacionales.

“La invitación del Congreso fué dirigida á todos los Gobiernos del Continente Americano el 13 de julio de 1888, y, aceptada por todos ellos, celebróse la Conferencia en Washington, D. C., el 2 de octubre de 1889, habiéndola presidida el Honorable JAMES G. BLAINE, que á la sazón era Secretario de Estado. Discutióse extensamente el programa de la Conferencia durante un período de seis meses, y sus resoluciones tuvieron el carácter de simples recomendaciones á los respectivos Gobiernos.

“El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, lleno de entusiasmo, como siempre lo está en todo lo que pueda afectar los intereses del Continente Americano, creyó prudente insistir en su propósito de reunir los representantes de los pueblos de todos los Estados Americanos para discurrir todas las cuestiones que ejercen influencia en sus relaciones internacionales, é indicó la conveniencia de que se celebrase una Segunda Conferencia Panamericana.

“Escogida la Ciudad de México para este fin, el 15 de agosto de 1900, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de México dirigió una invitación á todos los Gobiernos de los Estados Americanos para que se reuniesen en octubre de 1901 en la capital de la precitada República, á fin de celebrar la Conferencia.

“El programa de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana estaba comprendido en los siguientes puntos:

“‘I. Puntos estudiados por la Conferencia anterior, que la nueva Conferencia decida reconsiderar.

“‘II. Arbitramento.

“‘III. Tribunal Internacional de Reclamaciones.

“‘IV. Medios de protección á la industria, agricultura y comercio. Desarrollo de las comunicaciones entre los países de la Unión. Reglamentos consulares de puertos y aduanas. Estadísticas.

“‘V. Reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.’

“Según se ve, el programa era tan extenso como el de la Primera Conferencia, y se prestaba á que surgiese una discusión prolongada y completa de todos los principios que contribuyen á establecer la base de la prosperidad agrícola, industrial, comercial y política de América.

“Si todas las naciones representadas en aquella Conferencia hubiesen enviado á sus respectivos cuerpos legislativos para su debido estudio y ratificación—después de la reunión de los delegados—todas las convenciones y tratados acordados, y hubiesen sido éstos sancionados por todos los Gobiernos, la tarea de la Conferencia celebrada en México habría revestido una importancia tal, que bien hubiera podido jactarse de ser la más grande y fructífera de todas las conferencias internacionales que jamás se habían celebrado en el transcurso de siglos. Pero aun cuando no sea así, los resultados que ya se han obtenido son tales, que dicha Conferencia jamás podrá olvidarse, y los hechos han demos-

trado que ha contribuído más que ninguna otra al adelanto comercial de América y al progreso de una idea noble y generosa, cual lo es la pacificación general.

“Algunas de las naciones Centro-Americanas, como Guatemala, Salvador y Honduras, por ejemplo, aprobaron todos los trabajos de la Conferencia Mexicana. Los Estados Unidos ratificaron el acuerdo relativo al canje de publicaciones. El Congreso Aduanero se celebró en Nueva York en enero de 1903, y en diciembre de 1902 y octubre de 1905, se reunió el Congreso Sanitario, cuyos trabajos fueron tan beneficiosos, que se firmó una nueva Convención en conformidad con el texto de la de París, para regular todo lo relativo al servicio sanitario y de cuarentena. Pero la tarea de la Conferencia en México que está destinada á perpetuar su nombre en la historia, es el Tratado de Arbitramento obligatorio de reclamaciones pecuniarias, que habiendo sido ratificado por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, por el de México y por el del Perú, también lo será en breve por todas las demás naciones de este hemisferio.

“Á fin de apreciar el amplio alcance de este tratado, bastará tener en cuenta que, á pesar de los hercúleos esfuerzos hechos en todo el mundo civilizado por evitar el apelar á la fuerza para obtener reparación y lograr así que surja una era de paz y de concordia, es esta la primera vez que se ha aplicado en una forma general y obligatoria el principio enunciado por el gran jurista argentino CARLOS CALVO, de que la recaudación de reclamaciones pecuniarias jamás debe efectuarse por la fuerza.

“La Conferencia de México obtuvo otro beneficio para América, á saber: la periodicidad de las Conferencias para seguir estudiando todas las cuestiones que interesan á América, y en virtud de dicha periodicidad, la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana se ha de celebrar en breve en la capital de la gran República del Brasil.

“No le es dado á la humana sagacidad penetrar en el insondable arcano del porvenir para determinar cuál ha de ser la importancia de la próxima Conferencia Internacional Americana y de las sucesivas Conferencias en el transcurso del tiempo, pero puede afirmarse sin temor de incurrir en un error, que cada Conferencia ha de revestir mayor importancia que la que le preceda, y que todas ellas han de esforzarse con creciente ahínco por reforzar todavía más los vínculos que han de unir las naciones de este hemisferio.

“Si hemos visto, pues, que la unión de las naciones se ha de efectuar á costa de algunos sacrificios de egoísmo nacional, y hemos reflexionado que á la larga estos sacrificios, sin suprimir las fronteras que dividen las naciones, contribuyen á la organización de la futura humanidad, es lógico suponer que todas estas Conferencias que América ha de celebrar de tiempo en tiempo, han de servir de faros en la senda recorrida hasta que alcancemos el ideal que nos anpara y alienta. El

Continente Americano, gobernado por instituciones libres, regido por Gobiernos justos, impulsado por nobles ambiciones, constituye el campo más apropiado para establecer las nuevas formas del futuro derecho internacional, y esperamos que las Conferencias Panamericanas encaminen todos sus esfuerzos á la creación de estas nuevas formas."

El Señor Don JOAQUÍN NABUCO, Embajador del Brazil, después de hacer un merecido y brillante elogio de los miembros de la precitada Academia, dijo lo siguiente:

"Confío en que nada de lo que pueda yo decir esta noche desvíe vuestra atención del discurso que acabáis de oír. En verdad, en vez de hacer algunas observaciones de mi propia cosecha, preferiría proponer que dicho discurso se repitiese. No podría haerse una relación más lúcida de la importancia de las Conferencias Panamericanas, y, por tanto, merece que sobre ella se medite hondamente.

"Á mi juicio, la función de las periódicas asambleas de las Repúblicas Americanas, debe ser, primero, crear la conciencia americana y manifestarla al mundo, y, segundo, formar la opinión pública americana. Empleo el vocablo americano en la acepción de continental.

"La conciencia americana es el sentimiento de nuestra propia órbita separada, absolutamente separada de la europea, en la cual se mueven África y Asia, sin mencionar la Australasia. Á pesar de toda la simpatía é interés que Europa nos inspira, con plena conciencia de todo lo que le debemos á la influencia europea, siendo como efectivamente somos producto del desbordamiento de razas europeas; dudando que ni aun en nuestro suelo podrían los miembros de la cultura europea dar jamás los mismos frutos ó las mismas flores que producen en su nativo suelo; á pesar de todo ello, constituimos un sistema político completamente deslindado de la órbita de Europa.

"La gigantesca sombra que vuestro gran país proyecta sobre el resto de este continente, constituye precisamente un obstáculo para el desarrollo de esta conciencia americana. Pero ha de ser una cuestión de buen sentido y de sinceridad por parte de las Repúblicas Latinas, el reconocer un hecho que está en la conciencia del mundo entero, y reconocer francamente la garantía que se ofrece al estado de separación de todo el sistema americano por virtud de existir en medio de él una masa de energía humana que contrapesa prácticamente el resto del mundo.

"Por consiguiente, para crear la conciencia americana es necesario que las Repúblicas Latinas no consideren como ofensivo en manera alguna al orgullo y dignidad de ninguna de ellas, el papel que los Estados Unidos hayan desempeñado ó tengan que desempeñar al defender la Doctrina de Monroe, sino por el contrario, deben considerarlo como un privilegio, y todas deben apoyarlos por lo menos con su simpatía y su gratitud. No cabe duda de que ese ha de ser el último resultado de las Conferencias Panamericanas, por cuanto, al obrar

juntamente con vosotros, todas ellas han de entender mejor vuestros propósitos, vuestra sinceridad y vuestro desinterés.

“La otra gran función de dichas Conferencias es la de crear una opinión pública común en toda la extensión del continente. Ya habéis visto cómo el Secretario ROOT lo expresó en un discurso que pronunció la otra noche en la Embajada Brasileña, en Wáshington: ‘Ojalá que todos contribuyamos con nuestra cuota para crear una opinión pública sana y culta en todas las Américas, opinión que en ambos continentes estimule poderosamente el reino de la paz, el orden y la justicia.’

“Me alegro que él se haya expresado en estos términos, puesto que yo mismo siempre expuse en mis obras que la obtención de tan loable fin dependía enteramente de la creación de una opinión común americana.

“Podemos estar seguros de que las grandes leyes del mundo físico son igualmente aplicables al mundo moral. No podríais concebir una religión, una institución, una sociedad, que permaneciese impenetrable al espíritu del siglo, puesto que eso equivaldría á imaginarnos un cuerpo sin porosidad. Ni tampoco podéis imaginaros naciones que se mezclan y trabajan juntas sin mostrar en el transcurso del tiempo huellas de civilización, así como los líquidos en vasos que se comunican muestran el mismo nivel. Estas conferencias constituyen el medio de comunicación hasta que se conviertan en la comunión de las Repúblicas americanas. Estas últimas algún día han de colocarse al mismo nivel. Recordad que la América Latina en estas conferencias se está mezclando con vuestra democracia, cuyo rival, tanto en cuanto á su alcance como en cuanto á su magnitud—y en este caso no puedo menos de repetir lo que dije el otro día—jamás se ha visto antes en la historia. Esta democracia americana constituye un gran imán de la libertad, del progreso y de la paz.

“Agregaré una palabra más, puesto que estoy en uno de los grandes centros de cultura de América. Mucho es lo que las conferencias y reuniones de los Gobiernos pueden hacer, pero es poco comparado con lo que se haría si el pueblo, los espíritus generosos, las instituciones y los órganos de la opinión pública de las diferentes Repúblicas Americanas, se remitiesen para efectuar sus propias conferencias, demostrar verdadero interés en su progreso común, y procurar que ningún país se quede sin esperanza rezagado respecto de los otros. He ahí una tarea mucha más amplia y mucho más trascendental, que espera la iniciativa de las universidades de ambas Américas, y principalmente de la vuestra, para producir maestros y estudiantes que posean el espíritu continental, que estén ansiosos de ensanchar la civilización americana, y que ésta comprenda por igual todo el nuevo mundo.

“De buen grado y por completo me adhiero á las opiniones que con tanta habilidad y lucidez ha expuesto ante esta Academia mi distinguido amigo el Embajador Mexicano.”

“Las Conferencias Panamericanas y su importancia,” fué el tema del discurso del Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica.

El Señor CALVO dijo:

“Parecería, según el adagio inglés (like carrying owls to Athens), como llevar búhos á Atenas, pretender agregar una palabra á lo que han dicho los dos caballeros que han ilustrado el importante asunto de los Congresos Panamericanos y de la significación de éstos. Toda la América ha contraído una deuda de gratitud con Sus Excelencias los Embajadores del Brasil y México, Señores NABUCO y CASASUS, por las producciones con que han enriquecido la literatura de este Continente. El Señor CASASUS ha revelado á la gente de habla castellana en nuestro hemisferio las bellezas del más distinguido poeta Americano de la lengua inglesa. El nos ha ayudado á todos con sus brillantes contribuciones sobre finanzas y otras materias de economía política, y es un perito en la obra que estamos para emprender en el Brasil, habiendoguido con gran éxito la Segunda Conferencia en México, en su calidad de Secretario General de la misma. El Señor NABUCO, cuya afectuosa y diestra diplomacia es bien conocida del mundo, es autor de varias obras notables sobre derecho constitucional, instituciones políticas, historia diplomática y política, y también ha contribuido á las bellezas de la literatura de su país con obras de carácter puramente literario. El, quien, con su mera presencia en Wáshington ha obtenido para su país la honra de recibir en su seno la Tercera Conferencia, tiene su nombre grabado en caracteres indelebles en el corazón de la humanidad.

“No es de admirar que hablara de manera tan elocuente del gran ABRAHAM LINCOLN en una ocasión reciente. El Presidente mártir redimió en los Estados Unidos á millones de seres humanos de las cadenas de la servidumbre, y escasamente una generación después, el Brasil emancipó sus esclavos, y de entre sus hombres de estado que produjeron este acto monumental de justicia, ningún nombre brilla con lustre tan radiante como el de JOAQUÍN NABUCO. Á los dos caballeros aquí presentes se une en las labores de la próxima conferencia, otro, representante de esta grande y poderosa nación, á quien nosotros no sólo respetamos sino que admiramos. Sus demostraciones prácticas de amistad y de interés en el bienestar de toda la América, demandan para él nuestro afecto y nuestra consideración. Nadie tendrá una bienvenida más calurosa en la Tercera Conferencia que el honorable ELIHU ROOT.

“Hablando en nombre de Centro América, para lo cual he sido invitado, y en especial, de Costa Rica, mi propia patria, deseo pronunciar una palabra. Aquel precioso eslabón que une las dos grandes Américas, á las bendiciones de encontrarse en el Centro de este Continente, bañado por los dos grandes océanos, habitada por pueblos de

no común inteligencia, ordenados y progresistas, une también á sus glorias una de la cual nosotros los Centroamericanos estamos muy orgullosos. La independencia de la América Central vino en consecuencia de los triunfos de los inmortales patriotas de México y de Sudamérica, y fué declarada el 15 de septiembre de 1821; y solamente dos años más tarde, por un solo decreto, la abolición de la esclavitud fué consumada inmediatamente sin el pago de indemnización, habiendo los dueños de esclavos sido los primeros en dar apoyo á aquella medida de humanidad. Semejante acto demuestra cómo los pueblos Centroamericanos supieron apreciar los beneficios de la libertad que ellos debieron á sus más grandes vecinos, y qué luz radiante les guiaba al entrar en su nueva vida de pueblos libres.

“Ser pequeños, relativamente, no es una desgracia. La grandeza material, si es ciertamente deseable, no es el pináculo de la grandeza, y nosotros sabemos que ésta existe donde la justicia impera, donde el bien general es la ley suprema y donde la aspiración se dirige hacia la consideración y respeto de las otras naciones y hacia el mejoramiento común de la humanidad.

“Actualmente nos encontramos divididos en cinco Estados independientes, con Panamá como un sexto, los cuales acaso puedan unirse en una nación mayor. Pero unidos ó separados, los Estados de Centro América han demostrado en todo tiempo su amor al progreso y al adelanto; ellos han cooperado con ideas de verdadero panamericanismo, al éxito de la Primera y Segunda Conferencias, y por consiguiente, vosotros podéis tener la seguridad de que ellos reconocen ampliamente los intereses de todo género que las Repúblicas de América tienen en común, y que, con júbilo ahora, como lo han hecho en el pasado, se empeñarán en contribuir por su parte á la obra de progreso inteligente que la Tercera Conferencia está destinada á realizar.”

Entonces el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia, pronunció el siguiente discurso:

“Considero un alto honor para mí que se me invite á hacer uso de la palabra ante un auditorio tan distinguido y culto, y que de esta manera se me proporcione la oportunidad de hacer algunas observaciones acerca de mi propio país.

“Cuando un grupo de peregrinos abandonó el hogar de sus padres en aras de la libertad de conciencia y emprendió el viaje á través del océano en busca de libertad, todo lo que se presentó á su vista era incierto, excepto la fe que tenían en Dios y su profundo y vehemente amor á la justicia y al derecho.

“Estos peregrinos trajeron al Nuevo Mundo y propagaron en él todas las virtudes que tienden á hacer que el hombre sea una verdadera y digna imagen de su Creador, y de esa simiente se ha desarrollado una nación que en el debido curso del tiempo ha llegado á ser, no sólo una gran

potencia del mundo, sino el sagrado refugio de todos los que aman la libertad.

“Por grande que sea vuestra potencia material, por más sorprendente que sea vuestro progreso y la expansión de vuestras industrias y comercio, por pasmosa que sea la acumulación de la riqueza y del bienestar de la gran mayoría del pueblo de los Estados Unidos, nada me causa tan honda impresión como la operación práctica de los principios de equidad y libertad, cuyo único límite es la ley, y que en realidad de verdad considero como la fuente principal de todos vuestros adelantos y de vuestra potencia.

“Cuando contemplo al ciudadano más humilde gozando de todos los privilegios y con todas las oportunidades para alcanzar todos los honores y los derechos que en algunas otras naciones son patrimonio de unos cuantos seres privilegiados, no puedo menos de exclamar que la democracia americana es realmente la consumación de las conquistas de la libertad y de la justicia en el mundo.

“Por otra parte, os suplico que tengáis presente, siquiera sea por un momento, cuán diferente era el contingente de hombres que vino á colonizar las otras partes del continente americano. Si tomáis en consideración que los hombres que conquistaron al Perú y á México no eran más que aventureros que buscaban oro y deseaban saciar su sed de riquezas; que después de vencer y destruir por completo naciones bien organizadas, sometieron sus habitantes á la servidumbre; que la historia de tres siglos de dominación española no es más que una larga cadena de despotismo y tiranía, entonces comprenderéis fácilmente que cuando las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas, tras largos años de rudo batallar por su libertad, lograron al fin su objeto y se emanciparon gracias á sus propios esfuerzos, sus tradiciones y su educación no eran, ni con mucho, apropiadas para el debido ejercicio de la libertad y del gobierno con orden.

“He aquí la razón por qué durante los primeros tiempos de su independencia—y algunas de ellas hasta la presente fecha—han tenido que pasar por un tenebroso período de formación y de revolución.

“Por fortuna, la mayoría de las Repúblicas situadas en la región que puede denominarse realmente Sudamérica, han entrado ya de una manera permanente en una era de desarrollo pacífico de sus recursos naturales, bajo Gobiernos bien establecidos.

“Bolivia también tuvo una época de desgracias, y después de tristes experiencias que le costaron la pérdida de una gran parte de su territorio, en la actualidad está tratando con gran empeño de desarrollar la gran riqueza natural de su suelo y su porvenir.

“Ningún país supera sus recursos mineros, siendo así que las montañas Bolivianas contienen una maravillosa variedad de minerales. Las minas de plata del Potosí son famosas en la historia del mundo y han contribuído grandemente á su riqueza.

“Entre los muchos minerales que su territorio produce, pueden citarse la plata, el cobre, el antimonio, el bismuto, el oro y el estaño.

“El Señor RAYMONDI, hombre de ciencia italiano, que ha consagrado toda su vida al estudio del Perú, ha denominado á Bolivia ‘una mesa de plata sobre soportes de oro.’

“Los Andes, que penetran en el territorio boliviano, se dividen en dos grandes ramas, una de las cuales se extiende hacia la costa y forma la Cordillera Occidental, y la otra que se extiende hacia el interior y hacia el este, se denomina la Cordillera Real. Entre estas dos ramas se extiende la alta meseta donde se encuentra la mayor parte de dicha riqueza mineral.

“En la región oriental hay vastas praderas donde abundan el ganado vacuno y caballar silvestres, así como los bosques vírgenes, en los cuales crecen con gran lozanía la goma, la quina y muchas otras plantas medicinales, y toda clase de maderas preciosas. Muchos de estos productos bolivianos no se conocen como tales en el mundo, por el hecho de que al pasar por el territorio de Repúblicas vecinas se les embarca desde sus puertos, y por consecuencia, el cobre de Bolivia, por ejemplo, al pasar por los puertos chilenos se considera como cobre chileno. Á la goma boliviana que se embarca ó exporta de Pará se le denomina goma de Pará, etc.

“En la actualidad mi Gobierno está tratando de construir un sistema de ferrocarriles que ha de conectar la parte norte y sur del país, y ha de facilitar el desarrollo de sus recursos naturales. Puede formarse una idea de su importancia, si se tiene en cuenta que en unos cuantos años, y á pesar de la absoluta carencia de medios de transporte, nuestras exportaciones de estaño, que antes sólo ascendían como á 2,000 toneladas de mineral en bruto, el año pasado ascendieron á 2,500 toneladas. Es un hecho digno de tenerse en cuenta que Bolivia es el único país productor de estaño de América, y como quiera que este metal se encuentra en casi todo el país, es lógico deducir que ha de tener un gran porvenir. Los Estados Unidos en sus industrias consumen como un 43 por ciento del estaño del mundo, y debido á la falta de medios bancarios, de transporte directo de la América del Sur, así como á las rémoras que proporcionan las aduanas, vosotros estáis obligados á obtener de Europa el estaño boliviano, sucediendo otro tanto con muchos otros productos sudamericanos.

“Cuando se completen los caminos que en la actualidad se están trazando, se construirá una de las secciones de conexión más importantes del Ferrocarril Panamericano, y entonces será posible viajar por ferrocarril en unos cuantos días una distancia como de 2,000 millas desde la Paz, Bolivia, hasta Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

“Mencionaré también el hecho de que Bolivia está enteramente libre de deudas extranjeras, y lejos de deber dinero, tiene en la actualidad á su disposición diez millones de pesos en oro que va á consagrar á la

construcción de ferrocarriles, y cumple agregar que sus ingresos son suficientes, no sólo para cubrir todos los gastos de la administración, sino que dejan un superávit para pagar el interés del capital adicional que estamos buscando para efectuar la construcción de los caminos á los cuales he aludido antes.

“Acogeremos de buen grado el concurso del capital y del espíritu de empresa de los americanos, y espero sinceramente que los hombres prominentes de este país consagren más atención á las grandes posibilidades que ofrecen todos los países sudamericanos, y que al ponerse en más íntimo contacto, los pueblos del norte y del sur se entiendan mejor y se convenzan de que la América del Sur no es sólo un campo para revoluciones, sino que su pueblo es tan progresista y partidario de todo adelanto como cualquiera nación del mundo. De esta manera puede desarrollarse un verdadero sentimiento panamericano en una gran hermandad democrática, que tenga por base el mutuo respeto y estimación de sus ciudadanos, desterrándose así todo sentimiento de desconfianza y de temor.”

Al hacer el resumen de los discursos pronunciados en dicha velada, el Professor ROWE, entre otras cosas dijo lo siguiente:

“Debo manifestar que no deseo que se me tenga por envidioso. Sólo he visitado tres países latino-americanos, y he notado que en ninguno de ellos nuestro representante hablaba el idioma del país al cual había sido enviado. Es un hecho bastante notable que los representantes de cuatro países de la América latina hayan hablado aquí esta noche de una manera tan elocuente en nuestro propio idioma sobre la importante cuestión objeto de esta velada. Me parece que el contraste es una lección para los norteamericanos.”

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1905.

El Director de la Oficina de Estadística Nacional ha comunicado al Ministro de Hacienda los resultados generales del comercio extranjero de la República Argentina en 1905.

El valor de las importaciones (sin incluir las importaciones de oro) ascendió á \$205,154,420 en oro, y las exportaciones se valuaron en \$322,843,841 en oro, mostrándose así un saldo de \$117,689,421 en oro á favor de las exportaciones.

En 1904 y 1905 los productos de los pastos y los agrícolas se valieron respectivamente como sigue:

	1904.	1905.
Productos de ganado de todas clases	\$105,364,624	\$141,042,986
Productos agrícolas.....	150,328,629	170,235,235

En 1905 el valor de las importaciones excedió en \$17,848,451 oro á las de 1904, y también hubo un aumento de \$58,586,316 oro en el valor de las exportaciones.

La cantidad de oro importada en 1905 ascendió á \$32,559,540, ó sea un aumento de \$17,641,589 respecto del año anterior. El oro exportado en 1905 representaba una disminución de \$784,917, comparado con el que se exportó en 1904.

En 1905 se exportaron 12,229 cabezas de ganado vivo, 64,275 cabezas de ganado lanar, 9,130 cabezas de ganado caballar, 18,732 cabezas de ganado mular, 3,008 cabezas de ganado aznar, 3 chivos y 127 cerdos.

Se exportaron 519,663 reses vacunos congelados; 3,469,633 carneros y 251 cerdos, y se salaron reses vacunos y 3,100 cueros potros para la exportación.

En 1905 el valor de las importaciones hechas del Reino Unido ascendió á \$68,391,043 en oro, lo que acusa un aumento de \$3,873,040 sobre 1904. Hubo un aumento de \$4,156,749 en las importaciones de Alemania; en las de Chile, \$200,145; en las de España, \$928,876; en las de los Estados Unidos, \$4,446,566; en las de Francia, \$4,138,486; en las de Italia, \$1,156,771; en las de los Países Bajos, \$281,356; en las del Paraguay, \$47,794; en las del Uruguay, \$161,592, y en las de Bolivia, \$17,924. Las importaciones hechas de Bélgica sufrieron una disminución de \$342,027 oro; las del Brasil, \$704,969 oro; las de Cuba, \$66,808, y las de África, \$91,887. Por más que el aumento mayor ocurre en las importaciones de los Estados Unidos, el valor de éstas fué \$163,584 oro menos que el de las importaciones de Alemania, y \$39,470,000 menos que el de las importaciones de Inglaterra, pero, sin embargo, los Estados Unidos ocupan el tercer lugar, en tanto que Francia ocupa el cuarto é Italia el quinto.

En cuanto á las exportaciones de la República Argentina al Reino Unido, debe advertirse que este último es aún el comprador más importante, sin contar las exportaciones para cumplir las órdenes recibidas. El valor de las consignaciones hechas á diferentes países fueron respectivamente como sigue:

Reino Unido, \$44,826,670 oro; Francia, \$37,594,281; Alemania, \$37,058,221; Bélgica, \$20,780,850; Estados Unidos, \$15,717,458; Brasil, \$13,039,395; Uruguay, \$6,705,016; Italia, \$6,468,941; Africa, \$5,524,338; Holanda, \$3,761,377; España, \$2,334,802; Chile, \$1,510,831; Bolivia, \$539,574; Cuba, \$420,525; Paraguay, \$330,238; otros países en conjunto, \$17,200,596.

La cantidad percibida por derechos de importaciones, ascendió á \$43,615,426 oro, lo cual acusa un aumento de \$3,394,234 sobre 1904. La cantidad recaudada de esta manera se derivó de los siguientes tipos de derecho: Derechos específicos, \$14,594,735; un derecho ad valorem de 5 por ciento, \$1,132,666; un derecho de un 10 por ciento, \$389,193; un derecho de un 2½ por ciento, \$34,191; un derecho de un 15 por ciento,

\$1,210,105; un derecho de un 20 por ciento, \$306,018; un derecho de un 25 por ciento, \$16,372,639; un derecho de 35 por ciento, \$2,544,871; un derecho de un 40 por ciento, \$1,719,829; un derecho de 45 por ciento, \$574,801; un derecho de 50 por ciento, \$2,208,804, y un derecho adicional de 2 por ciento que produjo \$2,527,574.

Los derechos de exportación produjeron \$2,413,406 oro, y los ingresos de aduana, sin incluir los ingresos procedentes de derechos recaudados, ascendieron á \$4,560,492 oro, y \$1,225,434, en moneda nacional.

Así, pues, en 1905, el total de la renta de aduana ascendió á \$50,-889,324 oro, y \$1,225,434 en moneda nacional. El cálculo que se había hecho fué sólo de \$40,995,000, y, por tanto, hubo un superávit de \$10,133,514 oro.

En 1905 el total de exportaciones de cueros vacunos secos ascendió á 2,136,782, comparados con 2,125,305 en el año anterior. Del total de exportaciones de este producto en 1905, el Reino Unido recibió 38,899; los Estados Unidos, recibieron 1,233,836; Francia recibió 47,601; Alemania, 265,069; Bélgica, 57,581; Italia, 350,214 y otros países recibieron 143,582.

En dicho año se exportaron 1,662,677 cueros vacunos salados, comparados con 1,361,028 el año anterior y de dichos cueros el Reino Unido recibió 133,718, los Estados Unidos recibieron 151,643; Francia, 156,460; Alemania, 918,780; Bélgica, 291,809; Italia 6,767 y otros países recibieron 3,500. En dicho año de 1905, se exportaron 142,354 cueros potros secos, comparados con 95,289 el año anterior. De estos cueros los Estados Unidos recibieron 10,594; el Reino Unido recibió 1,019; Alemania, 120,221 y Bélgica 10,520. Los cueros potros salados que se exportaron ascendieron á 117,500, comparados con 133,778 el año anterior, de los cuales los Estados Unidos recibieron 6,633; Alemania recibió 56,422 y Bélgica 54,445.

Se exportaron 61,494 cueros de carnero comparados con 76,280 en 1904. De éstos los Estados Unidos recibieron 4,673; el Reino Unido recibió 4,811; Francia, 40,525; Alemania, 6,222; Italia, 3,989; Bélgica, 983; el Brasil, 151 y otros países recibieron 140.

Se exportaron 6,126 pacas de pelo comparadas con 4,597 en 1904. De estas pacas el Reino Unido compró 276; los Estados Unidos compraron 1,100; Francia compró 156; Alemania, 1,220; Bélgica, 1,350; Italia, 782 y otros países compraron 1,242.

Se exportaron 28,761 pipas de sebo; 99,557 barriles y 16,686 bocoyes, comparados con 31,284 pipas, 64,387 barriles y 32,945 bocoyes en 1904. En 1905 los puntos de destino de esta exportación fueron los siguientes: al Reino Unido, 6,374 pipas, 56,539 barriles y 7,603 bocoyes; á Francia, 915 pipas, 1803 barriles y 700 bocoyes; á Alemania, 724 pipas, 11,521 barriles y 1,033 bocoyes; á Bélgica, 1,243 pipas, 4,977 barriles y 195 bocoyes; á Italia, 11,703 pipas, 7,642 barriles y 5,878 bocoyes; al Brasil 2,380 pipas, 7,403 barriles y 480 bocoyes, y á otros países 5,222

pipas, 10,672 barriles y 797 bocoyes. Se exportaron 12,695 pacas de pieles de cabra, comparadas con 7,386 pacas el año anterior. De éstos los Estados Unidos compraron 3,277; el Reino Unido compró 1,144; Francia 2,894; Alemania 239; Bélgica, 5,136 é Italia 5.

Se exportaron 466,693 pacas de lana, comparadas con 396,928 pacas en el año anterior. De éstas el Reino Unido compró 39,406; los Estados Unidos compraron 44,919; Francia compró 178,448; Alemania, 142,462; Bélgica, 48,700; Italia, 5,391; el Brasil 6, y otros países compraron 7,361.

Se exportaron 3,468,043 carneros congelados, comparados con 3,673,778 en 1904. De éstos el Reino Unido compró 3,197,968; Italia, 157, y el África del Sur, 269,918.

Se exportaron 2,866,954 toneladas de trigo, comparadas con 2,405,117 toneladas el año anterior, de las cuales el Reino Unido compró 422,879; Francia, 25,199; Alemania, 219,826; Bélgica, 281,753; Italia, 33,293; el África del Sur, 18,140; el Brasil, 201,803; órdenes recibidas, 1,291,725, y otros países compraron 362,336.

Se exportaron 2,777,734 toneladas de maíz, comparadas con 2,527,983 toneladas en 1904. De éstas el Reino Unido compró 218,767 toneladas; Francia compró 142,155; Alemania, 195,904; Bélgica, 160,517; Italia, 106,426; el África del Sur, 5,326; el Brasil, 5,130; órdenes recibidas que ascendieron á 1,274,152 toneladas, y otros países compraron 169,357 toneladas.

Se exportaron 641,487 toneladas de linaza, comparadas con 910,488 en 1904, las cuales se distribuyen de la manera siguiente: al Reino Unido, 80,099; á Francia, 45,965; á Alemania, 94,000; á Bélgica, 55,686; órdenes recibidas, que representaban 290,806 toneladas, y á otros países se exportaron 74,931 toneladas.

Se exportaron 159,551 toneladas de harina, comparadas con 93,070 toneladas en el año anterior, las cuales se distribuyeron de la manera siguiente: Al Reino Unido, 26,468; á Francia, 685; á Alemania, 1,876; á Italia, 336; al África del Sur, 309; al Brasil, 93,987, y á otros países, 5,890.

Se exportaron 161,443 toneladas de salvado, comparadas con 144,913 toneladas en 1904. De éstas el Reino Unido compró 1,662; Francia, 15,659; Alemania, 118,457; Bélgica, 9,776; África del Sur, 2,100; el Brasil, 2,888; órdenes recibidas que representaban 2,651, y otros países compraron 7,240.

Se exportaron 86,162 sacos de afrecho, comparados con 282,193 sacos el año anterior, de los cuales Francia recibió 45,110; Alemania, 31,568; Bélgica, 8,012; órdenes que representaban 144 sacos, y otros países recibieron 1,328 sacos.

En 1905 se exportaron un total de 206,459 sacos de semillas oleaginosas, comparados con 147,357 sacos en 1904, los cuales se distribuyeron de la manera siguiente: El Reino Unido recibió 36,477; Francia

recibió 4,319; Alemania, 160,678; Bélgica, 4,857, y el África del Sur, 128.

Se exportaron 1,933,997 cuartos vacunos, comparados con 1,209,908 cuartos vacunos en 1904, de los cuales el Reino Unido recibió 1,636,467; Italia, 1,949, y África del Sur recibió 295,581.

Se exportaron 941,528 pacas de heno comparadas con 837,300 el año anterior, de las cuales el Reino Unido recibió 10,481 pacas; Alemania, 23,689; Bélgica, 1,158; el África del Sur, 251,108; el Brasil, 488,284; órdenes que representaban 48,570, y otros países que recibieron 118,238 pacas.

Se exportaron 317,520 toneladas de quebracho, comparadas con 289,839 toneladas el año anterior, las cuales se distribuyeron de la manera siguiente: El Reino Unido recibió 4,735; los Estados Unidos recibieron 52,032; Francia recibió 9,223; Alemania recibió 9,346; Bélgica, 5,453; Italia 17,149; las órdenes recibidas representaban 114,313, y otros países recibieron 25,869.

Se exportaron 32,855 toneladas de extracto de quebracho, de las cuales el Reino Unido recibió 3,324; los Estados Unidos recibieron 13,629; Francia recibió 101; Alemania recibió 11,339; Bélgica, 1,242; Italia, 1,617; el Brasil, 166; las órdenes recibidas representaban 1,022, y otros países recibieron 165 toneladas.

Se exportaron 212,163 cajas de mantequilla, comparadas con 205,025 en 1904, de las cuales el Reino Unido recibió 132,793; Alemania, 632; África del Sur, 78,730, y el Brasil, 8.

Se exportaron 13,531 toneladas de azúcar, comparadas con 26,845 toneladas en el año anterior, de las cuales el Reino Unido recibió 248; los Estados Unidos recibieron 2,058; Alemania recibió 5,820; las órdenes recibidas representaron 3,105, y otros países recibieron 2,300 toneladas.

RENTA DE LA ADUANA DE BUENOS AIRES.

En 1905 la aduana de la capital de la República Argentina produjo \$54,992,887, oro, y como quiera que dichos ingresos representaban como un 90 por ciento de los ingresos de todas las aduanas, la cantidad total recaudada tiene que haber sido como de \$51,000,000, ó sea un aumento de \$4,300,000 respecto de los ingresos de 1904, y un aumento de \$10,000,000 respecto del cálculo del presupuesto. Mayores hubieran sido las diferencias á no ser por el hecho de que los comerciantes han embarcado recientemente la menor cantidad posible de mercancías sujetas al pago de derechos, esperando una rebaja en los derechos la cual se efectuó el 4 de febrero de 1906, habiéndose también demorado la exportación de lanas, cueros, pieles, etc., por el hecho de haberse abolido el derecho de exportación (de un 4 por ciento) que se imponía á dichas mercancías.

EXPORTACIONES POR EL PUERTO DE BUENOS AIRES EN DICIEMBRE DE 1905.

Según anuncia "The Standard," de Buenos Aires, correspondiente al 14 de enero de 1906, las exportaciones hechas por el puerto de Buenos Aires, República Argentina, á los Estados Unidos, en el primer trimestre que terminó el 31 de diciembre de 1905, se valoraron en \$6,697,870.13, oro, ó sea un aumento de \$2,739,138.94, oro, sobre el mismo período de 1904. La siguiente es una tabla de los varios artefactos y su valor en oro exportados en el trimestre que acaba de terminar:

Huesos	\$120,294.68	Extracto de quebracho....	\$97,555.18
Alpiste	9,534.25	Mercancías devueltas	6,365.00
Abono	513.75	Cuernos de becerro	21,662.54
Crin de caballo.....	46,393.10	Cuernos de cabra	191,017.94
Cuernos vacunos secos.....	1,071,174.12	Cuernos de nutria.....	5,025.23
Cuernos salados	22,356.80	Cuernos de carnero	782,804.61
Cuernos potros	6,793.23	Tripa salada.....	35,795.74
Cuernos	4,252.39	Lana	4,154,593.21
Tasajo	13,612.72		
Lactorina	13,809.00	Total	6,697,870.13
Quebracho.....	14,616.64		

Entre los artículos que muestran un aumento mayor, pueden citarse la lana, que representa un aumento de \$1,550,000; las pieles, \$768,000; los cuernos, \$466,000; el quebracho, \$72,000; el extracto de quebracho, \$30,000, y los huesos, que representan un aumento de \$44,000.

EL CULTIVO DE LA ALFALFA.

El Doctor LAHETTE, director de la sección de estadística del Departamento de Agricultura de Buenos Aires, República Argentina, ha proporcionado los siguientes datos relativos al aumento del área sembrada de alfalfa, lo cual muestra que dicha área se ha duplicado desde el año de 1900 á la fecha:

	Hectáreas.		Hectáreas.
1900	1,250,000	1905	2,201,612
1903	1,955,272	1906	2,600,000

Las cifras correspondientes á 1906 representan meramente un cálculo, pero como quiera que las cifras pertenecientes á 1905 corresponden al primer semestre de dicho año, y la tendencia al cultivo de la alfalfa se encuentra en su apogeo, dicho cálculo resulta muy aproximado.

Los 2,201,612 de hectáreas correspondientes al año de 1905, se distribuyen de la manera siguiente:

	Hectáreas.		Hectáreas.
Buenos Ayres	850,000	Entre Rios	12,440
Santa Fé.....	477,157	Pampa.....	94,290
Cordoba	450,000	San Luis.....	40,000
Mendoza.....	105,000	Varios.....	56,725
San Juan.....	116,000		

CONTRIBUCIÓN INTERNA.

En 1905 los ingresos derivados de las contribuciones internas ascendieron á \$39,053,435, moneda nacional, y \$71,443 oro. Rebajando de la cantidad anterior las contribuciones sobre el azúcar y los vinos domésticos, que han sido omitidas, la cantidad recibida en papel moneda derivada de las contribuciones existentes ascendió á \$36,365,592 y los ingresos derivados de las mismas contribuciones en 1904 representaban una disminución de \$1,881,543 en moneda nacional y \$43,379 oro. Sin embargo, el cálculo que el Ministro de Hacienda ha hecho de la renta del próximo año procedente de esta fuente representa \$3,500,000 menos que la renta que realmente se ha recaudado, y el cálculo que él ha hecho de las rentas de la aduana representa \$8,500,000 en oro menos que la renta que realmente se ha recibido.

Los ingresos derivados de correos y telégrafos ascendieron á \$7,842,000 en moneda nacional, y representaban \$1,600,000 menos que el cálculo hecho, pero la renta del departamento solo rindió un pequeño superávit ó sobrante, por cuanto los gastos ascendieron á \$7,781,000 en moneda nacional. Esto se atribuye al hecho de que el correo tiene que llevarse á puntos muy distantes, y además los alambres telegráficos se extienden por provincias y un territorio nacionales poco poblados.

MEJORAS INTRODUCIDAS EN BAHÍA BLANCA.

Un informe publicado en "The South American Journal" correspondiente al mes de febrero de 1906, relativo á los adelantos que se están haciendo y á los que ya se han hecho en Bahía Blanca, dice que el muelle de la Compañía del Ferrocarril del Sur denominado el Ingeniero WHITE, en la actualidad se ha ensanchado y hay espacio á lo largo del mismo para doce grandes vapores, estando además provisto de grúas eléctricas ó hidráulicas para cargar y descargar los buques. Sin embargo, el espacio es bastante inadecuado, puesto que en la actualidad hay veinte buques anclados á lo largo del muelle, y algunas veces hay más de treinta vapores esperando sus respectivos turnos para cargar. La Compañía de Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires y el Pacífico, también tiene un muelle que está como á dos millas más arriba del estuario que el muelle del Ferrocarril del Sur en un punto denominado "Puerto Galván," donde tiene excelente espacio para dos buques que se cargan y descargan mediante el empleo de grúas eléctricas. En la actualidad están ensanchando su espacio de muelle, y antes de mucho tiempo tendrán hueco para seis ú ocho vapores. Las sucursales de casas inglesas establecidas en Buenos Aires han establecido depósitos de carbón de piedra en este puerto, y en la actualidad los vapores pueden surtirse de dicho combustible en vez de tocar en Montevideo para hacer carbón.

La Compañía del Pacífico tiene una línea de vapores de carga que hace la travesía mensual de Liverpool, que toca en este puerto,

así como en el puerto Madryn y en algunos de los otros puertos del sur de la Argentina, donde el comercio ha empezado ya á desarrollarse. La línea Hamburguesa Sudamericana también está aumentando el comercio con un vapor grande que hace el viaje cada tres semanas, el cual toca en este lugar en su viaje de ida, así como en todo puerto accesible del sur desde aquí hasta Sandy Point. Estos vapores transportan un gran número de pasajeros y una gran cantidad de carga durante todo el año. Se ha construído un nuevo faro cerca de la boca del Río Sauce Grande. Los habitantes del pueblo y del puerto de Bahía Blanca se calculan en 30,000, y dícese que dicha población está creciendo constantemente.

Hay varios ferrocarriles en vía de construcción que pasan por las nuevas regiones productoras de trigo, y han de hacer el oficio de ramales á las líneas principales existentes. Sin embargo, la prolongación más importante, cuya construcción está ya muy adelantada, es la del Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires y del Pacífico, que se está extendiendo en una línea directa hacia el norte desde el muelle que dicha compañía tiene en Bahía Blanca hasta Villa Mercedes, ramal que empezará á operar dentro de poco tiempo. El Ferrocarril Gran Oeste Argentino se propone, en día no lejano, construir un ramal que se extienda desde San Rafael hasta Toay, por el de Bahía Blanca y Noroeste, que en la actualidad opera por cuenta del Ferrocarril del Pacífico.

Ya se ha terminado el dique seco que es el más grande y mejor de su clase que hay en el Hemisferio Occidental. El Congreso ha aprobado una ley autorizando que el puerto militar se use como un puerto comercial, por el hecho de estar próximo al mar, y dragando el canal de entrada actual hasta una profundidad de seis ú ocho pies más de la que ahora tiene, sería accesible, cualquiera que sea la marea, y de esta manera podría hacerle una competencia ventajosa á los otros dos muelles existentes.

La siguiente tabla constituye un cuadro comparativo de las exportaciones de frutos en los quince últimos años, y muestra el crecimiento material y la importancia de este gran y creciente centro ferrocarrilero y comercial.

	Pacos de lana.	Fardos de cuero.	Pacos de crines de caballo.	Total de pacos.	Buques de vela.	Vapores.
1891	17,264	782 87	18,133	2,600	3	2
1892	18,291	1,600 48	19,942	15,000	11	6
1893	23,213	1,435 60	24,698	40,000	28	11
1894	28,825	1,414 70	29,834	51,000	25	17
1895	33,350	1,438 79	35,342	61,000	18	21
1896	36,992	1,400 87	37,579	40,000	12	23
1897	38,338	924 40	39,802	4,000	11	29
1898	47,518	2,254 100	49,852	44,000	16	41
1899	46,823	2,924 95	49,882	200,000	22	50
1900	57,327	3,774 94	61,195	260,000	17	79
1901	51,449	2,990 67	53,506	180,000	12	81
1902	49,330	2,859 99	52,298	270,000	6	91
1903	68,086	4,842 170	73,098	235,000	27	85
1904	66,686	7,897 175	74,753	550,000	9	155
1905	64,799	6,638 155	71,592	970,000	27	253

Durante el año pasado se han vendido muchas propiedades á precios cada vez más altos, de lo cual se deduce que el pueblo de dicha localidad está convencido de que Bahía Blanca tendrá cada vez más importancia como puerto comercial. Más importancia y general interés reviste el aumento constante del valor de la propiedad territorial en los alrededores de dicho puerto, siendo ya un hecho reconocido que este distrito está ventajosamente situado para la producción de trigo. Tanto el Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires y del Sur, como el de Bahía Blanca y Noroeste, están empeñándose para obtener la mayor cantidad posible de este valioso comercio.

Entre las medidas que el Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires y del Sur han tomado para hacer frente á su creciente tráfico, y sobre todo la gran demanda de embarques de granos por el puerto de Bahía Blanca, debe mencionarse el hecho de haberse duplicado la línea que corre de Bahía Blanca á Tornquist, una distancia de 48 millas. Esto ha de facilitar en gran manera la entrada en el puerto de trenes cargados de granos. En cuanto al material rodante, cumple manifestar que se han enviado á Inglaterra órdenes para obtener 2,000 wagones de 40 toneladas cada uno. De estos wagones ya hay 700 en servicio activo, y el resto está llegando continuamente en cada vapor, y se están armando en los talleres de Tolosa con la mayor prontitud posible.

También se han enviado órdenes con el fin de obtener 238 locomotoras, de las cuales se han de usar 138 en la presente estación del año. Ya han llegado 40 de estas locomotoras, y cada semana llegan del resto de ellas. Sin embargo, se han comprado 18 locomotoras en este país.

En cuanto al importante detalle de medios de embarque en el puerto de Bahía Blanca, donde es probable que esta estación se embarquen 1,750,000 toneladas de granos, debe advertirse que se han comprado 12 alijadores que tienen una capacidad total de 7,200 toneladas. Estos alijadores se están armando á medida que llegan en una playa que constituye una parte del puerto naval de Bahía Blanca, y que el Gobierno ha prestado bondadosamente. Ya han llegado 3 de éstos, y se espera que para el 15 de febrero hayan llegado todos. Los remolcadores de vapor se están armando en Buenos Aires, con el fin de llevar á remolque los alijadores á una segunda hilera de buques ó hilera exterior á lo largo de los muelles, al paso que los dos pontones, uno de los cuales está casi terminado, se van á equipar con grúas eléctricas y han de izar trigo hasta colocarlo en los vapores á razón de 150 toneladas por hora. Se están arreglando siete grúas eléctricas en el muelle de vapores. El antiguo muelle de alijadores que á causa de su poca profundidad sólo podía usarse cuando la marea estaba alta, se ha cerrado, y en la actualidad se está profundizando y se espera que esté listo para usarse dentro de tres meses. Dicho muelle se ha de usar de día y de noche.

Acaso la obra más importante que en la actualidad se está llevando á cabo sea la renovación del conductor que funciona en el nuevo muelle. Gracias á este conductor que consiste de una banda ó correa sin fin de cuero ancha que corre sobre rodillos, será posible conducir el trigo á granel hasta dentro de las bodegas de los buques. Hasta ahora el trigo sólo ha podido conducirse en sacos á razón de 25,000 sacos diarios. Si dicho conductor corre á una velocidad cada vez mayor, se espera que mediante la nueva adaptación puedan conducirse de 70,000 á 80,000 sacos diarios. Si esto se lleva á cabo, contribuirá grandemente á salvar la situación. Finalmente, puede decirse que se está haciendo todo lo posible en la localidad para hacer frente á la enorme cantidad de productos que pronto han de llegar á Bahía Blanca. Desde el director hasta el empleado más humilde están haciendo todos los esfuerzos posibles para despachar debidamente estos productos. Por desgracia, los trabajos no se empezaron con la debida anticipación, y á causa de esto la cosecha de trigo de esta estación pondrá á prueba hasta lo infinito los recursos del Gran Ferrocarril del Sur.

BOLIVIA.

EXPORTACIÓN DE ESTAÑO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1905.

El valor de la exportación de estaño de la República de Bolivia, durante el primer semestre del año 1905, fué de 11,082,080 bolívares, y la distribución fué como sigue:

	Kilos.	Valor.
		<i>Bolívares.</i>
La Paz.....	402,822	322,257.60
Yuni.....	1,121,747	897,397.60
Oruro.....	7,819,114	6,255,315.20
Tipiza.....	1,114,189	891,351.20
Recaudadora de Colquechaca.....	516,038	413,358.40
Recaudadora de Potosí.....	2,878,000	2,302,400.00
Total.....	13,852,000	11,082,080.00

GOMA ELÁSTICA, 1904.

El Ministerio de Hacienda é Industria de la República de Bolivia ha publicado los datos sobre la exportación de goma elástica en 1904. Dichos datos, junto con los valores respectivos de las aduanas, son como sigue:

	Kilos.	Valor.
		<i>Bolívares.</i>
Villa Bella.....	831,617	4,158,085
La Paz.....	385,803	1,929,015
Puerto Suárez.....	221,464	1,121,320
Oruro.....	122,452	612,260
Tarija.....	6,992	24,960
Total.....	1,571,128	7,855,640

El actual desarrollo de esta industria se debe, en gran parte, al subido precio que la goma obtiene en Europa y en los Estados Unidos, así como á los numerosos artículos en cuya fabricación se emplea este producto. Por consiguiente, esta industria tiene un porvenir muy halagüeño, y la estabilidad del precio de la goma hará que su cultivo se desarrolle en un grado aun mayor.

ORIGEN DE LAS IMPORTACIONES EN 1904.

El origen de las mercancías importadas á la República de Bolivia en 1904, y sus valores respectivos, fueron los siguientes:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Alemania	3, 940, 746. 95	España	223, 909. 16
Inglaterra	3, 801, 510. 52	Uruguay	14, 521. 45
Perú	3, 390, 812. 52	Portugal	10, 492. 80
Chile	1, 380, 086. 75	Paraguay	9, 026. 83
Estados Unidos	1, 320, 604. 01	Suiza	4, 883. 76
Argentina	931, 083. 70	Cuba	2, 377. 68
Bélgica	660, 452. 22	Centro América	2, 347. 50
Francia	643, 879. 41	Ecuador	572. 34
Italia	635, 226. 92	China	201. 60
Brasil	341, 015. 60	Procedencia ignorada	2, 509, 662. 87

BRASIL.

LOS MINERALES DE MANGANESO.

La revista inglesa denominada "The Mining Journal," en su edición del 10 de febrero de 1906, comenzó á publicar una serie de artículos traducidos de la revista alemana intitulada "Stahl und Eisen," que tratan del aumento en la demanda de los minerales de manganeso en el mundo industrial, como consecuencia del empleo de nuevos procedimientos en la producción de hierro y acero. En las cifras correspondientes á 1903, el Brasil sigue en el escalafón, á Rusia y á la India como surtidor de este producto al mercado inglés, siendo así que los rendimientos respectivos han ascendido á 413,900, 167,700 y 162,060 toneladas.

Los minerales de manganeso se extraen en varios países, pero dicha industria ha adquirido gran importancia sólo de veinte años á esta parte. Antes de la expresada fecha se emplearon grandes cantidades de minerales que contenían manganeso en la fabricación de hierro especular. Sin embargo, los minerales de mucha ley se usaban mayormente sólo en la industria química, como, por ejemplo, en el procedimiento de Weldon y en la extracción del oro, así como en la fabricación de vidrio.

En 1868, cuando el procedimiento de Weldon se introdujo, en un sólo año se necesitaban 54,000 toneladas de mineral de manganeso de

alta ley, pero cuando dicho procedimiento se generalizó mediante la generación de la solución de manganeso, el consumo de dicho mineral bajó á 7,000 toneladas anualmente. Dicho consumo se disminuyó todavía más mediante la adopción del procedimiento de Deacon. Las industrias de oro y de vidrio son consumidores regulares de los minerales manganesos más ricos y puros. Sin embargo, este consumo resulta muy insignificante comparado con el que hacen las industrias de hierro y acero. Para los fines que se acaban de mencionar sólo pueden tomarse en consideración unos cuantos depósitos, por cuanto el valor del mineral depende de la cantidad efectiva de superóxido de manganeso. De las 48,000 toneladas que se emplearon en Alemania en 1903, sólo como 2,000 toneladas se entregaron directamente á los laboratorios químicos.

En cuanto á la industria de hierro y acero, sólo dos clases de minerales de manganeso tienen que tomarse principalmente en consideración:

1. El mineral de manganeso propiamente dicho, que tiene un 50 por ciento de manganeso, una pequeña cantidad de fósforo y de sílice.

2. Los minerales de hierro que contienen manganeso en proporciones muy variables.

3. En la actualidad la producción de mineral de manganeso del mundo se calcula en 900,000 toneladas. En 1900 el consumo de mineral de manganeso ascendió á 592,596 toneladas. Un 25 por ciento de esta cantidad se extrajo en la provincia de Helva, España. Dícese que en 1901 el Brasil produjo 98,828 toneladas, ó sea como una novena parte de la producción total del mundo.

En estos últimos años la India, el Brasil, Chile, Colombia y España han producido cantidades dignas de mención, de manera que la producción total más bien excede de 900,000 toneladas. En 1902 Alemania extrajo 49,812 toneladas, las cuales no fueron suficientes para abastecer las necesidades de sus industrias. Por consiguiente, dicho país depende de la importación de manganeso del extranjero, el cual, después del hierro, resulta la materia prima más importante en la industria del acero.

Los otros países que más acero producen, especialmente Inglaterra y los Estados Unidos, también dependen de otros países. En 1889 Rusia exportó á Inglaterra 118,000 toneladas de minerales de manganeso que contenían una gran proporción de dicho metal. Los Estados Unidos importan el manganeso de Chile, Brasil, Cuba, Colombia, etc., y en los patios de los hornos de fundición de los Estados Unidos se encuentran minerales de todos los países.

Durante los años de 1898 á 1903, las importaciones de manganeso de la Gran Bretaña fueron las siguientes:

Países.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Alemania	43,350	61,300	59,200	56,700	49,800	48,000
Inglaterra	230	420	1,380	1,670	1,300	1,000
Australia	70	800	80	1,220	4,700	1,320
Austria-Hungría	19,540	15,710	22,250	18,450	18,600	.....
Brasil	26,400	65,000	108,250	100,410	157,300	162,000
Canadá	50	280	30	400	100	4,540
Chile	20,850	40,930	25,710	18,480	13,000	.....
Cuba .....	.....	.....	22,000	25,600	40,000	19,000
España	102,230	105,000	113,000	60,300	46,100	26,000
Estados Unidos	9,900	6,400	5,300	9,450	7,500	2,800
Francia	32,000	40,000	29,000	22,300	12,500	.....
Grecia	14,100	17,600	8,050	14,200	15,900	9,340
India	61,470	88,420	132,700	135,300	160,300	167,700
Italia	3,000	4,360	6,010	2,180	2,500	.....
Japón	11,510	11,310	15,230	16,300	16,300	.....
Panamá	11,180	10,160	8,750	700	.....	.....
Portugal	1,000	2,050	1,970	900	900	.....
Rusia	328,210	657,790	751,200	442,700	469,900	413,900
Suecia	2,360	2,620	2,650	2,270	2,900	.....
Turquía	30,000	49,970	38,100	38,100	60,000	.....
Total	717,450	1,179,650	1,350,860	966,620	1,079,600	.....

En la actualidad Rusia posee casi un monopolio de los minerales de manganeso de alta ley, y si empleara métodos mejorados de extracción y de transporte, su producción todavía podría aumentarse más. A pesar de las muchas dificultades con que ha tropezado la industria minera en el Cáucaso desde que se descubrieron los depósitos de manganeso, la producción de dicho mineral ha aumentado con regularidad.

De todos los depósitos de manganeso que hasta ahora se conocen, los depósitos rusos son los más extensos, espesos y regulares. Según los cálculos que se han hecho en el Cáucaso, la cantidad de reserva de mineral de manganeso asciende á 6,000,000,000 de *puds*, ó 98,000,000 de toneladas, y en Nicopol había una reserva de 2,500,000,000 de *puds*, ó 40,000,000 de toneladas. No se han podido conseguir cálculos de los depósitos del distrito de Ural. Los cálculos acerca de las cantidades de mineral difieren mucho, pero de todos modos, debe contarse como seguro que el Cáucaso produce regularmente una gran cantidad. Comparados con estas cantidades, y según los cálculos hechos, los depósitos de otros países son de mucho menor importancia. Después de Rusia los depósitos del Brasil y de la India son los más importantes.

El valor del mineral no sólo depende de la proporción de manganeso que contenga, sino también de la proporción de elementos constitutivos nocivos, tales como el fósforo y la sílice.

Los minerales procedentes de Nazaret, Brasil, Panamá, Miguel Burnier, Brasil, Santiago de Cuba, Coquimbo, Chile, Les Cabesses, Francia, Casandra, Turquía, se consideran los más puros. Los minerales que contienen una gran proporción de fósforo que asciende á un 28 por ciento, proceden de Tschiatura y Nicopol, los de la India y los de Queluz-Lafayette del Brasil. Los minerales procedentes de Queluz-Lafayette, Panamá, Coquimbo, Les Cabesses, de la India y

Tschiatúra, contienen una pequeña proporción de ácido silíceo. Los minerales de Huelva, España, los de Liguria, de Italia, los de Nicopol de Rusia y los de Turquía, generalmente son los que contienen más sílice.

Como es natural, el costo del mineral depende de las condiciones de la extracción y del transporte. En las minas rusas la extracción del mineral sólo cuesta de 5 á 6 *kopeks*, en tanto que el costo del transporte al puerto de Poti es 35 *kopeks* por *pu*. El costo de extracción en el Brasil asciende á 6,000 reis por tonelada. DEMARET dice que el costo de extracción y transporte en las cercanías de Queluz en el Brasil es el siguiente:

Extracción.....	Reis.	3,350
Transporte en el ferrocarril de la mina.....		1,830
Alquiler de los carros.....		200
Transporte á Rfo de Janeiro.....		8,300
Ponerlo á bordo de los buques.....		5,500
Total.....		19,180
	Francos.	
Al tipo de cambio de 12½.....		25.15
Flete á Inglaterra.....		14.00
		39.15

Por otra parte, el costo del mineral de Poti es el siguiente:

Extracción.....	Francos.	4.75
Transporte de la mina á Tschiatúra.....		5.00
Transporte de Tschiatúra á Sharopón.....		17.70
Transporte de Sharopón á Poti, descarga, almacenaje, etc.....		5.00
Flete á Inglaterra, la operación de sacar muestras y el seguro.....		16.55
Total.....		49.00

El Brasil está aumentando mucho la exportación de manganeso, siendo así que en 1904 exportó un total de 205,000 toneladas inglesas. Hasta 1894 no se explotaron en mayor escala los minerales de manganeso. Dícese que el mineral del Distrito de Minas Geraes es un bióxido muy puro, pues contiene de un 50 á un 55 por ciento de manganeso metálico, y que sólo contiene vestigios de fósforo. Las mejores clases se encuentran entre lechos de minerales terrosos impuros de hierro y manganeso que yacen entre lechos de piedras calizas, y la asociación con estos lechos es lo que indica generalmente la pureza del mineral de manganeso. Se han explotado lechos hasta una distancia de más de 120 yardas de la superficie, y su índole no muestra ningún cambio de consideración. Este mineral es duro estratificado recíprocamente con un clase blanda ó hidratada, siendo así que la parte dura constituye un 80 por ciento del todo y es muy puro.

El mineral se saca primeramente por medio de excavaciones, las cuales cuando no pueden operarse por más tiempo se reemplazan con

túneles abiertos en la costanera, cavándose primero pequeños túneles para encontrar la dirección del lecho errante del mineral. Todos los túneles y obras de mina son secas, debido á su altura, y el mineral se arroja simplemente en canales inclinadas, sin escogerse, siendo así que el análisis de los cargamentos muestra una uniformidad general. Se calcula que la cantidad de mineral á la vista y que puede extraerse con facilidad sin el empleo de fuerza motora, asciende á 2,000,000 de toneladas en los terrenos actuales de las minas denominadas "Usina Wig."

COLOMBIA.

CÁLCULO ANTICIPADO DE INGRESOS.

La siguiente es una relación detallada de los ingresos calculados derivados de los nuevos derechos impuestos por el Gobierno de Colombia:

Derecho sobre licores:		
Ingresos hasta el 31 de octubre de 1905	\$68, 191, 344	
Ingresos desde el 1° de noviembre de 1905 hasta el 31 de noviembre de 1906	\$155, 673, 000	
Derechos sobre cueros:		
Ingresos del 1° de julio de 1905 al 31 de octubre de 1905...	29, 293, 250	
Ingresos del 1° de noviembre de 1905 al 31 de diciembre de 1906	104, 300, 000	
Derechos sobre el tabaco:		
Ingresos del 15 de marzo al 31 de octubre de 1905	7, 382, 647	
Ingresos del 1° de noviembre de 1905 al 31 de diciembre de 1906	66, 900, 000	
Derechos sobre cigarrillos:		
Ingresos del 15 de marzo al 31 de octubre de 1905	4, 903, 304	
Ingresos del 1° de noviembre de 1905 al 31 de diciembre de 1906	60, 000, 000	
Derechos sobre fósforos:		
Ingresos del 15 de marzo al 31 de octubre de 1905	2, 015, 251	
Ingresos del 1° de noviembre al 31 de octubre de 1906	42, 000, 000	
Derechos de matanza de ganado vacuno:		
Ingresos desde marzo hasta julio de 1905	10, 312, 213	
Ingresos en Bayne solamente hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1906	2, 700, 000	
Total en papel moneda colombiana	122, 098, 009	431, 573, 000
Equivalente en oro al tipo legal de cambio de 10,000 por ciento ó sea 1 centavo en oro por cada peso de papel moneda		
	1, 220, 980	4, 315, 730
A estas cantidades debe agregarse los ingresos derivados del ferrocarril de Sabana hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1906 que se calculan en \$15,000 mensuales		
		190, 000
Minas de sal marina durante el mismo período á razón de \$20,000 mensuales		
		280, 000

Derechos consulares durante el mismo período á razón de \$50,000 mensuales	\$700,000
Producción de esmeraldas de Muzo durante el mismo período á razón de \$50,000 mensuales	700,000

 6,185,730

Ingresos cuyo cobro está á cargo del Banco Central, calculado hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1906:

De las aduanas	\$5,000,000
Minas de sal terrestre	600,000
Correo y telégrafos	500,000
Sellos y papel sellado	500,000
Exportaciones de oro, derechos impuestos á las minas, faros, etc	400,000

 7,000,000

 Cálculo de ingresos hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1906..... 13,185,730

CUBA.

CONTRIBUCIONES IMPUESTAS Á LOS BUQUES EXTRANJEROS QUE ENTRAN EN PUERTOS CUBANOS.

En todos los puertos cubanos de entrada se imponen á los buques entrantes las siguientes contribuciones denominadas de tonelaje y de mejoras de puertos:

Derechos de tonelaje: Por la entrada de un buque de un puerto que no sea cubano, 20 centavos por tonelada neta de registro, pero este derecho no excederá de \$2 por tonelada neta durante cualquier año que comience desde la fecha del primer pago. Por la entrada de un buque procedente de un puerto cubano, 2 centavos por tonelada neta de registro, pero esta cantidad no excederá de 20 centavos por tonelada neta en ningún año que comience desde la fecha del primer pago. Por los buques que entren en lastre se cobra la mitad de estos derechos, así como por los buques que entren con cargamento y salgan en lastre. Los siguientes buques están exentos del pago de los derechos de tonelaje: Los buques pertenecientes al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ó que estén prestándole servicios á dicho Gobierno; los buques de otros Gobiernos neutrales que no estén prestando servicios al comercio; los buques de arribada forzosa; los yates pertenecientes á clubs de yates organizados de los Estados Unidos ó de otros países neutrales.

Contribuciones para mejoras de puertos: Por la entrada de un vapor, \$8.50; por la entrada de un buque de vela, \$4.25; por tonelada de carga desembarcada de un vapor, 25 centavos; por tonelada de carga desembarcada de un buque de vela, 12½ centavos; por tonelada de carbón de piedra descargada de un vapor, 12½ centavos.

CHILE.

INGRESOS DE ADUANA EN 1905.

En el año de 1905 los derechos de exportación é importación ascendieron, respectivamente, á \$57,127,423 y \$32,240,765, que constituyen un total de \$89,465,184. El total de ingresos durante el año anterior ascendió á \$81,267,746, de los cuales correspondían á los derechos de exportación é importación, \$50,819,456 y \$30,443,289, respectivamente. Por consecuencia, el total de ingresos de 1905 excede en \$8,100,443 á los ingresos de 1904, y de este aumento los derechos de exportación representan \$6,307,967 y los de importación \$1,792,476.

Los ingresos de aduana correspondientes al mes de diciembre de 1905 ascendieron á 48,816,691, de los cuales los derechos de exportación representan \$5,859,495 y los de importación \$2,957,196.

Durante el mismo mes de 1904, los derechos de exportación ascendieron á \$5,132,742, constituyendo así un total de \$7,785,363, y, por consiguiente, los ingresos de dicho mes en 1905 excedieron en \$1,031,228 á los de 1904.

La siguiente relación expresa los detalles de los ingresos que se han obtenido en cada puerto:

	1904.	1905.
DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.		
Pisagua	\$1,054,620	\$631,324
Iquique	2,361,517	3,068,868
Tocopilla	647,973	454,340
Antofagasta.....	133,877	454,340
Taltal.....	834,739	765,295
Total.....	5,132,746	5,859,495
DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.		
Arica	11,642	67,858
Pisagua	9,066	37,204
Iquique	242,760	345,522
Tocopilla	19,614	40,479
Antofagasta.....	122,178	148,785
Taltal.....	28,928	31,319
Caldera	13,359	5,576
Carnizal Bajo.....		518
Coquimbo	57,127	58,751
Valparaíso.....	1,618,802	1,712,997
Talcahuano.....	374,909	340,835
Coronel	25,702	20,521
Valdivia	48,045	20,052
Puerto Montt.....	3,498	24,325
Aduanas fronterizas.....	76,987	42,606
Total.....	2,652,617	42,606
Total general.....	7,785,363	8,819,691

ECUADOR.

ARANCEL DE ADUANA, 1906.

El Congreso de la República del Ecuador, decreta el siguiente Arancel de Aduana.

CAPÍTULO I.

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

Artículo 1°. Todos los efectos que se importen á la República estarán sujetos al pago de los siguientes impuestos:

- 1°. Derechos de importación.
- 2°. Recargo de un cien por ciento.
- 3°. Derechos de peso y recargo de un cien por ciento.
- 4°. Impuesto de movilización y recargo de un cien por ciento.
- 5°. Derecho de muelle.
- 6°. Impuesto de consumo de licores.
- 7°. Impuestos especiales.
- 8°. Cuadrillas.
- 9°. Derechos consulares que deberán pagarse en la forma y época determinadas en la Ley de Aduanas.

Estarán también los importadores sujetos al pago de los intereses por la demora, y al de multas y penas que les impongan las autoridades.

ART. 2°. Para el efecto de los impuestos á la importación, las mercaderías se clasifican en los siguientes números:

- 1°. Artículos de prohibida introducción.
- 2°. Artículos libres de derechos de importación.
- 3°. Artículos gravados con un centavo de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
- 4°. Artículos gravados con dos centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
- 5°. Artículos gravados con tres centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
- 6°. Artículos gravados con cuatro centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
- 7°. Artículos gravados con cinco centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
- 8°. Artículos gravados con cinco centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
- 9°. Artículos gravados con diez centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
10. Artículos gravados con diez centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
11. Artículos gravados con quince centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
12. Artículos gravados con quince centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
13. Artículos gravados con veinte centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
14. Artículos gravados con veinte centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
15. Artículos gravados con veinticinco centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.

16. Artículos gravados con veinticinco centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
17. Artículos gravados con treinta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
18. Artículos gravados con treinta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
19. Artículos gravados con cuarenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
20. Artículos gravados con cincuenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
21. Artículos gravados con cincuenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
22. Artículos gravados con sesenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
23. Artículos gravados con setenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
24. Artículos gravados con ochenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
25. Artículos gravados con un sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto.
26. Artículos gravados con un sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
27. Artículos gravados con un sucre y veinte centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
28. Artículos gravados con un sucre y cincuenta centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
29. Artículos gravados con un sucre y ochenta centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
30. Artículos gravados con dos sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
31. Artículos gravados con dos sueres y cincuenta centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
32. Artículos gravados con tres sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
33. Artículos gravados con tres sueres y cincuenta centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
34. Artículos gravados con cuatro sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
35. Artículos gravados con cinco sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
36. Artículos gravados con ocho sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
37. Artículos gravados con veinte sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto.
38. Artículos gravados con sesenta sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto.

El peso comprende la envoltura ó envase propio de cada artículo, y excluye el embalaje en que se importan.

Cuando un bulto contenga artículos de distintos aforos que deban pagar por su peso bruto, el vista hará el reparto proporcional al volumen de cada artículo.

Cuando un bulto contenga artículos que deban pagar por peso neto, y artículos que deban pagar por peso bruto, el vista aplicará el peso de embalaje á los artículos que deban pagar por peso bruto, según su volumen proporcional.

ART. 30. Pertenece á la 1^o clase, siendo su importación prohibida á los particulares, los siguientes:

- 1^o. Balas, bombas, granadas, cartuchos metálicos para fusiles, y demás municiones de guerra.
- 2^o. Carabinas, fusiles, tercerolas y demás armas de guerra.
- 3^o. Dinamita y demás sustancias explosivas análogas.
- 4^o. Bebidas y artículos alimenticios que contengan sustancias tóxicas ó nocivas á la salud.

5º. Etiquetas ó marquillas de efectos, cuya marca de fábrica esté registrada en el Ecuador, á no ser que sean importadas por los mismos fabricantes ó sus agentes debidamente autorizados.

6º. Guías y fulminantes para minas.

7º. Kerosine de menos de ciento y cincuenta grados de potencia.

8º. Manteca de más de cincuenta por ciento de estearina.

9º. Máquinas y aparatos para amonedar.

10. Monedas falsas de cualquier clase.

11. Pólvora.

12. Sal. Si el Gobierno resolviere su venta en la Provincia de Loja, quedará insubsistente mientras exista el estanco, lo dispuesto en el inciso 4º del artículo 4º.

13. Monedas de cobre ó níquel de toda clase que no sean de la nacional, y acuñada por orden ó cuenta especial de la Nación.

14. Moneda de plata nacional que no sea importada por cuenta de la Nación y de acuerdo con el dictamen del Consejo de Estado.

La moneda de plata extranjera que se introduzca, no será despachada para la circulación ó uso en el país. Será detenida en los depósitos de Aduanas, hasta que sea reembarcada al exterior, previa fianza que no se cancelará hasta el regreso de la tornaguía, concedida por plazo prudencial, á satisfacción del Administrador de Aduana. En no llegando la tornaguía en el término señalado, la fianza se hará efectiva y su importe entrará en la caja fiscal.

Solo el Gobierno podrá introducir para el servicio de la Nación artículos de guerra y los demás objetos comprendidos en el presente artículo, con excepción de los números 4, 7, y 10, que no podrán ser introducidos por ningún concepto, ex ni los del 13 sin ley especial para este objeto.

En cuanto á la dinamita, se estará á lo que dispone la ley reformativa sobre minas.

El Gobierno, ante quien ocurra el interesado, expedirá un certificado, en que manifieste la cantidad de explosivo que se necesita, y solo con presentación de este certificado se permitirá la importación.

Cuando se importe la pólvora ó dinamita para minas, el interesado acompañará al pedimento una guía, por duplicado, en la que conste el nombre del lugar donde debe conducirse este artículo, la marca, el número y la clase de bultos, para que al pie del decreto del Administrador que concede el permiso, se dé la tornaguía por la autoridad civil del asiento minero. En el pedimento se anotará por el vista el peso de los bultos, y en el mismo se exigirá una fianza pecuniaria, á satisfacción del Administrador, para responder por la tornaguía dentro del término proporcionado á la distancia.

15. Fósforos y papel de fumar.

16. Ajenjo ó licor de ajenjo.

ART. 4º. Pertenece á la 2º clase los siguientes artículos, libres de derechos de importación:

1º. Los equipajes de los viajeros hasta el peso de cien kilogramos los de 1ª, y cincuenta kilogramos de 2ª ú otras clases, siempre que éstos y aquéllos vengan en el mismo buque.

Entendiéndose por equipaje, los objetos aplicados al uso personal, como ropa, calzado, cama, montura, armas ó instrumentos de la profesión del viajero, aun cuando no haya comenzado á usarse.

Cada viajero, con excepción de las mujeres y niños, podrá introducir hasta medio kilogramo de tabaco elaborado.

Los viajeros que lleguen en tránsito podrán dejar en depósito en la Aduana los bultos que deseen, y solicitar su reembarco ó despacho cuando lo tengan por conveniente.

2º. Los efectos para los agentes diplomáticos acreditados ante el Gobierno del Ecuador, cuando esos efectos vengan para el uso y consumo de los citados funcio-

narios, hasta una cantidad cuyo valor no pase en el primer año de \$10,000, y de \$2,000 en cada uno de los años subsiguientes, y siempre que las naciones representadas en el país observen igual reciprocidad, y que los Ministros y Agentes no ejerzan además de su cargo la profesión de comerciantes. La excepción comprenderá también todos los derechos adicionales.

3º. Los efectos que vengan por cuenta ó con autorización del Gobierno, para un objeto de utilidad ó adorno público, previa orden del Ministerio de Hacienda.

4º. Los productos naturales del Perú, de lícito comercio y no prohibida introducción en el Ecuador, cuando sean importados por los puertos secos ó de tierra.

La excepción durará mientras las producciones ecuatorianas gocen de la misma en el Perú. Luego que cese la reciprocidad cesará igualmente esta excepción en el Ecuador.

Exceptúase la sal del Perú introducida por los puertos de tierra, la que pagará 1 centavo de sucre por kilogramo.

5º. Los siguientes artículos: Abonos; ácido fénico impuro; amianto ó asbesto; animales vivos; aparatos y sus cargas preparadas para extinguir incendios; arados y sus repuestos; avisos comerciales en papeles, folletos ó cartones, y objetos que no sean para la venta, cuando en ellos mismos y en lugar bien visible, esté impreso, gravado ó litografiados, que son obsequios de fábricas ó casas de comercio; aruazones, vigas, columnas, puertas, ventanas, celosías y escaleras de hierro para la construcción de edificios; ábacos para escuelas; atlas para la enseñanza; aparatos para desinfectar; bombas y sus útiles para cuerpos contra incendios; botellas vacías, en barricas; jaulas ó fardos; cuando vengan en otros envases pagarán el derecho que correspondiera á éstos; baldosas de vidrio; buques armados ó en piezas y sus máquinas, aun cuando vengan en distintas embarcaciones; boyas de hierro; carbón mineral; cal hidráulica, como la llamada cemento romano, para trabajos de albañilería; crisoles; erolina; cuadernos para la enseñanza de caligrafía; cartas ó mapas astronómicos, geográficos ó hidrográficos; cartas, mapas y otros útiles para la enseñanza objetiva; embarcaciones menores, exceptuando las canoas; ferrocarriles de toda clase y sus materiales; globos astronómicos y geográficos; huevos de aves; imprenta y sus útiles; ladrillos refractarios; libros impresos no especificados, y música escrita, impresa ó litografiada; frutas frescas; máquinas de coser; máquinas de lavar; máquinas para escribir; máquinas para la agricultura y en general para todas las industrias; las piezas y repuestos para las mismas, y calderos; monedas de oro, las que no pagarán ninguna clase de impuesto adicionales; muestras de géneros, artículos pequeños que no tengan valor, y las fracciones de los artículos que se usan por pares y venden por pares, siempre que los interesados permitan inutilizarlos; oro en pólvora ó en barras; palos para arboladuras de buques; papel ordinarios para periódicos; plantas vivas; pizarra para tejados; pizarras y sus lápices; puentes de hierro y acero; piedras para litografiar; preusas litográficas; postes de acero ó hierro; molinos de viento; rieles; rejas para la agricultura; relojes para torres; plata en barras; salitre no refinado para abonos; sueros y vacunas; sulfato de cobre; silicato de sosa y potasa; salvavidas; semillas de toda clase; tejas y tubos de barro; tipos y tinta de toda clase para imprenta; tintas para litografía; tierra refractaria; gasolina; tuberías de acero para motores hidráulicos; óxidos metálicos para esmalte de cerámica; automóviles; pararrayos; azufre sublimado; filtros para agua y sus repuestos. Se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para que permita, de acuerdo con el Consejo de Estado y previa presentación de presupuestos, contratos y planos, en sus respectivos casos, la importación libre de derechos, de objetos estrictamente necesarios, destinados á las municipalidades, para el alumbrado ó cualquier otro servicio público, etc., bien sea que los trabajos se ejecuten por empresa ó directamente por ellas; si las obras se hicieren por empresarios particulares, éstos deberán dar fianza para reintegrar el pago de los derechos á no haberse llevado á cabo la obra.

ART. 5º. Pertenecen á la tercera clase, y pagarán 1 centavo de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Azadones; ajos; alambre para cercas, con ó sin púas; arroz; barras ó barretas; baldosas y piedras no especificadas para pavimentar; botijas vacías; carbón vegetal; canoas; camotes; cebollas; cocos, frescos ó secos; cueros de ganado mayor, frescos ó secos, no siendo preparados; cañerías de loza ó barro, barnizadas; damajuanas vacías; fierro cochino; grapas para fijar cercas; lúpulo; ladrillos; objetos de loza ordinaria; maderas sin labrar, en trozos, vigas y tablas, aunque estén acepilladas y machihembradas (en los cargamentos completos se cobrará el derecho sobre este artículo tomando el peso por tonelaje del registro del buque, y se agregará un 50 por ciento en los de fierro y 40 por ciento en los de madera; en caso de duda, deberá pesarse, á costa del dueño, el cargamento de madera); óxido de hierro; palas, lompas, picos, combas, rastrillos y escardillas para agricultura; papel satinado para imprimir; planchas de fierro ornamentado para construcciones; sal de Perú, introducida por los puertos de tierra; trípoli; tierra para fundición; tejidos de alambre para cercas; estearina; sebo fundido; sebo de rama; aceite de palma; aceite de palmiste ó kernel-pep rubia; aceite de maní; carbonato de sosa; carbonato de potasa; aceite crudo de algodón; aceite de higuerrillas.

ART. 6º. Pertenecen á la cuarta clase, y pagarán 2 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Ácido sulfúrico; afrecho; avena; aguas minerales, naturales y artificiales, gaseosas ó no y que no estén determinadas especialmente; anclas; boquillas para gas; bombas mecánicas para agua; carbón animal; cal para albañilería; cañerías de fierro y de plomo, á excepción de las designadas en No. 5º del artículo 4º; cartón para encuadernación, el embutunado y otras clases no determinadas; carretas, carretillas y carros para carga; cebada; clavos de cualquier metal, de una ó más pulgadas; carbolinio; duelas sin labrar; fierro ó acero en barras, varillas, planchas, flejes, platinas, media caña, angular y el de forma llamada T; felpa embetunada para buques; grasa para máquinas; hélices para buques; inculadoras; legumbres frescas; malta pura; madera ó corteza de madera para tintes; mármol sin pulir; machetes de 18 pulgadas inglesas ó más de hoja; maíz; menestras de toda clase; parafina; polvos de mármol; potasa cáustica; pasto seco; plomo en barras, varillas, linotes, planchas y en objetos inutilizados; papel de estraza para despacho, para forro de buques, y papel de madera no impreso; patatas; retortas de barro para gas, y sus puertas aunque no vengan con ellas; ruedas para carros, carretas y carretillas; soda cáustica; trigo; útiles y materiales para alumbrado eléctrico y otras instalaciones eléctricas, excepto arañas; vainillas de algarrobo; vidrios planos, desde 1 centímetro de espesor; vidrios cóncavos y convexos; cajas refrigeradoras; cjes de fierro ó acero para carros, carretas y carretillas; oleina; cebo refinado.

ART. 7º. Pertenecen á la quinta clase, y pagarán 3 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Cocinas económicas de fierro, fierro en planchas acanaladas para techos ó paredes y en caballeretas ó canalones; papel llamado de seda, á excepción del que se usa para flores; sacos de papel de estraza sin impresión; zinc en planchas llanas ó en bruto; hojalata llana en planchas.

ART. 8º. Pertenecen á la sexta clase, y pagarán 4 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Azúcar; chaneacas.

ART. 9º. Pertencen á la clase séptima, y pagarán 5 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Aceite para máquinas; achiote; aguarrás; almendras en cáscara; alquitrán; alumbre; aparatos que no sean de cristal ó vidrio, para fabricar aguas gaseosas; avellanas, ácido clorhídrico; ácido fénico rectificado, y ácido nítrico; ácido bórico; ácido carbónico; amoníaco líquido; aceite de ballena; aceite de bacalao, sus emulsiones y jaleas; arenques; ascensores; barandas, que no sean de madera, para balcones; barriles, baldes, pipas y tonelas vacíos, de madera, desarmados ó no; brea; bronce, cobre, estaño y latón en varillas, en planchas no perforadas, en bruto y en piezas inutilizadas; batería de cocina, de hierro fundido, sea ó no enlozada; bideles y sus accesorios cuando vengan con ellos; cadenas de fierro como las que se usan para buques y embarcaciones menores; carburo de calcio; cajas de hierro, de más de 50 kilogramos de peso, para guardar caudales; cajones de madera, desarmados, para envase; campanas; carne salada y chaqui; carruajes armados ó desarmados; cerveza; coquitos de Chile; carpas y mantas impermeables; crude ó cáñamo para sacos; cruceros de madera para postes; ciruelas pasa, en cualquier envase; encerado para forros; escobas; estopa de toda clase; esculturas de piedra, de 100 kilos y más de peso; fundas ó camisas de paja para botellas, siempre que dichas fundas ó camisas no vengan en las botellas; fraguas; frutas secas y demás comestibles no preparados, que no se mencionan expresamente; gatas para levantar pesos; hipoclorito de cal; harinas de toda clase; hilachas ó escorias de algodón; jabón ordinario sin perfume; jamones y tocino crudo; jarcia, sisal y manila; jarcia y cable de alambre; kerosine de 150º ó más de potencia; lona encerada; lavadores para ropa ó cocina; loza fina; mármol pulido, mausoleos, y monumentos en general; maicena; nueces; pabito para velas; pilas de mármol, hierro ú otro material; papel de despacho impreso; pescado salado ó seco; puertas de hierro para bóvedas ó sótanos; pasas; chichas; órganos; sémola; sal de amoníaco; sacos de papel de estraza, impresos; tinas y aparatos para baños y sus accesorios cuando vengan con ellas; tapioca y otras féculas; telas de alambre; vinos en general, excepto los medicinales y espumantes; vidrios planos hasta de 1 metro cuadrado; vinagre de vino; objetos de vidrio ó cristalería ordinaria; yunque para herreros; palo para escobas; paja para escobas; kola efervescente; ginger-ale; pornil; petróleo crudo; estaquillas de madera para calzado.

ART. 10. Pertencen á la clase octava, y pagarán 5 centavos de sucre por kilogramo de peso neto:

Almireces ó morteros; aparatos para gimnasia; muletas, brazos, piernas, manos artificiales y otros objetos análogos para inválidos; papel para esensado; papel preparado, pastas, polvos ó líquidos para destruir insectos; trampas para ratas; cuadros de dibujo ó iluminación para la enseñanza; trampas para insectos; vitrinas.

ART. 11. Pertencen á la clase novena, y pagarán 10 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Aceitunas en cualquier envase; agna de Colonia; algodón en rama; almendras peladas; azarcón; azufre; azul de Prusia; aceite de almendras, ricino, linaza y oliva; alhucema; alpiste; armoniums; agua de Florida, Kananga, Divina de la clase común de bay-rum; almidón de cualquier clase; añil; billares y sus accesorios cuando vengan con ellos; bórax; canas de madera y de cualquier metal; cera y cerasina en bruto; conservas y demás artículos alimenticios no mencionados expresamente; caucho labrado, adornado y pintado para pisos; cantarillas de barro; conservas y salsa de tomates; objetos de cristalería fina; duraduras y diablo fuerte; encurtidos; esculturas de piedra, de menos de 100 kilos; estufas; escafandros; frutas en su jugo; fuelles para fraguas; hachas y hachuelas; harinas preparadas y alimentos para niños y sus similares; hule para piso; jarcia de algodón; jarabes no medicinales; lona; lana en bruto;

liencillos; lija de papel ó tela; levadura y polvos para pan; lunas azogadas; libros ó libretos en blanco ó timbrados; manteca de puerco en cuya composición entre hasta 50 por ciento de estearina, cualquiera otra se considerará de prohibida introducción; masilla para pintores; muebles de toda clase, armados ó desarmados, cualquiera que sea la materia de que estén contruidos y el forro que los cubra; medidores para gas ó agua; objetos de porcelana no especificados; papel tapis; pianos de salón; pianolas y sus análogos; pinturas en pasta, polvo ó de cualquiera otra clase; piolas, piolones, y piollillas; planchas para lavanderas; Puebla; queso; sacos vacíos; sampiterno; tornillos para herreros; tisa no preparada; vidrios grabados ó decorados; vidrios biselados; velas de toda clase para alumbrado; vinos medicinales; yeso; tinta para escribir; mantequilla pura; clavos y tachuelas de cualquier metal, de menos de una pulgada, á excepción de las tachuelas tachonar; betún negro en pasta, ordinario, para calzado, como la clase llamada "Masón" y otras semejantes.

ART. 12. Pertenece á la clase décima, y pagarán 10 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto:

Baúles; botones de tagua; cepillos ó escobillas para pisos, paredes ó tumbados; gasógenos de cristal ó vidrio; juegos de lawn tennis, cricket, base ball, floor ball, ping pong, golf, lacrosse, croquet; papel para escribir; papel pergamino; papel jaspeado para encuadernar; redes para pescar; sacos de papel no especificados; urnas de vidrio ó cristal.

ART. 13. Pertenece á la undécima clase, y pagarán 15 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Anís; alfombras, jergón ó tripe de coco, de lino ó yute y de cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga; ataúdes y cajas para restos; barniz; batería de cocina de hierro forjado y de níquel, sea ó no enlozada; bísculas ó romanas de plataforma y sus pesas; bicicletas y velocípedos; cochecitos para niños; esculturas de hierro, cobre ó bronce; estribos de metal; galletas; machetes de menos de 18 pulgadas inglesas de hoja, con ó sin vainas; mantequilla compuesta; mostaza; motones y garruchas; mangueras; molinos para café; papates; prensas para copiar; pernos; reflectores; remaches; sal refinadas; soldadura de cobre; tuercas.

ART. 14. Pertenece á la clase duodécima, y pagarán 15 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto:

Aisladores para pianos; cepillos para caballos; papel secante; papel de filtro; papel encarrujado; papel para música; tijeras para sastres, herreros y hojalateros.

ART. 15. Pertenece á la décima tercera clase, y pagarán 20 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Bandas para máquinas; balanzas con plataforma para mostrador y sus pesas.

ART. 16. Pertenece á la clase décima cuarta, y pagarán 20 centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto:

Acero, hierro, latón, bronce, cobre, estaño, níquel, hojalata, plomo y zinc manufacturados, exceptuándose los artículos de estos materiales que estén especificados en otros aforos; aparatos de todo sistema para reproducir manuscritos; asentadores de navajas; aparatos para hacer helados; cueros preparados para calzado ú otros usos; cajas ó cofres de cualquier metal, hasta de 50 kilogramos de peso; drogas y productos químicos que no tengan otros aforos; herramientas de toda clase para artesanos y obreros y mangos para las mismas; hormas para calzado y sombrero; irrigadores con sus accesorios, cuando vengan con ellos; llantas de caucho; piedras para asentar navajas; pulverizadores.

ART. 17. Pertenece á la décima quinta clase, y pagarán veinticinco centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, les siguientes artículos:

Acetato de cobre ó cardenilla; alfonbras, jergón ó tripe de algodón; anilina y cochinilla; aparatos telefónicos y telegráficos; arañas y candelabros de metal, cristal ó de otro metal para cualquier clase de alumbrado; azúcar candi; azogue; alcanfor; benjuí ó zahumerio; batería de cocina y vajilla de aluminio; canela y clavos de especias; cola; comino; corchos; cartón Bristol; champagne y viño espumantes; cadenas no especificadas; canastas de caña, mimbre ó junco, de clase y forma como las generalmente usadas para guardar ropa; espejos con marco; etiquetas en blanco; estribos de madera; frutas en aguardiente; goma arábiga; hule para sobremesas; jarcia con tejido exterior de piola de algodón ó cáñamo; linaza en grano; mantecas no especificadas que no sean para alimentación; molduras ó varillas de madera, sean ó no doradas ó plateadas; orégano; pimienta olorosa ó dulce y picante; pianos ambulantes; quillay; xalsas en general; té; tachuelas de cualquier metal para tachonar; telas de cáñamo; telas de algodón ó cáñamo en general que no estén especificadas en otros aforos y las siguientes telas de lino puro, ó con trama de algodón ó cáñamo, cotí, guingas, driles, brin, bramantes, entretelas, warandol y alemanisco; tela impermeable; yerba del Paraguay.

ART. 18. Pertenece á la clase décima sexta, y pagarán veinticinco centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto:

Barómetros; brújulas; cajas de cartón armadas ó desarmadas; empaques para máquinas; hilo en carretas; linternas ó faroles; medidas para artesanos; madera manufacturada, á excepción de los artículos de este material que estén especificados en otros aforos; niveles; papel para dibujo, con ó sin escala; papel caneva; papel de plomo ó estaño; papel orlado de luto para invitaciones funerarias; sobres de toda clase, sin impresión; tela ó papel para pintar ó calcar; termómetros; betún no especificado, en pasta ó líquido, de cualquier color, para lustrear calzados.

ART. 19. Pertenece á la clase décima séptima, y pagarán treinta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Aceite de semillas de algodón; escopetas que no sean de retrocarga.

ART. 20. Pertenece á la clase décima octava, y pagarán treinta-centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto:

Artículos de punto de media, como camisetas, calzoncillos, y medias de algodón ó lino; anís estrellada ó badiana; almohadas, colchones y cojines con forro que no sean de seda; aceiteras; acuarios; aparatos para fotografía; abridores para guantes; abrochadores; alfabetos para marcar; alfileros; barbas de ballena y de acero para vestidos; blanco de plata; boquillas ó cachimbas de madera ó barro para fumar; botones de toda clase, con excepción de los de tagua y concha y de los dorados y plateados; brea de barbacoas; biombos de cualquier material; cuadros ó marcos para espejos, retratos ú otros usos; caucho manufacturado, á excepción de los artículos de este material que tengan aforo especial; carpetas de cartón, de cuero, de tela ó de papel secante para escritorio; cepillos con tapa de madera, para mesa, ropa, calzado, cabezas y sombreros; confites; cordones ó reatas de algodón ó lino; cajas de música, de cuerda ó manubrio; chocolate en polvo ó en pasta; chales, pañolones, mantas y rebocos de algodón ó lino en que entre lana ó seda; capas ó salidas de baño; cinturones que no sean de seda ó cuero; calzadores; calcamanías; dentífricos en pastas, polvos ó líquidos; elástico de algodón; extracto de opio; esculturas ó figuras de madera, yeso, arcilla,

terracota, loza, porcelana, vidrio, cristal ó metales no especificados; las esulturas, figuras ó adornos de salón de cualquier clase que contengan relojes, espejos, lámparas, termómetros, barómetros ú otros objetos, pagarán como correspondientes á la clase más elevada, de las distintas á que puedan ser aforadas; enjugadores para navajas de barba; fonógrafos de cualquier sistema; floreros, jarrones, maceteros, tarjeteros, centros de mesa y sus piezas sueltas, y otros objetos análogos, que no sean de metal para adornos de salón; fosforeras que no sean de oro, plata ó platina; guantes de algodón ó de lino; hilo en ovillos, madejas ú otras envolturas, excepto el de carretes, de algodón ó lino; juguetes, jabón perfumado; jaleas, confituras, dulces y gelatinas de toda clase; jeringas no especificadas; lacre; ligas que no sean de seda; láminas con marcos; manómetros; mechas para lámparas; nuez moscada; paja preparada para sombreros; placas de metal grabados; placas de fierro enlozado; paja ó junco para esterilla; papeleras ó escribanías; piscinas ó pescaderas de loza, barro, porcelana, vidrio, ó cristal, sean llanas, esmaltadas, doradas ó con adornos; plumeros para el polvo; papel impermeables; papel preparada para fotografía; pañuelos de algodón; papel dorado ó plateado, y sus similares en cualquier color; papel de clases no determinadas; preparaciones farmacéuticas oficinales que no tengan otros aforos; sobaqueras ó defensivos que no tengan seda para vestidos; tubos de caucho; tirantes que no sean de seda; tiza, á excepción de la no preparada; todos los artículos que no estén comprendidos en ninguna del as treinta y ocho clases detalladas en el artículo 2º, pagarán treinta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto, considerándose que corresponden á la presente; vinagre de bully y otras clases a nálogas; vidrio sensibilizado para fotografía; yesqueros.

ART. 21. Pertenecen á la clase décima nona, y pagarán cuarenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Brochas para la barba; borradores de caucho; cajas de útiles para pintura, matemáticas ú otros usos científicos; cera preparada para calzado; cortes para calzado; cepillos para la cara; esencias para la fabricación de jarabes; gafetes; ganchos y hebillas para pantalones; hebillas para cintillos; instrumentos músicos de viento, no especificados; jeringas hipodérmicas; lápices; llaves de madera para barriles; maletas con ó sin necesario, y sombrereras; mechas para yesqueros; ojalillos y ganchos para calzado; peinetas, peines y peinallas, que no sean de marfil ó carey, aunque tengan adornos dorados ó plateados; pinceles ó brochas; preparaciones farmacéuticas magistrales, que no tengan otros aforos; purpúrias ó polvos de bronce de toda clase y colores; pisa-papeles; reglas para rayar; tarjetas llanas en blanco; tinteros; tacones para calzado; tijeras no especificadas; todo artículo de lino puro ó contrama, no especificado en otros aforos.

ART. 22. Pertenecen á la vigésima clase, y pagarán cincuenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Aguardiente de caña y sus compuestos; alfombras, jergon ó tripe de lana; aguardientes, amargos ó bitters, y licores en general—si se importaren en cajas se hará el descuento de cuarenta y cinco por ciento sobre los derechos y sobre el recargo de un cien por ciento; alcohol; bayetas y bayetillas de lana; cápsulas ó cartuches cargados para armas de fuego de no prohibida importación; fulminantes para escopetas de pistón; pisco; vainas que no sean para puñales.

ART. 23. Pertenecen á la clase vigésima primera, y pagarán cincuenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto:

Archivadores ó bilioratos de cartón ó papel; balanzas no especificadas y sus pesas; cintas para máquinas de escribir; eamín; canastas de metal, mimbre, caña, junco,

paja, madera ú otros materiales análogos no especificados; cajitas ó cofres, que no sean de metal, para alhajas ó valores, exceptuándose los estuches para joyas; especialidades medicinales, patentadas ó no, de composición desconocida; goma preparada; instrumentos de cuerda para músicos; lapiceros, portaplumas y canteros para plumas; mondadientes de pluma ó madera; papel y sobres con monogramas ó membretes, impresos, grabados ó litografiados; papel para copiar; papel carbón; perforadores para cheques, recibos, etc.; ponchos y vestidos de tela impermeable; tela de algodón con listas, flores ó adornos de seda; tintas no especificadas.

ART. 24. Pertenecen á la vigésima segunda clase, y pagarán sesenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Abanicos de papel, cartón ó paju; alambres forrados para flores, y las hojas, capullos, pistilos y artículos análogos para la fabricación de flores, sean de papel, telas ú otros materiales; alfileres ó imperdibles; artículos de tejido de punto de media, de lana, como camisetas, calzoncillos y medias; alforjas que no sean de cuero; anuelos; arcómetros; borlas y cordones para cortinas, de algodón, lino ó lana, que no tengan seda, sean ó no con hilos metálicos; botas, polainas y zapatos de cancho; botones de concha; concertinas, acordeones y rondines; carpetas para escribir no especificadas; cepillos con tapa que no sea de madera, y los que tengan incrustaciones, forro ú adornos, aunque tengan tapa de madera, sean para mesa, ropa, calzado, cabeza y sombreros; camisetas y calzoncillos de tela de lana; cepillos para uñas y dientes; corbatas de algodón; cnenatas, de loza, metal ó vidrio; cuellos para camisas; cápsulas para botellas; collares para perros; campanillas y cascabeles; elástico de lana ó de seda para calzado; correas sueltas, monturas y demás objetos de talabartería y arneses; espuelas; extractos ó esencias para la fabricación de perfumes; esponjas; frenos; fulminantes para cápsulas; fija-corbata; gnarnieles; ganchos, punzones, chinchies y demás objetos análogos para asegurar papeles; hilo de lana para tejer ó bordar; instrumentos de percusión para música; los siguientes juegos: damas, ajedrez, dominó y parchesi; llaveros; máquinas para cortar el pelo; máquinas para afeitár; naipes; navajas y cortaplumas; papel llamado de seda y otras clases para flores; papel calado para adornos de cajas de confites, para ramilletes y otros usos; pañuelos de lino; paraguas, sombrillas y parasoles, armados ó desarmados, que no contengan seda; perfumería en general, como accitillos, aceites, cosméticos, pomadas, polvos para el cutis, polvo de jabón, olores, lociones, exceptuando los especificados en otros aforos; pantallas de papel, cartón ó tela para lámparas; relojes de mesa ó pared; rizadores para cabello ó barba; servilletas de papel; sellos de cancho ó metal, y aparatos ó cajas para colocarlos y entintarlos; tirabuzones; trencillas de algodón; tiras bordadas de algodón ó lino; vestidos costurados de algodón, con ó sin forros de algodón, como camisas, camisiones, pantalones, calzoncillos, trajes, levitas, chalecos, etc.—se exceptúan los de punto de media, que tienen aforo especial de treinta centavos; viseras que no sean de carey.

ART. 25. Pertenecen á la vigésima tercera clase, y pagarán setenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Cápsulas ó cartuchos vacíos para armas de fuego; casimires y paños de lana, aun cuando tengan trama de seda; guantes de lana; telas de algodón con trama de seda; todos los artículos en general, de lana con trama ó sin ella, que no contengan seda, exceptuándose los especificados en otros aforos.

ART. 26. Pertenecen á la vigésima cuarta clase, y pagarán ochenta centavos de sucre por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Agujas y agujetas; rodajas para espuelas; abanicos de tela de algodón.

ART. 27. Pertenecen á la vigésima quinta clase, y pagarán un sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Ácido acético; tabaco en rama.

ART. 28. Pertenecen á la vigésima quinta clase, y pagarán un sucre por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, los siguientes artículos:

Abrazadoras y galerías de cualquier material para cortinas; azafrán; broches y botones que no sean de metal, para camisas; clavos romanos; caretas, petos y guantes para esgrima; chineneas para escopetas; dedos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino; estereoscopios, cinematógrafos, linternas mágicas y otros objetos análogos, y vistas para los mismos; escarpines que no sean de seda; floreros, tarjeteros, centros de mesas y otros objetos análogos de cualquier metal para adornos de salón; hamacas de toda clase que no contengan seda; hojas de oro y plata para dorar y platear; mantas de pieles; motas para polvo; objetos dorados ó plateados que no sean de metal y que no tengan otro aforo especial; obleas vacías, como las que se usan para llenarse con medicinas; puñales, con ó sin vacinas; plumas de acero para escritura; planos; rosarios que no contengan oro, plata ó platino; vasos de madera ó cuerno; vainas para puñales; tela de lana con flores, listas ó adornos de seda; tarjetas ó marquillas impresas ó litografiadas.

ART. 29. Pertenecen á la vigésima séptima clase, y pagarán un sucre veinte centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Albumes; binóculos y anteojos de larga vista, y los estuches para los mismos, aunque vengan sueltos; coral, sea en bruto ó manufacturado; corsés; cortinas de punto, randa ó guipure, sean de algodón, lino ó lana; costureros, neceseres y otros objetos análogos, de madera ó con forros de peluche, seda, cuero ó otro material; calzado de toda clase, á excepción del de caucho; cromos ó láminas de papel, sueltos ó sean sin marcos; encajes, sean de algodón, lino ó lana; escopetas de retrocarga, revólveres y pistolas; fennas de cualquier material para sombreros de señoras ó niños; gorros, garras y gorritos, sin adornos; juegos de toda clase no mencionados expresamente; libros impresos que tengan cubiertas de carey, nácar, marfil ó sus imitaciones ó incrustaciones de cualquier especie; pasamanerías y otros adornos análogos de algodón ó lino; paraguas, sombrillas y parasoles, armados ó desarmados, que contengan seda; polainas que no sean de caucho; relojes, que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, para bolsillo; telas de punto, randa ó guipure, sean de algodón, lino ó lana; vestidos costurados de lino con forros de algodón ó lino, como camisas, camisones, pantalones, calzoncillos, trajes, levitas, chalecos, etc.—se exceptúan los de punto de media, que tienen aforo especial de treinta centavos; gracas de algodón y lino; jaúlas para pájaros.

ART. 30. Pertenecen á la vigésima octava clase, y pagarán un sucre cincuenta centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Broches y botones no especificados, para camisas; carteras, cigarreras y portamonedas; cohetes, fuegos artificiales y fósforos de Bengala; cheques, recibos, letras y otros análogos, impresos, grabados ó litografiados; lentes de vidrio ó cristal, como los que se usan para aparatos fotográficos y sus semejantes; objetos de cualquier

metal que sean dorados ó plateados á excepci3n de los especificados en otros aforos; pasamanerías, grecas, abalorios, flecos y otros adornos análogos de lana; sombreros no especificados en otros aforos; tarjetas impresas, grabadas y litografiadas para bautizo, felicitaci3n, y en general todas las que no sean llanas ó en blanco; telas de lana con trama de seda; vidrios para anteojos, gafas ó lentes.

ART. 31. Pertencen á la vigésima novena clase, y pagarán un suere ochenta centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Bastones sin estoque y sin puño ó adornos de oro, plata ó platino; oropel, briseado, hojuelas ó hilillos lentejuelas; puños que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, para bastones, paraguas y más objetos análogos.

ART. 32. Pertencen á la clase trigésima, y pagarán dos sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Boquillas ó cachimbas para fumar, exceptuándose las de barno ó madera que tienen aforo especial de treinta centavos; Carey manufacturado; coronas, cruces y otros adornos funerarios; cuerdas para instrumentos de música, incluso el alambre para cuerdas de piano; charreteras; diamantes con mango para cortar vidrio; dientes y muelas artificiales; estuches para boquillas ó cachimbas, aunque se introduzcan separados; gafas y lentes y los estuches para los mismos, aunque vengan sueltos; litigos ó fuertes, sin puño de oro, plata ó platino; marfil manufacturado; seda para coser ó bordar; sombreros de fieltro, lana, paño felpa de seda, y claks; vidrio para relojes; vestidos de lana confeccionados y costurados con forro de lana, algodón ó lino, excepto los de punto de media y las camisetas y calzoncillos de tela de lana que tienen aforo especial de sesenta centavos.

ART. 33. Pertencen á la clase trigésima primera, y pagarán dos sueres cincuenta centavos, por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Bastones ó paraguas con estoque ó sin él, y otros artículos análogos, cuando tengan puños ó adornos de plata ó platino; gorros, gorras y gorritas adornadas; puños de plata ó platino para bastones, paraguas y más artículos análogos; vestidos confeccionados ó costurados de algodón, lino ó lana con forros ó fuertes de seda.

ART. 34. Pertencen á la clase trigésima segunda, y pagarán tres sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Acciones, cédulas, pagarés, bonos, billetes y sus análogos no emitidos, sean impresos, grabados ó litografiados; espadas, sables y floretes; flores artificiales; manoplas; plumas para adornos; sombreros y capotas adornados para señoras y niños.

ART. 35. Pertencen á la clase trigésima tercera, y pagarán tres sueres cincuenta centavos por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Cinturones de seda; guantes de seda ó de cuero; ligas de seda; tirantes de seda; todo artículo de seda puro ó con trama, á excepci3n de los especificados en otros aforos.

ART. 36. Pertencen á la trigésima cuarta clase, y pagarán cuatro sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Abanicos no especificados; alhajas falsas de cualquier material; corbatas de seda; estuches sueltos para joyas; máscaras; opio; tabaco manufacturado.

ART. 37. Pertenecen á la trigésima quinta clase, y pagarán cinco sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los siguientes artículos:

Armino natural ó artificial; artefactos de cabello natural ó artificial; boas de plumas ú otro material análogo; bastones y paraguas con estoque ó sin él, y otros artículos análogos, cuando tengan puños ó adornos de oro; depillatorios; esencia de anís; esencia para fabricar licores como cognac, ron, ginebra, vino y otros análogos; plata manufacturada, á excepción de los objetos de plata especificados en otros aforos; relojes de plata; tinturas para el cutis, pelo ó barba.

ART. 38. Pertenecen á la clase trigésima sexta, y pagarán ocho sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los artículos siguientes:

Abrigos y vestidos de ó con pieles; vestidos de seda costurados.

ART. 39. Pertenecen á la clase trigésima séptima, y pagarán veinte sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los artículos siguientes:

Máquinas para relojes de bolsillo; oro y platino manufacturados, á excepción de los objetos de estos metales, es pecificados en otros aforos; relojes de oro.

ART. 40. Pertenecen á la clase trigésima octava, y pagarán sesenta sueres por cada kilogramo de peso neto, los artículos siguientes:

Piedras preciosas, estén ó no engastadas.

ART. 41. Se cobrarán en las Aduanas los siguientes recargos sobre los derechos de importación, para los casos que se expresan á continuación:

1°. Cuarenta y tres por ciento para el servicio de intereses y amortización de los bonos del Ferrocarril del Sur.

2°. Diez por ciento para el pago del servicio de la deuda interior.

3°. Siete por ciento para el servicio de la deuda del Ferrocarril del Sur con excepción del producto de este impuesto en las provincias de Esmeraldas, Manibí y El Oro, que se asigna: "Para el cuerpo de bomberos, en la capital de la primera; para la irrigación de los valles de Charapotó y Tosagua, en la segunda; y para la irrigación de los cantones de Machala y Pasaje, en la tercera de dichas provincias.

4°. Veinte por ciento para partícipes.

5°. Seis por ciento por derechos de Muelle.

6°. Cuatro por ciento para la construcción de la Aduana de Guayaquil.

7°. Diez por ciento para el sostenimiento del clero y del culto, según decreto legislativo de 24 de octubre del año de 1899; y para pagar el déficit del presupuesto eclesiástico, de conformidad con la Ley de Cultos, y el saldo que se adeudare por pensiones de culto y clero hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1904.

ART. 42. Por todos los efectos que se importen á la República se cobrarán en las Aduanas dos centavos por cada pie cúbico.

Por cada 50 kilogramos de plomo, fierro y demás metales, cinco centavos.

El derecho de piso se cobrará por cada treinta días ó fracción de este período, dándose por terminado todo tiempo empezado.

ART. 43. Cuando se despachen ó reembarquen los bultos, se cobrará el piso por todo el tiempo que hubiesen mantenido en depósito.

En los reembarques se cobrará, además, el impuesto de cincuenta centavos por cada 100 kilogramos de peso bruto.

ART. 44. Para la compra de elementos bélicos se cobrará en todas las Aduanas de la República el 100 por ciento sobre los derechos de piso. Este impuesto ingresará las Cajas Fiscales desde el 1° de enero de 1908.

ART. 45. Para el servicio de intereses y amortización de los bonos del Ferrocarril del Sur se cobrará veinte centavos de sucre por cada 100 kilogramos de peso bruto sobre la movilización de bultos y artículos que se importen, excepto carbón, frutas frescas y plantas.

ART. 46. Para la compra de elementos bélicos se cobrará en todas las Adnanas de la República el 100 por ciento sobre el impuesto de movilización.

DERECHOS DE MUELLE.

ART. 47. Los derechos de muelle se cobrarán de acuerdo con la siguiente tarifa:

1°. Los objetos que se introduzcan libre de derechos de importación, los equipajes, frutas, legumbres, comestibles y cualquier otro artículo de los que lleguen sobre cubierta de derechos, abonarán dos sueres por cada 1,000 kilos.

2°. Pagarán dos sueres por tonelada de 1,000 kilos, cuando la descarga se haga por el muelle y un sucre en el caso contrario: Buques armados ó en piezas y sus maquinarias respectivas; puentes de hierro y sus materiales; embarcaciones menores; guano; ferrocarriles de toda clase y sus materiales; salitre no refinado; palo para arboraduras de buques; maquinarias, piezas de repuestas para las mismas y calderos; tendales mecánicos y los objetos comprendidos en el inciso 5° del artículo 4°.

3°. El carbón de piedra no pagará siempre que su descarga no se haga por el muelle; en caso contrario, pagará un sucre por tonelada de 1,000 kilos.

4°. Los efectos que se reembarquen pagarán dos sueres por tonelada de 1,000 kilos.

5°. Pagarán también dos sueres por tonelada de 1,000 kilos los productos naturales del Perú de lícito comercio y no prohibida introducción en el Ecuador.

IMPUESTO DE CONSUMO Á LOS LICORES.

ART. 48. Por impuesto de consumo á los licores se cobrará:

Por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, de cerveza extranjera, \$0.05.

Por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, de champaña y vinos espumantes, \$0.25.

Por cada kilogramo de peso bruto de gin, cognac, bitters, aguardiente extranjero, mistelas, anargos, ginebra, whisky y más licores alcohólicos, \$0.20.

Por cada kilogramo de vinos extranjeros, \$0.05.

ART. 49. Además se cobrará un recargo de 100 por ciento á los impuestos de consumos establecidos en el artículo anterior, excepto á la de cerveza, destinado al pago del servicio de la deuda del Ferrocarril del Sur.

Los impuestos municipales por introducción de licores extranjeros serán cobrados por los Municipios.

IMPUESTOS ESPECIALES.

ART. 50. Además de los impuestos y recargos expresados, pagarán impuestos especiales los siguientes artículos:

1°. La madera sin labrar en trozos, vigas, etc., un centavo de suere por cada kilogramo que se importe, para el Colegio "Vicente Rocafuerte."

2°. El azúcar, cuatro sueres por cada tonelada de mil kilogramos de peso bruto que se importe, para la Junta de Beneficencia Municipal de Guayaquil.

3°. Los licores pagarán el 2 por ciento sobre el derecho de importación (excepto los vinos) para la Junta de Beneficencia Municipal de Guayaquil.

El valor de los impuestos á que se refieren los artículos anteriores se entregará, quincenal y directamente, por el Colector de la Aduana de Guayaquil, al Tesorero del Colegio "Vicente Rocafuerte," y al Tesorero de la Junta de Beneficencia de dicha ciudad, respectivamente, con excepción de lo que se cobrará en Puerto Bolívar, que será entregado por el Colector de la Aduana de este Puerto al Tesorero de la Sociedad de Beneficencia de Señoras de Machala.

ART. 51. Para el sostenimiento de la Estación Sanitaria de Guayaquil se cobrará además, en todos los puertos de la República, un suere por cada tonelada de peso ó medida á todas las mercancías que se importen, excepto carbón, frutos frescos y plantas. Este cobro la harán las Aduanas en los pedidos y reembarcos que soliciten los importadores; y cuando las mercaderías sean rematadas de su producto se deducirá el impuesto.

ART. 52. Los consignantes ó dueños de efectos importados pagarán por derecho de cuadrilla de muelle (§2) dos sueres por cada tonelada de peso (1,000 kilos). Este impuesto lo cobrará la cuadrilla de Aduana para atender el pago de jornaleros.

Para la Junta de Sanidad de Guayaquil cobrará también un recargo de veinte centavos por tonelada de 1,000 kilos.

ART. 53. El Inspector General de Aduanas, el Administrador de la Aduana de Guayaquil, el Guarda-almacenes y tres comerciantes nombrados por la Cámara de Comercio formarán las tarifas de las cuotas que se deben pagar á las cuadrillas de jornaleros de aduana por el despacho y conducción de bultos á los almacenes y bodegas, siempre que aquellas presten este servicio.

Para que rija esta tarifa precederá la aprobación del Poder Ejecutivo, oído el informe del Gobernador de la Provincia del Guayas.

En los demás puertos la comisión será compuesta del Administrador de la Aduana, del Guarda-almacenes y de tres comerciantes nombrados por el Gobernador de la respectiva provincia.

ART. 54. Las facturas de mercaderías pedidas por el Gobierno ó dirigidas á él, las de oro sellado ó en barras, y los paquetes ó fardos postales están exentos de los derechos de certificación que deben cobrar los Cónsules.

CAPÍTULO II.

DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.

ART. 55. Pagarán derechos de exportación los siguientes artículos: Cacao, en la Aduana de Guayaquil, dos y medio centavos por kilo y en las demás Aduanas, tres y medio centavos por kilo.

Café, \$0.00½ de centavo por kilo.

Cueros, \$0.01 centavo por kilo.

Caucho, \$0.15 centavos por kilo.

Tagua, \$0.00¼ de centavo por kilo.

Paja toquilla, \$0.50 centavos por kilo.

Paja mocora, \$0.10 centavos por kilo.

Tabaco, \$0.02 centavos por kilo.

Todos los demás frutos ó mercaderías estarán exentos del impuesto de exportación.

Además, la Municipalidad de Guayaquil cobrará directamente uno y medio centavos sobre cada kilogramo de cacao que se exporte por el puerto del mismo nombre, según decreto legislativo de 16 de octubre de 1905.

ART. 56. Pagarán además un recargo de cincuenta por ciento sobre los anteriores derechos, el cacao, cueros, caucho, tagua y tabacos, para la compra de elementos bélicos; pero en el cacao exportado en Guayaquil se cobrará el impuesto sólo sobre dos y medio centavos.

ART. 57. La paja toquilla pagará un impuesto adicional de veinticinco centavos el kilo. El producto de este impuesto en el cantón Santa Elena, se empleará en obras publicas y provisión de agua en ese cantón, lo que se hará según los disponga la Municipalidad de Santa Elena.

En la provincia de Manabí se destinará á los cuerpos de bomberos, debiendo distribuirse entre ellos por partes iguales. Los colectores de Aduanas entregarán quincenalmente y bajo su responsabilidad pecuniaria, al tesorero de la Municipalidad de Santa Elena, y á los colectores de los cuerpos de bomberos de Manabí, la suma que se recanda de conformidad con este artículo.

ART. 58. Para el servicio de intereses y amortización del Ferrocarril del Sur se cobrará:

Veinte centavos de suere por cada 100 kilos de peso bruto sobre la movilización de bultos y artículos que se exporten, que estén sujetos al pago de derechos de exportación.

También se cobrará con el mismo objeto medio centavo por cada kilogramo de peso bruto de tagna que se exporte por todos los puertos de la República.

ART. 59. Para la compra de elementos bélicos se cobrará también un recargo de ciento por ciento sobre el impuesto de movilización.

ART. 60. Se cobrará también en todos los puertos de la República medio centavo por cada kilogramo de peso bruto, á todo lo que se exporte, que esté sujeto al pago de derechos de exportación.

Este impuesto se destinará como sigue: en Puerto de Bolívar para el ferrocarril de Machala; en Menta y Bahía, para el agua potable; en Guayaquil, para el servicio de la deuda del Ferrocarril del Sur; en Esmeraldas y Vargas Terroes, para agua potable de la capital de la provincia; en Macará y Tulcín, para sus respectivas municipalidades; en Callo y Machalilla, para el agua potable de Jipijapa.

ART. 61. Se cobrará uno y tres cuartos de centavo por cada kilo de cacao que se exporte por todos los puertos de la República.

El producto de este impuesto en la Aduana de Guayaquil se aplicará á la canalización y la provisión de agua para el cuerpo de bomberos de dicha ciudad, el de las Aduanas de Manabí, á su ferrocarril provincial; el de la de Puerto Bolívar, á la provisión de agua potable, irrigación, hospital y ferrocarril de Machala; el de las Aduanas de Esmeraldas, al sostenimiento del cuerpo de bomberos de la capital de esta provincia.

También se cobrará cinco centavos por cada cien kilos de cacao que se exporte por todos los puertos de la República, cuyo impuesto se aplicará á la Escuela Normal de Agronomía de Ambato.

ART. 62. El gravamen adicional de dos centavos impuesto á cada kilo de cueros que se exporte por cualquiera de los puertos de la República, se destina para aumentar los fondos señalados para la agua potable y canalización de la ciudad de Quito.

ART. 63. Los derechos de exportación determinados en esta ley, y los adicionales establecidos por decretos especiales, se cobrarán en la Aduana del puerto originario de salida del artículo.

CAPÍTULO III.

DERECHOS DE PUERTO.

ART. 64. Todo buque que entre en los puertos de la República pagará por cada tonelada de carga, de peso ó medida que desembarque, el impuesto de diez centavos de suere por cada luz ó faro de los que se hallan establecidos en los puertos donde entran.

ART. 65. Se exceptúan de lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior las naves nacionales y las de guerra extranjeras, los buques balleneros y los que arribaren en estado de avería, si no desembarcaren mercaderías.

ART. 66. Ningún buque que proceda del extranjero y que pase de treinta toneladas de registro podrá entrar en la ría de Guayaquil ni salir de ella sin práctico, y el que lo hiciere pagará el derecho que corresponda hasta la isla de Pnná.

Exceptuándose de esta disposición los buques nacionales, que sólo pagarán el derecho cuando soliciten el servicio del práctico.

ART. 67. El derecho de práctico se cobrará por los pies ingleses de calado de cada buque, en el orden siguiente: de Pnná á Guayaquil, \$2.50 por cada pié.

Este impuesto será igual á la entrada como á la salida.

Los buques de guerra están exentos de este pago.

ART. 68. Como obvencción á la Junta de Sanidad, se cobrará \$5 a todo buque nacional ó extranjero que proceda del exterior y \$2 por cada rol que despache.

Exceptuándose sólo á los buques de menos de 30 toneladas de registro los nacionales que hagan el servicio de cabotaje.

ART. 69. Como derecho de muelle, todo buque que desembarque mercaderías pagará \$0.50 centavos de suere por cada tonelada de peso ó medida.

ART. 70. Los buques nacionales ó que se nacionalicen pagarán derechos de patentes, en los términos siguientes: Midiendo de 10 á 20 toneladas, \$1; midiendo de 21 á 50 toneladas, \$2; midiendo de 51 á 100 toneladas, \$5; midiendo de 101 á 200 toneladas, \$10; midiendo de 201 á 300 toneladas, \$15; midiendo de 301 para arriba de toneladas, \$20.

Las embarcaciones de menor tamaño vapores fluviales, canoas y lanchas dedicadas al servicio del puerto, no pagarán derechos de patente, y se les dará gratuitamente en papel del sello de 4^a clase.

ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO. Este arancel comenzará á regir el 1^o de enero de 1906.

El Ministro de Hacienda mandará á hacer una nueva edición de esta Ley, insertando en ella todas las reformas introducidas por esta Legislatura, así como la relativa á derechos consulares, cuidado de corregir las citas que no estuvieren bien hechas.

Dado en Quito, capital de la República, á diez y siete de octubre de mil novecientos cinco.

El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,

JOSÉ LUÍS TAMAYO.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

MODESTO A. PEÑAHERRERA.

El Senador Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

A. P. CHAVES.

El Diputado Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

ENRIQUE BUSTAMANTE L.

Palacio Nacional, en Quito, á treinta de octubre de mil novecientos cinco.

Ejecútese.

LIZARDO GARCIA.

El Ministro de la Guerra y Marina, encargado del Departamento de Hacienda,

TOMÁS LARREA.

Es copia. El Subsecretario del Ministerio de Hacienda,

VIRGILIO A. CAJAS.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 793 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de enero de 1906, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1906, comparados con igual período de 1905. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de enero, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta marzo.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN EL MES DE ENERO DE 1906.

En los siete primeros meses del corriente año económico, el comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos ascendió á \$1,752,421,330, ó sea un promedio mensual de \$250,000,000 durante dicho período. Si este comercio continuase en esta proporción durante el resto del año, el total del comercio extranjero en el año económico de 1906 excedería de \$3,000,000,000, cifra que no se ha alcanzado en ningún año anterior en la historia de nuestro comercio extranjero. Este aumento que lo muestran las cifras que acaba de publicar el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo por conducto de su Oficina de Estadística, ha ocurrido tanto en las importaciones como en las exportaciones, pero especialmente en las exportaciones.

En los siete meses que terminaron en enero, las importaciones muestran un aumento de \$70,000,000 sobre los meses correspondientes del año económico anterior, y las exportaciones muestran un aumento de

\$155,000,000. En los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1906, las importaciones ascendieron á \$695,764,566, comparados con \$625,914,513 en los meses correspondientes del último año, y las exportaciones se valuaron en \$1,064,656,764, comparados con \$901,190,026 en los mismos meses del año pasado. Esto muestra un total mayor de importaciones y un total mucho mayor de exportaciones que el que se obtuvo en los mismos meses de cualquier año anterior. Las importaciones, que jamás habían llegado á \$100,000,000 en un sólo mes antes de 1905, salvo en una ó dos ocasiones, como resultado de cambios arancelarios probables, excedieron de dicha cantidad en seis meses de los doce que terminaron en enero, al paso que las exportaciones excedieron en cien mil pesos en cada uno de los doce meses, y en el mes de diciembre solo le faltaron unos cuantos millares de pesos para llegar á \$200,000,000. El aumento en las importaciones lo representan principalmente los materiales que se utilizan en las fábricas y artículos ya fabricados, en tanto que el aumento en las exportaciones lo representan principalmente los productos agrícolas y artículos manufacturados.

En la estadística de exportaciones, el notable aumento que se ha desarrollado en los últimos meses en la exportación de harinas y provisiones, constituye un rasgo de especial interés. El valor de las harinas exportadas en el mes de enero ascendió á más de \$26,000,000, y en el mes de diciembre ascendió á una suma igual, lo cual representa un valor mayor de harinas exportadas que el que se obtuvo en cualquier mes desde agosto de 1901. Este señalado aumento en la exportación de harinas lo representan el maíz, el trigo y la harina de trigo, siendo así que las exportaciones de trigo en el mes de enero excedieron de 4,000,000 de *bushels*, comparados con 250,000 *bushels* en enero del año anterior; las exportaciones de harina ascendieron á 1,250,000 barriles, comparados con 500,000 barriles en el mes de enero de 1905, en tanto que las exportaciones de maíz de 16,000,000 de *bushels* en enero de 1905, ascendieron á 27,000,000 en el mes de enero del corriente año.

El mes de enero también muestra un notable aumento en la exportación de provisiones, debiendo advertirse que bajo esta denominación se incluyen las carnes y productos de lecherías, cuyo valor total correspondiente á dicho mes ascendió á \$24,000,000, comparados con \$16,000,000 en el mes de enero del año pasado. En los siete meses que terminaron en enero, el valor total de las exportaciones de provisiones ascendió á \$134,000,000, comparados con \$108,000,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior.

El algodón en el mes de enero de 1906 muestra una merma notable comparado con el mes de enero de 1905, siendo así que en 1906 se exportaron 335,000,000 de libras, comparados con 419,000,000 en enero de 1905, aunque el valor del algodón exportado en enero de 1906 ascendió prácticamente á \$39,000,000, comparados con \$30,500,000 en

el mes de enero de 1905, por el hecho de que el precio del algodón para la exportación en el mes de enero del corriente año fué de 11.6 centavos, comparado con 7.3 centavos en el mes de enero del año anterior.

El total de exportaciones de harinas en el mes de diciembre de 1905 y en el de enero de 1906 representaba prácticamente dos veces y media más que en los meses correspondientes del año económico anterior. Las provisiones también muestran un notable aumento en las exportaciones en el mes de diciembre de 1905 y en el de enero de 1906, siendo así que el valor total de dichas exportaciones en los dos expresados meses ascendió á más de \$40,000,000, comparados con \$27,000,000 en los meses correspondientes del año económico anterior.

El aumento en las exportaciones de harina y de provisiones se distribuye entre muchas naciones, pero parece ser muy notable en las exportaciones al Reino Unido. Todavía la Oficina de Estadísticas no ha anunciado por artículos los detalles correspondientes á las exportaciones del mes de enero, pero en cuanto á las del mes de diciembre, hubo un aumento de un poco más de \$2,000,000 en las exportaciones de maíz al Reino Unido; un poco más de \$1,500,000 en las exportaciones á Alemania; como \$500,000 en las que se hicieron á los Países Bajos, y como cerca de \$1,000,000 á los otros países de Europa, comparadas con las exportaciones que se hicieron en el mes de diciembre del año anterior. El aumento en las exportaciones de trigo al Reino Unido en diciembre de 1905, comparado con el aumento en las exportaciones que se hicieron en el mes de diciembre de 1905, fué más de \$2,000,000; las que se hicieron á Francia representan un aumento de más de \$1,000,000 y las que se hicieron á Alemania representan un aumento de poco más de \$500,000.

El aumento en las exportaciones de harina de trigo que se hicieron al Reino Unido fué de \$2,000,000; en las que se hicieron á Alemania fué como de \$100,000, y en las que se hicieron á otros países europeos no llegó á \$500,000. En carnes el aumento también fué mucho más notable en las exportaciones que se hicieron al Reino Unido que en las que se hicieron á cualquier otro país. La carne conservada en latas exportada al Reino Unido muestra un aumento como de \$225,000 y la exportada á Alemania muestra un aumento como de \$1,000; la carne salada ó en salmuera exportada al Reino Unido muestra un aumento como de \$20,000 y la que se exportó á Alemania muestra un aumento como de \$223,000; el tocino exportado al Reino Unido muestra un aumento como de \$628,000 y el que se exportó á Alemania lo muestra de \$170,000; la carne de cerdo exportada al Reino Unido muestra un aumento como de \$325,000 y la que se exportó á Alemania muestra un aumento de \$37,000. La manteca exportada á Alemania muestra un aumento mayor que la que se exportó á cualquier otro país, siendo así que en el mes de diciembre de 1905 hubo un aumento de \$1,000,000

respecto de la que se exportó en diciembre de 1904, en tanto que el aumento de la que se exportó á todas las demás partes del mundo en combinación en dicho período de tiempo ascendió á un poco más de \$1,000,000.

En diciembre de 1905 el aumento de las exportaciones al Reino Unido, comparado con el aumento que se obtuvo en el mes de diciembre del año anterior, fué \$24,000,000; el aumento en las exportaciones que se hicieron á Alemania ascendió á \$6,000,000; en las que se hicieron á los Países Bajos ascendió á \$3,000,000; en las que se hicieron á Italia ascendieron á \$2,000,000; en las que se hicieron á Bélgica ascendió á \$2,500,000 y en las que se hicieron á Francia ascendió á \$1,500,000.

La siguiente tabla ofrece un bosquejo de la relación á que antes se ha hecho referencia:

Artículos.	Enero.		En los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1906.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTACIONES.				
Comestibles y animales vivos.....	\$20,253,508	\$16,339,313	\$156,894,118	\$151,387,635
Materia prima para usarse en las manufacturas.....	38,034,178	39,343,692	206,431,307	225,587,966
Artículos enteros ó parcialmente manufacturados ó para utilizarse en las manufacturas.....	11,571,985	15,553,294	80,265,891	98,297,270
Artículos manufacturados lisos para el consumo.....	14,497,243	18,768,591	95,848,493	119,595,021
Artículos de lujo.....	13,983,962	16,516,469	86,974,704	100,856,583
Total de importaciones.....	98,342,876	106,521,359	625,914,513	695,724,475
EXPORTACIONES DOMÉSTICAS.				
Productos agrícolas.....	71,619,849	104,841,880	519,001,096	619,805,958
Manufacturas.....	40,512,915	50,128,397	302,803,253	540,213,795
Productos de minas.....	3,340,311	4,462,990	29,160,758	39,494,245
Productos de los bosques.....	4,436,272	6,623,597	36,678,699	41,526,186
Productos de la pesca.....	539,188	929,340	5,591,748	5,845,217
Artículos diversos.....	1,144,015	1,396,710	3,057,745	3,856,353
Total de exportaciones de productos domésticos.....	121,612,550	168,383,123	887,236,199	1,041,741,753
Mercancías extranjeras exportadas.....	1,984,833	2,209,064	13,896,827	14,872,206
Total de exportaciones.....	123,597,383	170,592,187	901,190,026	1,056,613,959

EXPORTACIÓN DE CUEROS EN 1905.

Las exportaciones de cueros y artículos manufacturados de cueros de los Estados Unidos durante el año 1905 ascendieron á \$38,946,422 y fueron las mayores que hasta ahora se han hecho de este país. Comparando estas cifras con las de los años anteriores, encontramos que las exportaciones en 1904 se valieron en \$35,824,492, lo que muestra un aumento de más de \$3,000,000 en el año. Las exportaciones en 1900 se valieron en \$27,169,614 y en 1890 en \$12,275,470. Por consiguiente, las exportaciones correspondientes al año pasado muestran un aumento de más del 300 por ciento sobre las de 1890.

El desarrollo durante la última década en esta sección de los negocios de exportación ha sido sorprendente. El desarrollo más notable, sin embargo, se ha efectuado durante la segunda mitad de este período. En 1885 el valor de las exportaciones de estos artículos ascendió á \$10,000,000, y desde aquella época hasta 1897 subió hasta \$19,000,000, pero desde esta última fecha ha aumentado á más del doble. Las exportaciones de cueros y productos manufacturados de cueros, según se clasifican en los informes suministrados por el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, se consignan bajo tres clases—v. g., cuero para suelas, cuero para copetes y cuero para zapatos y botas. Más ó menos la mitad del total consiste de cueros para copetes que se usan en la fabricación de botas y zapatos, y como la cuarta parte consta de zapatos, botas y cuero para suelas.

Las exportaciones de arneses y sillas de montar muestran un total de un poco más de \$500,000, y los otros artículos manufacturados de cueros, \$1,333,000. Las exportaciones de botas y zapatos han aumentado más ó menos \$4,000,000 desde 1900.

Durante este período, sin embargo, se ha notado un cambio radical en el destino de las exportaciones de estos artículos de este país. En 1900 la Australasia Británica superó á todos los otros países del mundo como mercado para los zapatos y botas americanas, mientras que el Reino Unido fué el único otro país al que se mandaron mercancías cuyo valor excedió de \$1,000,000. En 1905 cuatro países mostraron un total de más de \$1,000,000 de importaciones procedentes de los Estados Unidos. El valor de las exportaciones á las Antillas y Bermuda fué de \$2,060,324 en 1905, contra \$1,585,909 en 1904 y \$572,906 en 1900. Al Reino Unido se enviaron mercancías por valor de \$1,892,515 contra \$1,094,672 en 1900; á México, \$1,432,902 contra \$350,964 en 1900; al Canadá, \$1,059,821 contra \$400,021 en 1900, mientras que las exportaciones á la Australasia Británica, la que superó á todos los otros países en 1900, en que importó \$1,338,416, en el año pasado sólo ascendieron á \$385,652.

Otros países á los cuales se exportaron zapatos y botas en 1905 por valor de \$100,000 ó más, durante 1905, fueron Francia, \$100,357; Alemania, \$393,357; Centro América, \$318,359; las Filipinas, \$212,435 y el África Británica, \$186,507. El total de las exportaciones de botas y zapatos en 1905 fué \$8,650,012, comparado con \$7,319,775 en 1904 y \$4,626,256 en 1900.

Las exportaciones de cuero para suelas se han hecho principalmente al Reino Unido y al Japón. Bélgica, los Países Bajos, Dinamarca y el Canadá también son mercados importantes. Se nota una disminución general en las exportaciones de cueros para suelas destinados á los países europeos, pero el aumento en las exportaciones al Japón ha sido lo suficiente para aumentar el total y hacerlo mayor que en cualquier

año anterior. Durante el año de 1905 el Japón recibió \$3,406,744 contra \$2,227,577 en 1904, y \$386,745 en 1900; el Reino Unido ha importado \$4,455,372 contra \$5,622,475 en el año anterior y \$4,960,378 en 1900; todos los demás países de Europa, \$531,180 en 1905 contra \$558,284 en 1904, y \$784,732 en 1900. Al Canadá se exportaron en 1905 cueros para suelas por valor de \$142,961; á los países de Asia, no especificados, \$68,879, y al África Británica \$49,708.

Los cueros para copetes constituyen más de la mitad del total de las exportaciones de cueros y artículos manufacturados de cuero. Las exportaciones de cabritilla charolado para el año que acaba de terminar ascendieron á \$1,402,786, y son las exportaciones más pequeñas que se han conocido desde 1899.

Las exportaciones de los copetes y otros cueros, con excepción de las suelas, fueron destinadas á los siguientes países: al Reino Unido, \$10,097,975 en 1904 y \$9,533,691 en 1900; á Alemania, \$1,444,756 contra \$991,137 en 1904 y \$851,703 en 1900; á Francia, \$944,142 contra \$448,976 en 1904, y \$472,826 en 1900; y á los otros países de Europa, \$2,448,088 contra \$2,569,753 en 1900.

El aumento en las exportaciones al Japón y otros países de la Oceanía y Asia, es notable. El total para 1905 es \$1,239,585, contra \$468,963 en el año anterior, y \$84,574 en 1900. Se ha notado una disminución en las exportaciones á la Australasia Británica; el total el año pasado fué únicamente \$531,569 contra \$807,686 en 1904 y \$634,128 en 1900.

Las exportaciones de cueros para copetes á casi todos los otros países están aumentando. Las exportaciones á Cuba han aumentado de \$42,464, en 1900, á \$267,530 en 1905. Durante este mismo período las exportaciones á la Argentina han aumentado de \$101,901 á \$306,964; á Centro América, de \$38,117 á \$158,455; al Brasil de \$99,502 á \$133,846; y á México de \$28,837 á \$98,085. También se nota aumento en las exportaciones á las Antillas, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela y otros países de Sud América.

Aunque los Estados Unidos están ahora exportando cueros y artículos manufacturados de cueros por valor de casi cuarenta millones de pesos anualmente, aun continúan importando cuero y artículos manufacturados de éste en cantidades considerables. En el año que terminó en diciembre de 1905, el total de las importaciones de estas mercancías ascendió á \$12,952,519 contra \$10,870,214 en 1904, y \$13,297,796 en 1900. Los artículos principales bajo este encabezamiento fueron guantes de diversas clases, \$5,424,437; de los cuales se importaron más ó menos dos millones de Francia y Alemania, respectivamente, y una suma un poco mayor de \$1,000,000 de otros países Europeos; cueros para marroquín, \$2,311,617; pieles curtidas y cueros para copetes, \$2,982,823; y pieles de becerrillo charoladas y cuero esmaltado, \$691,345.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ EN 1905.

Según el informe de la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos correspondiente al año de 1905, las importaciones, exportaciones y existencias netas de café fueron las siguientes:

	1904.	1905.
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
Importaciones	1, 112, 709, 516	893, 883, 352
Menos las exportaciones	38, 921, 937	34, 969, 265
Existencias netas en el país	1, 073, 787, 609	858, 910, 087

Del abastecimiento total, el Brasil suministró 692,847,502 libras, ó sea un 77.5 por ciento; otros países Sudamericanos, suministraron 94,838,538 libras, ó sea un 10.6 por ciento; la América Central, México y Las Antillas, suministraron 91,248,256 libras, ó sea un 10.2 por ciento; las Antillas Orientales, Europa y los demás países, suministraron 14,955,056 libras, ó sea un 1.7 por ciento.

El total de las expresadas importaciones, calculando que cada saco contenga 132 libras, representa 6,771,888 de sacos, comparados con 6,581,892 de sacos que la Bolsa de Café anuncia haberse recibido, cantidad que concuerda con 6,507,046 de sacos que el Gobierno anuncia como las existencias en el país.

GUATEMALA.**EL PORVENIR DEL PAÍS.**

(En continuación.)

“CAPÍTULO II.**“EN EL PRESIDENTE PROGRESISTA Y SU POLÍTICA.**

“Para cumplir su destino como el país del porvenir, Guatemala tiene que contar con toda seguridad con un Gobierno estable y progresista que brinde toda clase de alicientes al capital extranjero. Para obtener estos resultados se hace necesario que la nave del Estado la dirija un estadista enteramente idóneo. Nadie en la actualidad pone en tela de juicio que Guatemala posee este requisito indispensable en la personalidad de Don MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, cuyo término presidencial no se cumple hasta 1911.

“La mejor prueba que puede tenerse de un hombre público á quien se le confíe la responsabilidad del Gobierno, la constituye la opinión de los espectadores extranjeros desinteresados cuya posición les proporciona la oportunidad de poder juzgar sobre la materia. Esta opi-

nión la expresó el Señor LESLIE COMBS, Ministro Plenipotenciario Americano en Guatemala, con motivo de la recepción de año nuevo que dió el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA en 1905, ocasión en que el cuerpo diplomático en masa visitó al expresado Presidente. Interpretando sus propios sentimientos, así como los de sus colegas del cuerpo diplomático, el Ministro COMBS en dicha ocasión se expresó en los términos siguientes:

“ En un acto como este, tanto la crítica como la lisonja estarían fuera de lugar, pero acaso me sea lícito mencionar el maravilloso desarrollo que se ha efectuado en Guatemala en la última década . . . la gran obra que en la actualidad se lleva á cabo en el sur, y predecir que en cuanto á lo riqueza material y al bienestar, Guatemala tiene sin duda á la vista un gran porvenir. Esperamos que esto se realice en vuestra próxima administración, y que su comienzo se anuncie este año de una manera muy notable.

“ Los sabios fundan sus esperanzas del porvenir sobre la experiencia de lo pasado, y consideramos la paz y el orden mantenidos por vuestra administración en los siete últimos años, como una garantía de que vuestro pueblo puede esperar otro tanto en los años venideros.

“ Recordamos que llamado á ocupar un puesto de responsabilidad por virtud de una contienda, habéis mantenido firmemente la autoridad que os ha sido confiada. Recordamos, asimismo, que mediante el arreglo diplomático de 1902, por el arbitramento y las negociaciones, habéis ajustado todas las reclamaciones extranjeras de importancia contra vuestro Gobierno, y vuestra administración no ha dado lugar á ninguna reclamación. Recordamos también que, apenas se habían enfriado las cenizas después del terrible desastre de Santa María, cuando los clavos del ferrocarril se clavaban por completo, inaugurándose el Ferrocarril de Mazatenango, y que el contrato del Ferrocarril del Norte parece garantizar la pronta terminación de dicha vía hasta el Atlántico.

“ Semejantes proezas en un período de abatimiento, teniendo que hacerle frente á fenómenos naturales cuya malignidad casi es sin rival, hacen concebir la esperanza de que las circunstancias hagan que podáis dirigir los destinos de Guatemala en un progreso creciente por la senda que conduce al puesto que todos esperamos que Guatemala ocupe en fecha no remota. Noble y amplia es la misión que tenéis á la vista. Que podáis cumplirla de la manera más eficaz y beneficiosa para vuestro país es nuestro más sincero deseo.

“ Según se notará, el Ministro COMBS en su elogio hace special mención de las cualidades que el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA tiene como hombre de acción. He ahí el rasgo más saliente de su carácter: hacer todo lo posible en obsequio de su patria.

“ El Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA es un hombre civil, y en su vida pública ha sido un miembro eminente del foro de su país.

"ADOPCIÓN DE UNA POLÍTICA LIBERAL.

"En su participación en los asuntos del Estado el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA siempre ha apoyado y adoptado una política liberal. Por consecuencia, era natural que ocupase un puesto prominente en los consejos del Partido Liberal y que llegase á ser el jefe de dicha organización. Su carrera ha sido tal, que le ha proporcionado la oportunidad de ponerse al corriente de los asuntos de todos los Departamentos del Gobierno. Él hizo de Secretario de Gobernación y Justicia, y cuando ocupaba este puesto sucedió que, á fin de hacer investigaciones acerca de una controversia sobre terrenos, fué él mismo á los bosques y estuvo varias semanas recorriendo las secciones de terreno acerca de las cuales deseaba informarse minuciosamente. El resultado de esta excursión fué que dicha controversia, que había existido durante muchos años, se arregló finalmente de la manera más equitativa y justa para todos los interesados. He aquí cómo procede el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA cuando se trata de los intereses del Estado.

"En 1898, cuando mataron al General JOSÉ MARÍA REYNA BARRIOS, Presidente de la República, el Señor ESTRADA CABRERA era el Primer Designado, puesto que en los Estados Unidos corresponde al Vice-Presidente, y con arreglo al cual vino á ser Presidente interino hasta que pudiese efectuarse una elección. En dicha elección fué elegido Presidente por un voto prácticamente unánime. En el acto de asumir la responsabilidad del Gobierno de Guatemala durante la interinidad en que actuó de Primer Designado, bosquejó su programa político de la manera siguiente:

"'Corta y de carácter interino sera mi administración, pero no por eso ha dejar la historia de pedirme cuenta estricta de los actos que durante ella ejecute. Lo declaro de una manera solemne ante mis conciudadanos: quiero que de mis manos la hermosa bandera de mi patria baje limpia y sin mácula; quiero que la Constitución, el libro sagrado de nuestras libertades, no se aje en mis manos; quiero que todos mis compatriotas gocen de la vida del derecho y de todas las libertades públicas; quiero que todas las garantías los amparen en el momento de acercarse á las urnas electorales para dar su voto por la persona que ha de regir los destinos de nuestro país.'

"Varios meses después de esta declaración y de haber empezado á conocer la administración del Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA, es decir, en septiembre de 1898, el pueblo lo eligió para que cumpliera todo el termino presidencial y en 1904 fué reelecto para el término presidencial que terminará en 1911.

"En 1898, cuando el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA asumió todo la responsabilidad del poder, existían en Guatemala complicaciones políticas y el país estaba sufriendo una crisis industrial muy severa. Su primer medida tuvo por objeto obtener tranquilidad política. Una

vez que obtuvo este resultado, consagró toda su energía y su talento al desarrollo de los recursos naturales del país y al mejoramiento de la administración pública. Un conocido escritor, confirmando el elogio hecho por el Ministro COMBS, se expresa en los términos siguientes:

“En la actualidad Guatemala goza de paz inalterable, el progreso que dicho país está efectuando es notabilísimo, y en vez de invertir exclusivamente los fondos públicos en espadas y cañones, se ha establecido la feria anual de Minerva, obra la más espléndida de ESTRADA CABRERA como gobernante y como patriota, por cuanto de esta manera estimula en el pueblo el deseo de instruirse, contribuyendo por todos los medios posibles al progreso material del país, proporcionando nuevos medios de comunicación al tráfico y al comercio, estimulando las industrias, las ciencias y las artes; embelleciendo las ciudades y aldeas; proporcionándoles á todos por igual las ventajas de los adelantos modernos y esparciendo los conocimientos de la higiene entre las masas.”

“UNA BRILLANTE HOJA DE SERVICIOS.

“Hablando en términos generales, la administración del Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA se ha considerado como la emancipación política y administrativa de Guatemala. El primero de estos temas se tomará en consideración al hacerse la explicación de las relaciones internacionales de Guatemala. Muy numerosas son las reformas administrativas que el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA ha introducido. Ha disminuido en gran manera la deuda pública y ha pagado casi por completo las obligaciones extranjeras reconocidas que contrajeron administraciones anteriores; ha dado un impulso notable á la construcción de ferrocarriles, puentes y otras obras públicas; ha fomentado y estimulado sistemáticamente la agricultura; ha reformado en sentido liberal los códigos civiles y los procedimientos judiciales; ha extendido el servicio de correos, de telégrafos y teléfonos; ha establecido la costumbre de celebrar concursos de índole industrial, agrícola, literaria y científica; ha reorganizado el ejército y la sección de higiene militar; ha dictado severas medidas de enaerentamiento contra la fiebre amarilla, la viruela y la peste bubónica; ha aumentado considerablemente las escuelas públicas y los establecimientos de beneficencia, construyendo al efecto el hermoso Asilo de Inválidos y Convalescientes que lleva su nombre; ha mejorado el sistema fiscal de los municipios, organizándolos sobre una base moderna, y ha obtenido ventajas notables suministrándoles alumbrado, agua y otras necesidades municipales.

“Además, en general, puede decirse que Guatemala le debe al Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA lo siguiente:

“La rehabilitación del sistema de ferrocarriles.

“La estabilidad del régimen legal.

“Reformas importantes en cuanto á la propiedad de terrenos á favor de los propietarios en pequeña escala.

“El establecimiento de relaciones más íntimas con todas las naciones del mundo y especialmente con los Estados Unidos de América.

“El restablecimiento del crédito público.

“Buenas leyes y sabia política relativas á la inmigración.

“El restablecimiento y reorganización del sistema de escuelas públicas, así como otro gran número de medidas que constituyen la sólida roca sobre la cual se asienta el continuo y creciente desarrollo del país.

“EL ESTÍMULO DE LA INSTRUCCION PÚBLICA.

“Los norteamericanos que creen que la ‘littel red schoolhouse,’ es decir, la escuela pública, constituye la base de la buena ciudadanía, no pueden dejar de apreciar cuán de veras el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA ha considerado la educación primaria como una parte de su política. Entre la multitud de medidas encaminadas á obtener el desarrollo material del país, jamás ha perdido de vista el adelanto moral que proviene de la escuela. Él cree también que la educación es sin duda el mejor medio de crear y estimular el espíritu patriótico nacional. Él designó el último domingo del mes de octubre de cada año para celebrar una fiesta popular por todos los ámbitos de la República, consagrada exclusivamente á conmemorar la instrucción de la juventud del país, y ordenó que todos los directores, catedráticos, maestros y alumnos de todas las escuelas tomaran parte en dicha fiesta, que se denominó la fiesta de Minerva. Esta fiesta es el reconocimiento altruista del valor de la educación, y constituye el complemento de las medidas prácticas que se han tomado. Cuando ascendió á la Presidencia en 1898, una de sus primeras medidas fué decretar la nueva apertura de las escuelas públicas. Desde entonces no ha cesado de hacer esfuerzos por elevar el nivel de ellas, proveyéndolas de los mejores medios educativos, reorganizándolas en conformidad con los adelantos más modernos, y, en una palabra, estimulando su extensión y su progreso en todos sentidos.

“Además de las escuelas primarias se mantiene un sistema de segunda enseñanza, y existen escuelas normales, así como varias facultades, tales como las de derecho, medicina, ingeniería, etc. Sin embargo, se ha consagrado especial atención á la educación práctica; es decir, preparar al pueblo para los oficios que está llamado á ejercer. Existen escuelas de comercio, de trabajos manuales y de agricultura, así como un instituto especial para los indígenas. Mr. WINSLOW, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos, en un informe especial, dijo lo siguiente sobre este asunto:

““Pocas son las aldeas del país en que no hay escuelas. Últimamente en la ciudad de Guatemala se ha consagrado mucha atención á la instrucción pública, por orden del Presidente MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, que ha hecho más en este sentido que cualquiera de su pre-

decesores. En la ciudad de Guatemala hay 25 escuelas públicas, 8 institutos y 3 colegios.

“El Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA ha consagrado gran atención á su proyecto favorito de establecer á su costa una escuela industrial para niños y niñas, habiendo sido secundado en tan noble empresa por varios de los ciudadanos más progresistas de la ciudad de Guatemala, en la cual escuela se han de establecer los métodos de instrucción más modernos y mejorados. El Presidente ha conseguido ya los servicios de dos hábiles pedagogos de los Estados Unidos, y se propone lograr que dicho establecimiento esté á la altura de los mejores de su clase que existen en la actualidad.

“La Escuela Industrial de Niños está á cargo del Profesor Y. C. PILGRIM, conocido pedagogo del Estado de Nueva Jersey, que está hábilmente auxiliado por el Profesor BELLINGHAM y su esposa, encargados de la enseñanza de idiomas, y el Profesor LORENZO DE CLAIRMONT, que enseña la gimnasia y táctica militar. Este cuerpo de profesores cuenta con varios maestros nativos. Los niños se escogen de las mejores familias de la República, y el número de ellos no puede exceder de 50, exigiéndoseles á todos que vivan en dicha escuela. Los edificios que en conjunto constituyen el colegio, están situados en una porción de terreno como de 60 acres, á una distancia conveniente de la ciudad, y tienen un campo en el cual se instruye á los alumnos en los juegos modernos y en táctica militar, como se enseñan en West Point, siendo condición precisa en dicha enseñanza que las órdenes se den en inglés.

“La Escuela Industrial de Niñas está á cargo de la Señorita ALICIA DUFOUR, distinguida profesora de la ciudad de Nueva York, auxiliada por varias maestras nativas. Esta institución está situada dentro de la ciudad y se ha de dirigir bajo el mismo régimen que la de niños. El fin que se desea alcanzar es enseñar los principios sobre los cuales se basa el hogar americano.

“El Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA se propone conseguir que estos institutos docentes constituyan el núcleo á cuyo alrededor se establezca un sistema sólido y moderno de instrucción en esta República. Él desea establecer de una manera sólida un sistema de instrucción á semejanza del que existe en los Estados Unidos, en el cual la consigna sea la industria, la prontitud y la honradez.

“El periódico ‘La Tribuna’ de Nueva York, en una correspondencia de Washington, dijo lo siguiente sobre este asunto:

“Los maestros americanos que, á petición del Gobierno, fueron á Guatemala hace algún tiempo, envían relaciones interesantes acerca del progreso que dicho país está haciendo al adoptar los métodos educativos que prevalecen en los Estados Unidos. Los demás periódicos también han hecho varios comentarios sobre este particular. El Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA, que es un hombre progresista, hace varios

años que deseaba dar un nuevo giro á la instrucción pública, y hacer que ésta resultase práctica, á semejanza del sistema de instrucción adoptado en los Estados Unidos. El cree que la juventud de los países latino-americanos necesita sobre todo nuevos métodos y huir del sistema metafísico con arreglo al cual se educó una numerosa clase de hombres profesionales que no se necesitaban y que constituían una verdadera rémora para el progreso material.

“Hace algún tiempo que el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA estableció una escuela práctica, en la cual se daba instrucción técnica y manual. Hace unas cuantas semanas que hubo exámenes en la escuela práctica ó técnica, y los maestros procedentes de Nueva York escribieron de una manera muy entusiasta acerca de ellos. El Presidente pronunció un discurso cuyo tema fué la importancia del trabajo y de desarrollar por medio de las escuelas los conocimientos prácticos necesarios para las faenas cotidianas de la vida. El Presidente dijo que hasta ahora ha habido un exceso de teoría que dieron por resultado muchas fórmulas y poca práctica en el sistema adoptado. Ahora que la aspiración de muchos años se había convertido en realidad, él esperaba que el experimento contribuiría á guiar por otra senda el espíritu nacional, y daría por resultado que se adquiriese una educación de negocios que preparase á la juventud Guatemalteca para las faenas de la vida práctica antes que inclinarla hacia las tradiciones del pasado. Bajo la dirección del Presidente hanse establecido campos para hacer experimentos agrícolas, y en ellos se enseña á la juventud á cuidar los caballos y á hacer otros trabajos agrícolas, así como los trabajos manuales. Dicha escuela también cuenta con los medios necesarios para ejercicios atléticos.”

“EL SISTEMA DE GOBIERNO DE GUATEMALA.

“El Gobierno de Guatemala es republicano, democrático y representativo, y el poder supremo lo ejercen tres departamentos gubernamentales independientes entre sí, que se denominan Poder Legislativo, Ejecutivo y Judicial. El Poder Legislativo reside en la Asamblea Nacional, que consiste de una sola Cámara compuesta de un Diputado por cada 20,000 habitantes ó una fracción de dicho número que exceda de 10,000. Los Diputados se eligen por el voto popular para que presten servicios durante cuatro años, pero la mitad de la Asamblea se renueva cada dos años, de manera que cada vez que se reúne contiene un número adecuado de miembros que tienen experiencia. Célebrense sesiones anuales que duran dos meses, comenzando el 1° de marzo, pero pueden prolongarse un mes más en caso de necesidad. Para el despacho de los asuntos de los negocios durante los recesos, la Asamblea nombra siete de sus miembros, que constituyen un cuerpo denominado Comisión Permanente. Esta Comisión, así como el Ejecutivo, pueden convocar á la Asamblea para celebrar sesiones extraordinarias.

“El Poder Ejecutivo lo ejerce el Presidente de la República, que para el despacho de los asuntos públicos nombra seis Ministros ó Secretarios de Estado, que tienen á su cargo las Carteras de Relaciones Exteriores, Gobernación y Justicia, Hacienda y Crédito Público, Guerra, Obras Públicas ó Instrucción Pública.

“También hay un Consejo de Estado que es un cuerpo puramente consultivo, compuesto de los miembros del gabinete y nueve miembros más de los cuales la Asamblea nombra cinco y el Presidente nombra cuatro. Estos nombramientos se hacen por dos años.

“El Poder Judicial lo ejercen los tribunales y jueces de la República, y están organizados de la manera siguiente:

“El Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, que celebra sus sesiones en la capital de Guatemala y se compone del Presidente del Poder Judicial, cuatro magistrados y un fiscal. Seis Tribunales de Apelación compuestos de tres magistrados, uno de los cuales hace de presidente, y un fiscal. Tres de estos tribunales celebran sesiones en la capital y uno en cada una de las capitales de los Departamentos de Quezaltenango, Alta Verapaz y Jalapa. Los magistrados y fiscales se eligen por votación popular.

“Los jueces de los Tribunales de Primera Instancia, de los cuales hay seis en la capital, tres en Quezaltenango, dos en San Marcos y uno en cada uno de los demás Departamentos de la República. Estos jueces los nombra el Ejecutivo, escogiéndolos de tres nombres propuestos por el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia. Finalmente existen los jueces de paz que pronuncian juicios verbales y que son elegidos por el pueblo de los distritos en los cuales desempeñan sus funciones.

“El país está dividido en 22 Departamentos para el ejercicio de la administración política, civil y militar, y cada Departamento tiene un jefe político investido de poderes ejecutivos. Para efectuar la administración de los asuntos locales de cada distrito, se eligen Consejos Municipales por votación popular. Los miembros de los Consejos prestan servicios un año, debiendo advertirse que este servicio es obligatorio para los ciudadanos de los respectivos distritos y que lo prestan sin ninguna remuneración.

“La Constitución de la República brinda á todos los que viven en el país las más amplias garantías de libertad, igualdad y seguridad de las personas, la honra y la hacienda; libertad de tránsito y de reunión; de profesiones, industrias y comercio; el derecho de disponer de su hacienda, de hacer peticiones á las autoridades y defender los intereses ante ellas; libertad de conciencia, por cuanto no existe ninguna religión oficial; el derecho de expresar libremente la opinión, ya sea de palabra ó por escrito ó por medio de la prensa, sin previa censura; libertad para dar ó recibir instrucción, si así se prefiriese, en establecimientos de educación particulares; el derecho de que el hogar, la hacienda y la correspondencia, así como otros documentos, sean respetados y

considerados como inviolables; el derecho de habeas corpus; la libertad de defensa en los procedimientos judiciales, etc.

“La instrucción primaria es obligatoria, y la que mantiene la nación es secular y libre. No puede reducirse á prisión á ninguna persona por deudas. El matrimonio se considera como un simple contrato civil, pero los que lo deseen pueden solemnizarlo mediante la ceremonia religiosa. Puede obtenerse divorcio absoluto en los casos definidos por la ley.

(Continuará.)

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE OCTUBRE DE 1905.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de octubre de 1905 y en los cuatro primeros meses de 1905-6, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1904-5.

Mercancías extranjeras por un valor de \$52,330,835.17 plata fueron importadas durante los cuatro primeros meses de 1905, comparadas con \$53,746,250.64 plata importadas durante igual período del año fiscal precedente, lo cual muestra una disminución de \$1,415,415.47 en el año corriente.

Las exportaciones durante los cuatro meses del año fiscal de 1905-6 fueron \$79,126,225.20 plata, ó sea una diferencia en favor del corriente año fiscal de \$18,147,626.87 plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

	Octubre--		Cuatro primeros meses--	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Materias animales	\$1,089,300.32	\$1,259,940.17	\$5,160,289.24	\$4,399,971.86
Materias vegetales	2,211,597.33	2,209,146.33	8,253,172.34	7,280,279.70
Materias minerales	4,317,458.17	5,134,492.36	11,515,043.89	15,573,503.62
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	1,824,561.53	2,475,778.26	7,158,972.25	8,673,155.70
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	634,837.20	566,708.56	2,391,071.79	2,053,506.16
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	501,229.57	581,951.46	2,341,096.36	2,075,631.17
Papel y sus aplicaciones	440,517.28	411,024.83	1,755,400.34	1,709,384.85
Máquinas y aparatos	1,619,398.17	1,639,278.09	6,146,814.06	7,020,365.08
Vehículos	314,379.87	253,284.96	1,041,801.51	1,000,494.66
Armas y explosivos	283,663.63	378,427.55	1,323,546.11	2,178,925.85
Diversos	568,761.27	488,010.65	2,240,627.28	1,785,033.99
Total	13,825,734.34	15,400,643.22	52,330,835.17	53,746,250.64

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

Metales preciosos	\$10,222,497.79	\$5,171,442.28	\$11,046,083.02	\$29,747,596.10
Demás artículos	9,155,049.50	6,626,551.91	38,080,142.18	31,231,002.23
Total	19,377,547.29	11,797,994.19	79,126,225.20	60,978,598.33

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

	Octubre—		Cuatro primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Oro acuñado mexicano				\$96,248.47
Oro acuñado extranjero				5,675.92
Oro en pasta	3,330,552.37	1,763,073.67	11,186,779.57	8,450,578.20
Oro en otras especies	118,914.30	170,851.02	601,271.92	551,093.15
Total oro	3,450,654.82	1,938,256.29	11,795,640.17	9,103,598.74
Plata acuñada mexicana	109,986.00	52,478.00	2,323,051.00	615,320.10
Plata acuñada extranjera	10,713.45	8,000.00	40,872.62	21,101.25
Plata en pasta	6,269,021.84	2,196,811.57	21,193,559.99	16,763,791.56
Plata en otras especies	382,118.68	705,866.42	2,092,938.94	3,210,781.55
Total plata	6,771,842.97	3,238,185.99	29,250,442.55	20,643,997.36
Antimonio	150,328.00	182,925.00	390,708.96	306,203.00
Cobre	2,160,085.31	1,360,733.15	10,215,288.86	8,948,730.85
Mármol en bruto	12,600.00		73,098.00	30,854.00
Plombagina	3,000.00		4,000.00	4,861.00
Plomo	539,297.62	307,780.00	2,077,626.67	2,137,758.00
Zinc	31,305.00	21,030.00	76,072.99	21,055.00
Demás productos minerales	27,709.00	2,268.00	148,976.11	7,178.24
Café	307,323.00	217,282.00	1,978,358.50	830,730.94
Casahuate, y cortezas y raíces para curtir		20.00	20,147.00	3,165.00
Caucho	71,039.50	46,208.80	298,903.68	161,935.54
Chicle	71,173.85	101,316.00	227,523.50	162,296.20
Frijol	56,088.00	53,071.00	201,210.82	207,882.00
Fruitas frescas	68,083.00	46,642.80	108,488.40	75,029.55
Garbanzo	257,422.00	123,839.00	1,438,168.00	979,860.00
Guayule	3,399.00		14,386.00	
Haba	250.00		104,324.00	18.00
Helequén en rama	2,894,791.00	1,819,514.00	10,138,662.00	8,348,036.00
IXite en rama	353,275.00	391,163.00	1,307,590.88	1,135,306.55
Maderas	204,296.06	156,492.00	559,544.46	604,614.74
Maíz	258.00	9,209.68	10,809.00	10,865.64
Palo de moral	5,238.00	1,210.00	17,499.00	10,383.00
Palo de tinte	35,990.92	38,982.00	145,956.85	353,461.68
Raíz de zacatón	163,819.00	185,881.00	705,978.00	765,955.00
Tabaco en rama	94,365.74	46,241.00	384,662.74	646,701.00
Vanilla	230,757.00	77,894.00	2,082,670.99	744,628.00
Demás productos vegetales	263,538.90	66,876.13	407,423.06	223,815.83
Ganados	249,412.50	91,952.00	1,291,612.50	1,016,713.00
Pieles sin curtir	568,026.98	530,649.10	2,234,464.08	1,735,829.84
Demás productos animales	51,345.75	29,830.47	161,405.79	180,471.18
Azúcar	45.00	435,070.00	259,726.00	716,359.00
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harinolina	63,364.00	105,501.00	115,964.00	173,201.00
Pieles curtidas		68.00		189.00
Sombreros de palma	27,894.00	13,642.00	77,710.00	54,865.60
Tabaco labrado	31,020.25	22,349.00	147,507.79	87,840.00
Demás productos manufacturados	23,176.00	38,081.00	112,283.75	184,246.55
Diversos	69,959.62	39,073.13	177,811.10	156,891.05

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

	Octubre—		Cuatro primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europa	\$5,692,590.03	\$7,208,179.03	\$22,697,252.92	\$25,020,252.52
Asia	127,974.06	74,623.59	476,222.16	442,476.20
África	586.18	12,249.94	11,085.38	100,554.94
América del Norte	7,979,055.45	8,008,879.63	28,808,624.12	27,831,719.25
América Central	2,786.73	17,677.16	6,502.07	45,841.37
América del Sur	10,151.30	62,544.00	112,183.63	200,797.63
Antillas	12,167.71	13,827.53	84,025.27	53,850.74
Oceánica	419.85	662.34	41,959.62	50,751.99
Total	13,825,734.31	15,400,643.22	52,330,825.17	53,746,250.64

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

	Octubre—		Cuatro primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europa.....	\$3,889,964.34	\$2,583,741.67	\$20,206,244.62	\$16,862,364.74
América del Norte.....	15,018,743.33	8,941,588.62	56,802,450.94	42,508,112.43
América Central.....	91,950.62	50,002.50	449,098.64	160,286.76
América del Sur.....	3,540.00	27,769.40	31,274.00	66,312.40
Antillas.....	340,349.00	191,892.00	1,637,157.00	1,380,922.00
Total.....	19,577,547.29	11,797,994.19	79,126,225.20	60,978,598.33

INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Cónsul General de México en San Francisco, Estado de California, anuncia que las importaciones de productos mexicanos hechas por el puerto de San Francisco durante el mes de enero de 1906, representaron un valor de \$348,993, compuestas de los siguientes productos:

Mineral de plata.....	\$173,129
Oro en pasta.....	31,928
Plata en pasta.....	117,150
Mercancías varias.....	26,784
Total.....	348,993

Las exportaciones de San Francisco, Estado de California, á México, durante el mismo período, se valoraron en \$150,286, de la cual suma \$17,627 representaban el valor de mercancías extranjeras reexportadas. Las exportaciones de pesos mexicanos á Hongkong y Oceanía Británica durante el mes de enero de 1906 ascendieron á 1,759.

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York, anuncia que durante el mes de enero de 1906, 13 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 82,646 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 11 que conducían 201,189 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de enero de 1906, fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	673	Metales.....cajas..	2,211
Café.....sacos.....	4,064	Zarzaparrilla.....tercios..	122
Cueros.....tercios.....	6,343	Vainilla.....cajas.....	144
Do.....sueltos.....	4,628	Pieles de cocodrilo.....número..	33
Ixtle.....pacas.....	2,427	Plumas de garza.....cajas.....	1
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	2,463	Huesos.....bultos.....	621
Pieles de venado.....id.....	197	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	366
Hule.....id.....	1,052	Cedro.....trozos.....	1,154
Tabaco en rama.....id.....	77	Caoba.....id.....	1,893
Puros.....cajas.....	70	Purga de jalapa.....sacos.....	16
Zacatón.....tercios.....	320	Cobre.....barras.....	4,318
Chicle.....id.....	1,110	Pesos mexicanos.....número..	1,121
Fustete.....trozos.....	690	Naranjas.....cajas.....	110
Pelo.....pacas.....	38	Chile.....sacos.....	381
Barras de plomo.....número..	46,003		

DEPÓSITOS DE MERCURIO.

Los depósitos de mercurio de México son numerosos y extensos, aunque por lo general rinden una proporción baja de dicho metal.

Sin embargo, dícese que los depósitos mexicanos rinden una proporción media tan grande como la de otros países, con excepción de los minerales de Almadén, España, cuyo promedio de rendimiento se dice que es un 9 por ciento. Dícese que el promedio del mineral mexicano es un 1 por ciento, y el del Perú es 0.8 de 1 por ciento.

Los depósitos que hay en Huítzaco, como á unas 67 millas al sur de la capital de México, son los más importantes de la República. Dichos depósitos fueron descubiertos en 1873 y poco tiempo después se hizo un gran número de denuncios y se efectuaron varios trabajos subterráneos. Dichos depósitos varían mucho por todos conceptos, y ocupan un área considerable. Posteriormente se han descubierto depósitos cerca de Tasco que rinden muy buenas muestras, habiéndose efectuado en dicho lugar algunas obras de desarrollo, y además se han encontrado nuevos depósitos en Huetaamo, Sombrerete y Zacatecas.

Hasta 1888 los depósitos más importantes que se conocían estaban situados en Guadaleazar, en el Estado de San Luis Potosí, y en Huítzaco, en el Estado de Guerrero. En el primero de estos lugares dichos depósitos se encontraban en piedras calizas en la mina de San José, que está á un kilómetro al noroeste de Guadaleazar, y se extiende hasta una distancia de 60 kilómetros. En esta zona están las minas denominadas San José, San Antonio, Los Barros, el Refugio, El Escarabajo, San Vicente, Santa Lucía, San Bartolo, San Agustín, Las Ánimas y La Trinidad, que está á una distancia de 10 kilómetros. De estas minas se extrajeron dos mil quintales de mercurio. En la región de Guadaleazar también se hallan los depósitos de mercurio de Santa María del Quijote, La Taponá y Coronada.

En el Estado de Querétaro también abundan los depósitos de mercurio, en el lugar denominado San José de Iturbide, Río Blanco, Culebras, San Onofre y El Doctor.

En San Onofre se encuentra el sulfo-selenido de mercurio que se conoce por onofrita.

En los cerros de las Cabras, á dos leguas al norte de El Doctor, se hallan algunas excavaciones de exploraciones abandonadas que se hicieron en diferentes épocas con el fin de explorar los depósitos de cinabrio que existen en estas montañas. En la excavación de Las Cabras, que es la más profunda, puede verse un depósito formado de hilos y nudillos de cinabrio distribuidos irregularmente por la masa calcárea que constituye su matriz. Este depósito tiene una extensión considerable más allá de las colinas bajas de La Desgracia, hacia el noroeste, y más allá del Cerro del Durazno, hacia el este. En la piedra caliza se encuentran numerosos glóbulos de mercurio y algunos cristales pequeños de azufre que resultan de la reducción del cinabrio.

Hacia el norte y noroeste hay otros depósitos de índole semejante, excepto en Deconi, donde abunda más el cinabrio hepático en una roca carbonosa y manganosa semejante á la que constituye la matriz de los depósitos de mercurio en Guadalupe Atarcea, en Guanajuato.

En los depósitos que hay al noroeste en las ceremías de Ceja de Gatos, hay dos pozos conocidos por Esperanza de Guadalupe. En este lugar, así como en las Cabras, se ha emprendido varias veces la explotación del mercurio sin haberse obtenido resultados favorables á causa del mal sistema metalúrgico que se ha empleado. Usáronse para ello hornos de fundación cuyas retortas de barro se hicieron de una manera defectuosa, y por sus poros se escapaba la mayor parte del mercurio. Muchos creen que, á pesar de la proporción un tanto baja del mineral, podría reducirse de una manera que diese utilidad, si se empleasen aparatos perfectos, puesto que su abundancia y la baratura del combustible en dicho lugar contribuyen por todos conceptos á que dicha explotación dé utilidad.

Cerca de Maconi, á dos leguas al este de El Doctor, hay otros depósitos de mercurio, y uno de ellos se denomina Santa Emilia. Este depósito fué explotado durante algún tiempo, pero después fué abandonado.

En el Cerro de Guadalupe, á siete leguas al noroeste de Tuzantla, en el Distrito de Zitacuaro, Estado de Michoacán, se descubrió un depósito que consistía de hilos de cinabrio de 5 centímetros de espesor. El contenido del mineral variaba desde un 3 hasta un 12 por ciento.

Se sabe que el cinabrio se encuentra cerca de Batue, en el Estado de Sonora, pero á lo que parece no hay ninguna descripción detallada acerca de la existencia de dicho metal en ese lugar.

Cuando Nueva España era una colonia, su soberano se reservó el derecho de explotar todas las minas de mercurio en su propio beneficio, de manera que se desanimó toda empresa y se dejaron sin explotar muchos depósitos conocidos. En 1811 se revocó esta restricción, se ofrecieron recompensas por el descubrimiento de depósitos de mercurio, y se anunciaron premios á los metalúrgicos europeos por el descubrimiento de procedimientos que consumiesen menos mercurio que los que estaban en boga, y que además disminuyesen el desperdicio de este metal. Como en 1843 se advirtiese que no se desplegaba ninguna actividad en la explotación de minas de mercurio, se expidió un decreto exceptuando de todo impuesto el mercurio producido en México, y se ofreció un premio de \$25,000 á cada uno de los cuatro primeros dueños de minas que en el término de un año produjesen 2,000 quintales de este metal. Además, á las personas que operaban dichas minas se les eximió de todo servicio militar y de las contribuciones personales.

El 5 de julio del mismo año se expidió un decreto autorizando á la junta de Fomento para que operase minas de mercurio. El 8 de julio

se decretó un método de crear en Jalisco un fondo para explorar y operar minas de mercurio.

El 14 de julio se expidió un decreto autorizando que se levantase un empréstito en el mismo Estado de Jalisco con el fin indicado; el 25 de septiembre se publicó un decreto nombrando en cada Estado ó Departamento por lo menos una comisión científica para que examinase los depósitos de cinabrio. A pesar de esto, la producción de mercurio no aumentó de una manera satisfactoria, debido, en parte, al hecho de que los mineros consagraban mayormente su atención á la explotación del oro y de la plata, y por parte se debió al resultado poco satisfactorio de la exploración oficial que se hizo en 1844. El Señor A. DEL CASTILLO hizo un extracto del informe acerca de esta investigación y lo presentó en 1871 á la Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural. Según dicho extracto, se anunció la existencia de depósitos en el Estado de Guerrero, en Chilapa, Ajuchitlán, Tlachapa y Pregones; en Cuernavaca, Estado de Morelos; en Temascaltepec, Estado de México: en Santa Rosa, Estado de Jalisco, veinte millas al norte de Guadalajara, en el Distrito Mineral de Martínez, cerca de Capula, en el Distrito de Autlán y en la Hacienda de El Puesto, cerca de Lagos; en la Hacienda del Rodeo, Estado de Guanajuato, San Nicolás del Chapín, en el Cerro del Fina-lillo, en el campamento de Centeno, en el Cerro del Gigante en la Montaña del Toro, en el Campamento de Juan de la Chica, en el Cerro del Fraile, en el campamento de Atargea, Gato, Iturbide y otros del Distrito de Sierra Gorda, así como en el Distrito de Santa Cruz y en el campamento de San Pedro de los Pozos. Además de estos depósitos el Señor CASTILLO menciona el de Casas Viejas, donde existe yoduro de mercurio.

En Zimapán, Estado de Hidalgo, se descubrieron depósitos, así como en el Durazno, El Perdernal, Hacienda del Carro y Guadaleazar, en el Estado de San Luis Potosí; en el Distrito Mineral de Pinos, en el Rancho de los Huajes, San Cosme, en la Hacienda de Banón, Sombrerete, Mazapil y Melilla, en el Estado de Zacatecas, donde se hallan las minas de Tequequite; en el Distrito de Etna, Estado de Oaxaca; en los cantones de Rayón y Matamoros, en el Estado de Chihuahua. Gamboa menciona los depósitos de Chilapa, Cerro del Carro, Cerro del Picacho, Cerro de Pinos y de Temascaltepec.

SERVICIO POSTAL EN DICIEMBRE DE 1905.

El Director General de Correos en la siguiente relación detallada anuncia que la renta postal en el mes de diciembre de 1905, en comparación con la de 1904, muestra un aumento de \$13,253.26.

Venta de sellos de correo:

Diciembre de 1905.....	\$284, 186. 15
Diciembre de 1904.....	266, 884. 05

Aumentó en 1905.....	<u>17, 302. 10</u>
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Renta de apartados:	
Diciembre de 1905.....	\$108. 88
Diciembre de 1904.....	165. 00
	<hr/>
Disminución en 1905.....	56. 12
	<hr/> <hr/>
Multas, etc.:	
Diciembre de 1905.....	1, 461. 67
Diciembre de 1904.....	3, 567. 35
	<hr/>
Disminución en 1905.....	2, 105. 68
	<hr/> <hr/>
Premio sobre giros postales:	
Giros domésticos en—	
Diciembre de 1905.....	22, 421. 38
Diciembre de 1904.....	24, 843. 08
	<hr/>
Disminución en 1905.....	2, 421. 70
	<hr/> <hr/>
Giros internacionales en—	
Diciembre de 1905.....	776. 20
Diciembre de 1904.....	561. 20
	<hr/>
Aumento en 1905.....	215. 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Derechos cobrados por los giros postales de periodistas:	
Diciembre de 1905.....	3, 100. 26
Diciembre de 1904.....	2, 779. 54
	<hr/>
Aumento en 1905.....	320. 72
	<hr/> <hr/>
Resumen de ingresos:	
Diciembre de 1905.....	312, 053. 66
Diciembre de 1904.....	298, 800. 40
	<hr/>
Aumento en diciembre de 1905.....	13, 253. 26
Ó sea un aumento de 4.44 por ciento.	
Durante los seis primeros meses del corriente año económico, ó sea de julio á diciembre inclusive, de 1905 á 1906, la renta postal ascendió á \$1,763,316.74, como sigue:	
Julio.....	\$302, 584. 04
Agosto.....	282, 611. 65
Septiembre.....	268, 288. 49
Octubre.....	310, 799. 73
Noviembre.....	286, 979. 17
Diciembre.....	312, 053. 66
	<hr/>
Total.....	1, 763, 316. 74
La renta postal durante el mismo período de 1904 á 1905 ascendió á...	1, 622, 994. 50
	<hr/>
Aumento en 1905 á 1903.....	140, 322. 24

Este aumento en los ingresos procedentes del correo durante el primer semestre del año económico corriente de 1905 á 1906, comparado con los ingresos obtenidos en el semestre correspondiente de 1904 á 1905, equivale á un 8.65 por ciento.

Esta constituye sólo una de las muchas pruebas prácticas del constante progreso y desarrollo de la República Mexicana.

LEY RELATIVA Á LA EMISIÓN DE ACCIONES.

La ley mexicana relativa á la emisión de acciones por compañías organizadas para operar en México, comprendida en los artículos 18, 19 y 20 del decreto de 29 de noviembre de 1897, tal como la enmendó el Congreso el 30 de mayo de 1902 y como se publicó en el "Diario Oficial" del 4 junio de 1902, es como sigue:

"I. Que en cuanto á la forma ó las solemnidades externas del contrato que hubiere autorizado la emisión, hayan sido observadas las leyes del país del otorgamiento.

"II. Que la emisión haya sido hecha con arreglo á las leyes del país en que ella hubiere ocurrido.

"III. Que las dos anteriores circunstancias sean comprobadas con un certificado de haber sido otorgado el contrato y hecha la emisión, con arreglo á las leyes del país respectivo expedido por el Ministro que en él tenga acreditado la República ó en defecto del representante diplomático, por el Cónsul Mexicano.

"IV. Que el contrato que autorice la emisión sea protocolizado en la República é inscrito en el Registro Público de Comercio, según lo ordena el párrafo XIV del artículo 21 del Código de Comercio.

"V. Que si las obligaciones estuvieren garantizadas con hipoteca, ésta sea inscripta con arreglo á las leyes vigentes en el Estado, Distrito Federal ó Territorio de la ubicación de los bienes.

"ART. 19. Las obligaciones y los derechos que nazcan del contrato, se regirán por las leyes del lugar de otorgamiento, siempre que no sean contrarias á las leyes mexicanas prohibitivas ó de orden publico, aunque el contrato deba ser ejecutado, total ó parcialmente en la República Mexicana, á no ser que de un modo expreso se estipule en el contrato que él se regirá por la ley mexicana.

"Las obligaciones aseguradas con hipoteca de inmuebles ubicados en la República, se regirán por las leyes mexicanas, en todo concerniente á la garantía hipotecaria.

"ART. 20. Los tribunales mexicanos serán en todo caso competentes para conocer de las contiendas que se susciten con motivo de los contratos celebrados y de las obligaciones contraídas con arreglo á esta ley."

NICARAGUA.

EXPORTACIONES DE PLÁTANOS DE BLUEFIELDS EN 1905.

El siguiente informe comprende las transacciones en dicho producto de la Bluefields Steamship Company, desde el 1° de enero hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1905:

Durante el período de tiempo mencionado, la expresada Bluefields Steamship Company despachó 108 buques cargados, con destino á Nueva Orleans. El número total de racimos de plátanos exportados ascendió á 2,000,000, por los cuales se pagaron \$500,000, oro. El promedio de número de obreros empleados durante el año fué de 500 hombres, y el sueldo total que dichos obreros recibieron ascendió a \$94,000, oro. La expresada compañía posee 125 plantaciones en el Río Escondido y sus tributarios, y además hay 500 plantaciones entre grandes y pequeñas que pertenecen á particulares.

Durante el año de referencia, el número total de racimos de plátanos exportados ascendió á 1,780,533, que representaban un valor total de \$485,642,23, oro americano.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS.

[Tomados del Informe del Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público del 30 de junio de 1905.]

Hablando en términos generales, los resultados de 1904 han sido muy satisfactorios. Comparándolos con los de 1903, se verá que la importación superó en cerca de \$750,000 á la de este último año, el cual exceso de consumo sobre el año anterior indica mayor prosperidad y comodidades para el pueblo. La exportación en 1904 superó en más de \$700,000 á la de 1903, lo cual demuestra mayor actividad y más prosperidad en las industrias nacionales. La exportación superó á la importación en \$723,000, inclinándose á nuestro favor la balanza comercial con el resto de la producción nacional sobre su consumo, lo cual da por resultado definitivo una economía para el país en 1904.

En 1904 hubo mayor movimiento de buques, habiendo ascendido el total de entradas y salidas á 4,300 buques que, comparados con 3,693, que viajaron por nuestras costas y ríos en 1903, resulta un aumento de 607 barcos.

La renta obtenida en el año económico de 1904 es satisfactoria. El promedio de tipo de cambio del billete nacional respecto del oro en 1904 fué 650 por ciento. La renta en 1904 excedió á la del año anterior en \$738,682.40.

En 1904 hubo una disminución de \$590,148.47 en los gastos, y el déficit, que el año anterior fué de 2,665,893.34, en 1904 sólo fué de \$1,337,062.46.

NICARAGUA.

669

COMERCIO.

	Valores en oro.
Importación y exportación en 1903	\$5, 683, 552. 04
Importación y exportación en 1904	7, 128, 178. 81
Diferencia á favor de 1904	1, 444, 626. 77
Importación en 1904	3, 202, 258. 65
Exportación en 1904	3, 925, 920. 16
Excedente de exportación	723, 661. 51
Importación en 1903	2, 460, 942. 92
Importación en 1904	3, 202, 258. 65
Aumento de importación en 1904	741, 315. 73
Exportación en 1903	3, 222, 609. 12
Exportación de 1904	3, 925, 920. 16
Aumento de exportación en 1904	703, 311. 04

Aumento de importación en 1904 respecto de 1903 por aduanas.

Aduanas.	Aumento.	Disminución.
Corinto	\$904, 780. 91	.....
San Juan del Sur	54, 760. 85	.....
El Castillo .....	.....	\$121, 874. 23
El Bluff	53, 148. 42	.....
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios .....	.....	149, 500. 22
Aumento neto, \$741,315.73.		

Aumento de exportación en 1904 respecto de 1903, por aduanas.

Aduanas.	Aumento.	Disminución.
Corinto	\$616, 838. 01	.....
San Juan del Sur	5, 708. 04	.....
El Castillo .....	.....	\$101, 790. 50
El Bluff	271, 122. 75	.....
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios .....	.....	83, 307. 95
Rivas .....	.....	4, 357. 71
Nueva Segovia .....	.....	901. 60
Aumento neto, \$703,311.04.		

	Kilos.
Importación y exportación en 1903	34, 276, 516
Importación y exportación en 1904	43, 591, 208
Diferencia á favor de 1904	9, 314, 692
Importación en 1904	24, 825, 048
Exportación en 1904	13, 766, 160
Diferencia á favor de la importación	6, 058, 888
Importación en 1903	20, 506, 249
Importación en 1904	24, 825, 048
Aumento de importación en 1904	4, 318, 799

	Kilos.
Exportación en 1903.....	13, 770, 267
Exportación en 1904.....	18, 766, 160
Aumento de exportación en 1904.....	4, 995, 893
Rentas de 1904.....	\$9, 554, 497. 78
Gastos de 1904.....	10, 891, 560. 25
Déficit.....	1, 337, 062. 46
Déficit de 1903.....	2, 665, 893. 34
Disminución del déficit en 1904.....	1, 328, 830. 87

INFORMES CONSULARES.

Estadística de exportación del puerto de San Francisco, California, á los puertos de Nicaragua en el mes de enero de 1906.

[Del informe del Consul-General de Nicaragua en San Francisco.]

Artículo.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
Abarrotes.....	140	7, 793	\$1, 077. 63	66	3, 687	\$975. 92
Harina.....	2, 112	143, 220	7, 756. 85	521	34, 671	2, 135. 73
Sedas.....	14	612	1, 577. 25			
Géneros de algodón.....	5	755	594. 39			
Maquinaria.....	61	6, 158	644. 62			
Sebo.....	213	44, 834	4, 808. 43			
Aceite.....	1, 669	74, 787	4, 754. 90			
Varios.....	91	4, 765	1, 451. 64			
Total.....	4, 315	285, 324	23, 462. 97	587	38, 358	3, 111. 65

PANAMÁ.

EXPORTACIÓN DE GUINEOS.

La Provincia de Boca del Toro de la República de Panamá exportó, durante el segundo semestre de 1905, 125,311 racimos de guineos, y la Provincia de Colón durante el mes de diciembre del mismo año exportó 211,083 racimos de guineos.

TÍTULOS DE MINAS.

La Secretaría de Fomento de la República de Panamá ha expedido, desde el 25 de agosto de 1904 hasta diciembre del mismo año, 24 títulos de minas, de las cuales 5 son de oro de veta, 17 de oro de aluvión y 2 de sedimento de cobre.

PERÚ.

ESTADÍSTICA DEL COMERCIO DE 1902-1905.

En "The Pan-American Review" de marzo 1906, se publicó la estadística que sigue, sometida por el Señor ALBERTO FALCÓN, y en la cual

están comprendidos todos los datos accesibles relativos al comercio é industria de la República del Perú.

La importación demuestra los siguientes aumentos: 1902, \$17,000,000; 1903, \$19,000,000; 1904, \$21,000,000, y en los seis primeros meses de 1905 (de enero á junio), \$10,000,000. Durante igual período la exportación fué la siguiente: 1902, \$18,000,000; 1903, \$19,500,000; 1904, \$20,300,000; de enero á junio de 1905, \$12,600,000.

El comercio con los Estados Unidos, durante los doce años de 1894-1905, fué como sigue:

Año.	Importación.	Exportación.	Año.	Importación.	Exportación.
1894.....	\$600,000	\$500,000	1900.....	\$1,700,000	\$2,100,000
1895.....	630,000	500,000	1901.....	3,100,000	3,600,000
1896.....	1,000,000	700,000	1902.....	2,600,000	3,300,000
1897.....	1,100,000	700,000	1903.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
1898.....	1,300,000	700,000	1904.....	3,900,000	2,900,000
1899.....	1,330,000	1,500,000	1905.....	3,800,000	2,400,000

La disminución en la exportación del Perú á los Estados Unidos después de 1901 se debe principalmente á la reducción en el envío de azúcar á dicho país, pues en 1901 la cantidad de azúcar del Perú recibida por los Estados Unidos fué de 130,000,000 de libras, ó sea una disminución en 1904 de 48,000,000 de libras.

El valor de las principales producciones del Perú durante una serie de años, fué como sigue:

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Azúcar.....	\$4,200,000	\$5,500,000	\$7,500,000	.....
Algodón.....	2,300,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	.....
Aceite.....	.....	750,000	.....	.....
Carbón.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....
Lanas.....	.....	.....	1,600,000	.....
Goma elástica.....	1,500,000	1,600,000	2,200,000	.....
Coca y cocaína.....	1,700,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	.....
Cobre.....	600,000	850,000	1,000,000	.....
Oro.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....
Plata.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000,000
Plomo.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800,000
Borax.....	.....	100,000	.....	500,000
Sal.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....
Arroz.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000

El capital suscrito durante el año 1905 para el desarrollo y la explotación de minas, plantaciones, ferrocarriles eléctricos, etc., suma \$10,000,000. El número de molinos y fábricas ha aumentado más ó menos 5 por ciento durante el mismo año, y hay actualmente molinos de harina, fábricas de algodón, de lana, de papel, cerámicas, y otras industrias menores, como, por ejemplo, fábricas de camisas, de sombreros, de zapatos, etc.

El desarrollo de líneas ferrocarrileras durante veinte y cinco años se demuestra claramente por los cifras siguientes, cuando en años

previos á este período las principales líneas no ganaban lo suficiente para cubrir los gastos:

Año.	Bruto.	Gastos.	Neto.
1891.....	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$300,000
1895.....	1,300,000	800,000	500,000
1899.....	1,700,000	1,100,000	600,000
1902.....	2,500,000	1,600,000	900,000
1903.....	2,700,000	1,700,000	1,000,000
1904.....	2,900,000	1,800,000	1,100,000

PROYECTOS DE VÍAS DE TRANSPORTE.

El Encargado de Negocios Francés en Lima, Perú, en una comunicación que lleva la fecha 4 de diciembre de 1905, anuncia el proyecto de una ley para establecer una compañía nacional de vapores que ha de hacer la carrera del Valparaíso á Panamá. El proyecto prescribe el establecimiento de tres líneas principales, una entre el Callao y Panamá, otro entre Valparaíso y Guayaquil, y una tercera línea entre Haucho y Pisco.

Uno de los puntos importantes del proyecto lo constituye una subvención del Gobierno de 750,000 francos durante un período de quince años, que ha de ser garantizada por el derecho que se impone al consumo de fósforos. Este gasto quedará compensado en alguna manera, fletando dos de los transportes de guerra, á saber, el Iquitos y la Constitución. Además, los periódicos de la América del Sur dicen que la compañía piensa comprar cuatro vapores modernos de 2,000 toneladas cada uno para el transporte de pasajeros y mercancías. El viaje directo del Callao á Panamá se hará cada quince días, en buques de una velocidad de 20 nudos. Por consiguiente, ha de ser posible llegar en nueve ó diez días al puerto principal de los Estados Unidos, y en quince días á Europa. La compañía se ha de establecer con un capital de £500,000, aprontándose inmediatamente la mitad de esta cantidad. Entre los iniciadores ó accionistas de la compañía se encuentran representantes de las casas de comercio más importantes del Perú, incluso el Banco del Perú y Londres, la conocida casa de GRACE Y Cía., etc. Dícese también que la línea directa entre el Perú y Europa se establecerá más tarde.

Hace algún tiempo que se anunció en la prensa el proyecto de construcción de un dique flotante, pero el Encargado de Negocios de Lima anuncia que el representante de los Señores SCHNEIDER, en Lima, le ha dicho que la expresada casa le ha hecho propuestas al Gobierno con el fin de obtener la contrata de dicha obra. Se cree generalmente que el Gobierno accederá á la formación de la compañía sobre la base antes mencionada.

En la costa del Pacífico se aumenta grandemente el movimiento comercial, y un periódico chileno recientemente publicó un resumen

de los buques que estaban en vías de construcción y que en breve comenzarían á prestar servicios. La compañía alemana "Kosmos" está construyendo 3 vapores de carga de 8,000 toneladas cada uno, y 2 buques de igual tonelaje para el transporte de pasajeros. Estos últimos serán del modelo del *Sctos*, que hizo recientemente su primer viaje en la costa del Pacífico. La línea inglesa denominada "Pacific Steam Navigation Company," tiene en sus astilleros 3 grandes vapores de 9,000 toneladas cada uno, que se han de concluir para fines de 1906. Estos buques reemplazarán á los vapores *Victoria* y *Panamá*, de la línea que hace la travesía de Liverpool á Valparaíso, y el *Victoria* y el *Panamá* se utilizarán para haer el servicio en la línea de Valparaíso á Panamá. La misma compañía se propone construir 5 buques ó vapores de carga, á saber, el Bogotá, Duendes, Esmeralda, Flamenco y Potosí, cada uno de los cuales ha de ser de 6,000 toneladas. Los que la compañía tiene ya en operación no son suficientes para hacer frente á las necesidades del comercio. La línea chilena denominada "The South American Company," está construyendo 2 buques de 3,800 toneladas cada uno del modelo del *Tucapel*.

El Encargado de Negocios anuncia que un cablegrama recibido de Hamburgo, y que se reprodujo en varios periódicos, dice que en Bremen se ha organizado una compañía de vapores para establecer comunicación directa con el Perú. La compañía japonesa denominada "Toyo-Kisen-Kaisha," acaba de organizar un servicio quincenal de ida y vuelta entre Yokohama, Hongkong, Callao ó Iquique. Por consecuencia, para principios de enero se ostentará por vez primera la bandera japonesa en el puerto de Callao. El precitado Encargado de Negocios deplora el hecho de que, excepción hecha de uno ó dos vapores fletados por los Señores LAMPORT Y HOLT, la marina mercante francesa se desconoce casi por completo en la costa del Pacífico.

CÓDIGO DE MINAS.

(Continúa.)

TÍTULO VIII.—*Relaciones del concesionario de una mina con el dueño del suelo.*

ART. 96. En las pertenencias que se adjudiquen en terrenos baldíos ó eriales, sean públicos ó comunales, el concesionario adquiere de hecho, al tomar posesión de las pertenencias, la propiedad de la superficie correspondiente á la concesión: pero esta propiedad la perderá al abandonar la mina.

ART. 97. Cuando las pertenencias adjudicadas se encuentren en terrenos cultivados ó cercados del Estado, ó de propiedad privada, de municipalidades ó de comunidades, el poseedor del suelo está obligado á ceder al concesionario, previa indemnización, el área que fuese necesaria para la explotación de la mina, ya sea para trabajos de la mina

misma, sus sacavones y pozos, ya para caminos, puentes, vías férreas, canales, acueductos, estanques, establecimiento de máquinas y toda clase de construcciones exteriores destinadas á la explotación, talleres é instalaciones para la preparación mecánica de los minerales y para su beneficio.

Igual derecho, y con la indemnización previa, tiene el concesionario, respecto de los terrenos indispensables, fuera del perímetro de la concesión, para los mismos fines.

ART. 98. Se exceptúan de lo dispuesto en los dos artículos anteriores, los terrenos ocupados por construcciones; los que solo podrán adquirirse por el concesionario de la mina con el consentimiento del dueño.

ART. 99. Cuando los interesados no se pongan de acuerdo para la cesión del terreno requerido, la Diputación procederá á la expropiación, observando el procedimiento señalado en el título 17.

ART. 100. Los gastos que ocasiona la expropiación, de que tratan los artículos anteriores, son de cuenta del que la pide; exceptuándose los que origine la oposición infundada del poseedor del suelo, que serán de cargo de éste, y el monto de ellos será valorizado por la Diputación.

ART. 101. Pasados dos años continuous de abandonada una mina, computados desde la fecha del primer padrón en que haya aparecido como denunciable, el dueño de la superficie de la cual se tomó la parte expropiada conforme al artículo 97, puede recuperarla, sin gravámen, ocurriendo á la Diputación. La recuperación comprenderá los edificios y construcciones, que en ella hubieren, siempre que se encuentren en la condición denunciabiles, especificada en el artículo 138.

Si los edificios y construcciones no estuviesen en esa condición, el que recupere el suelo puede adquirirlos, pagando su valor á justa tasación.

ART. 102. Cuando dentro de los dos años indicados en el artículo anterior, se denunciare la mina, la posesión comprenderá el terreno adquirido por expropiación, sin gravámen para el denunciante. Lo mismo sucederá, aún pasados los dos años, si hasta la fecha del denuncia el antiguo propietario del suelo no hubiese hecho valer su derecho de recuperación.

El nuevo denunciante adquiere sin gravámen los edificios ó construcciones existentes en el suelo, por el hecho de la concesión, siempre que estén en la condición de denunciabiles.

Si los edificios y construcciones no se encontrasen en esa condición, el denunciante podrá adquirirlos, pagando su valor á justa tasación.

ART. 103. Todo concesionario está obligado á indemnizar al dueño del suelo, los daños que le causen los trabajos de explotación, subterráneos ó superficiales, previa tasación. Si los daños proceden de varias minas, cada concesionario es responsable en proporción á la parte que le sea imputable en ellos.

ART. 104. La posesión de una mina no dá derechos para oponerse á que se ejecuten, dentro de los límites de la concesión, obras de reconocido interés público, como caminos, ferrocarriles, canales y otras de la misma clase, que autorizan la expropiación, conforme á las leyes comunes.

ART. 105. El concesionario de una mina tiene derecho de hacer uso, para los trabajos de ella, de los materiales de construcción y de las sustancias inexcusables, que encontrare en el curso de las labores.

ART. 106. El orden que debe observarse en los trabajos que haga el dueño del suelo, para explotar las sustancias minerales de su dominio, según el artículo segundo de esta ley, en relación con las labores de la mina, se fijará de acuerdo; y á falta de avenencia, por árbitros nombrados por ambas partes, correspondiendo á la Diputación el nombramiento de dirimente, en caso de discordia. Del fallo arbitral puede pedirse revisión al Gobierno, quien resolverá el caso, oyendo al Consejo Superior de Minería.

TÍTULO IX. — *Relaciones entre los propietarios de minas.*

ART. 107. Todo propietario de mina tiene derecho á ejecutar en terreno franco todos los trabajos, que no siendo de explotación tengan por objeto el acceso, ventilación ó desagüe de la mina y la seguridad de los trabajadores. Al efecto, recabará el permiso de la Diputación, que no podrá negarlo, sino por motivo de interés público.

Las labores indicadas se considerarán dependientes y parte integrante de la mina en cuyo favor se ejecutan.

ART. 108. Si el minero para atender al acceso, ventilación ó desagüe de una mina, tuviera que iniciar un socavón en pertenencia ajena, atravesándola en parte ó en toda su extensión, ó comunicar para sólo los efectos de la ventilación y desagüe sus labores con las de las minas vecinas, y no pudiera llegar á una avenencia con los interesados, deberá solicitar el permiso respectivo de la Diputación.

La Diputación concederá este permiso, previo informe del perito y citación del interesado, siempre que resultasen acreditadas las circunstancias siguientes:

1.^a Que no se puede ejecutar la obra por otros puntos, ó que en caso de ser posible, se incurriría en gastos mayores.

2.^a Que no se inhabilita ó dificulta la explotación de la mina invadida ni se irroga otro perjuicio grave.

ART. 109. La obra á que se refiere el artículo anterior, se ejecutará con sujeción á las prevenciones de la Diputación, en vista del informe del perito nombrado por ella, y por cuenta exclusiva del que la solicitó; pudiendo el otro interesado exigir á éste el previo otorgamiento de una fianza á su satisfacción, para responder de los daños y perjuicios que pudieran sobrevenir.

A falta de avenencia entre los interesados, respecto al monto de la garantía, ésta será determinada por la Diputación, oyendo á las partes.

Tanto de esta resolución, como de la que corresponde al artículo anterior, queda á los interesados el derecho de acudir en revisión al Ministerio de Fomento.

ART. 110. Para el salvamento de los operarios, en caso de peligro ó accidente, se podrá emprender transitoriamente, en pertenencia ajena, los trabajos necesarios; debiendo darse aviso al dueño ó administrador de ella, tan pronto como sea posible, y además á la Diputación.

ART. 111. El propietario de una mina que ejecente en la del vecino alguno de los trabajos, de que tratan los artículos 108 y 110, está obligado á devolver, sin gravámen para el dueño, los minerales que extraiga en la ejecución de la obra, y á reparar los perjuicios ocasionados; debiendo comprenderse en la indemnización los gastos de vigilancia que tenga que hacer el dueño de la mina que soporta la servidumbre.

ART. 112. El dueño de una mina, que por sus trabajos subterráneos ó superficiales cause daño en las minas vecinas, debe indemnizarlo á justa tasación.

Cuando el caso sea de introducción en ajena pertenencia, sin previa autorización, paralizará inmediatamente la labor comenzada, abonando la indemnización respectiva, y devolviendo al damnificado el valor de los minerales extraídos.

Si se probara mala fe, pagará además por vía de multa, siempre en favor del damnificado, una cantidad igual al valor de los minerales extraídos, cuyo cómputo prudencial se hará por la Diputación. Se presume mala fé, cuando la internación exceda de diez metros, salvo prueba en contrario.

ART. 113. La concesión de una mina en terreno franco, atravesado por un socavón ú otra labor auxiliar, de las que trata el artículo 108, no dá derecho al dueño de la nueva mina, sobre dicho socavón ó labor auxiliar. Para aprovechar de la utilidad que pueda ofrecerle, procederá en conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 132.

ART. 114. El denunciante de una mina abandonada, que tuviera labores auxiliares ejecutadas en terreno franco y que son dependencias de ella, adquiere con la mina la propiedad de dichas labores, sin gravámen alguna.

ART. 115. Cuando las labores auxiliares de una mina abandonada, ejecutadas en terreno franco, son utilizadas por las minas vecinas para su explotación, transporte, desagüe, acceso, ventilación ú otros usos, el que adquiere por denuncia la propiedad de la mina no adquiere la propiedad exclusiva de dichas labores, pero sí el uso común.

TÍTULO X. — *Socavones generales de explotación, transporte, desagüe y ventilación.*

ART. 116. Si por medio de una galería ó socavón general se facilitase la explotación, transporte, desagüe y ventilación de varias minas, y ofreciesen construirlo los dueños de éstas, alguno de ellos ó un extraño,

solo ó asociado con otros, se tramitará por la Diputación la solicitud, que al efecto presente el empresario ó empresarios.

ART. 117. Admitida la solicitud, la diputación encomendará el estudio del proyecto, á expensas del interesado, al perito oficial, siempre que sea ingeniero de minas, ó á un ingeniero nombrado para el objeto: quien deberá informar dentro del plazo que se le señale con tal fin, sobre la practicabilidad, utilidad, oportunidad y detalles técnicos de la obra, presentando un plano, en que esté trazado el socavón y delineada la zona de influencia, así como las pertenencias, total ó parcialmente comprendidas en ella.

ART. 118. Cumplido este requisito, ordenará la diputación la publicación de avisos, en la misma forma y plazos que para los denuncios de minas; y á la vez notificará á todos los que sean dueños de pertenencias comprendidas dentro de la zona del socavón, para que aleguen lo conveniente.

ART. 119. Vencido el plazo de 30 días desde el último aviso y notificación, la diputación convocará á una reunión á los empresarios y á los mineros de la zona de influencia, para que de mutuo acuerdo concierten las condiciones generales, bajo las cuales deba efectuarse la apertura del socavón. Las resoluciones se tomarán por mayoría de votos entre los mineros solamente, contándose un voto por cada pertenencia ó fracción de pertenencia comprendida en la zona de influencia.

ART. 120. El texto de los acuerdos privados, que se hubiesen celebrado entre los dueños de aquellas pertenencias y el empresario, para la distribución de los provechos de las minas habilitadas, será entregado por cada minero á la Diputación dentro de los treinta días siguientes á esa reunión.

ART. 121. Vendido este último plazo, la Diputación remitirá todo lo actuado al Ministerio de Fomento, con el respectivo informe, cuidando de fijar en él las condiciones que hayan de imponerse al empresario, así como el plazo dentro del cual deba empezar y terminar la obra.

ART. 122. El Gobierno, después de oír al Consejo Superior, mandará practicar nuevas diligencias, si así lo creyere necesario, otorgará ó nó la concesión; pudiendo ser ésta con la calidad de que se rinda fianza, antes de dar principio á la obra, para responder por los perjuicios que se causaren á los interesados en las pertenencias que se intenten atravesar.

ART. 123. El empresario de un socavón general tiene derecho de preferencia para hacer, sin limitación alguna, durante treinta días, desde la fecha en que sean cortadas, los denuncios correspondientes á las vetas que se descubriesen en el curso de la obra, y que no estuviesen comprendidas en concesiones ya otorgadas, debiendo organizar los títulos correspondientes con sujeción á este Código, para el respectivo empadronamiento y pago del impuesto.

ART. 124. Tiene también derecho para denunciar, sin limitación alguna, y dentro de la zona del socavón, las pertenencias que desee obtener en terreno franco.

ART. 125. El empresario se sujetará en todo á las condiciones establecidas en la concesión. Si en algún caso le conviniere variar la dirección del socavón general, podrá concedérsele el permiso necesario, observándose los mismos trámites seguidos en el expediente primitivo de concesión.

ART. 126. Para una simple desviación accidental, que tenga sólo por objeto evitar las dificultades que se presentaran en el trabajo, no se necesita licencia especial, bastando dar aviso á la Diputación.

ART. 127. El empresario, en la apertura del socavón y ejecución de las demás labores auxiliares para las que esté autorizado, debe respetar las labores de las minas que atraviese, y no tocar sus fortificaciones. Asimismo no podrá arrancar más mineral útil en pertenencia ajena, que el que se encuentre estrictamente en su labor de perforación, estando obligado á dar aviso inmediatamente al dueño de ella, y dividir por iguales partes con él el mineral extraído, sin deducción de gastos, si no hubiese convenio sobre el particular.

ART. 128. Si el empresario no diere oportunamente el aviso que se previene en el artículo anterior, quedará obligado á pagar al dueño de la pertenencia, por tasación de peritos, todo el valor de los frutos, sin deducción de los gastos.

ART. 129. Los dueños de las minas atravesadas, en todo ó en parte, por el socavón, tienen la obligación de respetar las fortificaciones de éste y de las demás labores auxiliares autorizadas, absteniéndose de arrancar minerales, en términos que comprometan la seguridad ó utilidad de estas obras.

ART. 130. Ejecutado el socavón, las minas beneficiadas quedan sujetas al pago de la compensación del servicio que reciban, en la proporción estipulada. A falta de convenio, esa compensación se arreglará por los peritos que nombren ambas partes, ó por el tercero en discordia que designe la Diputación, la cual resolverá, con apreciación de las circunstancias de cada caso, en vista del dictámen pericial, y teniendo en cuenta lo que sobre el particular hubiesen pactado libremente los otros mineros, igualmente interesados, que secundaron el proyecto. La compensación no será mayor de la que paguen los otros mineros ni podrá exceder del 20 por ciento del mineral que extraigo el minero de la parte de su mina habilitada por el socavón.

De lo que la Diputación resuelva cabe revisión por el Ministerio de Fomento.

ART. 131. Cuando por la construcción del socavón general resultaran beneficiadas algunas minas situadas fuera de la zona de influencia, determinada por el artículo 117, los dueños de estas minas pagarán al

dueño del socavón el importe del beneficio que reciban, cuyo monto se arreglará por convenios mutuos, y por peritos á falta de avenencia, procediéndose como se indica en el artículo anterior, y sin que en ningún caso pueda pasar la remuneración del límite fijado en dicho artículo.

ART. 132. Las minas que se abrieran con posterioridad al socavón, dentro ó fuera del perímetro que á éste corresponde, y cuya explotación sea favorecida por él, quedarán sujetas á lo prevenido en el artículo anterior.

ART. 133. Los dueños de las pertenencias atravesadas por el socavón general están obligados á facilitar los trabajos para la ventilación de éste y el paso subterráneo á él; todo lo cual se entiende previa indemnización.

ART. 134. Trascurridos los plazos señalados para dar principio á la obra, sin haberla comenzado, ó si se paralizara su ejecución por seis meses consecutivos, caducarán la concesión y todos los derechos anexos á ella, salvo caso fortuito, debidamente comprobado. Declarado la caducidad por la diputación, después de espirar cualquiera de estos plazos, puede admitirse por ella la solicitud de un tercero para llevar á término la obra; y el sustituto queda subrogado en todos los derechos y obligaciones que por la ley correspondían al primer empresario.

ART. 135. Las disposiciones contenidas en este título, relativas á la apertura de socavones generales, rigen, en cuanto sean aplicables, para los casos en que el dueño de una mina pretendiera habilitarla por medio de un socavón, que en su trayecto haya de atravesar una ó más minas de otros propietarios; y asimismo, cuando se trate de realizar, por medio de una labor común, el desagüe de varias minas, mediante el empleo de bombas poderosas, abriendo con tal fin los pozos, rayos y cruceros necesarios, los cuales se considerarán para los efectos del caso en la misma condición que los socavones generales y sus labores auxiliares.

(Continuará.)

SALVADOR.

RENTAS DE LAS ADUANAS, NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES EN 1905.

Las rentas de las Aduanas de la República del Salvador en los nueve primeros meses del año 1905, ascendieron á un total de \$3,325,423.07.

La división de entradas de las aduanas fué como sigue:

Aduana de Sonsonate	\$2,037,880.23
Aduana de La Libertad	595,767.26
Aduana de La Unión	691,775.58

SERVICIO POSTAL EN 1905.

Los ingresos de la Dirección de Correos de la República del Salvador, durante el año 1905, ascendieron á \$127,297.46, y los egresos á \$123,060.40, dejando un saldo de \$4,237.09 á favor de la cuenta para el año de 1906.

ENTRADAS DE ADUANAS, DICIEMBRE 1905.

Durante el mes de diciembre de 1905, los productos de las Administraciones de Aduanas de la República del Salvador fueron como sigue:

Aduanas de Sonsonate	\$339,886.32
Aduanas La Libertad	119,623.86
Aduanas La Unión	128,013.94

Comparado con el igual mes de 1904, arroja una alza de \$182,502.03.

RECAUDACIÓN DE LAS RENTAS EN 1905.

En el año de 1905 las Administraciones de Rentas de la República del Salvador, percibieron las siguientes rentas:

Saldo de 1904	\$26,399.82
Renta de licores	1,924,366.41
Rentas diversas	416,532.28
Servicios	134,172.37
Ingresos varios	23,656.54

URUGUAY.**RENTAS PÚBLICAS.**

El periódico denominado el "Montevideo Times," al hacer comentarios acerca de la renta del Estado en los doce años transcurridos de 1894 á 1905, hace la siguiente relación de dicha renta, tal como se recaudó, por términos presidenciales, durante el expresado período, habiéndose obtenido el siguiente promedio de recaudación anual:

Presidentes.	Término presidencial.	Promedio anual.
Idiarte Borda	1894 á 1897	\$9,556,000
Cuestas	1898 á 1902	9,763,000
Batlle Ordoñez	1903 á 1905	10,275,000

La renta correspondiente á 1905 fué de \$11,500,000 en números redondos.

VENEZUELA.

IMPORTACIÓN, JULIO-DICIEMBRE 1904.

La importación de mercaderías por la Aduana de La Guaira en la República de Venezuela, durante el semestre de julio á diciembre de 1904, fué de 12,092,524.75 bolívares. Los países de origen y los valores respectivos fueron como sigue:

	Bolívares.
Alemania.....	2,408,831.35
Austria-Hungría.....	33,504.00
Cuba.....	703.60
Ecuador.....	12,700.00
España.....	766,147.95
Estados Unidos.....	3,055,446.20
Francia.....	7,644,258.35
Holanda y sus colonias.....	783,402.50
Inglaterra y sus colonias.....	2,884,690.25
Italia.....	502,840.55

DERECHOS DE REGISTRO EN 1904 Y 1905.

El total derechos de registro conforme á la Estadística de Registro de la República de Venezuela, durante el año 1905, fué de 80,216,450.68 bolívares. En el primer trimestre de 1905 ascendió á 24,700,056.25 bolívares y en el segundo trimestre del mismo año á 22,525,485.09 bolívares.

El Cónsul-General de Venezuela en Nueva York ha hecho el siguiente resumen comparativo de las exportaciones de mercancías de Nueva York á Venezuela durante los meses de mayo y junio de 1905:

Puerto.	Mayo 1904.			Mayo 1905.			Disminución.	Aumento.
	Bultos.	Kilos.	Bolívares.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Bolívares.		
							<i>Bolívares.</i>	<i>Bolívares.</i>
La Guaira.....	21,558	1,208,352.18	600,593.55	22,835	1,118,561.80	576,658.60		
Puerto Cabello.....	5,932	254,440.90	110,700.90	9,393	465,859.60	185,433.25		
Maracaibo.....	5,356	303,591.25	205,673.65	6,464	347,756.00	187,723.73		
Caripano.....	1,956	98,413.50	42,392.70	1,212	79,558.50	26,220.55		
Guatúa.....	16	893.00	385.00	323	17,953.00	14,145.00		
Cumana.....	271	15,206.00	6,680.00	377	20,562.00	6,848.25		
Ciudad Bolívar.....				2,183	83,529.00	57,860.00		
Total.....	35,089	1,880,896.83	966,695.80	42,786	2,133,779.30	1,055,589.40		966,695.80

Puertos.	Junio, 1904.			Junio, 1905.			Disminución.	Aumento.
	Bultos.	Kilos.	Bolívares.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Bolívares.		
							<i>Bolívares.</i>	<i>Bolívares.</i>
La Guaira.....	21,180	1,321,404.50	577,589.40	31,786	1,819,607	710,098.05		132,508.65
Puerto Cabello.....	4,864	219,074.84	107,723.65	7,090	319,271	148,313.55		40,589.90
Maracaibo.....	5,088	316,749.04	193,641.20	5,854	303,858	206,899.35		13,258.15
Cumana.....	16	16,081.00	5,945.00	70	3,757	1,665.00		4,280
Guatúa.....	1,071	46,030.00	19,530.00					19,530
Caripano.....	1,279	64,085.00	23,470.00	1,124	66,198	26,120.00		2,650.60
Ciudad Bolívar.....	220	19,229.00	8,762.40	16,180	658,021	237,592.25		228,829.85
Total.....	33,918	2,004,653.38	936,661.65	62,164	3,170,712	1,330,688.20	23,810	417,836.55

DERECHOS SOBRE EL PETRÓLEO EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

La circular del Departamento del Tesoro, de los Estados Unidos, No. 113, de 20 de noviembre, 1905, demuestra que la partida No. 626 del Arancel de 24 de julio, 1897, dice que "cuando el petróleo bruto ó sus derivados se importen de países que graven con derechos los procedentes de los Estados Unidos, estos productos adeudarán derechos equivalentes."

El siguiente cuadro designa los países de la América Latina que gravan con derechos el petróleo bruto y sus derivados, así como la cuantía de los derechos que estos países perciben á la importación de dichos productos:

República Argentina.—Petróleo bruto, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 10 centavos el kilogramo; naftas derivadas del petróleo y "carbures" cuyo punto de ebullición sea inferior á 90° centígrados, libras; "ligroïne" y productos similares, así como bencinas naturales cuyo punto de ebullición sea inferior á 120° centígrados, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 10 centavos el kilogramo; bencina rectificada, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 30 centavos el kilogramo neto; aceites minerales no expresados, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 10 centavos el kilogramo; aceites minerales en frascos, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 75 centavos el kilogramo; parafina de todas clases, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 40 centavos el kilogramo; bujías de parafina, 10 centavos el kilogramo; kerosena, 3 centavos el litro.

Bolivia.—Gasolina, nafta, parafina, petróleo ó kerosena, 30 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 8 centavos el kilogramo, peso bruto; parafina en pasta, 30 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 25 centavos el kilogramo, peso bruto; bencina, 30 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 1 boliviano el kilogramo, incluso el envase; vaselina, 30 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 1 boliviano 40 centavos el kilogramo, incluso el envase; alquitrán líquido, 30 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 1 boliviano el kilogramo, incluso el envase.

Brasil.—Nafta que se importe en Río de Janeiro, \$4.98 los 100 kilogramos; cuando se importe en otros puertos, \$8.47; aceites para el alumbrado refinados, kerosena y gasolina, que se importen en Río de Janeiro, \$2.31 los 100 kilogramos; importados en otros puertos, \$2.21; aceite para engrasar, obscuro, negro ó de color, y residuos de la destilación del petróleo, que se importen en Río de Janeiro, \$1.33 los 100 kilogramos; importados en otros puertos, \$1.26.

Chile.—Bencina ordinaria, 5 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 15 centavos el kilogramo, incluso el envase; bencina rectificada, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 1 peso el kilogramo, incluso el envase; bujías de parafina, 35 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 80 centavos el kilogramo, incluso el empaque; lamparillas de parafina para mariposas, 35 por

ciento sobre un avalúo de 1 peso el kilogramo, incluso el empaque; bujías de parafina con dorados ó adornos, 35 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 1.50 peso el kilogramo, incluso el empaque; cirios y velas de cera, ó combinados con cera, blancos ó de color, 35 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 2 pesos el kilogramo, incluso el empaque; velas de cera ó combinadas con cera, con dorados ó adornos, 35 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 3 pesos el kilogramo, incluso el empaque; parafina en bloques, 5 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 35 centavos el kilogramo bruto; parafina, petróleo, gasolina, nafta, ó kerosena para el alumbrado, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 10 centavos el kilogramo bruto; petróleo bruto, libre; petróleo fijo, impuro, para máquinas, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 10 centavos el kilogramo bruto; vaselina ó crema de vaselina para la tez, 60 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 2 pesos el kilogramo, incluso los envases ó cajitas; aceite de vaselina, 25 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 1.20 pesos el kilogramo, incluso, envase; alquitrán ó pez mineral, 15 por ciento sobre un avalúo de 5 centavos el kilogramo bruto.

Costa Rica.—Petróleo bruto, libre; petróleo refinado, 30 céntimos de colón el kilogramo, peso bruto, más un recargo de 50 por ciento; alquitrán mineral, 2 centavos el kilogramo bruto, más un recargo de 50 por ciento; bencina, 10 céntimos el kilogramo bruto; cera mineral, 35 céntimos el kilogramo bruto.

Cuba.—Aceites brutos derivados de los esquitos, incluso el petróleo bruto, grasa para ejes de wagones y de carros, \$1.40 los 100 kilogramos brutos; petróleo bruto, destinado exclusivamente á la fabricación del gas para el alumbrado en las fábricas de gas de Cuba, \$0.70 los 100 kilogramos brutos; aceite dicho de cordelevía, \$0.70 los 100 kilogramos brutos; petróleo y demás aceites minerales, rectificados ó refinados, destinados al alumbrado ó para engrasar, \$3.50 los 100 kilogramos brutos; bencina, gasolina y aceites minerales no expresados, incluso la vaselina, \$4.70 los 100 kilogramos brutos; cera mineral sin manufacturar y parafina en panes, \$2.60 los 100 kilogramos brutos; manufacturas de parafina y cera de todas clases, \$5.20 los 100 kilogramos (tara); alquitrán y pez mineral, \$0.60 los 100 kilogramos brutos.

República Dominicana.—Petróleo refinado, 11½ centavos por derecho de Aduanas y 4 centavos por derecho municipal el galón; todos los demás productos y petróleo bruto, 75 por ciento ad valorem.

Ecuador.—Gasolina, libre; bujías de parafina, 10 centavos el kilogramo; grasa para máquinas, 2 centavos el kilogramo; grasa impura, 15 centavos el kilogramo; kerosena de 150° en adelante, 5 centavos el kilogramo; de menos de 150°, prohibida; aceite para máquinas, 5 centavos el kilogramo; parafina, 2 centavos el kilogramo; alquitrán, 5 centavos el kilogramo; todos los artículos antes expresados adeudarán por peso bruto.

Guatemala.—Petróleo bruto, 1 centavo el kilogramo, peso bruto; petróleo refinado y gasolina, 5 centavos el kilogramo, peso bruto; acei-

tes para engrasar, 10 centavos el kilogramo, peso bruto; bencina en envases de 1 litro ó más, 30 centavos el litro en recipientes de menos de 1 litro, 40 centavos el kilogramo, peso bruto; parafina, 30 centavos el kilogramo, peso bruto; vaselina en cajitas de hoja de lata de 500 gramos ó más, 50 centavos el kilogramo; en cajitas de hoja de lata de menos de 500 gramos, 35 centavos el kilogramo, deducción hecha del envase exterior.

Haití.—Bujías de cera, 10 *cents* por libra; grasa para máquinas, 1 *cent* por libra; petróleo (kerosena) á 38° C. ó 100° F., 5 *centavos* por galón; de menor graduación, prohibido; nafta, prohibida; alquitrán, 1 *gourde* por barril. Todos los anteriores productos adendarán un recargo de 25 por ciento en oro americano sobre el importe de los derechos de entrada.

República de Honduras.—Petróleo, kerosena, gasolina, nafta y grasa, 5 centavos por medio kilogramo; bujías de cera, 10 centavos por medio kilogramo; alquitrán, 5 centavos por medio kilogramo. Todos los anteriores productos adendarán por peso bruto.

Méjico.—Velas ó cirios, 70 centavos el kilogramo legal; aceites minerales sin refinar, \$3.30 los 100 kilogramos netos; aceites minerales refinados, bencina, parafina y cera mineral, 9 centavos el kilogramo legal; alquitrán de hulla, 4 centavos el kilogramo bruto; vaselina, 11 centavos el kilogramo bruto; bujías de parafina, 20 centavos el kilogramo bruto; aceites para engrasar, 6 centavos el kilogramo bruto; derecho municipal de 1½ por ciento sobre el importe de los derechos; derecho de 2 por ciento por las importaciones por Tampico.

Panamá.—Petróleo y sus productos, 10 por ciento *ad valorem*.

Paraguay.—Petróleo bruto ó nafta sin refinar, libres; nafta, kerosena ó petróleo para el alumbrado, 30 por ciento *ad valorem* sobre un avalúo de 3 centavos oro por litro, más 1 y 2 por ciento adicionales percibidos según leyes especiales; bujías de cera, 2 centavos el kilogramo.

Perú.—Petróleo bruto, 5 centavos el quintal métrico; gasolina, nafta, parafina, petróleo ó kerosena, 6 centavos el litro; los mismos para máquinas de coser, relojes de pared y bolsillo, en botellas, 24 centavos el kilogramo; parafina en masas ó panes, 12 centavos el kilogramo bruto; bujías de parafina, \$0.247 el kilogramo, incluso el peso de las cajas; recargo de 1 por ciento sobre las importaciones por la Aduana del Callao; derecho especial sobre las importaciones por las Aduanas del Departamento de Loreto; kerosena, 10 por ciento *ad valorem*; los demás productos, libres de derechos en virtud del arancel, 8 por ciento *ad valorem*; todos los demás artículos sujetos á un derecho de importación, 30 por ciento *ad valorem*.

Salvador.—Gasolina, libre; kerosena, petróleo y nafta, 6 centavos el kilogramo; aceites y grasas sin purificar para engrasar máquinas, que se importen en vases que contengan por lo menos 1 galón, 4 centavos el kilogramo; aceites para engrasar, clarificados, purificados ó de mejor

calidad para máquinas finas, tales como máquinas para coser, relojería, etc., cualquiera que sea la capacidad de los envases, 8 centavos el kilogramo; parafina en panes, 10 centavos el kilogramo; manufacturada bajo toda forma, 18 centavos el kilogramo; las mercancías importadas se hallan igualmente sujetas á un recargo de \$8 los 100 kilogramos.

Uruguay.—Petróleo bruto 50 por ciento *ad valorem* sobre un avalúo de 2 centavos litro neto; kerosena, 2.5 centavos por litro neto; nafta ó bencina, brutas, 48 por ciento *ad valorem* sobre un avalúo de 10 centavos por litro neto; gasolina, 31 por ciento *ad valorem* sobre un avalúo de 6.50 pesos por hectólitro neto; aceite para máquinas, 14 centavos por kilogramo bruto. Todos los anteriores artículos adeudan un recargo de 50 por ciento y un derecho de puerto de 30 por ciento.

Venezuela.—Petróleo bruto, 10 céntimos el kilogramo bruto; kerosena y aceite para engrasar (*crystal sperme*), 25 céntimos el kilogramo bruto; parafina y bencina, 75 céntimos el kilogramo bruto; bujías total ó parcialmente de parafina y cera mineral, 125 céntimos el kilogramo bruto; alquitrán mineral, 10 céntimos los 100 kilogramos brutos. Todos los anteriores artículos se hallan sujetos á un derecho de tránsito de 25 por ciento y otro de guerra de 30 por ciento.

PRODUCCIÓN DE PETRÓLEO EN EL MUNDO.

Un estado preparado por la Junta Comercial Inglesa (British Board of Trade) que se acaba de recibir en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, eleva la producción de petróleo en el mundo, en el año de 1904, á 9,303,000,000 de galones, de cuya cantidad los Estados Unidos produjeron 4,916,000,000 de galones; Rusia produjo 3,650,000,000 de galones; Austria, 202,500,000 galones; Java y Sumatra, 206,500,000 galones; Roumania, 135,000,000; India Inglesa (principalmente Burma), 105,500,000 galones; Japón, 49,000,000; Canadá, 20,000,000 y Alemania, 18,500,000 galones.

Las cifras anteriores hacen una suma total de 9,303,000,000 de galones de petróleo producido en 1904, cuya cantidad excede en extremo á la producción de años anteriores, pues en 1903, aún cuando la producción fué grande, llegó solamente á 8,504,000,000 de galones y en 1902 no llegó á 8 mil millones.

El aumento de 1903 y 1904 ha tenido lugar en los Estados Unidos principalmente—en cuyo país la referida producción aumentó 697 millones de galones durante el año 1904, mientras que Rusia, que puede considerarse como el rival más poderoso de los Estados Unidos en la producción de petróleo, ha tenido un aumento de 103 millones de galones solamente en 1903. En los años de 1898, 1899, 1900 y 1901, Rusia produjo más petróleo crudo que los Estados Unidos y demás países del mundo. En efecto, puede asegurarse que estos dos países producen nueve décimas partes del petróleo del mundo entero, pues, como antes

se ha dicho, la producción de dicho artículo en los Estados Unidos y Rusia en 1904 llegó á 8,566,000,000 de galones.

La cantidad de gas brillante, ó "kerosene," como generalmente se le llama, exportada por los Estados Unidos, ha sido también mucho mayor que la exportada por Rusia, pues el petróleo crudo americano contiene un tanto por ciento mucho mayor de petróleo iluminador que el ruso. La cantidad total de petróleo refinado exportada por Rusia en 1904 fué de 455 millones de galones y la de los Estados Unidos se elevó á 761 millones de galones.

Rusia exporta la mayor parte de su petróleo al sudoeste de Europa, norte de África y al sud y este del Asia, mientras que los mercados más importantes de los Estados Unidos para este artículo son el oeste de Europa, este de Asia, la Oceanía y la América del Sud y del Norte. De los 876 millones de galones de petróleo refinado de todas clases que los Estados Unidos exportaron en el año 1904, 201 millones de galones se enviaron á Inglaterra; 117 millones á Alemania; 112 millones á los Países Bajos; 41 millones á Bélgica; 24 millones á Francia y 74 millones á otros países de Europa. En el este de Asia, China recibió 70 millones, el Japón 39 millones y Hongkong 24 millones, y en el sud de Asia 25 millones fueron importados por las Antillas Inglesas del Este y la Australia Inglesa recibió 26 millones. En América, el Brasil importó 20 millones de galones; la Argentina, 16 millones; la América del Norte Inglesa, 19 millones; Chile, 6 millones; América Central, 2 millones; Cuba, 2 millones, y México, 1 millón.

Es evidente, pues, que la exportación de petróleo en los Estados Unidos ha tomado gran incremento en los últimos años, que constituye una de sus grandes industrias y que dicho país ha suministrado más de la mitad del petróleo que el mundo entero produjera en 1904.

PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO DE CACAO DEL MUNDO DE 1901 Á 1904.

Los siguientes extractos, tales como los ha reproducido "The Board of Trade Journal," correspondiente al 8 de febrero de 1906, que á su vez los reprodujo del "German Cocoa Trade Journal," periódico que se publica en Hanburgo, muestran la producción y el consumo de cacao del mundo de 1901 á 1904, inclusive:

En 1904 la cosecha de cacao en muchos países, pero especialmente en el Ecuador, Trinidad, la República Dominicana, la Costa de Oro y Camarones, ha resultado ser la mayor que hasta ahora se ha conocido. Hablando en términos generales, la cosecha de los países que sólo recientemente han empezado á cultivar el cacao, ha aumentado, en un grado mucho mayor que en los países donde hace mucho tiempo que

se cultiva, según lo demuestra la siguiente tabla que expresa la producción de todos los países durante los cuatro años comprendidos de 1901 á 1904.

Producción de cacao del mundo.

Países.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Ecuador	22,896	24,965	23,238	28,433
Brasil	18,323	20,370	20,738	23,160
Santo Tomas.....	16,982	17,969	21,450	20,526
Trinidad.....	11,942	15,955	14,885	18,574
República Dominicana.....	6,850	8,975	7,825	13,557
Venezuela	7,860	9,925	12,550	13,048
Grenada	4,865	6,975	6,150	6,226
Costa de Oro.....	996	2,436	2,297	5,687
Cuba y Puerto Rico.....	1,750	1,875	2,625	3,266
Ceylon.....	2,697	2,673	3,075	3,254
Haiti.....	1,950	1,994	2,175	2,531
Jamaica	1,352	1,525	1,650	1,650
Martinique y Guadalupe.....	825	925	1,150	1,215
Las Antillas Orientales Holandesas.....	1,276	889	1,458	1,140
Camerones, Samoa y Togo.....	528	648	805	1,109
Surinam.....	3,163	2,355	2,224	854
Santa Lucía.....	765	785	800	800
Dominica				485
El Estado Libre del Congo.....				231
Otros países.....	700	700	800	806
Total.....	105,720	120,989	125,895	146,552

El aumento más notable, á saber, de 148 por ciento, ocurrió en la Costa de Oro, donde las plantaciones de cacao llegan en una proporción creciente cada año al estado de producción, para el cual se requieren de cinco á seis años. Solamente el distrito de Accra produce 515 toneladas, y Lagos y Nigeria juntos producen 53 toneladas, la mayor parte del cual fué exportado á Hamburgo y se consumió en Alemania. El cacao de Accra, especialmente, durante los pocos años que ha podido obtenerse en cantidades considerables, ya ha obtenido un mercado fácil y seguro en Alemania, y algunas veces el abastecimiento no es suficiente para satisfacer las demandas que hay de dicho producto.

En la República Dominicana, que muestra el próximo aumento de consideración, las plantaciones las poseen mayormente los agricultores en menor escala, con excepción de unas cuantas fincas grandes, de las cuales las más importantes pertenecen á una compañía suiza de Suchard, que cuenta con extensa maquinaria agrícola y ferrocarriles de vía angosta. Por más que en la Costa de Oro el cultivo del cacao lo hacen casi enteramente los nativos, sin embargo, en la República Dominicana, á pesar de la poca extensión de algunas de las plantaciones, con frecuencia se cultiva científicamente, y como quiera que el terreno propicio para dicho cultivo se obtiene á un precio muy bajo, es lógico esperar que la producción de cacao en dicha República aumente de año en año. Hamburgo es el mercado principal que la República Dominicana tiene para este producto.

En la siguiente tabla se muestran las exportaciones hechas de varios puertos:

Exportaciones de cacao de los puertos de la República Dominicana en 1904.

Puerto.	Cantidad.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Santo Domingo.....	1,800
San Pedro de Macoris.....	557
Sanchez.....	6,153
Samaná.....	782
Puerto Plata.....	4,245

El tercer aumento ocurrió en las Colonias Alemanas, y á pesar de que algunos entusiastas de dichas Colonias le han dado mucha importancia á este hecho, la cantidad de la cosecha no fué realmente de gran importancia, según se muestra en la siguiente tabla, por más que es lógico esperar que estas regiones produzcan mayor cantidad.

Exportación de cacao de las colonias alemanas en 1904.

Colonias.	Toneladas.
Camarones.....	1,089
Samoa.....	19
Togoland.....	10

El cacao de Togo y de Samoa se exporta exclusivamente á Alemania, pero una parte del que se produce en Camarones se envía á Inglaterra. Á pesar de estar situado tan próximo á la Costa de Oro, Togoland no se adapta tanto al cultivo del cacao como la colonia de la Costa de Oro, debido á la poca extensión de sus bosques, que son los terrenos más propicios para esta clase de cultivo.

Trinidad, que es la próxima en cuanto á la importancia del aumento de producción de cacao, anteriormente enviaba toda su cosecha á Londres, pero en la actualidad envía la mayor parte de ella directamente á Hamburgo, al Hayre y á Nueva York, por vapores alemanes y de otras nacionalidades.

En el Ecuador, que es el país que más cacao produce, también ocurrió un aumento satisfactorio, es decir, un 22½ por ciento, habiéndose dividido la cosecha entre los varios distritos, según se muestra en la adjunta tabla. Por la siguiente tabla se verá que en 1904 se exportó toda la cosecha y una cantidad adicional de 131 toneladas que habín quedado del año anterior.

Producción y exportación de cacao del Ecuador en 1904.

Distrito.	Producción.	Países de destino.	Exportación.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>		<i>Toneladas.</i>
Guayaquil.....	24,590	Francia.....	13,373
Manta.....	86	Alemania.....	5,289
Bahía de Caráquez.....	2,384	Estados Unidos.....	4,003
Esmeraldas.....	108	Gran Bretaña.....	2,905
Puerto Bolívar.....	1,265	España.....	1,921
		Holanda.....	573
		República Argentina.....	220
		Otros países.....	280
Total.....	28,433	Total.....	28,564

Se envía una gran cantidad de cacao al Havre, y esto se explica por el hecho de que el cacao con frecuencia se exporta á dicho puerto y de éste puede entregarse á voluntad en varios otros puertos. De todos modos, las cifras citadas no significan que el cacao se consumió realmente en la misma Francia, siendo así que en 1903 dicho país sólo consumió como 3,204 toneladas procedentes del Ecuador. El hecho de que en la tabla que precede no se hace mención de Suiza, que el año citado consumió 2,570 toneladas de cacao del Ecuador, se explica probablemente si se tiene en cuenta la cantidad de cacao que pasó por el puerto del Havre.

Finalmente, Cuba y Puerto Rico son los dos últimos países que muestran un aumento de importancia.

Causa extrañeza el aumento proporcionalmente pequeño que se advierte en el Brasil, puesto que, según se verá por las cifras siguientes, las exportaciones hechas sólo del puerto de Bahía fueron de mucha consideración:

Cacao exportado del Brasil en 1904.

Puertos.	Toneladas.
Bahía	17,969
Pará	5,190
Manáos	
Itacotiara	

En cuanto á Ceilán, es de notarse que se hicieron más exportaciones á Hamburgo que en años anteriores.

La cosecha de cacao de Venezuela, que sólo mostró un pequeño aumento, se envió de los siguientes puertos:

Cacao exportado de Venezuela en 1904.

Puertos.	Toneladas.
La Guaira	7,500
Carúpano	4,479
Puerto Cabello	899

El resto de las exportaciones se hicieron de Ciudad Bolívar y Maracaibo.

La Martinica y Guadalupe, como de costumbre, enviaron casi toda su cosecha á Francia, en tanto que la Gran Bretaña recibió todo el cacao de Grenada, para el cual siempre hay demanda en el mercado de Londres, aun cuando el de otros puntos resulte invendible.

Ocurrió una disminución en las cosechas de Santo Tomías, las Antillas Orientales Holandesas y Surinam, pero la uierma en los dos países primeramente mencionadas no fué de importancia. Sin embargo, en cuanto á Surinam, la disminución fué enorme, y en vista de las cosechas mucho mayores que hizo en años anteriores (según se muestra en la siguiente tabla), dicho resultado fué poco satisfactorio, siendo así

que todos los esfuerzos que se han hecho para mejorar la producción han sido inútiles:

Exportaciones de cacao de Surinam.

Año.	Toneladas.
1895.....	4,456
1901.....	3,163
1904.....	854

La siguiente tabla muestra el consumo de cacao en los varios países del mundo durante los años de 1901 á 1904:

Consumo de cacao del mundo.

Países.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Estados Unidos	20,665	23,120	28,508	33,159
Alemania	18,410	20,601	21,491	27,101
Francia.....	17,916	19,343	20,638	21,799
Reino Unido.....	18,908	20,386	17,485	20,552
Holanda.....	14,373	14,666	16,711	21,124
Suiza.....	4,363	5,707	5,856	6,839
España.....	5,931	9,259	6,006	5,611
Bélgica.....	1,865	2,277	2,767	2,792
Austria-Hungría.....	1,685	1,820	2,034	2,510
Rusia.....	1,757	1,818	1,900	2,055
Dinamarca.....	792	862	1,150	996
Suecia.....	455	591	774	870
Canadá.....	459	312	585	650
Australia.....	568	554	443	550
Italia.....	563	466	468	479
Noruega.....	368	410	439	472
Portugal.....	100	112	136	180
Finlandia.....	25	47	61	63
Total incluso las exportaciones de Holanda.....	109,173	122,491	127,482	147,802

Por las tablas de producción y consumo que se han citado, se deduce que en 1904, el consumo fué mayor que la producción, pero no sucedió realmente así. El error que se advierte en los totales de estas tablas se debe á las cifras correspondientes á Holanda, donde, para los fines de la estadística, el total de la cantidad importada se incluye también en la cantidad consumida, al paso que en realidad hubo una gran cantidad que no se reexportó, según se muestra en la siguiente tabla:

Cacao importado y exportado de Holanda.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Importado.....	14,666	16,641	21,124
Exportado.....	5,493	6,011	8,939
Cantidad que se consumió realmente.....	9,173	10,730	12,185

En cuanto á la tabla de consumo, se verá que el aumento más importante ocurrió en Alemania, á saber, un 26 por ciento, en tanto que entre los otros consumidores más importantes, en el Reino Unido ocurrió un aumento de un 17 por ciento, y en los Estados Unidos ocurrió un aumento de un 16.25 por ciento. Entre los consumidores menores en Austria-Hungría, ocurrió un aumento de 24.5 por ciento, y en Suiza ocurrió un aumento de un 17 por ciento. Teniendo en cuenta el error

que se advierte en las cifras que expresan el consumo en Holanda, se verá que por más que en 1904 en la cosecha de cacao hubo un aumento de un 16 por ciento, en el consumo hubo un aumento de un 14.5 por ciento, comparado con el consumo total de 1903.

Es de notarse que el cultivo del cacao superior no se hace en una escala igual á la del cultivo de las clases inferiores, pudiendo esto explicarse por el hecho de que ya el cacao no es un mero artículo de lujo, sino que aun entre las clases obreras se ha convertido en un artículo de primera necesidad, lo cual se debe, en gran parte, á los métodos mejorados que se han introducido en su fabricación, que hacen posible tratar con provecho las clases inferiores de cacao.

En 1904 Hamburgo era el centro principal del comercio de cacao, habiendo superado al Havre y Nueva York. Sin embargo, Londres está perdiendo terreno año tras año, al paso que tanto Hamburgo como Nueva York aumentan su comercio, como podrá verse por las siguientes tablas:

Cacao recibido en varios puertos.

Puertos.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>
Londres	227,025	183,362	210,395
Havre	515,291	504,167	446,751
Hamburgo	371,100	409,435	645,136
Nueva York	296,425	351,455	413,298

Cacao vendido para el consumo doméstico ó para la exportación.

Puertos.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>
Londres	239,887	197,247	178,547
Havre	471,507	497,239	430,699
Hamburgo	369,235	406,354	589,051
Nueva York	304,861	350,086	408,824

Existencia de cacao á fin de cada año.

Puertos.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>
Londres	64,197	50,340	83,092
Havre	114,345	121,252	137,304
Hamburgo	17,772	20,853	77,038
Nueva York	11,446	12,815	17,289

La proporción vendida comparada con la cantidad recibida se difiere considerablemente en los varios puertos, y fué como sigue:

Proporción de sacos propuestos en venta que permanecieron sin vender á fin de año.

Puertas.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Promedio de los tres años.
	<i>Por ciento.</i>	<i>Por ciento.</i>	<i>Por ciento.</i>	<i>Por ciento.</i>
Londres.....	21	20	32	24½
Havre.....	19½	19½	24	21½
Hamburgo.....	4½	5	11	7
Nueva York.....	3½	3½	4	4

Por la relación que antecede se verá que en Londres es donde el cacao permanece más tiempo sin venderse, y es probable que esta sea una de las razones por qué las casas de comercio de Trinidad y Ceilón envían menos cantidades á dicho puerto en la actualidad que las que enviaban anteriormente. La razón por la cual grandes cantidades de cacao permanecen siempre en existencia en el Havre, consiste en que los consumidores en vez de tomar este producto directamente de los buques á sus fábricas, prefieren guardarlo varios meses en almacenes de depósito, puesto que de esta manera se resguardan de las repentinas fluctuaciones en el precio de dicha mercancía, y además, como el cacao se pone más flojo, resulta que se seca hasta cierto grado, lo cual por supuesto proporciona un ahorro en la cantidad del derecho que se ha de pagar. Algunas casas de comercio han adoptado también este plan en Alemania, pero esto no se ha generalizado tanto como en Francia.

Cada año los fabricantes se ponen en comunicación más directa con los productores extranjeros, y en la actualidad una gran parte del cacao que pasa por Hamburgo, el Havre y Nueva York va directamente al fabricante sin pasar por las manos de los corredores. Este estado de cosas no prevalece tanto en Londres, donde el cacao se vende mayormente en almonedas, método que rara vez se adopta en otros centros mercantiles, excepción hecha de Amsterdam, donde se efectúan anualmente como ocho almonedas de cacao de Havre.

La siguiente tabla muestra la cantidad de cacao que quedó en existencia en los varios países á fin de cada año.

Existencias de cacao á fin de cada año.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Francia	11,353	9,432	13,637	15,935	19,259
Inglaterra	7,779	5,940	4,822	3,440	6,060
Alemania	1,651	1,075	1,362	1,538	5,519
Estados Unidos	1,205	1,778	1,234	1,375	1,819
Otros países	300	275	300	400	600
Existencia en puertos de descarga ..	22,288	18,500	21,355	22,688	33,257
Existencia abordo	8,506	8,818	10,328	10,566	12,200
Total existencia	30,794	27,318	31,683	33,254	45,457

Por la tabla que antecede se verá que á fines de 1904, las existencias en los varios puertos de descarga ascendían á 33,257 toneladas, á saber, un aumento de 10,000 toneladas respecto de las existencias que había en los mismos puertos á fines de 1900. Á pesar de que la existencia de que se trata parece un tanto grande, en realidad se considera satisfactoria, por cuanto hace que los fabricantes se pongan á salvo de sufrir una carencia repentina, sin que sea bastante grande para que los productores teman que sus futuras cosechas resulten invendibles.

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DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Señor Dr. Don MANUEL QUINTANA, President of the Argentine Republic since October, 1904, died in the city of Buenos Ayres of catarrhal pneumonia on Sunday, March 11, 1906.

Although President QUINTANA had been in feeble health for some time, his death came unexpectedly. Almost up to the very last it was thought that he would be able to leave the city for the quiet of his country home, where it was confidently hoped that his health would be restored. The press dispatches announce that the whole Republic is in mourning for the loss of the much-loved head of the State, and that on the day after the sad event enormous crowds of sorrowing citizens were admitted to view the remains.

Doctor QUINTANA was 71 years of age, and at the time of his death had more than four years to serve of the term of six years for which he was elected in June, 1904. By profession a lawyer, his mind was recognized as one of the brightest in South America. From his earliest manhood he took active interest in political affairs and served as deputy in both the provincial and in the national legislature. Together with Señor Don ROQUE SAENZ PINA he was sent by the Argentine Republic as a delegate to the First International Conference of the American Republics, which met in the city of Washington on October 2, 1889. In the Conference he was a member of the Committee on Credentials, on Rules, on General Welfare, on International Law, on Extradition, and on Railways. In the meetings of these Committees and in the discussions on the floor of the Conference Doctor QUINTANA took a most active part. It is with much regret that the Bureau of the American Republics chronicles the death of so distinguished a man.

DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

Following is a list of the delegates appointed by the Government of the United States to serve as its representatives at the Third International Conference of American States, to be held in July, 1906, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, formerly Minister of the United States in the Argentine Republic and in Panama.

Dr. EDMUND J. JAMES, President of the State University of Illinois.

Dr. LEO S. ROWE, President of the American Academy of Political Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Señor JULIO LARRINAGA, Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico to the Congress of the United States.

Judge JAMES S. HARLAN, Counselor at Law, Chicago, Illinois.

The Secretary of the delegation will be Mr. CHARLES R. DEAN, Chief of the Bureau of Appointments, Department of State.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

The prospects and significance of the Third Pan-American Conference, which will be held in Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, were the themes of the addresses made before the American Academy of Social and Political Science on February 24 in Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There was a large and brilliant audience. The guest of honor was Señor Don JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, the Mexican Ambassador, who was a prominent figure at the Pan-American Conference of 1901-2, held at the capital of his country.

In his speech Señor CASASÚS outlined the work which awaits the conference at Rio de Janeiro, and expressed sentiments of a very hopeful character respecting the possibilities of harmonious cooperation in the future among all the Republics of the Americas.

Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, the Brazilian Ambassador, followed Señor CASASÚS, speaking more briefly, but with much brilliancy of expression. He set forth the idea that the function of the periodical assemblies of representatives of the American Republics is twofold—"to create and manifest to the world the American conscience, and to form the American public opinion."

Prof. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, the President of the Academy of Political and Social Science, in introducing Mr. NABUCO, mentioned his leadership in the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil, and a distinct ovation of applause was given him on this account.

Addresses were also made by Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, the Costa Rican Minister, and Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, the Minister from Bolivia.

In his introductory address, the president of the academy, Professor ROWE, said:

“It is now more than fifteen years since Secretary BLAINE made a reality of the dream of so many of our statesmen, by bringing together the republics of the American Continent for the consideration of affairs of mutual interest. The vague hope of the nineteenth century has become the reality of the twentieth, with a conscious purpose and a definite organization.

“With each succeeding Conference the machinery through which the American Republics express their united will is becoming more delicate in its adjustment and more effective in promoting that mutual understanding, upon which the peace and prosperity of this continent rest.

“To us in the United States these Conferences have been of inestimable educative value. They have contributed more than any one other factor toward a more definite formulation of our policy in American affairs, and they have made us see more clearly that our position on this continent involves not only rights, but also grave responsibilities.

“The success of these Conferences has been due mainly to the influence of a small group of men, whose commanding position in their respective countries has enabled them to secure, not only the formal adhesion of their governments to the resolutions adopted by these Conferences, but also to insure the definite execution of the policy agreed upon. In this group of men our guest of this evening has occupied a conspicuous position. It was largely due to his influence that the Conference which met in Mexico City during the winter of 1902-3 was able to accomplish so much. The important part that he has played in Mexican affairs enabled him to speak with authority for his own country, and his thorough knowledge of the Spanish-American situation enabled him to guide the efforts of the Congress into the most fruitful channels.

“I regret that the limitations of my time and of your patience forbid the enumeration of the services which he has rendered his country, and which explain the unique position of influence which he now occupies. As a jurist and statesman, he carried to successful conclusion the revision of the most important parts of the Mexican legal system; as an educator, he is responsible for the extension of the scope of higher education into new and fruitful channels; as an economist and financier, he played a leading part in that remarkable reconstruction of the Mexican monetary system which has just been carried to successful conclusion, and, finally, as a patron of the arts and sciences, he has, through counsel and financial encouragement, enabled a large

group of young investigators, litterateurs and poets to secure the equipment and training necessary to bring their talents to full fruition."

The Mexican Ambassador, Señor Licenciado DON JOAQUIN D. CASASÚS, spoke as follows:

"The Congress of the United States, by the act of May 24, 1888, authorized the President to invite the Governments of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, and San Domingo to hold a Conference in conjunction with the United States, with the object of discussing and recommending to the respective Governments a plan of arbitration for the solution of conflicts that might arise between them; to treat besides on matters pertaining to the development of commercial traffic and of the means of direct trade between those countries, and to improve the reciprocal commercial relations that might be beneficial for all. The law of Congress specified the programme of the Conference. Never before had such an extensive programme been presented for an international Conference, nor had it been considered possible that such a programme could be a matter of discussion between delegates of different nations.

"The labors of the Pan-American Conference were of concord and peace; it had not the purpose, like the Congresses of Leybach and Verona, to restore a form of government and authorize a nation to reconquer her colonies; nor was it inspired either as the Congress of Panama, a dream of the great SIMON BOLIVAR, with the necessity of uniting the persecuted to resist the attacks of a common aggressor; but, seeking rather the union of all in a general effort, it undertook to create the general commercial prosperity of the hemisphere, giving this prosperity a basis of peace by means of the amicable solution of international conflicts.

"The invitation of the Congress was addressed to all the Governments of the American Continent on the 13th of July, 1888, and after all of them accepted it the Conference met at Washington on October 2, 1889, with JAMES G. BLAINE, then Secretary of State, in the chair. For a period of six months the programme of the Conference was largely discussed, and its resolutions were in the form of simple recommendations to the respective Governments.

"The Government of the United States, filled with enthusiasm, as it always is, for all that can affect the interests of the American Continent, believed in insisting in its purpose of assembling the representatives of the peoples of all the American States to discuss all questions that influence their international relations, and pointed out the desirability of holding a second Pan-American Congress.

"The City of Mexico having been selected for this purpose, the Government of the United States of Mexico, on the 15th of August, 1900, addressed an invitation to all the Governments of the American

States to assemble in October, 1901, in the capital of the aforesaid republic to hold the Conference.

"The programme of the Second American International Conference was comprised in the following propositions:

"First. Matters treated by the former Conference which the new Conference decides to reconsider.

"Second. Arbitration.

"Third. International court of claims.

"Fourth. Means of protecting industry, agriculture, and commerce, development of communications between the nations that form the union, consular, port, and customs regulations, statistics.

"Fifth. Reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics."

"The programme, as we see, was as extensive as that of the first Conference, and was calculated to give rise to long and thorough discussion of all those principles that serve to lay the foundation of the agricultural, industrial, commercial, and political prosperity of America.

"If all the nations represented in that Conference had sent to their respective legislative bodies for study and ratification after the meeting of the delegates all the conventions and treaties adjusted, and these had been sanctioned by all the Governments, the task of the Conference held in Mexico would have been of such importance that it could well have gloried in being the greatest and most fruitful of all international Conferences that had ever met in the lapse of centuries. But even if it is not so, the practical results already obtained are such that the Conference is never to be forgotten, and these results demonstrate that it has contributed more than any other to the commercial advancement of America and to the progress of a noble and generous idea, universal pacification.

"Some of the Central American nations—Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras—gave their approval to all the labors of the Mexican Conference. The United States ratified the convention for the exchange of publications. The Customs Congress was held in New York in January, 1903; and in December, 1902, and October, 1905, the Sanitary Congress assembled, their labors being so beneficial that a new Convention was signed in conformity with the context of that of Paris to regulate all that refers to sanitary service and quarantines. But the task of the Conference in Mexico, which is destined to perpetuate its name in history, is the convention on obligatory arbitration of pecuniary claims, which, having been ratified by the Congress of the United States, by that of Mexico and by Peru, will soon be also approved by all the other nations of this hemisphere.

"To understand the wide scope of this convention be it sufficient to consider that, notwithstanding the gigantic efforts made in all the civilized world to renounce force to obtain redress and succeed in having

an era of peace and concord, this is the first time the principle which the great Argentine jurist, CARLOS CALVO, enunciated, that the collection of pecuniary claims should never be made by force, has been consecrated in a general and obligatory form.

"The Conference of Mexico assured another benefit for America, the periodicity of the Conference to pursue the study of all the questions that interest America; and in virtue of which periodicity the Third Pan-American Conference is to meet shortly in the capital of the great Republic of Brazil.

"It is not possible for human sagacity to penetrate with investigating foresight the depths of the future to ascertain what the next and the succeeding international American Conferences are to be in the course of time, but it can be affirmed without fear of falling into an error that each one will be of more importance than the preceding, and that all of them will strive with more eagerness to strengthen the bonds which are to unite the nations of this hemisphere.

"If we have seen that a union of the nations is to be accomplished at the cost of some sacrifices of national selfishness, and if we have reflected that in the long run these sacrifices, without suppressing the frontiers which divide nations, contribute to the organization of future humanity, it is but natural to suppose that all these Conferences which America is to hold from time to time are to be landmarks in the way traversed until we reach the ideal that protects and encourages us. The American Continent, governed by free institutions, ruled by just Governments, impelled by noble ambitions, is the most appropriate field for establishing the new forms of future international law, and we may hope that to the creation of these new forms the Pan-American Conferences will direct all their efforts."

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, after paying graceful tribute to the members of the Academy, said:

"I hope nothing I could say to-night will divert your attention from the address you have just heard. In fact, I would prefer, instead of making any remarks of my own, to move that it be heard a second time. A more lucid statement of the significance of the Pan-American Conferences could not be drawn and it deserves much meditation.

"The function of those now periodical assemblies of the American Republics, as it appears to me, should be, first, to create and manifest to the world the American conscience; secondly, to form the American public opinion. I am employing the word American in the sense of continental.

"The American conscience is the sentiment of our own separate orbit, absolutely detached from the European, in which Africa and Asia, not speaking of Anstralasia, are moving. With all our sympathy and interest for Europe, conscious of all we owe to European influx,

products as we are of the overflow of the European races, doubting even that in our soil the stems of European culture could ever produce the same fruits or the same flowers as in their native soil, we, however, are a political system wholly unconnected with the orbit of Europe.

"An obstacle to the growth of this Pan-American conscience lies precisely in the great shadow your great country throws over the rest of the Continent. But it will be a matter of good sense and of sincerity for the Latin Republics to recognize a fact that is in the conscience of the whole world and frankly acknowledge the guarantee afforded to the separateness of the whole American system by the existence in its midst of a mass of human energy that practically balances the rest of the world.

"For the formation of the American conscience it is necessary, therefore, that the Latin Republics do not look to the part that the United States had and has to play in guarding the Monroe Doctrine as in any way offensive to the pride and the dignity of any of them, but, on the contrary, as a privilege in which all ought to support it, at least with their sympathy and their gratitude. That will, no doubt, be the ultimate result of the Pan-American Conferences, as, working together with you, they all will understand better your aims, your sincerity, and your disinterestedness.

"The other great function of those Conferences is the formation of a common public opinion throughout the Continent. You have seen in what words Secretary Root put it in an address he delivered the other evening at the Brazilian Embassy in Washington: 'May we all do our share toward the building up of a sound and enlightened public opinion of the Americas, which shall everywhere, upon both Continents, mightily promote the reign of peace, of order, and of justice, in every American Republic.'

"I am glad he expressed himself in that way, as, myself, I always wrote that everything in that direction depends absolutely on the creation of a common American opinion.

"The great laws of the physical world apply, we may be sure, to the moral world as well. You could not conceive a religion, an institution, a society, that would remain impenetrable to the spirit of the age, as that would be the same as imagining a body without porosity. Neither can you imagine nations mixing and working together without showing in the length of time distinct traces of the civilization as liquids in communicating vases will show the same level. These Conferences are the means of communication, until they become the communion, of the American Republics. These are bound to take one day the same level. Remember that Latin-America in these Conferences is mixing with your democracy, the like of which, both in

scope and magnitude—I can only repeat what I said the other day—has never before been seen in history. This American democracy is a great magnet for freedom, for progress, and for peace.

“I will add one word more, since I am at one of the centers of America’s highest culture. What the conferences and meetings of the Governments can do is much in itself, but it is little compared to what would be done if the people, the liberal minds, the institutions, the organs of public opinion of the different American Republics were to approach each other, to have their own conferences, to show real concern in their common progress, in seeing that no country remains hopelessly behind the others. That is the much broader and much deeper task that is waiting for the awakening of the universities of the two Americas, chiefly of yours, for a generation of masters and students, possessed of the continental spirit, and anxious to see American civilization expand and equally cover the whole New World.

“I beg to give my full adhesion to the views so ably and clearly put before this Academy by my distinguished friend, the Mexican Ambassador.”

“The Pan-American Conferences and Their Significance” was the subject of the address by the Costa Rican Minister, SENOR DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, who said:

“It would be like carrying owls to Athens to attempt to add one word to what has already been said by the very able gentlemen who have illustrated the important subject of the Pan-American Congresses and their significance. To their Excellencies the Ambassadors from Brazil and Mexico, Señores NABUCO and CASASÚS, all America owes a debt of gratitude for the productions with which they have enriched the literature of this continent. Mr. CASASÚS has disclosed to the Spanish-speaking people of our hemisphere the beauties of the foremost English-speaking American poet. He has aided us all in his lucid contributions on finance and other matters of political economy; and in the work that we are about to undertake in Brazil he is an expert, having so successfully guided the second Conference in Mexico as its Secretary-General. Mr. NABUCO, whose amiable and skillful diplomacy is well known to the world, is the author of several books of note on constitutional law, on political institutions, and political and diplomatic history, and has also contributed to the beauties of pure literary work. He, who, by his mere presence in Washington secured for his country the honor of entertaining the third Conference, has his name indelibly engraved in the heart of humanity. No wonder that he could speak so eloquently on a recent occasion of the great ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Martyr President liberated in the United States millions of human beings from their chains of bondage. Hardly a generation later Brazil emancipated her slaves, and among her statesmen who brought about this monumental act of justice no name shines

with brighter luster than that of JOAQUIM NABUCO. Linked to the names of these gentlemen in the work of the next Conference we have one representing this great and powerful nation whom we all not only respect, but admire. His practical demonstration of friendship and interest in the welfare of all America command for him our affectionate regard. No one may be assured of a warmer welcome in the third Conference than the Hon. ELIHU ROOT.

"Speaking for Central America and especially for my own country, I wish to say a word. That precious link between the two Americas to the blessings of being in the center of this Continent, bathed by the two great oceans, inhabited by peoples of no common intelligence, orderly and progressive, adds to its glory one of which we are proud. The independence of Central America was the consequence of the triumphs of the great patriots of Mexico and South America, and was declared on the 15th of September, 1821, and only two years later, by a single decree, the abolition of slavery was accomplished at once, without any indemnity being paid to the owners of the slaves who were themselves the first to support this humane measure. Such an act shows how Central American people appreciated the benefits of liberty, which they owed to their greater neighbors, and that they were well enlightened for their new life as a free people.

"To be relatively small is not a disgrace. Material grandeur, if certainly desirable, is not the acme of greatness, and we know that the latter exists where justice rules, where the general good is the supreme law, and where the aspiration is toward the consideration and respect of the other nations and toward the common advancement of humanity.

"Now we are divided into five independent States, with Panama as a sixth, which may eventually merge into a greater nation. But whether united or divided, the States of Central America have shown at all times their love for progress and advancement; they have cooperated with true ideas of Pan Americanism to the success of the first and second Conferences, therefore you are assured that they fully recognize the broad as well as narrow interests which the Republics of America have in common; and will cheerfully now, as they have in the past, endeavor to do their part in the intelligent progress that the third Conference is destined to bring about."

Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERON, the Bolivian Minister, was the last speaker. He said: "I feel highly honored to be called to address such an important and learned assembly, and in having an opportunity of making a few remarks about my own country.

"When a handfull of pilgrims abandoned the home of their fathers for conscience sake, and undertook to cross the ocean, seeking their freedom, everything before them was uncertain, except their faith in God and their deep and strong love for justice and right.

"They brought and propagated in the New World all the virtues that go to make a man a true and worthy image of His Maker; and from such seed have developed a nation that in due course of time has come to be, not only a great world power, but the sacred asylum for all liberty-loving people.

"Great as is your material strength, astonishing as is your progress and the expansion of your industries and commerce, and amazing as is the accumulation of wealth and the well-being of the great majority of the people of the United States, nothing appeals with greater force to my mind than the practical working of the principles of equality and freedom, limited only by law, which fact I consider as the main-spring of all your advancements and power.

"When I contemplate the humblest citizen enjoying all the privileges and having open to him all the honors and the rights that in some other nations are the patrimony of the few, I can not help exclaim that American democracy is truly the consummation of the conquests of liberty and justice in the world.

"Now, on the other hand, if you please, remember for a moment how different was the material that came to colonize and settle the other portions of the American continent. When you consider that the men who conquered Peru and Mexico were nothing but adventurers seeking for gold and the satisfaction of their hunger for wealth, that after vanquishing and destroying highly organized nations submitted their inhabitants to serfdom, that the history of the three centuries of Spanish dominion is only a long chain of despotism and tyranny, you readily understand that when the Latin-American Republics, after many years of fighting for their freedom, succeeded at last and made themselves independent through their own exertions, their traditions and their education was far from suited for the proper exercise of free and orderly government.

"That is why during the early times of their independence, and some of them even up to this day, had to pass through a dark period of formation and revolutions.

"Fortunately the majority of the republics in that section that is really South America have entered firmly upon an era of peaceful development of their natural resources, under well-established governments.

"Bolivia had also an epoch of misfortunes, and after sad experiences that cost her the loss of much of her territory is now earnestly seeking to develop her great wealth and future.

"Her mineral resources are second to none, and the Bolivian mountains contain a wonderful variety of minerals. The silver mines of Potosí are famous in the history of the world, and have contributed a large share to its wealth.

"Silver, copper, antimony, bismuth, gold, and at present tin, are the principal of many minerals that her territory produces.

"An Italian scientist, Mr. RAYMONDI, who devoted his whole life to the study of Perú, has called Bolivia 'a silver table standing on legs of gold.'

"The Andes getting into Bolivian territory divide themselves into two big branches. One toward the coast forms the western Cordillera, and the other leading toward the interior and the east is called the Cordillera real. Between these two branches extends the high plateau where most of that mineral wealth is to be found.

"In the eastern section are vast plains, where wild cattle and horses roam, and the virgin forests, where rubber, Peruvian bark, and a great many other medicinal plants and all kinds of fine woods grow luxuriantly. The reason why in the commerce of the world a great many of these Bolivian products are not known as such is because on passing through neighboring Republics' territory they are shipped from their ports, and hence the Bolivian copper, for instance, passing through Chilean ports is considered as Chilean copper. The Bolivian rubber shipped at Para is called Para rubber, etc.

"My Government is at present endeavoring to build a system of railways that will connect the north and the south of the country and facilitate the development of its resources. An idea of their importance may be had in knowing that in a few years, and notwithstanding the absolute lack of means of transportation, we have increased our exports of tin from about 2,000 tons of crude ore to 25,000 tons last year. And it is a remarkable fact that Bolivia is the only tin-producing country in America; and as this metal is found almost all over the country, its future is great. The United States consumes for its industries about 43 per cent of the tin in the world, and for the want of banking facilities, direct transportation from South America here, and custom hindrances, you are compelled to get from Europe the Bolivian tin; and this is the case with many other South American products.

"When the roads that are now being surveyed are completed one of the most important links of the Pan-American railway will be made, and then it will be possible to go over a distance of about 2,000 miles from La Paz in Bolivia to Buenos Ayres in the Argentine in a few days by rail.

"I will also mention the fact that Bolivia is absolutely free from any foreign debts, and instead of owing any money, has at her disposal \$10,000,000 in gold devoted to the building of railways, and that her revenues are sufficient, not only for all the expenses of the administration, but to leave some surplus to pay the interest of the additional capital that we are seeking for the construction of the roads I spoke about.

"We will welcome the rivalry of capital and the enterprising spirit of the Americans, and I earnestly hope that the leading men of this

country will pay more attention to the great possibilities that are to be found in every one of the South American countries; and that coming in closer contact the peoples of the North and the South will learn to understand each other better, and to see that South America is not a field only for revolutions, but that her people are just as progressive and ready for advancement as any in the world. And by this means a true pan-American feeling may be developed in a great democratic brotherhood based on the mutual respect and estimation of its citizens, and thus banish all feelings of mistrust and fear."

Prof. Rowe spoke a few words of comment upon the addresses of the evening. "I do not wish to be invidious," he remarked. "I have been in only three Latin-American countries, but I have still to find one in which the representative of this country speaks the language of that to which he is accredited. It is a remarkable fact that the representatives of four Latin-American countries have spoken here to-night so eloquently in our own tongue on the important question before us. The contrast, I think, is a lesson for all of us."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

The Director of National Statistics has communicated to the Minister of Finance the general results of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic in 1905.

The value of the imports (exclusive of gold) was \$205,154,420 gold, and the exports were valued at \$322,843,841 gold, thus showing a balance in favor of the country of \$117,689,421 gold.

The products of the pastoral and agricultural industries were valued in 1904 and 1905, respectively, as follows:

	1904.	1905.
Pastoral products.....	\$105,364,624	\$141,042,986
Agricultural products.....	150,328,529	170,235,235

The imports of 1905 exceeded in value those of 1904 by \$17,848,451 gold, and the exports also increased by \$58,586,316 gold.

The amount of gold imported in 1905 was \$32,559,540, being \$17,641,589 more than in the previous year. The gold exported was less by \$784,917 than in 1904.

The value of imports from the United Kingdom was \$68,391,043 gold, an excess over 1904 of \$3,873,040. German imports increased by \$4,156,749, Chilean by \$200,145, Spanish by \$928,876, United States by \$4,446,566, French by \$4,138,486, Italian by \$1,156,771, Dutch by \$281,356, Paraguayan by \$47,794, Urugnayan by \$161,592, and Bolivian by \$17,994. The imports from Belgium diminished in value by \$342,027 gold, those from Brazil by \$704,969, the Cuban by \$66,808, and the African by \$91,887. Though the imports from the United States had the largest increase, their value was still less than that of the German imports by \$163,584 gold and \$39,470,000 less than that of the British imports, but the United States occupies the third rank, while France is in the fourth and Italy the fifth.

As regards exports from the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom is still the largest purchaser, apart from the exports for orders. The values of consignments to the different countries were, respectively, as follows:

United Kingdom, \$44,826,670 gold; France, \$37,594,281; Germany, \$37,058,221; Belgium, \$20,780,850; United States, \$15,717,458; Brazil, \$13,039,395; Uruguay, \$6,705,016; Italy, \$6,468,941; Africa, \$5,524,338; Holland, \$3,761,377; Spain, \$2,334,802; Chile, \$1,510,831; Bolivia, \$539,574; Cuba, \$420,525; Paraguay, \$330,238; other countries, \$17,200,596.

The exports to every country increased; the following were the principal augmentations: For orders, \$12,777,119; United Kingdom, \$8,381,531; Germany, \$7,536,109; France, \$6,997,722; United States, \$5,502,469; Belgium, \$3,214,816; Brazil, \$2,612,383; Italy, \$2,123,989; Uruguay, \$1,684,490.

The amount received for duties on imports was \$43,615,426 gold, the excess over 1904 having been \$3,394,234. The amount so received was produced by the following respective rates of duty: Specific duties, \$14,594,735; ad valorem duty of 5 per cent, \$1,132,666; 10 per cent, \$389,193; 12½ per cent, \$34,191; 15 per cent, \$1,210,105; 20 per cent, \$306,018; 25 per cent, \$16,372,639; 35 per cent, \$2,544,871; 40 per cent, \$1,719,829; 45 per cent, \$574,801; 50 per cent, \$2,208,804; additional duties of 2 per cent, \$2,527,574.

The export duties produced \$2,413,406 gold, and the custom-house receipts, other than those for duties, amounted to \$4,560,492 gold, and \$1,225,434 m n.

Thus the total customs revenue in 1905 amounted to \$50,589,324 gold and \$1,225,434 m n. The Budget estimate was only \$40,995,000, so that there was a surplus of \$10,133,514 gold.

Of dry oxhides, in 1905, there was a total exported numbering 2,136,782, as compared with 2,126,305 in the preceding year. Of the number shipped in 1905 the United Kingdom took 38,899; the United

States, 1,233,836; France, 47,601; Germany, 265,069; Belgium, 57,581; Italy, 350,214, and other countries, 143,582.

Salt oxhides were shipped to the number of 1,662,677, as compared with 1,361,028 in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom took 133,718; the United States, 151,643; France, 156,460; Germany, 918,780; Belgium, 291,809; Italy, 6,767, and other countries, 3,500.

Dry horsehides were shipped to the number of 142,354, as compared with 95,289 in the preceding year, the United States taking 10,594; the United Kingdom, 1,019; Germany, 120,221, and Belgium, 10,520. Salt horsehides shipped numbered 117,500, as compared with 133,778 in the preceding year, of which the United States took 6,633; Germany, 56,422, and Belgium, 54,445.

Sheepskins exported numbered 61,494, as compared with 76,280 in 1904, the United States taking 4,673; the United Kingdom, 4,811; France, 40,525; Germany, 6,222; Italy, 3,989; Belgium, 983; Brazil, 151, and other countries, 140.

The number of bales of hair shipped was 6,126, as compared with 4,597 in 1904, of which the United Kingdom took 276, the United States 1,100, France 156, Germany 1,220, Belgium 1,350, Italy 782, and other countries 1,242.

Tallow was shipped to the amount of 28,761 pipes, 99,557 casks, and 16,686 hogsheads, as against 31,284 pipes, 64,397 casks, and 32,945 hogsheads in 1904. In 1905 the export destinations of this commodity were as follows: The United Kingdom, 6,374 pipes, 55,539 casks, and 7,603 hogsheads; France, 915 pipes, 1,803 casks, and 700 hogsheads; Germany, 924 pipes, 11,521 casks, and 1,033 hogsheads; Belgium, 1,243 pipes, 4,977 casks, and 195 hogsheads; Italy, 11,703 pipes, 7,642 casks, and 5,878 hogsheads; Brazil, 2,380 pipes, 7,403 casks, and 480 hogsheads; and other countries, 5,222 pipes, 10,672 casks, and 797 hogsheads.

Goatskins to the number of 12,695 bales were shipped, as compared with 7,386 bales the preceding year, of which the United States took 3,277, the United Kingdom 1,144, France 2,894, Germany 239, Belgium 5,136, and Italy 5.

Wool was shipped to the amount of 466,693 bales, as compared with 396,928 bales in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom took 39,406, the United States 44,919, France 178,448, Germany 142,462, Belgium 48,700, Italy 5,391, Brazil 6, and other countries 7,361.

The number of frozen wethers exported was 3,468,043, as compared with 3,673,778 in 1904, the United Kingdom taking 3,197,968, Italy 157, and South Africa 269,918.

Wheat shipments amounted to 2,866,954 tons, as compared with the amount of 2,405,117 tons the previous year, of which the United

Kingdom took 422,879. France 25,199, Germany 219,826, Belgium 281,753, Italy 33,293, South Africa 18,140, Brazil 201,803, orders 1,291,725, and other countries, 372,336.

Maize shipments reached a total of 2,277,734 tons, as compared with 2,527,983 tons of 1904, 218,767 going to the United Kingdom, 142,155 to France, 195,904 to Germany, 160,517 to Belgium, 106,426 to Italy, 5,326 to South Africa, 5,130 to Brazil, orders 1,274,152, and 169,357 to other countries.

Linseed was shipped to the amount of 641,487 tons, as compared with 910,488 in 1904, being distributed as follows: 80,099 to the United Kingdom, 45,965 to France, 94,000 to Germany, 55,686 to Belgium, orders, 290,806, and 74,937 to other countries.

Flour shipments aggregated 129,551 tons, as compared with 93,070 tons the previous year, and were distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 26,468; France, 685; Germany, 1,876; Italy, 336; South Africa, 309; Brazil, 93,987, and other countries, 5,890.

Bran shipments amounted to 161,443 tons, as compared with 144,913 tons in 1904, the United Kingdom taking 1,672; France, 15,659; Germany, 118,457; Belgium, 10,776; South Africa, 2,100; Brazil, 2,888; orders, 2,651, and other countries, 7,240.

Pollards were exported to the amount of 86,162 bags, as compared with 282,193 bags the previous year, of which France received 45,110; Germany, 31,568; Belgium, 8,012; orders, 144; and other countries, 1,328.

A total of 206,459 bags of oilseed were exported in 1905, as compared with 147,357 bags in 1904, and were distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 36,477; France, 4,319; Germany, 160,678; Belgium, 4,857, and South Africa, 128.

Beef was sent abroad to the amount of 1,933,997 quarters, as compared with 1,209,998 quarters in 1904, of which 1,636,467 went to the United Kingdom; 1,949 to Italy, and 295,581 to South Africa.

The amount of hay exported was 941,528 bales, as compared with 837,300 the previous year, of which 10,481 went to the United Kingdom, 23,689 to Germany, 1,158 to Belgium, 251,108 to South Africa, 488,284 to Brazil; orders, 48,570, and 118,238 to other countries.

Quebracho was shipped to the amount of 317,520 tons, as compared with 289,839 tons in the preceding year, and was distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 4,735; the United States, 50,032; France, 9,223; Germany, 90,746; Belgium, 5,453; Italy, 17,149; orders, 114,313, and other countries, 25,869.

The amount of quebracho extract shipped was 32,855 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 3,324; the United States, 13,629; France, 101; Germany, 11,639; Belgium, 1,242; Italy, 1,617; Brazil, 116; orders, 1,022, and other countries, 165.

Butter was exported to the amount of 212,163 cases, as compared with 205,025 cases in 1904, of which 132,793 were shipped to the United Kingdom, 632 to Germany, 78,730 to South Africa, and 8 to Brazil.

The export of sugar amounted to 13,531 tons, as compared with 26,845 tons the previous year, of which the United Kingdom received 248; the United States, 2,058; Germany, 5,820; orders, 3,105, and other countries, 2,300.

CROP ACREAGE AND SHIPMENTS.

For the season of 1902-3 there were sown in the Argentine Republic 17,001,542 acres with wheat, linseed, and maize. For the season of 1905-6 the area sown amounted to: Wheat and linseed, 16,600,262 acres; maize, 6,047,200 acres; a total of 22,647,462 acres. An increase of 5,600,000 acres in three years gives an idea of what progress there has been in agriculture. The present crop is distributed over the following provinces:

[Metric tons of 2,202½ pounds.]

	Wheat.	Linseed.	Maize.
Buenos Ayres	2,168,230	171,114	3,518,388
Santa Fé	1,389,230	324,220	2,006,440
Cordoba	1,112,774	76,805	542,920
Entre Rios	282,888	87,766	332,640
Pampa Territory	45,000	3,900	61,953
Total	4,998,142	663,805	6,492,345

It has been estimated that ports will be used for shipment of the crop as follows, but it should be said that this greatly depends on what the railways find most expedient as shipments progress:

[Metric tons of 2,202½ pounds.]

	Wheat and linseed.	Maize.
Rosario	1,989,000	2,782,000
Bahia Blanca	1,238,000	542,000
Buenos Ayres	951,000	2,318,000
Santa Fé	1,132,000	514,000
Entre Rios	370,000	332,000

The harvest is carried by the following lines:

Name of line.	Wheat and linseed.	Maize.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Buenos Ayres and Rosario	1,793,000	2,522,000
Buenos Ayres Great Western	1,236,500	1,292,000
Buenos Ayres Western	638,800	896,000
Buenos Ayres and Pacific	547,700	698,000
Province and Santa Fé	513,400	205,000
Cordoba and Rosario	236,000	231,000
Andino	85,800	84,000
Central Cordoba	76,900	22,000
Bahia Blanca and North Western	97,200	45,000
Central Northern	23,400	18,100

During 1905 the amount sent out of the country was, in round numbers: Wheat, 3,000,000 tons; linseed, 650,000 tons; maize, 2,500,000 tons. During 1906 it is expected that, after deduction for local consumption, for flour, and for seed wheat, there will be available for export the following: Wheat, 4,000,000 tons; linseed, 650,000 tons; maize, 3,500,000 tons—that is to say, an increase in wheat of 33 per cent and in maize of 20 per cent. An export of such quantities as the above should produce in cash nearly \$200,000,000.

During the year 1905 it is calculated that the Argentine Republic has paid for marine freight £5,000,000, and it is thought that during 1906 as much as £7,000,000 will be spent. Most of this has been carried in British ships, and these figures do not include the fares paid by some 9,000 passengers and some 180,000 immigrants, which together must amount to an important sum. Argentines urge that to prevent such large sums of money leaving the country a national mercantile marine should be formed.

The flour trade to Brazil has been growing steadily of late years, and, considering the large population of Brazil—some 13,500,000—there would seem considerable room for development, as is borne out by the following figures:

FLOUR SHIPMENTS TO BRAZIL.

	Tons.
1901	63,464
1902	41,812
1903	66,344
1904	93,080
1905	130,000

The above figures for 1905 are merely an estimate.

BUDGET FOR 1906.

According to "The Review of the River Plate" of January 12, 1906, the budget of the Argentine Republic for the year 1906, as officially published, is summarized as follows:

	Gold.	National currency.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		
Congress		\$2,953,970
Interior		19,379,140
Foreign Affairs and Culto.	\$357,021	1,351,480
Treasury		9,588,800
Treasury, public debt.	23,748,429	18,105,398
Justice and Public Instruction.		22,431,546
Army		17,035,723
Navy	13,008	12,680,248
Agriculture		4,185,511
Public Works		12,140,760
Pensions, etc.		5,274,481
Total	24,118,238	125,127,043
ORDINARY REVENUE.		
Import duties	38,000,000	
Import duties, additional 2 per cent	2,500,000	
Port and dock charges, stamps, and fines.	4,911,000	

	Gold.	National currency.
ORDINARY REVENUE—continued.		
Service of debts:		
Province of Buenos Ayres.....	\$1,000,784	.....
Province of Entre Ríos.....	330,589	.....
Province of Santa Fe.....	230,457	.....
Province of Mendoza.....	29,396	.....
Banco Nacional.....	348,232	.....
Tax:		
Alcohol.....		\$15,000,000
Tobacco.....		13,000,000
Matches.....		2,500,000
Beer.....		1,800,000
Insurance.....		400,000
Cards.....		140,000
Artificial drinks.....		15,000
Sanitary works.....		6,400,000
Territorial contribution.....		2,100,000
Licenses.....		2,100,000
Stamps.....		7,500,000
Post and telegraphs.....		8,000,000
Railways.....		7,000,000
Sundries.....		6,267,000
Total.....	47,340,458	72,222,000

Reducing these to paper, we get a deficiency of \$116,000 on the ordinary account.

The statement submitted to Congress by the Finance Minister in May last provided for an ordinary expenditure of \$23,945,678 gold and \$116,142,978 paper, so that Congress has increased the amounts by \$202,880 gold and \$8,984,065 paper.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN 1905.

The receipts from Argentine inland taxes during 1905, amounted to \$39,053,435 national money and \$71,443 gold. Deducting from the former amount the taxes on sugar and natural wines, which have been suppressed, the amount received in paper money for existing taxes was \$36,365,592, and the receipts from the same taxes in 1904 were less by \$1,884,543 national money and \$43,379 gold. Nevertheless, the Minister of Finance has estimated next year's revenue from this source at more than \$3,500,000 less than has been actually received, and his estimate of the customs duties is \$8,500,000 gold less than the amount received.

The receipts from the post and telegraph offices amounted to \$7,842,000 national money, being \$1,600,000 less than the estimates, but the revenue of the department yielded only a small surplus, the expenditure having been \$7,781,000 national money. This is explained by the vast distances over which the mail is carried, and the telegraph wires extend in sparsely inhabited Provinces and national territory.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The custom-house of the capital of Argentine Republic produced in 1905, \$45,992,887 gold, and as such receipts represented about 90 per cent of those of all the custom-houses, the total amount received

must have been about \$51,000,000, being \$4,300,000 more than the receipts of 1904 and \$10,000,000 more than the budget estimates. The differences would have been greater but for the fact that the merchants have of late cleared as little dutiable merchandise as possible, in anticipation of reductions of duties which took effect on February 4, 1906, and the exportation of wool, hides, skins, etc., has also been delayed because of the suppression of the export duty of 4 per cent thereon.

PORT MOVEMENT OF BUENOS AYRES, CALENDAR YEAR 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" ("*Revista Financiera y Comercial*") publishes the following figures showing the export movement of Buenos Ayres during the calendar year 1905:

Country and article.	Quantity.	Country and article.	Quantity.
Belgium:		Brazil—Continued.	
Wheat.....tons..	109,184	Oxhides—	
Corn.....do.....	56,625	Dry.....tons..	4
Bran.....do.....	9,312	Salted.....do..	70
Oats.....do.....	892	Sheepskins.....do..	28
Barley.....do.....	4	Hair.....do.....	8
Oil grain.....do.....	160	Bones.....do.....	34
Linseed.....do.....	31,148	Wool.....do.....	184
Turnip seed.....do..	1,775	Tallow.....do.....	993
Birdseed.....do.....	779	Oils and grease.....d	288
Peanuts.....do.....	358	Jerked beef.....do..	9,137
Hay.....do.....	3,533	Conserved tongue.....do..	9
Malt.....do.....	244	Cattle.....head..	7,596
Caseln.....do.....	125	Horses.....do.....	709
Flour.....do.....	4,473	Hogs.....do.....	55
Flax cakes.....do.....	376	Sheep.....do.....	1,510
Guano.....do.....	685	Mules.....do.....	929
Minerals.....do.....	199	Goats.....do.....	2
Quebracho extract.....do..	994	Asses.....do.....	1
Oxhides—		England:	
Dry.....do.....	843	Wheat.....tons..	148,652
Salted.....do..	6,261	Corn.....do.....	89,699
Horsehides—		Bran.....do.....	11,801
Dry.....do.....	3	Oats.....do.....	8,907
Salted.....do..	11	Barley.....do.....	96
Various hides.....do..	82	Linseed.....do.....	50,323
Sheepskins.....do.....	852	Turnip seed.....do..	244
Hair.....do.....	727	Birdseed.....do.....	4,133
Bones.....do.....	1,679	Cotton seed.....do..	10
Wool.....do.....	914	Seeds.....do.....	412
Tallow.....do.....	21,417	Peanuts.....do.....	36
Oils and grease.....do..	1,629	Peanut cake.....do..	21
Conserved meat.....do..	29,665	Linseed cake.....do..	218
Conserved tongue.....do..	51	Flax cakes.....do.....	2,084
Meat broth.....do.....	21	Hay.....do.....	445
Meat extract.....do.....	63	Caseln.....do.....	951
Meat preparations.....do..	63	Flour.....do.....	23,527
Cattle.....head..	11	Guano.....do.....	1,931
Horses.....do.....	300	Minerals.....do.....	277
Hogs.....do.....	87	Glycerine.....do.....	71
Sheep.....do.....	50	Lactaria.....do.....	225
Mules.....do.....	36,321	Quebracho extract.....do..	4,003
Feathers.....kilos..	80	Quebracho in rolls.....do..	22,641
Brazil:		Cotton.....do.....	294
Wheat.....tons..	41,619	Molasses.....do.....	790
Corn.....do.....	3,725	Oxhides—	
Bran.....do.....	2,667	Dry.....do.....	510
Oats.....do.....	10	Salted.....do..	2,349
Barley.....do.....	13	Various hides.....do..	150
Linseed.....do.....	38	Sheepskins.....do.....	1,628
Birdseed.....do.....	571	Hair.....do.....	60
Seeds.....do.....	2	Bones.....do.....	7,806
Hay.....do.....	10,203	Intestines.....do.....	28
Flour.....do.....	95,991	Horns.....do.....	523
Quebracho extract.....do..	760	Wool.....do.....	10,259
		Tallow.....do.....	10,412

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Country and article.	Quantity.	Country and article.	Quantity.
England—Continued.		Germany—Continued.	
Oils and grease..... tons..	420	Lastolina..... tons..	130
Blood, dry..... do.....	229	Oxhides—	
Butter..... do.....	2,887	Dry..... do.....	1,289
Conserved meat..... do.....	779	Salted..... do.....	12,375
Conserved tongue..... do.....	272	Horsehides—	
Meat broth..... do.....	248	Dry..... do.....	898
Meat extract..... do.....	333	Salted..... do.....	517
Jerked beef..... do.....	582	Various hides..... do.....	4,015
Frozen beef quarters..... do.....	54,106	Sheepskins..... do.....	1,254
Frozen cattle intestines..... do.....	2,787	Hair..... do.....	126
Frozen mutton..... do.....	21,891	Horns..... do.....	29
Frozen sheep intestines..... do.....	784	Wood..... do.....	31
Frozen meat..... do.....	700	Wool..... do.....	43,911
Cattle..... head.....	853	Tallow..... do.....	2,595
Horses..... do.....	82	Oils and grease..... do.....	289
Mules..... do.....	106	Intestines..... do.....	1,545
Feathers..... kilos.....	6,568	Butter..... do.....	11
France:		Conserved meat..... do.....	118
Wheat..... tons.....	32,841	Conserved tongue..... do.....	2
Corn..... do.....	93,659	Meat broth..... do.....	4
Bran..... do.....	19,413	Horses..... head.....	352
Oats..... do.....	899	Mules..... do.....	3,042
Barley..... do.....	42	Feathers..... kilos.....	3,029
Oil grain..... do.....	516	Italy:	
Linseed..... do.....	44,591	Wheat..... tons.....	28,586
Turnip seed..... do.....	1,677	Corn..... do.....	71,482
Birdseed..... do.....	2,268	Bran..... do.....	79
Seeds..... do.....	62	Oats..... do.....	1,364
Hay..... do.....	373	Barley..... do.....	15
Casein..... do.....	39	Linseed..... do.....	512
Flour..... do.....	1,137	Birdseed..... do.....	378
Flax cakes..... do.....	666	Seeds..... do.....	1
Peanuts..... do.....	3,423	Peanuts..... do.....	128
Guano..... do.....	398	Flour..... do.....	283
Minerals..... do.....	2	Hay..... do.....	25
Tannin..... do.....	11	Quebracho—	
Quebracho—		Extract..... do.....	1,189
Extract..... do.....	51	Logs..... do.....	7,419
Logs..... do.....	200	Cotton..... do.....	1
Oxhides—		Minerals..... do.....	1,702
Dry..... do.....	765	Oxhides—	
Salted..... do.....	2,005	Dry..... do.....	2,355
Various hides..... do.....	601	Salted..... do.....	2
Sheepskins..... do.....	18,350	Horsehides, dry..... do.....	117
Hair..... do.....	81	Various hides..... do.....	34
Bones..... do.....	1,686	Sheepskins..... do.....	1,624
Horns..... do.....	352	Hair..... do.....	324
Wool..... do.....	54,593	Bones..... do.....	460
Tallow..... do.....	428	Horns..... do.....	87
Oils and grease..... do.....	1,272	Wool..... do.....	1,176
Blood, dry..... do.....	1,287	Tallow..... do.....	6,719
Intestines..... do.....	8	Intestines..... do.....	391
Conserved meat..... do.....	60	Conserved meat..... do.....	1
Conserved tongue..... do.....	3	Conserved tongue..... do.....	1
Jerked beef..... do.....	402	Frozen beef quarters..... do.....	168
Cattle..... head.....	280	Frozen mutton..... do.....	21
Horses..... do.....	5	Horses..... head.....	1
Feathers..... kilos.....	29,032	Cattle..... do.....	56
Germany:		Feathers..... kilos.....	11,278
Wheat..... tons.....	54,676	Netherlands:	
Corn..... do.....	75,957	Wheat..... tons.....	13,235
Bran..... do.....	68,940	Corn..... do.....	33,661
Barley..... do.....	24	Bran..... do.....	1
Oats..... do.....	542	Oil grain..... do.....	70
Linseed..... do.....	36,795	Linseed..... do.....	23,679
Turnip seed..... do.....	1,229	Turnip seed..... do.....	69
Cotton seed..... do.....	94	Birdseed..... do.....	580
Birdseed..... do.....	179	Peanuts..... do.....	192
Seeds..... do.....	426	Casein..... do.....	293
Oil grain..... do.....	390	Guano..... do.....	15
Linseed cakes..... do.....	33	Flour..... do.....	2,470
Flax cakes..... do.....	9,410	Quebracho—	
Hay..... do.....	1,033	Extract..... do.....	50
Casein..... do.....	1,219	Logs..... do.....	3,594
Guano..... do.....	947	Horns..... do.....	26
Flour..... do.....	2,176	Tallow..... do.....	1,656
Tannin..... do.....	465	Oils and grease..... do.....	64
Quebracho—		Sheep..... head.....	1,493
Extract..... do.....	9,081	South Africa:	
Logs..... do.....	301	Wheat..... tons.....	17,966
Minerals..... do.....	98	Corn..... do.....	4,722
Sugar..... do.....	376	Bran..... do.....	1,693
Malt..... do.....	375	Oats..... do.....	230
Peanuts..... do.....	1,110	Linseed..... do.....	56

Country and article.	Quantity.	Country and article.	Quantity.
South Africa—Continued.		United States—Continued.	
Birdseed.....tons..	93	Blood, dry.....tons..	20
Linseed cake.....do..	4	Jerked beef.....do..	523
Flax cakes.....do..	5	Feathers.....kilos..	1,661
Flour.....do..	234	German West Africa:	
Butter.....do..	2,116	Cattle.....head..	200
Hay.....do..	5,413	Horses.....do..	567
Conserved meat.....do..	5	Mules.....do..	900
Conserved tongue.....do..	2	Various:	
Frozen meat.....do..	7	Wheat.....tons..	6,325
Frozen beef quarters.....do..	6,412	Corn.....do..	4,979
Frozen cattle intestines.....do..	158	Bran.....do..	3,979
Frozen mutton intestines.....do..	27	Barley.....do..	14
Jerked beef.....do..	9	Oats.....do..	13
Tallow.....do..	5	Linseed.....do..	5,041
Cattle.....head..	806	Birdseed.....do..	460
Sheep.....do..	3,080	Seeds.....do..	10
Horses.....do..	6,348	Flax cakes.....do..	38
Mules.....do..	6,726	Hay.....do..	2,369
Asses.....do..	1,840	Flour.....do..	2,771
Hogs.....do..	200	Tobacco.....do..	2,080
Spain:		Sugar.....do..	1,083
Wheat.....tons..	28,792	Molasses.....do..	91
Corn.....do..	12,953	Cotton.....do..	2
Bran.....do..	1	Casein.....do..	20
Oats.....do..	337	Molacult.....do..	10
Linseed.....do..	65	Quebracho—	
Birdseed.....do..	191	Extract.....do..	365
Hay.....do..	224	Logs.....do..	145
Casein.....do..	11	Oxhides—	
Guano.....do..	5	Dry.....do..	150
Flour.....do..	503	Salted.....do..	71
Oxhides—		Horse hides, dry.....do..	1
Dry.....do..	892	Various hides.....do..	16
Salted.....do..	29	Sheepskins.....do..	280
Horsehides, salted.....do..	3	Hair.....do..	111
Various hides.....do..	3	Horns.....do..	30
Sheepskins.....do..	3	Wool.....do..	387
Hair.....do..	3	Tallow.....do..	32
Bones.....do..	149	Oils and grease.....do..	83
Horns.....do..	18	Intestines.....do..	2
Wool.....do..	223	Butter.....do..	42
Tallow.....do..	1,774	Jerked beef.....do..	4,212
Intestines.....do..	253	Cattle.....head..	619
Jerked beef.....do..	287	Sheep.....do..	1,449
Cattle.....head..	240	Horses.....do..	234
Feathers.....kilos..	2,197	Mules.....do..	2,143
United States:		Asses.....do..	5
Linseed.....tons..	6	Feathers.....kilos..	7,564
Birdseed.....do..	998	Orders:	
Casein.....do..	3	Wheat.....tons..	152,253
Guano.....do..	348	Corn.....do..	150,200
Sugar.....do..	146	Bran.....do..	1,583
Minerals.....do..	2	Barley.....do..	96
Quebracho—		Oats.....do..	1,462
Extract.....do..	9,196	Linseed.....do..	15,140
In rolls.....do..	15,579	Turnip seed.....do..	155
Oxhides—		Birdseed.....do..	89
Dry.....do..	8,780	Hay.....do..	993
Salted.....do..	850	Flour.....do..	312
Horsehides—		Quebracho extract.....do..	31
Dry.....do..	189	Bones.....do..	20
Salted.....do..	310	Blood, dry.....do..	1,177
Various hides.....do..	329	Jerked beef.....do..	5
Sheepskins.....do..	2,295	Cattle.....head..	415
Hair.....do..	195	Sheep.....do..	149
Bones.....do..	10,214	Horns.....do..	1
Horns.....do..	127	Mules.....do..	800
Wool.....do..	15,205	Asses.....do..	77
Intestines.....do..	182		

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF ROSARIO IN 1905.

During the year 1905 Rosario exported 2,237,574,485 kilos of divers products, as follows: Sugar, 1,327,267; bran, 33,969,971; middlings, 17,683,549; cow horns, 147,106; birdseed, 913,672; borax, 764,285; dry cattle hides, 4,698,549; salt cattle hides, 5,723,085; dry colt skins, 65,413; salt colt skins, 8,308; goatskins, 459,310; sheepskins, 85,319;

horsehair, 356,318; calfskins, 11,937; claws, 175,577; bones, 4,364,581; flour, 5,852,318; wool, 3,239,085; maize, 984,000,000; copper ore, 52,958; iron ore, 191,851; lead ore, 11,940; hay, 29,978,411; quebracho wood, 129,191,882; linseed, 245,972,719; seed, 162,570; tallow, 37,435; wheat, 881,002,857; linseed cakes, 49,984; cow hoofs, 77,962; gum, 1,330; barley, 407,815; rye, 45,000; nabo seed, 1,360,756; potatoes, 8,130; honey, 360; anise, 285; peanuts, 457,634; dried meat, 274,944; skins, various classes, 18,445; quebracho extract, 3,392,750; molasses, 52,000, and Cadiz salt, 67,439. Ocean steamers to the number of 845 and 97 ocean sailers entered the port.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BAHIA BLANCA.

A report published in "The South American Journal" for February 10, 1906, concerning improvements in progress and completed at Bahia Blanca, states that the Great Southern Railway Company's mole at Ingeniero White has now been extended, and there is berth room alongside for 12 large ocean-going steamers, with electric and hydraulic cranes for the loading and discharging of cargoes. The accommodation, however, is quite inadequate, as at present there are 20 ocean-going vessels alongside their wharf, there being sometimes over 30 steamers waiting their turn to load. The Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company have also a mole about 2 miles higher up the estuary than the Southern Railway wharf, at a point called Port Galvan, where they have excellent accommodation for 2 ocean-going vessels, loading or discharging by means of electric cranes. They are at present extending their wharfage accommodation, and will shortly have room for 6 or 8 ocean-going steamers. Two British houses from Buenos Ayres have opened coal deposits at this port, and homeward-going steamers can now be supplied instead of calling at Montevideo for that purpose.

The Pacific Company have been running a monthly line of cargo steamers from Liverpool, calling at this port as well as at Port Madryn and some of the other South Argentine ports where trade is just beginning to be developed. The Hamburg-South American Line is also developing trade by running a large steamer every three weeks, calling at this place on the downward journey and touching at every accessible port in the south from here down to Sandy Point. These steamers carry all the year around a large number of passengers as well as cargo. A new light-house has been erected near the mouth of the river Sauce Grande. The population of the town and port of Bahia Blanca is estimated at 30,000 inhabitants and is growing steadily.

Several railways are in course of construction, which go through the new wheat-producing lands and act as feeders to the existing lines. The most important extension, however, and which is now in active

progress, is that of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway, which is being extended in a direct line north from their wharf in Bahia Blanca to Villa Mercedes, which branch will be opened shortly. The Argentine Great Western Railway Company purposes at no distant date to make a branch from San Rafael to Toay, on the Bahia Blanca and North-western, now running for account of the Pacific Line.

The dry dock is now finished and is the largest and best of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Congress has passed a bill authorizing the military port to be used as a commercial port, being closer to the sea, and by dredging the present entrance channel 6 or 8 feet more it could be accessible at all states of the tide, and so would compete favorably with the two other existing wharves.

A comparative statement of the export of produce for the last fifteen years shows the material growth and importance of this large and increasing railway terminus and shipping center:

Year.	Wool.	Skias.	Horse-hair.	Total.	Sailing ships.	Steam-ships.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>		
1891	17,264	782 87	18,133	2,000	3	2
1892	18,294	1,600 48	19,942	15,000	11	6
1893	28,213	1,435 50	24,698	40,000	28	11
1894	28,350	1,414 70	29,834	51,000	25	17
1895	33,825	1,438 79	35,342	61,000	18	21
1896	36,092	1,400 87	37,579	40,000	12	23
1897	38,338	924 40	39,302	4,000	11	29
1898	47,518	2,234 100	49,852	44,000	16	41
1899	46,823	2,924 85	49,832	200,000	22	50
1900	57,327	3,774 94	61,195	200,000	17	79
1901	54,449	2,990 67	53,506	180,000	12	81
1902	49,330	2,859 99	52,298	270,000	6	91
1903	68,086	4,842 170	73,098	335,000	27	85
1904	66,086	7,897 175	74,753	530,000	9	155
1905	64,799	6,628 155	71,592	970,000	27	253

Property in the town has, during the last year, been changing hands at rapidly improving prices, the inference being that local people are satisfied that Bahia Blanca will grow in importance as a commercial port. More significant and of general interest is the steady rise in value of land in the surrounding country, it being now established that this district is favorably situated for wheat growing. Both the Buenos Ayres Great Southern and the Bahia Blanca and Northwestern are striving to get as much as possible of this valuable trade.

Among the measures taken by the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Company to cope with its growing traffic, and especially the press of grain shipments at the port of Bahia Blanca, has been the doubling of the line from Bahia Blanca to Tornquist, a distance of 48 miles. This will much facilitate the entrance to the port of grain-laden trains. Regarding rolling stock, 2,000 wagons of 40 tons each have been ordered in England. Of these, 700 are already in service, and the remainder are arriving steadily by each ship, and are being put together at the Tolosa workshops with all possible dispatch. Of locomotives, 238 have been ordered, of which 138 are intended for this

season. Forty of these have so far come to hand, and 7 of the remainder arrive each week. Eighteen locomotives have, moreover, been bought in this country.

Regarding the very important matter of shipping facilities at Bahia Blanca port—where, perhaps, 1,750,000 tons of grain may be put on board this season—twelve lighters have been purchased, having a united capacity of 7,200 tons. These, as fast as they arrive, are being riveted together on a strip of beach, part of the naval port of Bahia Blanca, kindly lent by the Government authorities. Three of these are so far to hand; but all are expected by February 15. Two steam tugs are being put together in Buenos Ayres, intended to tow the lighters to a second row of ships (an outside row) along the quays, while two pontoons, of which one is nearing completion, will be fitted with electric cranes, and will hoist wheat into the steamers at the rate of 150 tons per hour. On the steam wharf seven electric cranes are being fitted. The old lighter dock, which, owing to its shallowness, could only be used at high tide, has been closed, and is being deepened, and should be ready three months hence. It is to be used night and day.

Perhaps the most important work in hand is the renewing of the conveyor on the new wharf. By means of this—an endless broad leather band running on rollers—it will be possible to convey wheat in bulk into the holds of ships. Hitherto this has only been done in bags, and at the rate of 25,000 sacks a day. Running at increased speed, it is hoped, with the new adaptation, to despatch from 70,000 to 80,000 bags a day. If this be realized it will do much to save the situation. In conclusion, it may be said that everything possible is being done locally to meet enormous mass of shipments now about to come to Bahia Blanca.

RULES GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

Graduates of American medical and dental colleges with the proper degree who wish to enter the Argentine medical or dental faculty to practice their professions in that country must present the following documents:

The diploma of the college in which the student graduated. The signatures of the rector and secretary on the diploma must be authenticated by the Secretary of State, ratified by an Argentine consular officer there resident, and his signature in turn certified by the Argentine minister for foreign affairs. As a matter of convenience, the signatures on the diploma might be authenticated by a local State officer before being sent to the Secretary of State at Washington.

The diploma is then to be presented at the office of the secretary of the faculty, accompanied by a translation of the same into Spanish, made by a public translator on stamped paper. The public translator

must also call at the office of the secretary and sign a document acknowledging and confirming the genuineness of his signature.

When the diploma has been accepted by the faculty a day will be fixed on which the candidate shall appear at the secretary's office, accompanied by two witnesses, who must not be relatives nor minors, and who shall declare in writing that the candidate is the real and lawful owner of the diploma presented. In addition to this the candidate must present a petition, written on stamped paper of the value of \$1, asking to be inscribed in the faculty and to be allowed to take the examinations necessary for the "revalidation" of his diploma.

The examinations made by the faculty are in the Spanish language, and embrace the same groups of subjects and are conducted in the same order and form as prescribed for the alumni of the local school. Provisions are made for reexaminations in case of failure in the first instance. The fees for "revalidation" are: Medical diploma, \$382.14, United States money; dental diploma, \$148.61.

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH PERU.

The new commercial treaty between Bolivia and Peru, replacing the treaty of 1881, which was signed at Lima, Peru, December 7, 1905, removes all the disadvantages under which Bolivia was placed by the former agreement as regards free transit by Peruvian ports. The following are in substance the stipulations of the treaty in question, as published in the "Panama Star and Herald" for February 19, 1906:

ARTICLE 1. The commercial relations between Peru and Bolivia are to be established on a basis of perfect reciprocity.

ART. 2. Both countries grant the right of free transit throughout their territories for the products of the other and for goods in transit from other countries, by the following routes: Mollendo and Puno to La Paz and Mollendo to Pelechuco, via Cojata, and vice versa.

ART. 3. Both countries to be at liberty to collect duties on any goods of the other which may be imported, respectively.

ART. 4. Each country grants to the other the same rights accorded to the most-favored nations, and in no case can the goods or products of one of the parties be charged higher duties, rates, or tariffs than those charged to the most-favored nation.

ART. 5. No duties to be levied on the cattle of one of the parties in the territory of the other, always excepting the local rates paid by all native cattle.

ART. 6. Establishes a list of food stuffs which will be imported in small quantities from either country to the other free of duty in the frontier districts.

ART. 7. Provides that regulations shall be mutually agreed upon to prevent smuggling.

ART. 8. Annuls the treaty of June 7, 1881.

ART. 9. Provides that the present treaty is to come into force on the 1st of July, 1905.

ART. 10. The present treaty to last for five years, and one year's notice to be given by either party previous to denouncing it.

ART. 11. All questions arising from this treaty to be submitted to arbitration.

TIN EXPORTATION IN 1904 AND 1905.

Tin was exported by the Republic of Bolivia during the first half of the year 1905 to the value of 11,082,080 *bolivianos*, distributed among the custom-houses of the Republic as follows:

Custom-house.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
La Paz	402,822	322,257.60
Uyuni	1,121,747	897,397.00
Oruro	7,819,114	6,235,315.20
Tupiza	1,114,189	891,351.20
Recaudadora de Colquechaca	516,698	413,358.40
Recaudadora de Potosí	2,878,000	2,302,400.00
Total	13,852,600	11,082,080.00

The exports of tin from Bolivia during 1904 amounted to 12,779 long tons, of which 9,867 tons went to Great Britain and 2,912 tons to Europe, mainly to Germany. As the home consumption is insignificant these figures may be taken as representing production. The ore is won by deep mining and is crushed and concentrated in well equipped mills. The producers are grouped in the Department of Potosi, in the southwest corner of the Republic, and are situated high up in the Andes, where they utilize an abundant water power. The domestic tin-smelting industry has remained steady for five years, while in the same period the exports of *barrilla*, concentrated tin ore, have more than doubled, as is shown by the following table:

Arrivals of Bolivian tin in Great Britain.

[Long tons.]

Year.	Ore.	Tin content.	Bars.	Total tin.
1900	5,431	3,530	1,507	5,037
1901	9,086	5,905	1,730	7,635
1902	10,961	6,576	1,685	8,261
1903	10,401	6,240	1,614	7,854
1904	13,824	8,294	1,573	9,867

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS, 1904.

The countries of origin for the merchandise imported into the Republic of Bolivia during 1904, with the valuations furnished by each, were, respectively, as follows:

<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
Germany	3,940,746.95	Spain	223,909.16
Great Britain	3,801,510.52	Uruguay	14,521.45
Pern	3,390,812.52	Portugal	10,492.80
Chile	1,380,086.75	Paraguay	9,026.83
United States	1,320,604.01	Switzerland	4,883.76
Argentine Republic	931,083.70	Cuba	2,377.68
Belgium	660,452.22	Central America	2,347.50
France	643,879.41	Ecuador	572.34
Italy	635,226.92	China	201.60
Brazil	341,015.60	Origin unknown	2,509,662.87

RUBBER IN 1904.

The Department of Agriculture and Industries of the Republic of Bolivia reports the details of exports of rubber from that country for the year 1904, showing the receipts of the various custom-houses, as follows:

Custom-house.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Villa Bella	831,617	4,158,085
La Paz	385,803	1,929,015
Puerto Suárez	23,464	1,121,320
Oruro	122,452	612,360
Tarija	6,992	24,960
Total	1,571,128	7,865,640

^a Equivalent to 3,456,481 pounds.

The present development of this industry is largely due to the high prices obtained for rubber in Europe and the United States, as well as to the numerous manufacture of things which require its use; therefore it has a very promising future, and the stability of the price of rubber will induce its cultivation to be developed even to a greater extent.

The subject of rubber is discussed by United States Consul MANSFIELD, of Vulparaiso, who states that only a small percentage of the rubber forests of the upper Amazon country have been exploited. The consul writes:

“Rubber is not produced in Chile but in all the country watered by the river Amazon, comprising large portions of Bolivia, the ports of entry for which are in Chile, and as an industry is attracting the attention of foreign capitalists. The more elevated parts of the Amazon

region produce the kind of rubber known as *caucho*, while the lowlands flooded by the river produce the *jébe*. *Caucho* and *jébe* are very similar, the only difference consisting in the greater elasticity of the latter. Hence *jébe* is made to serve more delicate purposes and commands a higher price in the market, the difference being usually about 25 per cent in value. The two kinds of materials are extracted in different ways. In the case of *jébe* incisions are made spirally along the whole length of the tree, whereas to obtain the *caucho* the tree is cut down and the sap or milk distilled is caught in vessels specially adapted for the purpose. The *caucho* tree can not stand incisions in its bark, but in twenty years' time after being felled a new tree grows up and is ready for treatment. The *caucho* tree is estimated to yield about 65 pounds, worth from 70 cents to 90 cents per pound on the spot and about 50 per cent more in the market. The *jébe* tree will yield about 25 pounds a year for an indefinite time. Small sections of the rubber-producing forests adjacent to the headwaters of the Amazon have been depleted, but the rapid natural growth of the tree will soon rehabilitate those sections, rendering them again productive.

"The development of the rubber industry in Bolivia is of special interest to Chile and to other countries having commercial relations with west-coast South American Republics, for the reason that all Bolivian products exported from the Pacific coast must reach the markets through Chilean ports. The building of railways through northern Chile into Bolivia, under the treaty of peace and amity celebrated by the two Republics in 1905, will encourage the development of the natural resources of Bolivia by affording transportation facilities for marketing the products. The vast tracts of rubber-producing forests in the upper Amazon country, which produced last year over 50,000 tons of rubber, valued at over \$100,000,000, and only a small per cent of which has been exploited, offer an attractive field for the investment of American capital."

BRAZIL.

GROWING PARA RUBBER IN CEYLON.

An interesting article published in the "Commercial Intelligence" (London) for January 31, 1906, reports the following conditions attendant upon the cultivation and prospects of Para rubber in Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula:

"The steady destruction of the wild rubber trees in the forests of Brazil, which has been going on for years, has resulted in the present crisis in the india-rubber trade. The native rubber collectors, the half-breed *seringueiros*, have an exceedingly arduous task. Their object is

to get as much caoutchouc as they can in the shortest possible time, so that it is not surprising that fine old specimens of the *Hevea brasiliensis* are overbled and ruthlessly destroyed. In the Amazon forests the rubber trees are scattered about among hosts of other varieties, there being irregular and often long intervals between individual rubber trees, so that the total destruction of all the trees in a district is an easy matter. Each succeeding year, therefore, the collectors have had to penetrate farther inland to more inaccessible districts in order to obtain supplies, and in consequence the output of Brazilian "Para" rubber has not increased in proportion to the growing demand for rubber in the trade.

"The output from Africa, as a whole, has increased but little, and from the West Coast has diminished, in this case also chiefly owing to the destructive methods of collection in vogue among natives. Indeed, on this account, some authorities consider that the African output of wild rubber is more likely to decrease than increase.

"Were the industry in the future to be entirely dependent upon wild rubber the outlook would be black indeed, but fortunately it has now been conclusively proved in Ceylon and in the Malay Peninsula that the cultivation of the rubber tree as an estate product is not only possible but a very profitable industry, and the output of rubber from plantation-grown trees raised in nurseries is rapidly increasing each year. At present, it is true, the production from all plantations in Ceylon, India, Assam, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo, Central America, and Mexico form but a very small proportion of the whole world's yearly output, yet a few years should see a remarkable change in this.

"Before dealing with the Ceylon and Malasian rubber-planting industries more particularly, it may not be out of place here to note how the Brazilian and Mexican rubber trees came to be introduced into Asia. In Ceylon attention was first drawn to rubber-yielding trees when blight stamped out the island's coffee industry, and the Kew authorities sent out, in Wardian cases, young plants of the Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), the Central American tree (*Castilloa elastica*), and the Ceará (*Manihot glaziovii*). Attention was then mainly paid to the Ceará, and as this variety was unsuccessful in the early years, rubber was neglected. Later, certain men had marked success with Para, with the result that there has been a rush into that variety; though it is found that at certain elevations and in certain districts the *Castilloa* thrives best. Now, again, also, Ceará is being planted on some estates.

"The first Para trees arrived in Ceylon from Kew in August, 1876. Ninety per cent of the 1,900 plants sent arrived safely and were planted in the low-country Botanic Gardens at Henaratgoda. These trees flourished and soon produced abundant crops of seeds. Plants were

raised and distributed to officials in Ceylon, and some were sent to India, and later seeds were sold to planters and others in Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, etc. Thus the trees in Henaratgoda Gardens are famous as the parents of practically all the Para rubber trees in Asia, and in other colonies in Africa, Fiji, etc.

"Among the very early estates on which rubber planting was commenced was Culloden, in the Kalntara district of the Western Province. The rubber trees planted on the foothills flourished wonderfully, and Culloden is now the most famous rubber estate in the island, remarkable returns in raw caoutchouc having been obtained from the older trees. In April, 1904, four specimen trees were tapped, and in thirty days gave a total of 53 pounds 12 ounces dry rubber, an average of 13 pounds 7 ounces per tree. With rubber selling at 5 to 6 shillings per pound, the value of these trees may be gauged.

"It is specially during recent years, since the price of rubber has gone abnormally high, that rubber planting has rapidly extended in the East, and each year now sees farther acreages of virgin jungle land cleared to be planted in rubber, and more tea estates interplanted with it. But it is not altogether certain that the sudden rush in rubber is a good thing for the industry. In the eagerness to secure shares in rubber-planting companies the public has blindly bought up in every company floated; a struggling tea company has only had to announce its intention to interplant rubber through its estate and shares have rushed up and quickly changed hands. To put it mildly, it is possible that some land thus planted will not suit rubber. It behooves investors to be cautious, although it seems that in some districts, at all events, Para rubber will grow almost everywhere. The tree certainly has enormous vitality.

"Rubber in Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula is singularly free from plant pests. There has been a little canker in both countries, but, assisted by the Government botanical experts, the planters have effectually stamped out such outbreaks. The young plants in the nurseries are liable to depredations from rats, porcupines, wild pigs, and deer, but losses in this respect are not enormous. The young trees in the plantations occasionally suffer from porcupines and deer, but this can be guarded against, as it is on some estates, by good wire fencing.

"The Para rubber of from 4 or 5 years of age bears abundant crops of seeds, which are picked up from the ground and planted in prepared beds of soil under shade. The seedling plants soon appear. They grow in the seed beds for from twelve months to two years, and are then ready to be put out in the prepared holes in the plantations. They are 'stumped,' i. e., cut down to a short distance above the surface, then carefully lifted so as not to damage the long taproot,

and planted out. A new shoot soon appears and grows up into a vigorous young tree with a rate of growth only to be seen in the Tropics. Planters vary in their opinions as to the distance apart the trees should be planted; some plant as close as 10 feet, others 20 feet, or even 30 feet. If close planting be adopted it is often with the intention of cutting out intermediate lines of trees when fairly mature, and 20 feet apart is generally considered a good average distance.

"During the first year, until a tapping age is reached, the trees require little attention, but the land must be kept clean and free from weeds. Useful catch crops can be grown between the lines of young trees until the shade becomes too dense; such crops are peanuts or groundnuts, cotton, citronella, lemon grass, and nitrogen crops as manures. When the trees keep the ground well shaded no weeds will grow.

"The Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), the favorite in Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula, etc., produces rubber when 5 years of age or even younger; but at that stage rubber is not of good quality. The high prices of caoutchouc have encouraged many planters to tap their trees at 6 years, but 7 years is a better age at which to begin, and even then the trees should be lightly tapped.

"The caoutchouc is present in the sap of the tree in minute globules—like butter globules in milk—and the milky sap of the rubber tree is known as 'latex.' This latex is present in nearly all parts of the tree, but contains more caoutchouc in the base of the trunk up to 6 or 8 feet. The caoutchouc or rubber aids the growth of the tree by absorbing much water in wet weather and conserving this for the plant's use in dry periods. The latex tubes run up the tree in horizontal fashion, and the latex is run out by carefully cutting these through the bark. Care has to be taken in tapping so that the tubes are just pierced, otherwise the cambium wood is damaged and the trees badly injured. Various knives are used for tapping, the commonest being a sharp, hollow triangular blade on a handle, by which a conical piece is gouged out of the tree. Various sorts of cuts are practiced by different men, the most popular being V-shaped. The tapping is done twice per annum for a series of consecutive or alternate days. The yield of trees varies a little, but may be roughly estimated at one-half pound per tree at 8 years old to, say, 2 pounds per tree when 12 or 14 years old. The tapping and curing of *Castilloa elástica*, *Guttu ramboug*, and *Ceara* rubber differs from the Para rubber methods, but we need not here dwell upon the differences.

"The curing of rubber is not a complex matter on plantations. Hitherto the usual method in vogue was to collect the latex from the trees each morning and evening. This, on being brought to the factory, was strained, and then a little acetic acid added to quicken coagulation. Next day, when the pans of latex were coagulated, the rubber

was taken out and rolled to press out all superfluous water. The pancake or biscuit of rubber was then dried for a number of days, gradually becoming of a clear, amber color—the ‘biscuits’ so well known on the London rubber market. With the introduction of two new machines, a change is now taking place. One machine washes the rubber when coagulated and turns it out in a thin sheet—‘crepe rubber;’ with the other machine the rubber is washed and coagulated and then cut into fine shreds to hasten drying—‘worm rubber.’ These machines are coming into extended use in the East, and the Asiatic plantation rubber may eventually be marketed in crepe or worm form instead of biscuits. Manufacturers in Great Britain need have no hesitation in buying these new forms of rubber—they are the cleanest samples that can be turned out on plantations. The machines do nothing that affects the ‘nerve’ and other good qualities of the product. At present the quality of Eastern plantation rubber is excellent, and as the trees mature it will become even better. The output of Eastern plantations is, unfortunately for the British consumer, far too limited, for this plantation rubber can be placed on the market far more cheaply than the Brazilian product, which pays an export duty of 11½ pence per pound.

“To bring into bearing an estate, say, 300 acres, costs about £20 per acre, tapping to commence, say, in the sixth year, requiring a capital of about £6,000. Planting 20 by 20 feet apart (100 trees per acre) gives, say, 100 trees per acre. At 12 years of age these should give 2 pounds of rubber per tree—that is, 200 pounds per acre each year, or 60,000 pounds rubber from the plantation. The probabilities are that present prices will hold, but calculating rubber at 5 shillings per pound (at present it is frequently over 6 shillings) the estate will bring in annually £15,000. It is not surprising, therefore, that shares in so many planting companies are booming.

“As regards the bugbear of overproduction, the United Planters’ Association of the Malay Peninsula estimate the planted acreage of rubber to be:

	Acres.
Sumatra	5,000
Java	5,000
India and Burma	5,000
Ceylon	25,000
Malay Peninsula	30,000
Total	70,000

“This total acreage can not be in full bearing until the end of 1911, and at an estimate of 200 pounds rubber per acre, the total output will be 14,000,000 pounds. The world’s present production is, say, 70,000 tons, or 156,800,000 pounds, out of which Asia will only produce 14,000,000 pounds by the end of 1911. And this does not take into consideration any increase in the demand likely to arise by that year.

From natural sources of wild rubber no big increase in the yearly supply can be looked for. We can certainly look forward to a greater demand, and possibly to a diminished supply of wild rubber.

"It will be seen from the foregoing details as to the output and cost of rubber estates that the industry would be a profitable one even if for some unforeseen reason the price of rubber should fall heavily. As the Director of the Royal Botanic Department, Ceylon, stated in 'The Tropical Agriculturist': 'A consideration of the question leads to the conclusion that the planting of rubber—especially Para rubber—in suitable soils and climates in Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and elsewhere, is about the most promising form of agricultural investment and occupation that the tropics afford at the present time, or perhaps are likely to afford for the next ten or twenty years, to the enterprising and cautious man with a little capital.' The 'Ceylon Observer' and the 'Times of Ceylon,' ably conducted daily papers of good standing and repute, both speak highly of rubber planting in the East as a good, sound thing.

"Eastern plantation rubber goes to all the manufacturing centers of the world—United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Australia—though the bulk is sent to Liverpool and London."

"The India Rubber World" for March 1, 1906, publishes the following figures showing the exports of Ceylon rubber and the destination thereof during 1905:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Great Britain	124,738	Australia	1,152
Germany	19,887	France	2,184
Belgium	10,386	Holland	125
United States	10,054	Sweden	21

Shipments aggregating 168,547 pounds are thus shown, as compared with 77,212 pounds in 1904 and 41,798 pounds in 1903.

MANGANESE ORES.

"The Mining Journal" (British) contains a series of papers beginning with the issue for February 10, 1906, translated from the German "*Stahl und Eisen*," treating of the increased demand for manganese ores in the industrial world as a consequence of the employment of new processes for iron and steel production. In the figures for 1903 Brazil ranks next to Russia and India as the purveyor of this product for the British market, the respective outputs having been 413,900, 167,700, and 162,060 tons.

Manganese ores are mined in various countries, but it is only during the last twenty years that the industry has become of such great importance. Before that date large quantities of ores containing manganese were employed for spiegeleisen; the high grade ores, however, were mostly only used in the chemical industry (Weldon's process and the extraction of gold) and in glass making.

When Weldon's process was introduced in 1868, 54,000 tons of high-grade manganese ore were needed in a single year; when the process became general by regeneration of the manganese solution the consumption sank to only 7,000 tons yearly. The consumption was further reduced by the introduction of Deacon's process. The gold and glass industries are regular consumers of the richer and purer manganese ores. This consumption is, however, very unimportant when compared with that of the iron and steel industries. For the purposes mentioned only a few deposits can be considered, the value of the ore depending on the effective amount of superoxide of manganese. Of the 48,000 tons employed in Germany in 1903 only about 2,000 tons were directly delivered to chemical works.

For the iron and steel industry two sorts of manganese ores principally have to be considered:

1. Manganese ore proper, with about 50 per cent manganese, little phosphorus, and silica.
2. Iron ores containing manganese in very varying proportions.

The world's production at the present time is estimated to be 900,000 tons. In 1900 the consumption of manganese ore was 592,596 tons; 25 per cent of this quantity was mined in the province of Huelva, Spain. It is also stated that in 1901 Brazil produced 98,828 tons, or about one-ninth of the total output.

In the last years India, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Spain have produced noteworthy quantities, so that the total production amounted to more rather than less than 900,000 tons. Germany mined 49,812 tons in 1902, which did not satisfy the requirements. That country is therefore dependent on foreign importation of manganese, which, after iron ore, is the most important raw material in the steel industry.

The other most important steel producers, especially England and the United States, depend also on other countries. In 1899 Russia exported to England 118,000 tons of high-percentage manganese ores. The United States imports the ore from Chile, Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, etc., and in the yards of the blast furnaces in the United States ore of every origin is to be found.

Brazil is making rapid strides in the shipment of manganese, the total for 1904 reaching 208,260 long tons. It was only until 1894 that the ores were first seriously mined. The ore of the Minas Geraes district is said to be a very pure black dioxide, containing from 50 to 55 per cent of metallic manganese, and only traces of phosphorus. The best varieties occur between layers of impure earthy ores of iron and manganese, lying between beds of limestone, and it is the association with these beds that generally indicates purity in the manganese ore. The beds have been worked to over 120 yards from the surface, and show no material change in character. The ore is a hard mineral,

interstratified with a soft and hydrated variety, the hard portion constituting about 80 per cent of the whole, and being very pure.

The ore is first evacuated by open workings which, when no longer practicable, are superseded by levels in the hillside, small levels being first driven to locate the direction of the erratic bed of ore. All the levels and workings are dry, owing to their altitude, and the ore is simply thrown into shoots without picking, the cargoes showing a general uniformity in their analyses. The amount of ore in sight and of easy extraction without motive power is estimated at 2,000,000 tons on the present Usina Wig properties.

The manganese imports of Great Britain during the years 1898-1903, were as follows:

Country.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Germany	43,350	61,300	59,200	56,700	49,800	48,000
England	230	420	1,380	1,670	1,300	1,000
Australia	70	800	80	220	4,700	1,320
Austria-Hungary	19,540	15,710	22,250	18,440	18,600	.....
Brazil	26,400	65,000	108,250	100,410	157,300	162,060
Canada	50	280	30	400	100	4,540
Chile	20,850	40,930	25,710	18,180	13,000	.....
Cuba .....	.....	.....	22,000	25,600	40,000	19,000
Spain	102,230	103,000	113,000	60,300	46,100	26,000
United States	9,000	6,400	5,300	9,450	7,500	2,800
France	32,000	40,000	29,000	22,300	12,500	.....
Greece	14,100	17,600	8,050	14,200	15,900	9,340
India	61,470	88,420	132,700	135,300	160,300	167,700
Italy	3,000	4,360	6,010	2,180	2,500	.....
Japan	11,510	11,340	15,230	16,300	16,300	.....
Panama	11,180	10,160	8,750	700	.....	.....
Portugal	1,000	2,050	1,970	900	900	.....
Russia	328,210	657,790	751,200	442,700	469,900	413,900
Sweden	2,360	2,620	2,650	2,270	2,900	.....
Turkey	20,000	49,970	38,100	38,100	60,000	.....
Total	717,450	1,179,650	1,350,800	966,620	1,079,600	.....

Russia at the present time possesses nearly a monopoly of high-grade manganese ores; her production ought, with improved mining and transport methods, to be capable of further development. In spite of the many difficulties to which the mining industry in the Caucasus has been exposed since the discovery of the deposits, the production of ore has increased regularly.

Of the known manganese deposits, the Russian are the most extensive, thickest, and the most regular. According to estimates the reserve of manganese ore is, in the Caucasus, 6 billion puds (98,000,000 tons), and in Nicopol, 2½ billion puds (40,000,000 tons). No estimates are available of the deposits in the Ural district. Assertions concerning estimated quantities of ore are very diverse; in any case, a large and regular output in the Caucasus is to be reckoned upon. Opposed to these quantities, deposits in other countries, as estimated, are of much less importance. After Russia, the Brazilian and Indian deposits are the most important.

The value of the ore does not only depend on the percentage of manganese, but also on the percentage of harmful constituents, phosphorus and silica.

The ores from Nazareth (Brazil), Panama, Miguel Burnier (Brazil), Santiago (Cuba), Coquimbo (Chile), Les Cabesses (France), Cassandra (Turkey), are considered as the purest. Ores reckoned as rich in phosphorus, up to 0.28 per cent, are from Tschiatura and Nicopol, the Indian, and from Queluz-Lafayette (Brazil). The ores from Queluz-Lafayette, Panama, Coquimbo, Les Cabesses, Indian, and Tschiatura contain a small percentage of silicic acid. The Spanish (Huelva), the Italian (Liguria), the Russian (Nicopol), and the Turkish are generally richer in silica.

The cost of the ore depends, naturally, on the conditions of mining and transport. In the Russian mines winding only costs 5 to 6 kopeks, while the expense of transport to the port of Poti is 35 kopeks per pud. In Brazil mining costs amount to 6,000 *reis* per ton. Demaret gives the mining and transport costs in the neighborhood of Queluz (Brazil) at—

Mining	<i>Reis.</i> 3,350
Transport on mine railway.....	1,830
Charge of trucks.....	200
Transport to Rio de Janeiro.....	8,300
Loading ships.....	5,500
Total	<u>19,180</u>
	<i>Francs.</i>
At exchange of 12½.....	25.15
Freight to England.....	14.00
Total	<u>39.15</u>

The costs of Poti ore, on the other hand, are as follows:

Cost of working.....	<i>Francs.</i> 4.75
Transport from the mine to Tschiatura.....	5.00
Transport from Tschiatura to Sharopan.....	17.70
Transport from Sharopan to Poti, unloading, stores, etc.....	5.00
Freight to England, sampling, assurance.....	16.55
Total	<u>49.00</u>

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY ON SUGAR.

With reference to the provision in the Brazilian Budget Law of 1906 authorizing the Government to reduce the import duty on sugar, it is stated that the duty on sugars of all kinds imported into Brazil from countries that do not give bounties has been reduced to 200 *reis* per kilogram.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, DECEMBER, 1905.

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

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries.....	267, 244	213, 332	508, 168	588, 112
Shipments.....	263, 261	276, 548	666, 791	664, 323
Sales.....	73, 000	161, 000	244, 254	298, 000
Daily average of entries.....	8, 620	6, 881	16, 392	18, 962
Daily average of shipments.....	9, 019	8, 921	21, 509	21, 429
Entries from July 1.....	2, 160, 647	1, 730, 257	5, 553, 424	5, 948, 372
Shipments from July 1.....	2, 122, 747	.....	4, 991, 925	4, 701, 353
Stock on hand December 31.....	304, 367	432, 672	1, 341, 012	1, 747, 271

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, NOVEMBER, 1905.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of November:

Sugar.....kilos..	12, 656, 272	Rubber.....barrels..	11
Cotton.....do....	1, 677, 224	Textiles.....bales..	299
Brandy.....pipes..	507	Corn.....bags..	49, 160
Alcohol.....do....	919	Skins.....bales..	63
Honey.....do....	3	Castor-oil beans.....bags..	517
Hides.....number..	4, 807	Coffee.....do....	3, 636
Sole leather.....	100	Soap.....boxes..	12, 708
Carnauba wax.....bags..	30	Oil.....do....	863
Mandioca flour.....do....	10, 323	Do.....barrels..	152

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, DECEMBER, 1905.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of December, 1905:

Sugar.....kilos..	22, 842, 476	Rubber.....bales..	950
Cotton.....do....	2, 617, 211	Textiles.....do....	196
Brandy.....pipes..	305	Corn.....bags..	36, 368
Alcohol.....do....	878	Skins.....bales..	159
Honey.....do....	2	Castor-oil beans.....bags..	700
Hides.....number..	2, 733	Coffee.....do....	9, 248
Cotton seed.....bags..	8, 445	Soap.....boxes..	6, 699
Carnauba wax.....do....	480	Oil.....do....	482
Mandioca flour.....do....	11, 260	Do.....barrels..	175
Rubber.....barrels..	5		

CHILE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1905.

During the year 1905 the export and import duties received at the custom-houses of Chile were, respectively, \$57,127,423 and \$32,240,765, forming a total of \$89,465,184. The total receipts during the preceding year were \$81,267,746, of which amount there corresponded to export and import duties, respectively, \$50,819,456 and \$30,443,289. In consequence, the total receipts of 1905 have been \$8,100,443 in excess of those of 1904, of which increase, \$6,307,967 proceed from export and \$1,792,476 from import duties.

The customs receipts for December, 1905, were \$8,816,691, of which sum \$5,859,495 corresponded to export and \$2,957,196 to import duties.

During the same month of the year 1904 duties amounted to a total of \$7,785,363, consequently the receipts of 1905, during the month in question, exceeded those of 1904 by \$1,031,328.

COLOMBIA.

REVENUES FROM NEW DUTIES.

Following is a detailed statement of the estimated revenue from the new duties imposed by the Government of Colombia:

Duty on liquors:		
Proceeds up to October 31, 1905	\$68,191,344	
Proceeds from November 1, 1905, to November 31, 1906		\$155,673,000
Duty on hides:		
Proceeds from July 1, 1905 to October 31, 1905	29,293,250	
Proceeds from November 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906		104,300,000
Duty on tobacco:		
Proceeds from March 15 to October 31, 1905	7,382,647	
Proceeds from November 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906		66,900,000
Duty on cigarettes:		
Proceeds from March 15 to October 31, 1905	4,903,304	
Proceeds from November 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906		60,000,000
Duty on matches:		
Proceeds from March 15 to October 31, 1905	2,015,251	
Proceeds from November 1 to October 31, 1906		42,000,000
Tax on slaughter of cattle:		
Proceeds from March to July, 1905	10,312,213	
Proceeds in Bayaca alone to December 31, 1906		2,700,000
Total (paper money)	122,098,009	431,573,000
Equivalent in gold at the legal exchange of 10,000 per cent or 1 cent gold for \$1 paper	1,220,980	4,315,730

To these amounts must be added—

The revenues from Sabana Railway to December 31, 1906, which is estimated at \$15,000 monthly	\$190,000
Marine salt pits for the same period, at \$20,000 monthly.....	280,000
Consular fees for the same period, at \$50,000 monthly.....	700,000
Muzo emeralds for the same period, at \$50,000 monthly.....	700,000
	6,185,730

Revenues controlled by the Central Bank, estimated up to December 31, 1906:

Customs	\$5,000,000	
Land salt pits	600,000	
Post and telegraph	500,000	
Stamps and stamped paper.....	500,000	
Exports of gold, mine duties, light-houses, etc	400,000	
	7,000,000	
Estimated revenue to December 31, 1906.....		13,185,730

COSTA RICA.

CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATION OF EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAINS.

Following is a translation of a decree issued by the President of Costa Rica announcing changes in classifications and assessments of duties on earthenware and porcelain, effective on February 1, 1906:

“For the purpose of avoiding the questions which frequently arise at the custom-houses regarding the appraisement of earthenware and porcelain, in use of the power conferred by article 1 of decree No. 46, of July 16, 1888, it is decreed:

“ARTICLE 1. In future all articles of earthenware and porcelain, imported as any kind of table service, as cups, plates, large dishes, fruit dishes, etc., jugs, pitchers, tureens, finger bowls ('lavabos'), and other pieces for the table, illumination and other domestic uses, shall be classified for purposes of appraisement as—

“(1) Pieces of earthenware or flint plain and without ornament;

“(2) Pieces of earthenware or flint worked (embossed) or ornamented;

“(3) Pieces of porcelain plain and without ornament; and

“(4) Pieces of porcelain worked or ornamented.

“ART. 2. To the first group belong those pieces made of earth or flint for any of the uses indicated, always provided they are entirely plain and without ornament, relief, open work, or decorations of any kind. Pieces of this group shall pay duty of \$0.10 (\$0.0465) per kilogram (2½ pounds).

"ART. 3. In the second group are included the same pieces of earth or flint described in article 1, but having embossment, relief, ornaments, or decorations of whatever kind. Pieces of this group shall pay \$0.15 (\$0.069) per kilogram.

"ART. 4. To the third group belong the said pieces for table service, illumination, and other domestic uses which are of porcelain, but which have no ornaments, relief, open work (embossment), nor decorations—that is to say, which are entirely plain merchandise of this group—shall pay \$0.20 (\$0.093) per kilogram.

"ART. 5. To group 4 belong the pieces of porcelain aforesaid which have ornaments or decorations, whatever may be their number or quality. Merchandise of this group shall pay \$0.25 (\$0.116) per kilogram.

"ART. 6. The pieces of groups 1 and 2 differ from those of 3 and 4 in that besides being clearer and more shiny (glossy) they are translucent, a property wanting in the latter.

"ART. 7. The pieces designed for the same uses, which are of white paste or of copper-colored granite, that called Japan ware, and the black, of whatever kind, shall be assessed as earthenware, or flint (groups 1 and 2), according as they are or are not worked, painted, embossed, or enameled, or in any way ornamented.

"ART. 8. The duties here decreed are not subject to the 50 per cent (increase) fixed by decree of April 27, 1901."

SALUBRITY OF CLIMATE AT SAN JOSE.

In a letter addressed to the Minister of Costa Rica at Washington by F. OSKAR MARTIN, assistant engineer Isthmian Canal Commission, the following account of the San Jose climate is given as demonstrating the availability of that section of Costa Rica as a health resort, with special reference to employees of the Isthmian Canal:

"Of course the health resort should be in the neighborhood of San Jose, or at nearly the same altitude, near some of the other cities—as Carthago, Heredia, or Alhajuela. Here are some records of temperature of the Isthmus of Panama, San Jose, and, for comparison, of Washington, D. C.:

Average temperature.
[All in Fahrenheit degrees.]

	Annual.	Hottest of month.	Coldest of month.	Difference.	Maximum record.
Washington.....	54.7	76.9	33.2	43.7	104
Isthmus of Panama.....	79.7	81.0	78.3	2.7	99
San Jose de Costa Rica.....	67.6	68.6	65.5	3.1	90

"But it is not the climate alone which makes a residence in San Jose so desirable; it is the Costa Ricans themselves, who, with their hospi-

tality and other admirable traits of character, make the stay of strangers in their midst so agreeable.

* * * "At present the population of higher parts of Costa Rica is almost entirely pure white; but little traces of Indian and negro blood may be found among the inhabitants, and consequently the people are fairly well educated. * * * The present Government of the Republic of Panama is doing great and good work to improve present conditions, but it will take years to accomplish, * * * while one may imagine, in walking along the country roads in the neighborhood of San Jose and seeing the houses and their inhabitants, that one is back in old Spain. Even the majority of the poorer class of people one sees are of the pure white race. They are a very industrious and clean people and strive themselves to keep their surroundings as clean as possible, while on the Isthmus it takes a continual supervision to have the inhabitants keep their houses and surroundings in a clean and sanitary condition.

"It will be but a few months longer when the plateau near San Jose can be reached by rail from the Pacific as well as from the Atlantic, and if more regular transportation by steamer, between Colon and Limon on the Atlantic, and between Panama and Punta Arena on the Pacific, would be established, and the many advantages of the San Jose plateau for recuperation purposes would become more widely known among the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, a great many of the latter might spend, with great advantage to themselves, every four or five months, a week or two in Costa Rica, and return to their work in Panama with renewed vigor and more satisfied with their lot."

EXTENSION OF FREE ADMISSION FOR CORN AND BEANS.

United States Consul CALDWELL reports that the exemption from impost duties on corn and beans imported into Costa Rica has been further extended from December 31, 1905, until July 1, 1906.

CUBA.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" for January 12, 1906, contains a decree promulgating new sanitary regulations becoming effective on February 1. Chapter V, dealing with foods and beverages, contains prohibitions against adulteration and the use of injurious coloring substances, etc. Regulations are laid down as to the composition of tin foil in which fruits, sweets, and other comestibles may be packed, and of the utensils in which alimentary products may be prepared. Wines and other alcoholic beverages, flour, butter, edible oil, and milk, fresh and

condensed, are dealt with in detail. Chapter XVIII regulates the sale of meat and (among other matters) prohibits the introduction of any animal suffering from a disease capable of being transmitted to human beings, or which may have been in contact with animals suffering from such disease.

TAXES ON FOREIGN SHIPPING.

At all the Cuban ports of entry the following tonnage and harbor improvement taxes are levied on incoming vessels.

Tonnage dues.—Entry of vessel from port other than Cuban, 20 cents per net ton of registry, but this shall not exceed \$2 per net ton for any year beginning from date of first payment. Entry of vessel from Cuban port, 2 cents per net ton of registry, but this shall not exceed 40 cents per net ton for any year beginning from the date of first payment. One half dues are charged for vessels entering in ballast, as also for vessels entering with cargo and clearing with ballast. The following vessels are exempt from tonnage dues: Vessels belonging to or engaged in service of United States Government, vessels of other neutral governments not engaged in trade, vessels in distress; yachts belonging to organized yacht clubs of the United States or of other neutral countries.

Harbor improvement taxes.—Entry of steamer, \$8.50; entry of sailing vessel, \$4.25; cargo landed from steamer per ton, 25 cents; cargo landed from sailing vessel per ton, 12½ cents; coal landed from steamer per ton, 12½ cents.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

The British acting consul-general at Havana, Cuba, reports that the cultivation of the tobacco plant under cheese cloths has, up to the present time, been carried on upon a comparatively small scale, but the results are said to be generally satisfactory. According to information published by the Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 166.65 acres cultivated under cheese cloth, produced, in 1903, 10 bales of wrappers and 15 bales of filling per acre, the output under the old system having been 4.5 bales of tobacco per acre, of which only 10 per cent represented wrappers of good color. The leaves were from 28 to 32 inches long and from 14 to 16 inches wide. The number of leaves per pound varied between 154 of first-class and 384 of the most inferior class, the average being 273. The cost per acre, according to an official report based on information gathered from 18 estates in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and representing a total area cultivated under cheese cloth of 525 acres, was from \$419.57 to \$309.29, the average being \$298.03. The results are well worth the extra cost, and the areas under this system of cultivation are increasing. Each plant produced from 14 to 18 leaves, and

the number of leaves per pound was 333. Sixty per cent of the output was wrapper and 40 per cent an inferior class of tobacco.

The results obtained from the cultivation of the tobacco plant under cheese cloth are said to be: (1) The production of a leaf lighter in color and weight; (2) the leaf is thinner and more translucent and the stem is finer; (3) it possesses less nicotine, gummy, and resinous substances; (4) the tobacco does not lose its flavor. The price of wrappers ranges from \$80 per bale of 130 pounds to \$800 per bale of 125 pounds, and of fillers from \$25 per bale of 100 pounds to \$60. The method of planting most in use is to allow 30 centimeters (about 12 inches) between the rows, and from 50 centimeters (20 inches) to 100 centimeters (40 inches) between the roots of the plants. The number of plants, however, to an acre varies considerably, according to the fertility of the soil, and no estimate which would be of any practical utility can be formed of the actual area under cultivation.

COPPER MINES.

Cuba's copper mines have the distinction of having been the first of the kind operated by Europeans in America. El Cobre mines, about 30 miles north of Santiago, were worked by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, and have made an unenviable record of financial failures. Under an English company their ore was sent to Swansea for smelting. They are now owned by the Spanish-American Iron Company.

At the Minas de Cobre, near Havana, the ore occurs in well-defined lenticular bodies. The largest lens is about 20 feet wide in the middle; they vary in length from 20 to 200 feet and extend downward with a northeast dip. They all occur along well-marked fracture planes in serpentine. The ore is pyrrhotite, with or without chalcopyrite, and appears to have originated from the native metal originally disseminated in the periodotite rock from which the serpentine was derived. The principal mines are now owned by American companies and are being developed on modern lines.

MANGANESE MINING.

In the Province of Santiago de Cuba there are 88 manganese mines, covering 4,015 hectares. The deposits lie in the San Maestno Range, on the south coast, extending over a distance of 100 miles, from Santiago to Manzanillo. Mining has been resumed with every prospect of continued increase and prosperity. The only mines worked in 1904 were those of the Ponupo Mining and Transportation Company, which shipped 15,516 tons in that year. The chief properties are the Macio, on the seacoast, 35 miles from the port of that name; the Portillo, situated farther southward, which produces ore that only gives 36 per cent of manganese; the Boniato, Dos Bocas Margarita, Avispero

(which yields ore of remarkably fine quality, running to 56 per cent of metallic manganese), San Juan, and numerous other groups which, it is reported, could be made productive and profitable with the expenditure of a little capital. Considerable development has been done in the various districts, and substantial exports were made to steel plants in the United States at about \$1.80 freight. This compares with an ocean freight from Brazil to Baltimore or Philadelphia of \$2.50 to \$3, and with about \$4.20 from India and Russia. The output of manganese ore from Cuba in 1904 was 32,628 tons, of \$163,000 in value.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Gold has been worked in the island of Santo Domingo for a very long period. According to Spanish writers the production of placer gold from 1502 to 1530 was between \$200,000 and \$1,000,000 per annum, and it is said that at one period, shortly after the time of Columbus, as much as \$30,000,000 worth of gold and silver was exported from the island in a single year. The gold in the upper Haina River is coarse and of a deep yellow color, showing a high degree of purity. An assay of 12 ounces of the Haina River gold made at the United States Mint in 1870 showed a fineness of .946.

In the northern part of the island—that is, on the northern flank of the Cibao—alluvial gold is found in a number of places, especially in streams flowing from these mountains into the Yaqui River. In the early days Santiago appears to have been the headquarters of those engaged in washing.

Quartz veins are known in a number of localities in Santo Domingo; the general impression is that they are small and lean, but it is impossible to say how far this conclusion is justified.

ECUADOR.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1906.

The following Customs Tariff was enacted by the Congress of Ecuador on October 17, 1905, and was approved by President LIZARDO GARCIA on October 30, 1905, to take effect January 1, 1906:

CHAPTER I.

IMPORTATION DUTIES.

ARTICLE 1. All articles which may be imported into the Republic shall be subject to the following charges:

1. Import duties.
2. Surtax of 100 per centum.
3. Warehouse tax and surtax of 100 per centum.

4. Transit tax and surtax of 100 per centum.
5. Wharfage charges.
6. Tax on consumption of liquors.
7. Special charges.
8. Longshoremen's charges.
9. Consular charges.

Importers shall likewise be subject to the payment of demurrage charges and to such fines and penalties as the authorities may impose.

ART. 2. For the collection of import duties merchandise shall be divided into the following classes:

1. Articles of prohibited introduction.
2. Articles free of duty.
3. Articles subject to 1 centavo per kilogram, gross weight.
4. Articles subject to 2 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
5. Articles subject to 3 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
6. Articles subject to 4 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
7. Articles subject to 5 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
8. Articles subject to 5 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
9. Articles subject to 10 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
10. Articles subject to 10 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
11. Articles subject to 15 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
12. Articles subject to 15 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
13. Articles subject to 20 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
14. Articles subject to 20 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
15. Articles subject to 25 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
16. Articles subject to 25 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
17. Articles subject to 30 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
18. Articles subject to 30 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
19. Articles subject to 40 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
20. Articles subject to 50 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
21. Articles subject to 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
22. Articles subject to 60 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
23. Articles subject to 70 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
24. Articles subject to 80 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
25. Articles subject to 1 sucre per kilogram, gross weight.
26. Articles subject to 1 sucre per kilogram, net weight.
27. Articles subject to 1 sucre and 20 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
28. Articles subject to 1 sucre and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
29. Articles subject to 1 sucre and 80 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
30. Articles subject to 2 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
31. Articles subject to 2 sucres and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
32. Articles subject to 3 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
33. Articles subject to 3 sucres and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
34. Articles subject to 4 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
35. Articles subject to 5 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
36. Articles subject to 8 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
37. Articles subject to 20 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
38. Articles subject to 60 sucres per kilogram, net weight.

Net weight includes the wrapping or covering proper of every article and excludes the packing in which it is imported. When a package contains articles of various appraisements, dutiable at gross weight, the inspector shall make the assessment proportional to the bulk of each article. When a package contains articles dutiable at

net weight and articles dutiable at gross weight the inspector will apportion the weight of the packing to the articles dutiable by gross weight according to their proportional bulk.

ART. 3. The following articles belong to class 1, their importation being prohibited to private individuals:

1. Balls, shell, grenades, metallic cartridges for guns, and other munitions of war.
2. Fowling pieces, guns, carbines, and other weapons of war.
3. Dynamite and other similar explosive substances.
4. Beverages and articles of food which contain substances either poisonous or injurious to health.
5. Tags or labels of articles whose trade-mark is registered in Ecuador, unless they be imported by the manufacturers themselves or their authorized agents.
6. Fuses and fulminants for mines.
7. Kerosene of less than 150° of strength.
8. Lard of more than 50 per cent stearin.
9. Machines and apparatus for coining.
10. Counterfeit money of all kinds.
11. Gun powder.
12. Salt. If the Government should decide upon its sale in the province of Loja,¹ the provisions of section 4 article 4 shall remain inoperative while the monopoly exists.

13. Copper and nickel coins of all kinds other than Ecuadorian, and coined by order or for account of the nation.

14. National silver money unless imported on account of the nation and according to the advice of the council of State. Foreign silver money which may be brought in shall not be forwarded for circulation or use in the country. It shall be detained in the custom-house warehouses until its reshipment abroad. No bond shall be canceled until the return of the entry certificate issued for such delay as the administrator of the customs may deem proper. Should the entry certificate not be delivered up within the period designated, the bond shall become effective and the amount thereof shall be paid into the Treasury.

The Government alone may introduce for the service of the nation munitions of war as well as the other subjects enumerated in this article, except those under classes 4, 7, and 10, which shall not be imported on any account, nor such as are under class 13, except by virtue of a special law for that purpose. In regard to dynamite, it shall be as provided by the law reforming the mining legislation. The governor, to whom the applicant may apply, shall issue a certificate showing the quantity of explosive materials that may be necessary, and none shall be imported except upon production of such certificate. Whenever powder or dynamite is imported for mining uses the applicant shall accompany his petition with a declaration in duplicate in which shall be set out the name of the place to which the goods are to be conveyed, the marks, the numbers, and the kinds of packages in order that at the foot of the permit granted by the administrator may appear the entry certificate by the civil authorities of the mining district. On the petition shall be noted by the inspector the weight of the packages. Security in cash, to the satisfaction of the administrator, shall be exacted, guaranteeing the return of the permit within a time proportionate to the distance.

15. Matches and cigarette paper.
16. Absinth.

ART. 4. The following articles belong to class 2, being free of duty:

1. The luggage of travelers up to a weight of 100 kilos for first-class travelers and 50 kilos for second or other classes, provided that the luggage arrives on the same

vessel as the travelers. By luggage is meant articles intended for personal use, such as clothing, boots and shoes, bedding, harness, arms and instruments necessary to the profession of the traveler although they may not have been used. Each traveler, with exception of women and children, may introduce up to one-half kilogram of manufactured tobacco. Travelers who arrive in transit may leave on deposit in the custom-house such packages as they wish, and request their reshipment or dispatch whenever it may be convenient.

2. Articles for diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of Ecuador, when these articles arrive for the use and consumption of the said officials, up to an amount whose value shall not exceed for the first year \$10,000 and \$2,000 for each of the following years, and provided always that the countries represented in Ecuador accord reciprocity, and provided that the ministers and agents in addition to their functions do not exercise the profession of merchants. The exception will include likewise all additional duties.

3. Articles imported on account, or with the authority of the Government for a useful purpose or for public ornamentation subject to the authority of the Minister of Finance.

4. The natural products of Peru of lawful commerce and the introduction of which is not prohibited in Ecuador, when imported overland. This exception shall remain in force so long as Ecuadorian products enjoy the same exemption in Peru. As soon as reciprocity ceases, this exemption shall also cease in Ecuador.

Peruvian salt imported overland is excepted, and shall pay 1 centavo per kilogram.

5. The following articles: Fertilizers; impure carbonic acid; amianthus or asbestos; live animals; fire extinguishers and their charges; plows and their parts; commercial advertisements on paper, or cardboard, or pamphlets, and articles which may not be for sale when on them and in plain sight is printed, engraved, or lithographed that they are presents from manufactories or commercial houses; framework, spars, columns, doors, windows, lattices, and stairs of iron for building houses; abacus for schools; atlases for educational purposes; disinfecting apparatus; fire engines and their accessories for fire companies; empty bottles in casks, cases, or bales, provided that when they arrive otherwise packed they shall pay the duty applicable thereto; burnt tiles; vessels rigged or in parts and the machinery therefor, even when imported in different ships; iron buoys; coal; cement, such as is called Roman cement, for masonry work; crucibles; creoline; writing books; astronomical, geographical, and hydrographical maps; small vessels, except canoes; railway plant of all kinds and accessories; astronomical and geographical globes; birds' eggs; printing presses and accessories; fire bricks; printed books, not otherwise specified, and music in manuscript, printed, or lithographed; fresh fruit; sewing machines; washing machines; typewriting machines; agricultural machines and machines generally for all kinds of industries, with their parts and renewal pieces, as also boilers; gold coin, which shall pay no kind of additional impost; samples of fabrics, small articles of no value, and the parts of articles that are only used and sold in pairs, provided that the interested parties permit them to be rendered unfit for use; gold, in dust or bars; timbers, for masts and spars of vessels; common paper, for newspapers; live plants; roofing slates; slates and slate pencils; iron and steel bridges; lithographing stones; lithographing presses; iron and steel pillars; windmills; rails; plowshares; tower clocks; silver, in bars; saltpeter, unrefined, for fertilizer; serum and vaccine virus; sulphate of copper; silicate of soda and potash; life-preservers; seeds of all kinds; roofing tiles; telescopes; tiles and pipes of earthenware; type and ink of all kinds, for printing; lithographing ink; refractory earth; steel tubing for hydraulic motors; metallic oxides, for ceramic enamels; automobiles; lightning rods; sublimated sulphur; water filters and their spare parts.

The Executive may, with the consent of the Council of State, upon prior presentation of estimates, contracts, and plans in their respective cases, permit the importation

free of duty of articles absolutely necessary to municipalities for lighting or for any other public use, etc., whether the work be executed by contract or directly by them. Should the work be performed by contractors, they must furnish a bond to guarantee the payment of duty in case the work should not be executed.

Third Class.

ART. 5. The following articles belong to class 3, and shall pay 1 centavo per kilogram, gross weight:

Hoes; garlic; wire, barbed or not, for fencing; rice; crowbar and levers; paving stones and tiles not otherwise specified; empty jugs; vegetable carbon; canoes; sweet potatoes; onions; coconuts, fresh or dried; glazed pipes of delf or earthenware; empty demijohns; scrap iron; fence staples; hops; bricks; articles of ordinary earthenware; rough timber in beams, joists, and planks although planed and dovetailed. (In full cargo shipments the duty will be assessed on the registered tonnage of the vessel with an addition of 50 per cent in the case of iron vessels and 40 per cent in the case of wooden vessels. In case of doubt the cargo shall be weighed at the owners' expense); oxide of iron; shovels, grain scoops, *combas* rakes and bill hooks for agricultural purposes; glazed paper for printing; ornamental iron building plates; Peruvian salt imported overland; tripoli; foundry clay; wire netting for fencing; stearine; tallow, melted; tallow, unmelted; coconut oil; palm oil; palm-kernel oil; peanut oil; carbonate of soda; crude cotton-seed oil; castor oil.

Fourth Class.

ART. 6. The following articles belong to class 4, and shall pay 2 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Sulphuric acid; bran; oats; natural and artificial mineral waters not otherwise specified; anchors; gas burners; mechanical water pumps; animal carbon; lime for masonry work; water conduits of iron or lead, except such as are set out in No. 5 of Article 4; cardboard for binding, tarred, and other kinds not otherwise specified; carts, handcarts, and cars; barley; nails of any metal of 1 or more inches; carbonic; unwrought staves; iron or steel in bars, rods, plates, hoops, platens, and in angle or T shape; tarred felt for vessels; machine grease; screw propellers for vessels; incubators; fresh vegetables; malt; dyewoods; unpolished marble; machetes of 18 English inches or more in the blade; Indian corn; soups of all kinds; paraffin; marble dust; caustic potash; dry feed; lead in bars, rods, ingots, sheets, or scrap; paper for wrapping purposes and for sheathing vessels, and unprinted wood-pulp paper; potatoes; earthenware gas retorts and doors for the same, even when imported separately; wheels for cars, carts, and handcarts; caustic soda; wheat; utensils and materials for electric lighting and other electric installations, except wire; carob beans; sheet glass of more than a meter square; sheet glass up to one centimeter of thickness; concave and convex glass; refrigerators; iron or steel axles for cars, carts, and handcarts; olein; refined tallow.

Fifth Class.

ART. 7. The following articles belong to class 5 and shall pay 3 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Iron kitchen stoves; iron in corrugated sheets for roofs and walls, ridging for roofs and gutters; tissue paper except that used for flowers; common paper bags unprinted; zinc in sheets or in bulk; tin plate in sheets.

Sixth Class.

ART. 8. The following articles belong to class 6 and shall pay 4 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Sugar; raw sugar.

Seventh Class.

ART. 9. The following articles belong to class 7 and shall pay 5 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Machine oil; annatto; oil of turpentine; unshelled almonds; tar; alum; apparatus for manufacturing aerated waters, other than such as are of crystal or glass; hazel nuts; hydrochloric acid; refined carbolic acid and nitric acid; boric acid; carbonic acid; liquid ammoniac; whale oil; cod-liver oil, its emulsions and jellies; herrings; elevators; balus trade, other than of wood, for balconies; empty wooden barrels, buckets, casks, and tuns, fitted together or not; pitch; bronze, copper, tin, and brass in rods, unperforated sheets, in bulk or scrap; kitchen utensils of cast iron, enameled or not; bedpans and their accessories when imported together; iron chains of the kinds used by ships and small vessels; packing cases of wood in shooks; calcium carbide; iron safes of more than 50 kilograms weight; bells; salt meat and jerked beef; carriages fitted together or not; beer; Chilian cocoanuts; waterproof capes and cloaks; rough and hemp cloth for bags; wooden cross pieces for posts; dried plums, however packed; oilcloth for lining; brooms; tow of all kinds; stone carved work of 100 kilograms and more of weight; straw envelopes for bottles, provided they are not imported with the bottles; forges; dried fruits and other unprepared provisions not otherwise mentioned; cranes; hydrochlorate of lime; flour of all kinds; cotton waste; unscented soap; raw hams and bacon; sisal and manila cordage; wire cordage and ropes; kerosene of 150° or more of strength; oilcloth; lavatories for clothes or the kitchen; fine china ware; polished marble, mausoleums, and monuments in general; cornstarch; nuts; candle wicks; pillars of iron, marble, or other material; printed wrapping paper; salt or dry fish; iron doors for vaults or cellars; raisins; grits; ammoniacal salt; common printed paper sacks; tubs and bathing apparatus and their accessories when imported together; tapioca and other food starches; wire cloth; wines in general, except medicinal and sparkling; sheet glass up to 1 meter square; wine vinegar; ordinary objects of glass or crystal; blacksmith's anvils; sparkling kola; broomsticks; broom straw; ginger ale; ehicha (a fermented drink); crude petroleum; wooden shoe pegs.

Eighth Class.

ART. 10. The following articles belong to Class 8 and shall pay 5 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Mortars; apparatus for gymnastics; crutches, artificial legs, arms, hands, and other like articles for invalids; toilet paper; prepared paper; paste; powder or liquids for destroying insects; rat traps; schoolbooks for drawing or illumination; insect traps; show cases.

Ninth Class.

ART. 11. The following articles belong to Class 9 and shall pay 10 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Olives, however packed; cologne water; raw cotton; shelled almonds; red lead; sulphur; Prussian blue; almond, castor, linseed, and olive oil; lavender; canary

seed; harmoniums; ordinary waters, Florida, Kananga, Divina, and bay rum; starch of all kinds; indigo; billiard tables and accessories imported together; borax; beds, wood or of any metal; crude wax; preserves and other alimentary articles not specially mentioned; manufactured rubber, ornamented and painted for floors; small jars, earthenware; tomato preserves and sauce; articles of fine glassware; lastings; pickles; stone carved work of less than 100 kilograms; stoves; diving suits; fruits in their juice; forge bellows; axes and hatchets; prepared flours and foods for children; oilcloth for floors; cotton cord; sirups not otherwise mentioned; canvas; raw wool; linen cloth; sandpaper or emery cloth; baking powder; mirrors; books and notebooks in blank or with headings; lard into whose composition enters up to 50 per cent of stearin—any other will be treated as of prohibited importation; painter's putty; furniture of all kinds, joined together or not, and of whatever material constructed and however covered; gas or water meters; porcelain ware not otherwise specified; tapestry paper; pianos for drawing rooms; pianolas and similar instruments; paints in paste, powder, or other kinds; twine of all kinds; sadirons; *puéblas*; cheese; empty sacks; prunella; screws; unprepared chalk; glassware, engraved or decorated; beveled glass; candles of all kinds; medicinal wines; gypsum; writing ink; butter; nails and tacks of any metal of less than 1 inch, with the exception of ornamental tacks; shoeblacking of the kind known as "Mason's" and similar kinds.

Tenth Class.

ART. 12. The following articles belong to class 10, and shall pay 10 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Trunks; *tagua* buttons; brushes or whisks for floors, walls, and arches; gasogens of crystal or glass; games of lawn tennis, cricket baseball, football, pingpong, golf, *la-crosse*, and croquet; writing paper; parchment paper; marbled paper for binding; fishing nets; paper bags not otherwise specified; urns of glass or crystal.

Eleventh Class.

ART. 13. The following articles belong to class 11, and shall pay 15 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Aniseed; carpets, coarse tissues or shag of cocoa, linen, jute, or other analogous vegetable fiber; coffins and caskets; varnish; kitchen utensils of wrought iron and of nickel, enameled or not; platform scales or steelyards and their weights; bicycles and velocipedes; children's wagons; sculptures of iron, copper, or bronze; metal stirrups; biseuits; machetes of less than 18 English inches of blade, with or without scabbards; compounded butter; mustard; blocks and pulleys; hose; coffee mills; sleeping mats; copying presses; spikes; reflectors; rivets; refined salt; soldering irons of copper; nuts for screws or bolts.

Twelfth Class.

ART. 14. The following articles belong to class 12, and shall pay 15 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Insulators for pianos; horse brushes; blotting paper; filtering paper; fluted paper; music paper; scissors for tailors, blacksmiths, and tinsmiths.

Thirteenth Class.

ART. 15. The following articles belong to class 13, and shall pay 20 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Machinc bands; balances with platform, for counters, with their weights.

Fourteenth Class.

ART. 16. The following articles belong to class 14, and shall pay 20 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Steel, iron, brass, bronze, copper, tin, nickel, tin plate, lead, and zinc, manufactured, excepting those articles of these materials which may be specified in other appraisements; apparatus of every system for the reproduction of manuscript; razor strops; ice cream freezers; prepared skins for shoes or other uses; boxes or safes of any kind of metal up to 50 kilograms of weight; drugs and chemical products not otherwise appraised; tools of all kinds for artisans and workmen, and handles for the tools; shoemakers' and hatters' lasts; irrigators (medical) and their accessories when imported together; rubber tires; whetstones; atomizers.

Fifteenth Class.

ART. 17. The following articles belong to class 15, and shall pay 25 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Acetate of copper or verdigris; carpets; coarse tissues, or shag of cotton; aniline and cochineal; telephonic and telegraphic apparatus; chandeliers and candelabra of metal, crystal, or other material for any system of lighting; sugar candy; mercury; camphor; benzoin; kitchen and table utensils of aluminum; cinnamon and cloves; glue; cumin; corks; bristol board; champagne and other sparkling wines; chains not otherwise specified; hampers of cane, willow, or rushes, of the kind and form generally used in which to keep clothes; framed mirrors; blank labels; wooden stirrups; fruits in spirits; gum arabic; oil cloth for table covers; cordage exteriorly covered with cotton or hemp; linseed unground; butters not otherwise specified and not used for food; moldings and rods of wood, gilded, silvered, or not; marjoram; peppers, fragrant or sweet and piquant; quillay; street pianos; sauces in general; tea; ornamental tacks of any metal; hemp cloth; cloth of cotton or hemp in general, which may not be specified under other appraisments, and the following clothes of pure linen or with wool of cotton or hemp—ticking, gingham, drill, sailcloth, bramant, lining; warandol and huckaback; waterproof cloth; yerba maté.

Sixteenth Class.

ART. 18. The following articles belong to class 16 and shall pay 25 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Barometers; ship's compasses; cardboard boxes, put together or not; packing for machinery; thread on spools; lanterns or street lamps; artisan's rules; manufactures of wood, with the exception of the articles which are specified under other appraisements; levels; drawing paper, ruled or not; canvas paper, perforated; lead or tin paper; mourning paper for funeral invitations; envelopes of all kinds, unprinted; cloth or paper for painting or tracing; thermometers; shoe polish, not specified, in paste or liquid of any color.

Seventeenth Class.

ART. 19. The following articles belong to class 17 and shall pay 30 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Cotton-seed oil; shotguns, not breech-loading.

Eighteenth Class.

ART. 20. The following articles belong to class 18 and shall pay 30 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Knitted articles, as shirts, drawers, and stockings of cotton or linen; prepared anise or badiana; pillows, mattresses, cushions, with covers which may not be silk; casters; aquariums; photographic apparatus; glove stretchers; button hooks; alphabets for marking; pinenshions; stays of whalebone or steel for dresses; whitening; mouthpieces or pipes of wood or clay for smoking; buttons of all kinds, except of tagna, of shell, gilt, or silvered; Barbacoa pitch; screens of any metal; frames for mirrors, pictures, or other uses; manufactured rubber, with exception of those articles of this material which may be specially assessed; portfolios of cardboard, leather, cloth, or paper; brushes with backs of wood, for use for tables, clothes, shoes, hair, and hats; bonbons; cord and rope of cotton or linen; music boxes, with strings or cranks; chocolate, in powder or paste; shawls, blankets, and mufflers of cotton or linen not mixed with wool or silk; bath robes; girdles, not of silk or leather; shoe horns; dealeomania; dentifrices of paste, powder, or liquid; cotton elastic; extract of opium; sculptures of wood, plaster, clay, terra cotta; deli, porcelain, glass, crystal, or of metal not otherwise specified; sculptures, figures or parlor ornaments of whatever kind which may contain clocks, mirrors, lamps, thermometers, barometers, or other objects shall pay a duty for the highest class of the particular article to which they shall be assessed; shaving cloths; phonographs of whatever system and their loose parts; flower stands, jardinières, vases, card holders, centerpieces for tables and other like articles not of metal for salon ornament; match boxes, not of gold, silver, or platinum; cotton or linen gloves; cotton or linen thread, in balls, hanks, or otherwise wrapped, except on spools; toys; perfumed soap; jellies, confections, candies, and gelatines of all kinds; syringes not otherwise specified; sealing wax; garters, other than of silk; framed prints; manometers; lamp-wicks; nutmegs; straw prepared for hats; plates of metal, engraved; plates of iron, enameled; straw or rushes for mats; writing desks or eseritoires; fish tanks of china or earthenware, porcelain, glass, or crystal, plain, embellished, gilded, or with ornamentation; feather dusters; waterproof paper; paper prepared for photography; handkerchiefs, cotton; paper, gilded or silvered, and like kinds of whatever color; paper of kinds not defined; officinal pharmaceutical preparations not otherwise assessed; dress shields, not containing silk; rubber tubes; suspenders, not silk; chalk, except that not prepared; all the articles which are not included in any of the 38 classes set out in article 2 shall pay 30 centavos per kilogram, net weight being considered as coming under this article; bully vinegar and other like kinds; glass, sensitized for photography; tinder boxes.

Nineteenth Class.

ART. 21. The following articles belong to class 19, and shall pay 40 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Shaving brushes; rubber erasers; boxes of utensils for painting, for mathematical purposes, or for other scientific use; shoe wax prepared; shoe patterns; face brushes; essences for making sirups; dress hooks; hooks and buckles for trousers; buckles for hatbands; musical wind instruments not otherwise specified; hypodermic syringes; lead pencils; wooden cocks for barrels; valises and hatboxes; fuse for tinder boxes; eyelets and hooks for shoes; combs, other than ivory or tortoise shell, although ornamented, gilt, or silvered; pencil and paint brushes; magistral pharmaceutical preparations not otherwise assessed; purpurin or bronze powder of all kinds and colors;

paper weights; rulers; cards, plain and not printed; inkstands; heelpieces for shoes; scissors not otherwise specified; every article of pure linen or with linen wool not otherwise assessed.

Trentieth Class.

ART. 22. The following articles belong to class 20, and shall pay 50 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Alcoholic spirits from cane and its compositions; carpets, coarse tissues or shag of wool; spirits, bitters, and liquors in general (if imported in cases there shall be allowed a discount of 45 per cent on the duties and also on the surtax of 100 per cent); alcohol; baize and flannel of wool; cartridges loaded for nonprohibited firearms; gun caps; pisco; scabbards, other than for poignards.

Twenty-first Class.

ART. 23. The following articles belong to class 21, and shall pay 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

File cases or letter files of cardboard or paper; balances not otherwise specified and their weights; ribbons for type machines; carmine; baskets of metal, willow, cane, rushes, straw, wood, or other like materials not otherwise specified; small caskets or boxes, not of metal, for valuables, excepting jewel cases; medical specialties, patented or not, of unknown composition; prepared gum; stringed musical instruments; pencil holders, penholders, and pen cases; toothbrushes; paper and envelopes with monograms; letter heads, printed, engraved, or lithographed; copy paper; carbon paper; perforators for checks, receipts, etc.; cloaks or dresses of waterproof cloth; cotton cloth with shreds, flowers, or ornamentation of silk; ink, not otherwise specified.

ART. 24. The following articles belong to class 22, and shall pay 60 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Paper, pasteboard, or straw fans; wire, covered, also leaves, buds, pistils, and like accessories, for the manufacture of artificial flowers of paper, tissue, or other materials; pins and safety pins; knitted articles of wool, such as undershirts, drawers, and stockings; saddlebags, of other material than leather; fishhooks; aerometers; tassels of cotton, linen, or wool, without admixture of silk, with or without metallic threads; rubber boots, leggings, and shoes; pearl buttons; muzzles; accordions and concertinas; writing desks, not specially mentioned; brushes, with cover other than wood, and those inlaid, lined, or trimmed, even though with a wooden cover, such as table, clothes, shoe, hair, and hat brushes; woolen undershirts and drawers; fingernail and tooth brushes; cotton neckties; beads of faience, metal, or glass; shirt collars and cuffs; bottle stoppers; dog collars; bells and jingles; woolen or silk lace for shoes; loose straps, saddles, harness, and other saddlery articles; spurs; extracts or oils for the manufacture of perfumes; sponges; bits; caps for firearms; necktie clasps; leather bags (*guarnieles*); hooks, punches, clips, and other similar articles for fastening papers; woolen yarn for knitting or embroidering; percussion musical instruments; games: checkers, chess, dominoes, and parchesi; key rings; hair-cutting machines; shaving machines; playing cards; razors and penknives; silk and other classes of papers for flowers; perforated paper for trimming candy boxes, for bouquets, and other uses; linen handkerchiefs; umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, put together or in loose pieces, not combined with silk; perfumery of all kinds, such as toilet oils, cosmetics, pomades, face powder, soap powders, scents, lotions, except those specially mentioned in other schedules; paper, pasteboard, or cloth lamp

shades; table or wall clocks; hair or beard curlers; paper napkins; rubber or metal stamps, and apparatus or boxes for holding or inking them; corkscrews; cotton braids; embroidered cotton or linen insertions; sewn or made up cotton garments, with or without cotton linings, such as shirts, chemises, trousers, drawers, corset covers, coats, vests, etc., with the exception of knitted articles, which are specially classed at the rate of 30 centavos; eye shades, other than tortoise.

ART. 25. The following articles belong to class 23, and shall pay 70 centavos per kilogram of net weight:

Empty shells or caps for firearms; woolen cassimeres and cloth, even with woof of silk; woolen gloves; cotton goods with silk woof; woolen articles of all kinds, with or without mixture, provided not mixed with silk, except those specified in other schedules.

ART. 26. The following articles belong to class 24, and shall pay 80 centavos per kilogram of net weight:

Needles and knitting needles; spur rowels; cotton-cloth fans.

ART. 27. The following articles belong to class 25, and shall pay 1 sucre per kilogram of gross weight:

Acetic acid; leaf tobacco.

ART. 28. The following articles belong to class 26, and shall pay 1 sucre per kilogram of net weight:

Brackets and curtain poles of any material; saffron; hooks and buttons, other than metal, for shirts; picture nails; fencing masks, corselets, and gloves; thimbles, other than gold, silver, or platinum; stereoscopes, kinetoscopes, magic lanterns, and other similar articles, and views for the same; dancing pumps other than silk; flower stands, card cases, center pieces, and other similar articles of any kind, of metal, for hall decorations; hammocks of all kinds not combined with silk; gold or silver leaf for gilding; fur cloaks; powder puffs; gilded or silvered articles other than metal and not otherwise specially scheduled; empty bottles, such as are used for holding medicine; daggers, with or without sheaths; steel pens; plans; rosaries not combined with gold, silver, or platinum; wooden or horn vessels; sheaths for daggers; woolen goods with silk flowers, stripes, or trimmings; printed or lithographed cards or labels.

ART. 29. The following articles belong to class 27, and shall pay 1 sucre and 20 centavos per kilogram of net weight:

Albums; spectacles and eyeglasses of all kinds, also their cases even when imported separately; coral, crude or manufactured; corsets; curtains of lace or guipure, of cotton, linen, or wool; sewing cases, dressing cases, and other similar articles of wood, or covered with plush, silk, leather, or other material; shoes of all kinds, except rubber; paper chromos and pictures, unframed; cotton, linen, or woolen laces; breech-loading rifles, revolvers, and pistols; hat frames, of any material, for ladies or children; bonnets, caps, and toques, untrimmed; games of all kinds, not specially mentioned; printed books bound in tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or their imitations, or inlaid in any manner; passementerie and other similar cotton or linen trimmings; umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, finished or not, combined with silk; leggings, other than rubber; watches, other than gold, silver, or platinum; lace or guipure fabrics of cotton, linen, or wool; wearing apparel of linen or laced with cotton or linen, such as shirts, chemises, trousers, drawers, suits, coats, vests, etc., except knitted articles, which are specially classed at the rate of 30 centavos; cotton and linen frets; bird cages.

ART. 30. The following articles belong to class 28, and shall pay 1 sucre and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Hooks and buttons for shirts, not specially mentioned; portfolios, cigar cases, and pocketbooks; firecrackers, fireworks, and Bengal matches; checks, bills, drafts, and other similar articles, printed, engraved, or lithographed; glass or crystal lenses, like those used in photographic apparatus, etc.; articles of any metal, gilded or silvered, except those specified in other schedules; passementerie, frets, beads, fringes, and other like woolen trimmings; hats, not specified in other schedules; christening or congratulation cards, printed or lithographed, and generally all cards except plain blank cards; woolen fabrics with woof of silk; glasses for spectacles and lenses.

ART. 31. The following articles belong to class 29, and shall pay 1 sucre and 80 centavos per kilogram of net weight:

Walking sticks, without rapier, and without handles or trimmings of gold, silver, or platinum; tinsel, embroidery, lamel, threads, and spangle; handles, other than gold, silver, or platinum, for walking sticks, umbrellas, and other similar articles.

ART. 32. The following articles belong to class 30, and shall pay 2 sueres per kilogram, net weight:

Cigar holders or pipes, except those of clay or wood, which are specially scheduled at 30 centavos; manufactured tortoise shells; crowns or wreaths, crosses, and other funeral decorations; strings for musical instruments, including wire for piano strings; epaulets; diamonds, with handles, for cutting glass; false teeth of all kinds; cigar holders and pipe cases, even when imported separately; spectacles and lenses, and cases for the same, even though imported separately; whips with gold, silver, or platinum handles; manufactured ivory; sewing or embroidering silk; hats of felt, wool, cloth, or silk plush, and opera hats; watch crystals; woolen garments, made and sewn and lined with wool, cotton, or linen, except knitted articles, and undershirts and drawers of woolen fabrics which are specially classed at the rate of 60 centavos.

ART. 33. The following articles belong to class 31, and shall pay 2 sueres and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Walking sticks or umbrellas, with or without rapier, and other similar articles, having handles or trimmings of silver or platinum; trimmed bonnets, caps, and toques; silver or platinum handles for walking sticks, umbrellas, and other similar articles; cotton, linen, or woolen ready made dresses, with linings or foundations of silk.

ART. 34. The following articles belong to class 32, and shall pay 3 sueres per kilogram, net weight:

Shares, certificates, promissory notes, bonds, bills and the like, not in circulation, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed; swords, sabers, and fencing foils; artificial flowers; gauntlets; feathers for trimmings; trimmed hats for ladies and children.

ART. 35. The following articles belong to class 33, and shall pay 3 sueres 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Silk belts; silk or kid gloves; silk garters; silk suspenders: all articles of silk, pure or mixed, except those specially mentioned in other schedules.

ART. 36. The following articles belong to class 34, and shall pay 4 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Fans, not specially mentioned; imitation jewelry of any material; silk cravats; jewelry cases, when imported separately; masks; opium; tobacco, manufactured.

ART. 37. The following articles belong to class 35 and shall pay 5 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Natural or artificial ermine; articles made of natural or artificial hair; boas made of feather or similar material; walking canes and umbrellas, with or without rapiers, and other similar articles, having gold handles or trimmings; depilatories; essence of aniseed; essence for the manufacture of liquors, such as cognac, rum, gin, wine, etc.; manufactured silver, except articles of silver specially mentioned in other schedules; silver watches; tinctures for the skin, hair, or beard.

ART. 38. The following articles belong to class 36 and shall pay 8 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Overcoats and dresses made of or trimmed with furs; ready made silk dresses.

ART. 39. The following articles belong to class 37 and shall pay 20 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Movements for watches; manufactured gold and platinum, except articles made of these metals specially mentioned in other schedules; gold watches.

ART. 40. The following articles belong to class 38 and shall pay 60 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Precious stones, set or unset.

ART. 41. In the cases mentioned below the following surcharges on imports shall be collected at the custom-houses:

1. Forty-three per cent to be applied to the payment of interest and redemption of the bonds of the Southern Railroad.

2. Ten per cent to be applied to the payment of the internal debt.

3. Seven per cent to be applied to the payment of the Southern Railroad debt, not including the receipts of this tax in the Provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, and El Oro, which are set aside "for the fire department at the capital of the first-mentioned Province, for irrigation purposes in the second Province, and for irrigation purposes in the cantons of Marchala and Psaje, in the third of said Provinces."

4. Twenty per cent for *participes* or benevolent or educational establishments or societies.

5. Six per cent for wharfage dues.

6. Four per cent for the construction of the custom-house at Guayaquil.

7. Ten per cent for the benefit of the clergy and for the purposes of public worship, according to legislative decree of October 24, 1899, and for the payment of the deficit of the ecclesiastical budget in conformity with the law of public worship, and any balance which may be due for pensions of public worship up to December 31, 1904.

ART. 42. On all goods imported into the Republic there shall be collected at the custom-houses 2 centavos per cubic foot.

On lead, iron, and other metals there shall be collected 5 centavos per 50 kilograms.

Warehouse charges shall be collected every thirty days or fraction thereof, and after beginning any such period the same shall be deemed a completed one.

ART. 43. On the clearance or reshipment of packages the charges for the entire time of storage shall be collected.

In the case of goods reshipped there shall be levied an additional duty of 50 centavos per 100 kilograms, gross weight.

ART. 44. For the purchase of war supplies there shall be collected in all the custom-houses of the Republic a duty of 100 per cent on the wharfage charges. The proceeds of this tax shall be delivered to the Federal Treasury on and after January 1, 1908.

ART. 45. On account of the interest and refunding of the bonds of the Southern Railway there shall be collected 20 centavos per 100 kilograms of gross weight upon the transit of packages and articles which may be imported, except coal, fresh fruit, and plants.

ART. 46. For the purchase of munitions of war there shall be collected in all the customs-houses of the Republic 100 per cent additional on the transit tax.

WHARFAGE DUES.

ART. 47. Wharfage dues shall be collected in accordance with the following tariff:

1. Articles which may be imported free of duty, luggage, fruits, vegetables, provisions, and any other article which may be brought on deck and not taken account of and entered free shall pay 2 sucres per 1,000 kilograms.

2. Two sucres per ton of 1,000 kilograms shall be paid when cargo is discharged at the wharf and 1 sucre when discharged elsewhere on vessels set up or in parts, and their machinery; small craft; guano; railways of all kinds and railway material; salt peter, unrefined; spars for ships; machines, repair parts, and boilers; mechanical awnings, and the articles included in section 5 of article 4.

3. Coal shall pay nothing when discharged at the wharf; in other cases it shall pay 1 sucre per 1,000 kilograms.

4. Goods reshipped shall pay 2 sucres per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

5. Two sucres shall also be paid per ton of 1,000 kilograms on the products of Peru of lawful trade and of introduction not prohibited in Ecuador.

TAX ON THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

ART. 48. The tax on consumption of liquors shall be:

Foreign beer, per kilogram gross weight, 2 centavos.

Champagne and sparkling wines, per kilogram gross weight, 25 centavos.

Gin, cognac, bitters, foreign spirits, mistelas, amagos, Geneva gin, whisky, and other alcoholic liquors, per kilogram gross weight, 20 centavos.

Foreign wines, per kilogram, 5 centavos.

ART. 49. In addition there shall be collected a surcharge of 100 per cent on the consumption duties established by the foregoing article, except the duty on beer which is applied to the payment of the debt of the Southern Railway.

The municipal taxes on the imports of foreign liquors shall be collected by the municipal governments.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

ART. 50. In addition to the aforesaid duties and surcharges, the following articles are subject to the payment of special duties:

1. Unwrought wood in logs, beams, etc., one centavo of a sucre for each kilogram imported, the proceeds being for the benefit of "Vicente Rocafuerte" College.

2. Sugar shall pay four sucres for each ton of one thousand kilograms, gross weight, imported, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Municipal Board of Charities of Guayaquil.

3. Liquors shall pay 2 per cent on the amount of the import duties (except wines), the proceeds being for the benefit of the Municipal Board of Charities of Guayaquil.

The amount of the duties referred to in the foregoing articles shall be delivered fortnightly and directly by the custom-house collector of Guayaquil to the treasurer of "Vicente Rocafuerte" College and to the treasurer of the Board of Charities of said city, respectively, with the exception of the amount collected in Puerto Bolivar, which shall be delivered by the custom-house collector of this port to the treasurer of the benevolent society called "Ladies of Machala."

ART. 51. For the maintenance of the sanitary station at Guayaquil there shall be charged, in addition, at all the ports of the Republic, 1 sucre per ton, weight or measurement, on all imported merchandise, except coal, fresh fruits, and plants. This collection shall be made by the custom-houses on such orders and reshipments as importers may request, and when the merchandise is sold at auction the duties shall be deducted from the proceeds thereof.

ART. 52. The consignees or owners of imported goods shall pay \$2 (2 sucres) as stevedore duties per ton of 1,000 kilos. This duty shall be collected by the custom-house gang to be applied to the payment of day laborers.

There shall also be collected a surcharge of 20 centavos per ton of 1,000 kilos, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Board of Health of Guayaquil.

ART. 53. General Superintendent of Custom-houses, the collector of the port of Guayaquil, and the warehouseman and three merchants appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, shall prepare a tariff of the salaries which shall be paid to the custom-house gangs of day laborers for the handling and carrying of packages to the warehouses and store-houses whenever said gangs shall render such service.

In order that this tariff may become effective, it shall be previously approved by the Executive Power, after hearing the report of the Governor of the Province of Guayas. At the other ports, the Committee shall be composed of the custom-house collector, warehouseman, and three merchants appointed by the Governor of the respective Province.

ART. 54. The invoices of merchandise ordered by the Government or addressed to the latter, those of sealed gold or gold in bars, and postal packages or parcels, shall be exempt from the duties for the issuance of certificates which consuls should charge.

CHAPTER II.

EXPORT DUTIES.

ART. 55. The following articles shall pay export duties:

Cocoa, at the Guayaquil custom-house, shall pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos per kilo, and at the other custom-house $3\frac{1}{2}$ centavos per kilo.

	Per kilo centavos.
Coffee	\$0.005
Hides .....	.01
Caoutchouc .....	.15
Ivory nuts .....	.0025
Toquilla straw .....	.50
Mocora straw .....	.10
Tobacco .....	.02

All other products or merchandise are exempt from export duties.

In addition, the Municipal Government of Guayaquil shall collect direct a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per each kilogram of cocoa exported through the port of Guayaquil, in accordance with the legislative decree of October 16, 1905.

ART. 56. Cocoa, hides, caoutchouc, ivory nuts, and tobacco shall, in addition, pay a surcharge of 50 per cent on the aforesaid duties, the proceeds of said duty to be applied to the purchase of war material, but on the cocoa exported through the port of Guayaquil there shall be collected a duty of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos.

ART. 57. Toquilla straw shall pay an additional duty of 25 cents per kilo. The proceeds of this duty at the Santa Elena canton shall be applied to public works and the water supply of said canton, in accordance with the instructions of the Municipal Government of Santa Elena.

In the Province of Manabí the proceeds of said duty shall be for the benefit of the fire departments, and shall be distributed in equal parts among them. Customs collectors shall deliver fortnightly, under their own responsibility, to the Treasurer of the Municipal Government of Santa Elena and to the collectors of the fire departments of Manabí such sum as may be collected in conformity with this article.

ART. 58. There shall be collected for the payment of interest and redemption of the bonds of the Southern Railway:

Twenty centavos of a sucre per 100 kilos, gross weight, on the transportation of packages and articles exported, which are subject to the payment of export duties.

There shall also be collected for the same purpose one-half centavo per kilogram, gross weight, on ivory nuts exported through all the ports of the Republic.

ART. 59. For the purchase of war material there shall also be collected a surcharge of 100 per cent on the amount of the transportation duty.

ART. 60. There shall also be collected at all the ports of the Republic one-half centavo per kilo, gross weight, on everything exported that is subject to the payment of export duties.

The proceeds of this duty shall be applied as follows:

At Port Bolívar, for the Machala Railway; at Manta and Bahía, for the water supply; at Guayaquil, for the payment of the debt of the Southern Railway; at Esmeraldas and Vargas Torres, for the water supply of the capital of the province; at Macará and Tulcán, for their respective municipal governments, and at Callo and Machalilla, for the water supply of Jipijapa.

ART. 61. There shall be collected a duty of $1\frac{3}{4}$ centavos per kilo on cocoa exported through all the ports of the Republic. The proceeds of this duty at the Guayaquil custom-house shall be applied to the canalization and water supply for the fire department of said city; that collected at the Manabí custom-house shall be applied to the Provincial Railroad; that collected at Puerto Bolívar shall be applied to the furnishing of a water supply, irrigation, and the hospital and railroad of Machala; that collected at the custom-house at Esmeraldas shall be applied to the maintenance of the fire department of the capital of this Province.

There shall also be collected a duty of 5 cents for each 100 kilos of cocoa exported through all the ports of the Republic, and the proceeds of said duty shall be for the benefit of the Agricultural Normal School of Ambato.

ART. 62. The additional tax of 2 centavos for each kilo of hides exported through any of the ports of the Republic shall be applied to the increase of the fund set aside for the supply of potable water and canalization of the city of Quito.

ART. 63. The export duties specified in this law and the additional ones prescribed by special decrees shall be collected at the custom-house of the port from which the merchandise was originally exported.

CHAPTER III.

PORT DUES.

ART. 64. Every vessel entering ports of the Republic shall pay a duty of 10 centavos of a sucre per ton burden, weight or measure, unloaded for every light or light-house established at the port of entrance of such vessel.

ART. 65. The duty prescribed in the foregoing article shall not be collected on national or foreign war vessels, whalers, and damaged vessels, provided they do not land merchandise of any description.

ART. 66. No vessel coming from abroad exceeding 30 tons burden can enter or leave the Guayaquil River without a pilot, and any vessel doing so shall pay pilot dues as far as Puna Island.

This provision does not apply to national vessels, which shall only pay said duty when the service of a pilot is requested.

ART. 67. The pilot duties shall be levied according to the draft of the vessels, computed in English feet, viz:

From Puna to Guayaquil, \$2.50 per foot.

This duty is the same for entrance and clearance.

War vessels are exempted from the payment of this duty.

ART. 68. The Board of Health shall receive as an emolument \$5 for every national or foreign vessel proceeding from a foreign port and \$2 for every crew roll cleared. Only vessels of less than 30 tons burden and national vessels carrying on the coastwise trade shall be excepted from the payment of this duty.

ART. 69. All vessels landing merchandise shall pay 50 centavos of a sucre for each ton, weight or measure, as wharfage dues.

ART. 70. National or nationalized vessels shall pay clearance dues as follows:

Tonnage:	Pesos.
10 to 20 tons	\$1. 00
21 to 50 tons	2. 00
51 to 100 tons	5. 00
101 to 200 tons	10. 00
201 to 300 tons	15. 00
In excess of 301 tons.....	20. 00

Ships of less tonnage, river steamers, boats, and lighters used for the service of the port shall not be subject to nationalization dues, and the necessary documents shall be delivered to them gratuitously on legal stamped paper of the fourth class.

Transitory article: This tariff shall become effective on and after January 1, 1906.

GUATEMALA.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.^a

(Continued.)

“A PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICIES.

“Guatemala in order to fulfill its destiny as the country of the future must be assured of stable and progressive government, hospitable to foreign capital. To insure these things it is necessary to have the

^aBy Mr. Charles M. Pepper.

right man at the head of affairs. No one now questions that Guatemala possesses this advantage in the person of MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, whose term as President will not expire till 1911.

"The best test of any public man intrusted with the responsibility of government is the opinion of disinterested foreign observers whose position gives them the opportunity to judge. This opinion was voiced by Mr. LESLIE COMBS, the American Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala, on the occasion of a New Year's reception by President ESTRADA CABRERA (1905), when the Diplomatic Corps called on the President in a body. Speaking for himself and for his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, Minister COMBS on that occasion said:

"Upon such an occasion as this criticism or compliment would alike be out of place, but it may be permitted to mention the wonderful development in Mexico in the past ten years, the great work now in hand to the south, and to predict that Guatemala in material wealth and well-being has a great future before her. We hope this will be realized in your next administration and that this year will distinctly mark its event.

"The wise base their hopes of the future upon their experiences of the past, and we look to the peace and order maintained by your administration in the past seven years as a guarantee that your people may expect as much in those that are to follow.

"We remember that, called to your position of responsibility by a tragedy, you have firmly held the authority with which you have been intrusted. We remember that by the diplomatic settlement of 1902, by arbitration and negotiation, you have settled all the foreign claims of importance against your Government and have given rise to not one yourself. We remember that hardly had the ashes cooled after the terrible disaster of Santa Maria when railway spikes were being driven to its base and the Mazatenango Railway opened; that the Northern Railway contract seems to guarantee the completion of that highway to the Atlantic at an early date.

"These achievements in a period of depression, in the face of natural phenomena of almost unparalleled destructiveness, warrant the hope that conditions may enable you to direct the destiny of Guatemala still further along on the highway to that position all hope she may one day occupy. A noble field lies before you. That you may be able to occupy it to the greatest advantage of your country is our earnest wish."

"The tribute from Minister COMBS, as will be noticed, especially emphasizes President ESTRADA CABRERA's qualities as a man of achievement. That is the keynote of his character, to do something for his country.

"President ESTRADA CABRERA is a civilian executive. His public life has been that of a lawyer eminent in his profession.

"SUPPORT OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

"In his participation in public affairs President ESTRADA CABRERA always has supported liberal principles. It was therefore natural that he should be prominent in the councils of the Liberal party and should become the leader of that organization. His career has been one to familiarize him with all the departments of the Government. He served as secretary of government and justice, and it was while holding this position that in order to investigate a land controversy he went out into the wilderness himself and spent several weeks going over the sections concerning which he desired to be fully informed. The result was that this controversy, which had been in dispute for a long term of years, was finally settled in the manner most equitable and just for the parties interested. This is the way President ESTRADA CABRERA works when the interests of the State are involved.

"In 1898, when President-General JOSÉ MARIA REYNA BARRIOS was killed, Mr. ESTRADA CABRERA was Primer Designado, the position which corresponds to Vice President in the United States and under which he became Acting President until an election could be held. At that election he was chosen President by a substantially unanimous vote. An indication of his public policies was given by him when he outlined his programme on coming into the responsibility for the government of Guatemala during the interim which he served in the character of Primer Designado. On that occasion he said:

"My administration will be brief and of a temporary character, but not for that reason shall it be left for history to demand of me a strict account of my acts during this period. I declare in the most solemn manner before my fellow citizens that I wish to hand back the beautiful standard of my country without stain. I desire that the Constitution, the sacred repository of our liberties, be not soiled in my hands. My hope is that all of my compatriots may enjoy the life and public liberties that are rightfully theirs. I wish that all the guaranties may protect them in the moment when they approach the ballot boxes to cast their vote for the person to whom it will be given to direct the destinies of our common country."

"It was after this declaration and after several months' experience under President ESTRADA CABRERA's administration that, in September, 1898, the people chose him to fill out the full presidential term and then in 1904 reelected him for the term which will expire in 1911.

"When President ESTRADA CABRERA became charged with the full responsibility of power in 1898, Guatemala was in the midst of political complications and of a very severe industrial crisis. His first labor was to insure political tranquillity. When this was accomplished he gave all his energies and his talents to developing the resources of the country and to the improvement of public administration. From this point a recent writer, confirming the eulogy of Minister COMBS, said:

“Guatemala now enjoys unalterable peace. Her progress is most notable, and instead of investing the public funds exclusively in swords and cannons there have been instituted the annual festival of Minerva, the most splendid work of ESTRADA CABRERA as ruler and as patriot, arousing in this manner in the people the desire for instruction and fostering by all possible means the material progress of the country; giving facilities and opening new ways to traffic and commerce; nourishing industries, science and the arts; beautifying the cities and villages; affording to all the advantages of modern improvements and spreading the knowledge of hygiene among the masses.”

“A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

“In a general way the administration of President ESTRADA CABRERA has been described as the political emancipation and the administrative emancipation. The former topic will be considered in the explanation of Guatemala’s international relations. The administrative reforms which President ESTRADA CABRERA has introduced are numerous. He has reduced in a large measure the public debt and has paid almost entirely the recognized foreign claims incurred by previous administrations, has given marked impulse to the construction of highways, bridges, and other public works; has systematically fostered agriculture; has reformed and liberalized the civil codes and proceedings; has extended the system of posts, telegraphs, and telephones; has established patriotic celebrations of an industrial, agricultural, literary, and scientific character; has reorganized the army and the branch of military hygiene; has enacted rigorous measures of quarantine against yellow fever, smallpox, and the bubonic pests; has enlarged considerably the public schools and the charitable institutions by constructing the fine asylum for invalids and convalescents which bears his name; has improved the fiscal systems of the municipalities by bringing them to a modern basis, and has secured special advantages in supplying them with light, water, and other municipal necessities.

“Generally it further may be said that Guatemala owes to President ESTRADA CABRERA—

- “The rehabilitation of her railway system.
- “The stability of the legal regimen.
- “Important reforms in land holdings in the interest of the small land owners.
- “The institution of closer relations with all the nations of the world and especially with the United States.
- “The restoration of public credit.
- “A satisfactory immigration policy.
- “The reestablishment and reorganization of the public school system, and a great variety of other measures which form a solid foundation for the continued development of the country.

"POPULAR EDUCATION PROMOTED.

"People in the United States who believe in the 'little red school-house' as the basis of good citizenship can not fail to appreciate how thoroughly President ESTRADA CABRERA has made primary education a part of his policy. In the midst of his many measures for the material development of the country he never has lost sight of the moral advancement which comes from the school. He believes in education also as the very best means of creating and fostering the national patriotic spirit. During his first term he published a decree relating especially to the education of the youth of the country. He fixed the last Sunday of October of each year for the celebration of a popular festival throughout the Republic consecrated exclusively to commemorate the education of the youth of the country and requiring that all the directors, professors, teachers, and scholars of all the schools take part in it. This was known as the 'Festival of Minerva.' It is a sentimental recognition of the value of education, and is the complement of the practical steps which have been taken. One of his first measures on coming into the Presidency in 1898 was to decree the reopening of the public schools. From that time he exerted himself constantly to elevate their standing by providing them with the best facilities, by reorganizing them in conformity with the most modern plans, and in a word by encouraging their extension and their progress in every sense.

"Besides the primary schools a system of higher education is supported, and there are normal schools and various faculties such as those of law, medicine, engineering, etc. Especial attention, however, has been given to practical education—that is, the fitting of the common people for their occupations. There are schools of commerce, of manual training, and of agriculture, as well as an institute especially for the native Indians. On this subject of technical education Consul-General of the United States WINSLOW in a special report said:

"There are few villages in the country where there are no schools. In the city of Guatemala of late much attention has been given to education, under the direction of President MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, who has done more along this line than any of his predecessors. There are in the city of Guatemala 25 public schools, 8 institutes, and 3 colleges.

"President ESTRADA CABRERA has given much attention to his pet scheme of establishing an industrial school for boys and girls at his own personal expense, aided by several of the more progressive citizens of Guatemala city, where the most improved methods of instruction are to be employed. The President has engaged two able educators from the United States, and proposes everything shall be up to date.

“The Boys' Industrial College is in charge of Prof. Y. C. PILGRIM, a well-known educator of New Jersey, assisted by Professor BELLINGHAM and wife, who have charge of the languages, and Prof. LORENZO DE CLAIRMONT, who instructs in gymnastics and military tactics. These are assisted by several native teachers. The boys are selected from the best families in the Republic and are limited to fifty, and are all required to live in the dormitory. The college buildings are situated in a tract of land of about 60 acres, convenient to the city, with a campus where the boys are to be instructed in the modern sports and military tactics as taught at West Point, and all orders are to be given in the English language.

“The Girls' Industrial School is in charge of Miss ALICE DUFOUR, a prominent educator of New York City, assisted by several native instructors. This institution is located in the city and is to be conducted on the same high plan as the boys' college. The idea is to teach the principles on which the American home is founded.

“President ESTRADA CABRERA means these institutions shall be the nucleus around which a solid and up-to-date system of education shall be built for this Republic. It is his ambition to firmly establish an educational system modeled after that in use in the United States, where the watchword shall be industry, promptness, and honesty.”

“The New York ‘Tribune’ in a Washington dispatch had this to say on the same subject:

“American teachers who went to Guatemala some time ago at the request of the Government are sending back interesting accounts of the progress which that country is making in adopting the educational methods that obtain in the United States. The newspapers also have a good deal to say on the subject. President ESTRADA CABRERA, who is a progressive man, for several years has had the ambition to give a new turn to public instruction, and to make it practical, after the system of the United States. His idea is that the youth of the Latin-American countries are especially in need of newer methods, and of getting away from the metaphysical systems, which created a large class of professional men for whom there was no room and who were a drawback to material progress.

“Some time ago President ESTRADA CABRERA established what was called the practical school, which combined technical instruction and manual training. A few weeks ago exercises were held at the Escuela Practica, or technical school, and it is concerning this that the New York teachers have written so encouragingly. The President delivered an address on the value of work and of developing through the schools an aptitude for everyday life. Heretofore he said there had been too much theory and too much that was purely professional in the system followed. Now that the aspiration of many years had been realized, he was hopeful that the experiment would be beneficial in giving a

new direction to the national spirit, and would result in the kind of business training that would fit the Guatemalan youth for the activities of practical life rather than incline them to the traditions of the past. Under the direction of the President fields for farm experiments have been established, and the youth are taught the care of horses and other farm work, as well as the manual trades. There is special provision made for athletic sports.'

“SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED.

“The Government of Guatemala is republican—democratic and representative—and the supreme power is exercised by three governmental branches, each independent of the others, called ‘the legislative power,’ ‘the executive power,’ and ‘the judicial power.’

“The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, which consists of a single house composed of one deputy for each 20,000 inhabitants or fraction of that number exceeding 10,000. The deputies are elected by popular vote for four years, but one-half of the Assembly is renewed each two years, so that each time that it meets it contains an adequate number of experienced members. Annual sessions are held, lasting two months, beginning March 1, but they can be extended one month longer in case of necessity. For the transaction of business during its recesses the Assembly appoints seven of its members, who form a body called ‘The Permanent Commission.’ This commission, as well as the executive, can call the Assembly to meet in extraordinary sessions.

“The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who, for the transaction of public business, appoints six Ministers or Secretaries of State, who have charge of the portfolios of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, the Treasury and Public Credit, War, Public Works, and Public Instruction.

“There is also a Council of State, a purely advisory body, which is composed of the Cabinet Ministers and nine other members, of whom five are appointed by the Assembly and four by the President. These appointments are for two years.

“The judicial power is exercised by the courts and judges of the Republic, organized as follows:

“The Supreme Court of Justice, which sits at the capital of Guatemala and is composed of the president of the judicial power, four magistrates, and an attorney (fiscal).

“Six courts or tribunals of appeals composed of three magistrates, of whom one presides, and an attorney (fiscal). Three of these courts sit at the capital and one in each of the capitals of the Departments of Quezaltenango, Alta Verapaz, and Jalapa. The magistrates and attorneys are elected by popular vote.

“The judges of the Courts of First Instance, of whom there are six in the capital, three in Quezaltenango, two in San Marcos, and one in

each of the remaining Departments of the Republic. These judges are appointed by the Executive from three names proposed by the Supreme Court of Justice.

“Finally, the justices of the peace who pronounce oral judgments and are elected by the people of the districts in which they exercise their functions.

“For the exercise of the political, civil, and military administration of the country it is divided into twenty-two departments, each of which has a governor (*jefe politico*) invested with the executive functions. For the administration of the local affairs of each district there are popularly elected municipal councils. The service of the members of the councils is for one year, is obligatory for the citizens of the respective districts, and is not remunerated.

“The constitution of the Republic gives to all those who live in the country the most ample guaranties of liberty, equality, and security of their persons, their honor, and their property; of freedom of movement and of assembly, of professions, of industries, and of commerce; of the right to dispose of their property, to address petitions to the authorities, and to defend their interests before them; of liberty of conscience, inasmuch as there is no official religion; of the right to freely express their opinions, whether by speech or by writing or by means of the press, without being subject to censure; of liberty to give or receive instruction, if they should so prefer, in private educational establishments; of the right to have their residences, their property, their correspondence, and other papers respected as inviolable; of the right of habeas corpus; of liberty of defence in judicial proceedings, etc.

“Primary instruction is obligatory, and that which is sustained by the nation is secular and free. There is no imprisonment for debt. Marriage is considered a simple civil contract; but those who desire can have it solemnized in a religious form. Absolute divorce can be obtained in cases defined by the law.

(Continued.)

HONDURAS.

SANITATION OF THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The “American” (*Bluefields, Nicaragua*) for February 5, 1906, states that nothing has been done in a long time which has so important a bearing upon the commercial future of New Orleans as the decision of the Honduras Government to invoke the aid of the United

States Marine-Hospital Service in the sanitation of the ports of the east coast of Honduras. Dr. T. FARRAR RICHARDSON, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, has been selected to take charge of the work, and after arranging conditions at Puerto Cortez in accordance with hygienic necessities he will visit the other ports of the coast with a like purpose.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN OCTOBER, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for October, 1905, and for the first four months of the current fiscal year, 1905-6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the four months under review was \$52,330,835.17 in silver currency, as declared in the custom-houses, showing a decrease of \$1,415,415.47, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The exports for the four months were valued at \$79,126,225.20, showing an increase of \$18,147,626.87, as compared with the same period of 1904-5.

The detailed imports were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	October—		First four months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Animal substances.....	\$1,089,300.32	\$1,259,910.17	\$5,160,289.24	\$4,393,971.86
Vegetable substances.....	2,241,597.33	2,209,146.33	8,253,172.34	7,280,279.70
Mineral substances.....	4,317,458.17	5,134,492.36	14,515,043.89	15,575,503.62
Dry goods.....	1,823,561.53	2,475,778.26	7,158,972.25	8,673,155.70
Chemical and pharmaceutical sub- stances.....	631,837.20	566,708.56	2,391,071.79	2,053,506.16
Beverages.....	501,329.57	581,951.46	2,344,096.36	2,075,631.17
Paper and its applications.....	440,517.28	414,024.83	1,755,400.34	1,709,384.85
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,610,398.17	1,639,278.09	6,146,814.06	7,020,363.08
Vehicles.....	314,379.87	253,284.96	1,011,801.51	1,060,494.66
Arms and explosives.....	283,693.63	378,027.55	1,323,546.11	2,178,925.85
Miscellaneous.....	568,761.27	488,010.65	2,240,627.28	1,785,033.99
Total.....	13,825,731.34	15,400,643.22	52,330,835.17	53,746,250.64

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals.....	\$10,222,497.79	\$5,171,412.28	\$41,046,083.02	\$29,747,596.10
Other articles.....	9,155,049.50	6,626,551.91	38,080,142.18	31,231,002.23
Total.....	19,377,547.29	11,797,964.19	79,126,225.20	60,978,598.33

762 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	October—		First four months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Mexican gold coin.....				\$96,248.47
Foreign gold coin.....	\$1,188.15	\$4,328.60	\$4,588.98	5,676.92
Gold in bars.....	3,330,652.37	1,763,073.67	11,186,779.57	8,450,578.20
Gold in other forms.....	118,914.30	170,854.02	604,271.92	551,095.15
Total gold.....	3,450,654.82	1,938,256.29	11,795,640.47	9,103,598.74
Mexican silver coin.....	109,986.00	52,478.00	2,323,051.00	615,320.00
Foreign silver coin.....	10,713.45	8,000.00	40,872.62	24,101.25
Silver in bars.....	6,269,024.84	2,466,841.57	24,193,559.99	16,773,791.56
Silver in other forms.....	382,118.68	705,866.42	2,692,958.94	3,240,784.55
Total silver.....	6,771,842.97	3,233,185.99	29,250,442.55	20,643,997.36
Antimony.....	150,328.00	182,925.00	390,708.96	306,203.00
Copper.....	2,160,085.31	1,360,733.45	10,215,288.86	8,948,730.85
Marble, rough.....	12,600.00		73,098.00	30,854.00
Haulbagos.....	3,000.00		4,300.00	4,860.00
Lead.....	539,297.62	307,780.00	2,077,626.67	2,137,758.00
Zinc.....	31,305.00	21,030.00	76,072.99	21,055.00
Other mineral products.....	27,709.00	2,268.00	148,976.11	7,178.24
Coffee.....	307,323.00	217,282.00	1,978,358.50	820,730.94
Barks and roots, raw.....		20.00	20,147.00	3,165.00
Rubber.....	71,039.50	46,208.80	298,903.68	161,935.54
Chicle.....	71,173.85	101,516.00	227,523.50	162,296.20
Beans.....	56,088.00	53,071.00	261,210.82	207,892.00
Fruits, fresh.....	68,083.60	46,642.80	108,488.40	75,029.55
Chicken-pens.....	257,122.00	125,839.00	1,498,168.00	979,860.00
Gnaxials.....	3,393.00		11,386.00	
Other beans.....	250.00		104,324.00	18.00
Beauquen in fiber.....	2,894,791.00	1,819,911.00	10,148,662.00	8,348,036.00
Ixtle in fiber.....	353,275.00	391,163.00	1,307,590.88	1,145,306.55
Woods.....	204,296.06	156,492.00	559,544.46	604,614.74
Cora.....	288.00	9,209.68	10,809.00	10,865.64
Mulberry wood.....	5,238.00	1,240.00	17,493.00	10,383.00
Dyewoods.....	35,990.92	38,982.00	115,956.85	333,461.68
Grass.....	163,819.00	185,881.00	705,978.00	765,955.00
Vanilla.....	94,365.74	46,241.00	384,622.74	646,701.00
Other vegetable products.....	290,757.00	77,891.00	2,082,970.99	744,628.00
Cattle.....	249,412.50	91,952.00	407,423.06	225,815.83
Raw hides.....	568,026.98	530,619.10	2,234,464.08	1,016,713.00
Other animal products.....	51,345.75	29,850.47	161,405.79	190,471.18
Sugar.....	45.00	435,070.00	259,726.00	716,359.00
Flour and cotton-seed paste.....	63,364.00	106,501.00	115,964.00	173,201.00
Hides, manufactured.....		68.00		189.00
Straw hats.....	27,891.00	13,640.00	77,710.00	54,865.60
Tobacco, manufactured.....	31,020.25	22,343.00	147,507.79	87,840.00
Other manufactured products.....	25,176.00	38,081.00	112,283.75	184,246.53
Miscellaneous.....	69,959.62	39,073.13	177,811.10	156,891.05

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	September—		First three months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$5,692,590.03	\$7,208,179.03	\$22,697,232.92	\$25,020,252.52
Asia.....	127,974.06	71,623.59	476,222.16	442,476.20
Africa.....	586.18	12,249.94	11,085.38	100,554.94
North America.....	7,979,055.45	8,008,879.63	28,898,624.12	27,831,719.25
Central America.....	2,786.75	17,677.16	6,502.07	45,841.37
South America.....	10,154.30	62,541.00	112,183.62	200,707.63
West Indies.....	12,167.74	15,827.53	84,025.27	53,856.74
Oceania.....	419.85	662.24	44,959.62	50,751.99
Total.....	13,825,734.34	15,400,648.22	52,330,835.17	53,746,250.64

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	October—		First four months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$3,889,964.24	\$2,583,741.67	\$20,206,244.62	\$16,862,364.74
North America.....	15,048,743.33	8,941,588.62	56,802,450.94	42,508,112.43
Central America.....	94,950.62	50,002.50	449,098.64	160,286.76
South America.....	3,540.00	27,769.40	31,274.00	66,912.40
West Indies.....	340,349.00	194,892.00	1,637,157.00	1,380,922.00
Total.....	19,377,547.29	11,797,994.19	79,125,225.20	63,978,598.33

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN DECEMBER.

The collections at the custom-houses of the Republic of Mexico in December, 1905, are given below, exceeding the sum of \$4,000,000:

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapuleo.....	\$26,343.76	Mexico.....	\$182,370.16
Agua Prieta.....	18,257.59	Mier.....	100.31
Albino.....	3,570.91	Nogales.....	92,458.80
Camargo.....	78.76	Progreso.....	258,134.46
Campeche.....	16,188.62	Salina Cruz.....	1,819.96
Ciudad Juarez.....	283,679.18	San Blas.....	4,763.25
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	203,215.21	Santa Rosalia.....	8,096.41
Coahuacalcos.....	19,246.29	Socomsco.....	10,879.44
Chemulco.....	1,946.99	Tampico.....	574,548.26
Ensenada.....	6,054.96	Tijuana.....	777.42
Frontera.....	23,026.05	Tonala.....	5,672.95
Gamaymas.....	21,730.46	Topolobampo.....	1,854.28
Guerrero.....	211.01	Tuxpam.....	506.96
Isla del Carmen.....	2,343.49	Vernera.....	1,357,214.03
La Ascension.....	620.91	Zapaluta.....	302.61
La Morita.....	71,314.57		
La Paz.....	5,870.75	Total ordinary import duties.....	3,836,390.92
Laredo de Tamaulipas.....	423,149.88	Total extra import duties.....	5,703.89
Las Vacas.....	290.30	Total export duties.....	95,707.35
Manzanillo.....	8,587.52	Total port duties.....	77,317.42
Matamoros.....	10,508.97	Total arrears.....	1,315.99
Mazatlan.....	188,098.25		
Mexical.....	2,545.56	Grand total.....	4,016,467.57

PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The tariff of prices for public lands which will be in force during the fiscal year, 1906-7, in the various States of the Republic of Mexico is as follows:

Aguascalientes.....	\$2.20	Puebla.....	\$3.30
Campeche.....	2.25	Queretaro.....	2.20
Chiapas.....	3.00	San Luis Potosi.....	2.50
Chihuahua.....	1.20	Sinaloa.....	1.30
Coahuila.....	1.10	Sonora.....	1.40
Colima.....	1.10	Tabasco.....	3.60
Durango.....	1.20	Tamaulipas.....	1.20
Guanajuato.....	2.20	Thaxcala.....	2.20
Guerrero.....	1.20	Veraacruz.....	2.75
Hidalgo.....	2.50	Yucatan.....	2.20
Jalisco.....	2.20	Zacatecas.....	2.20
Mexico.....	2.75	Federal District.....	6.10
Michoacan.....	3.00	Territory of Tepic.....	2.50
Morelos.....	4.40	Territory of Lower California.....	.70
Nuevo Leon.....	1.10	Territory of Quintana Roo.....	.50
Oaxaca.....	1.20		

The Department of Fomento states that during the last six months of the year 1905 over 281,317 hectares, or about 562,634 acres, of Governmental lands were transferred to no less than 354 persons, or, at any rate, in that number of lots, for which the National Treasury received \$274,160.48.

TOBACCO CROP.

The tobacco crop of the Republic of Mexico in the year 1906 is expected to reach 11,500,000 kilograms, furnished from the following districts:

	Kilos.
San Andres Tuxtla	1,500,000
Acayucan-Talxipam	345,000
Cordoba	3,500,000
Tlapacoyan	1,725,000
Tepic.....	1,725,000
Ojitlan, Valle Nacional	1,140,000
Playa Vicente.....	1,150,000
Other Oaxaca and Chiapas districts.....	575,000
San Luis Potosi districts	230,000
Total	11,500,000

LAW GOVERNING STOCK ISSUES.

The Mexican law relative to the issues of stock by companies organized to operate in Mexico is embodied in articles 18, 19, and 20 of the decree of November 29, 1897, as amended by Congress on May 27, 1902, and is literally as follows:

18. (a) That with respect to the requisites or external formalities of the contract authorizing the emission, the laws of the said country where such contract was executed have been duly observed.

(b) That the emission has been effected in accordance with the laws of the country where it was made.

(c) That the three foregoing conditions be evidenced by a certificate issued by the accredited minister of the Republic in that country, or, in default of a diplomatic representative, by a Mexican consul, to the effect that the contract was executed and the emission made in conformity with the laws of said country.

(d) That the contract authorizing the emission be protocolized in the Republic and entered in the commercial registry in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 14 of article 21 of the commercial code.

(e) That if the securities are guaranteed by mortgage, such mortgage must be registered according to the laws of the State or Territory or of the Federal district where the property is situated.

19. The obligations and rights accruing from the contract shall be subject to the laws of the place of execution (provided, always, such laws are not contrary to Mexican laws or affect questions of public order), whether the contract is designated to be carried out wholly or partially in the Republic of Mexico, unless it is expressly stipulated in

the contract that it shall be governed by Mexican law in all its parts.

Securities guaranteed by real estate situated in the Republic shall be governed by Mexican law in so far as the mortgage guaranty is concerned.

20. The Mexican courts shall in all cases be fully competent to adjudicate upon whatever questions may arise relative to or that originate in the contract entered into under the provisions of this law, and upon all obligations accruing therefrom.

OPERATIONS OF THE MAIL SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service in December, 1905, are thus reported by the postmaster-general, and compared with December, 1904-5, showing an increase of \$13,253.26 in the month and of \$140,322.24 in the first half of the fiscal year 1905-6.

Sales of postage stamps:

December, 1905	\$284,186.15
December, 1904	266,884.05
Increase in 1905	<u>17,302.10</u>

Rentals of post-office boxes:

December, 1905	108.88
December, 1904	165.00
Decrease in December, 1905	<u>57.00</u>

Fines, etc.:

December, 1905	1,461.67
December, 1904	3,567.53
Decrease in December, 1905	<u>2,105.86</u>

Premiums on postal money orders:

Interior—

December, 1905	22,421.38
December, 1904	24,843.08
Decrease in December, 1905	<u>2,421.70</u>

International—

December, 1905	776.20
December, 1904	561.20
Increase in 1905	<u>215.00</u>

Premiums on editors' money orders:

December, 1905	3,100.26
December, 1904	2,779.54
Increase in 1905	<u>320.72</u>

Summary of receipts:

December, 1905	312,053.66
December, 1904	298,800.40
Total increase in December, 1905	<u>13,253.26</u>

This is equal to 4.44 per cent increase in the month.

The revenues from the mail service during the first six months, July to December, of the current fiscal year, 1905-6, were:

July.....	\$302,584.04
August.....	282,611.65
September.....	268,288.49
October.....	310,799.73
November.....	286,979.17
December.....	312,053.66
Total revenue.....	1,763,316.74
Same months in 1904-5.....	1,622,994.50
Increase in 1905-6.....	140,322.24

This increase in revenue from the post-office during the first half of the current fiscal year, 1905-6, as compared with the revenue for the corresponding half of 1904-5, is equal to 8.65 per cent.

This is only one of the many practical evidences of the steady progress and sustained development of the Mexican Republic.

COPPER MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Copper mining on a large scale is a comparatively new industry in Mexico, but the vigorous manner in which it is pursued has placed the Republic's annual production above that of Spain and Portugal, and ranks Mexico the second largest of the world's producers. The output in 1904 amounted to 50,945 long tons. Copper deposits occur throughout the country, and copper mines are found in nearly every State. The most important producers are in Sonora, Lower California, Chihuahua, Michoacan, and Durango.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company's mine at Cananea, Sonora, is now the largest in Mexico. It also ranks fourth among the world's producers. The company's property includes thoroughly equipped concentrating and reduction plants of the largest designs.

The output of the mines during the year was 489,352 tons of ore and 147,099 tons of fluxing materials, limestone, and iron. The ore treatment amounted to 207,224 tons net, and the output of concentrate was 59,065 tons, showing a ratio of 3.51 to 1. Since full operations were resumed the daily capacity has averaged 900 tons, at a cost of \$0.78 per ton.

The smelter treated 308,215 tons of ore and concentrate, an increase of 33.8 per cent over the preceding year, at a cost of \$1.40 per ton less than the average for that year, but without any additions to the equipment.

The net profit for the year was \$1,075,315, in which the value of stocks on hand was estimated at cost. From this an appropriation of \$107,988 was made, to cover depreciation of plant, leaving a balance

of \$967,327 for distribution. The total capitalization is \$8,640,000. Two 3 per cent dividends, aggregating \$518,000, were paid during the year, the balance being applied to betterments.

In the Nacozari, Sonora, mine of the Moctezuma Copper Company a new ore body of importance has been found, and production will be increased materially. On the completion of the railroad from Douglas to Nacozari the smelter at the latter point was shut down, and the concentrate shipped to the Copper Queen smelter, at Douglas. An enlargement of the Nacozari concentrator is under consideration.

At Boleo, Lower California, satisfactory developments have been made, and the mine is in a prosperous condition. The output of metallic copper for the year was nearly 11,000 tons. Much searching for copper was carried on in the Yaqui River district of Sonora, and some prospects are being exploited. At Triunfo the Progreso mine, one of the oldest in Mexico, has resumed the payment of dividends, and, in addition to an output of silver, there have been developments of gold ore which promise well.

Las Vegas copper mine, in Chihuahua, near the Conchos River, has now been rendered more accessible by the building of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway to Las Trancas. At Los Reyes, near Jimenez, the Gibosa mine has kept up its usual production, and extensive development work is being carried on. The Jesus Maria copper mines, at Baguerachie, on the line of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, has been explored by an American company. This property was operated in 1864 by Baron Necker, and trouble regarding ownership was an excuse for the French intervention. The mine is still handicapped by its distance from a railroad, but as the main line of the Stilwell road, now building, passes over the claims, it will in time become a producer of importance. This railroad between Urique and Choix passess through a district in which other large copper deposits have been discovered. Northwest of Ahmada, on the Mexican Central, San Antonio capitalists are opening a new district, and have already found some oxidized ore assaying 10 per cent copper.

A light railroad has been built from Otto station, in Coahuila, on the Mexican Central Railroad, to the mines of the Jimulco Mining Company. The line is operated by a Shay locomotive, 60 tons of ore being shipped daily to Aguascalientes, containing 0.15 ounce silver and 16 per cent copper.

At Alvino, Durango, irregular shipments of copper have been made to Agnascenlentes. The Descubridora mine, at Conejos, has been worked intermittently, but it is now closed down. In Guimacevi some promising copper ores, carrying gold and silver, have been opened near the town. At Velardeña the copper deposits of the Velardeña Mining and Smelting Company have proved to be extensive. Gas producers and

engines of large capacity are being installed, and the enterprise is being developed rapidly. Plans have been prepared for the construction of a new smelting plant, but work has not yet been started. Large bodies of silicious ore are also being opened on the Teneres mine, and on account of the successful result of the tests made on the San Nicolas lead sulphide ores a mill is to be built at once to handle a large tonnage. Improvements and development work for 1905 will entail the expenditure of \$2,000,000.

Development is again being carried forward energetically by the French company operating the Inguaran mine, in the State of Michoacan, the ore bodies being of great size. They assay approximately 5 per cent copper, but better railroad facilities are required for the final success of the enterprise. Surveys have been made with the object of securing an outlet to the coast at Siluatenejo, in Guerrero.

The principal copper property in operation in the southern part of the Republic is the Tezuitlan, in the State of Puebla. The railroad has been completed to the smelter, and additional machinery installed.

The Campo Morado property, in the State of Guerrero, is still in process of development, a large additional tonnage of copper iron ore having been opened up. La Dicha mine, of the Mitchell Mining Company, 55 miles east of Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, has been actively exploited. Much work has been done at this property, and a smelter with a 200-ton daily capacity is almost completed. At Mazapil operations are prosperous, the copper matte produced being shipped to Aguascalientes, while exploration work is active. North of Zacatecas the Magistral mine is shipping 100 tons of copper ore weekly, and a mill has been erected on the Zaragoza mine, at Zacatecas, to concentrate 200 tons weekly of 4 per cent copper ore.

The Cobre mines, at Tepezala, Aguascalientes, have again resumed shipments of copper ore, and extensive exploration work is in progress. The Fortuna mine is making its regular production of 800 tons monthly of silicious copper. The Merced mine, shipping 600 tons per month, is also in a prosperous condition.

MERCURY DEPOSITS.

The mercury deposits of Mexico are numerous and extensive, though generally of low percentage.

It is, however, claimed that the Mexican deposits average as well as those of other countries, with the exception of the ores at Almaden, Spain, which are said to average 9 per cent. The average of the Mexican ore is stated at 1 per cent and of Peruvian 0.8 of 1 per cent.

The deposits at Huitzaco, about 67 miles south of Mexico City, are the most important in the Republic. They were discovered in 1873, and soon a large number of denouncements were made and considerable underground work was done. The deposits are in beds or pockets

varying greatly in every respect and occupy a considerable area. Subsequently, deposits yielding rich sample have been discovered near Tasco, where some development work has been done, and new occurrences have also been reported from Huetamo, Sombrevete, and Zacatecas.

Up to 1884 the most important deposits known were at Guadalucazar, in San Luis Potosi, and at Huitzucó, in Guerrero. At the former place the deposits occur in limestone and appear in the mine of San José, which is 1 kilometer northwest of Guadalucazar, and extend to a distance of 60 kilometers. In this zone are the mines called San José, San Antonio, Los Barros, El Refugio, El Escarabajo, San Vicente, San Lucía, San Bartolo, San Agustín, Las Animas, and La Trinidad, which is 10 kilometers distant. From these mines were extracted 2,000 hundredweight of mercury. In the Guadalucazar region are also the mercury deposits of Santa María del Quixote, La Taponá, and Coronada.

Another State in which mercury deposits abound is that of Querétaro, in which they are found at San José de Iturbide, Río Blanco, Culebras, San Onofre, and El Doctor.

At San Onofre is found the sulfo-selenide of mercury known as onofrite.

In the Cerros de las Cabras, 2 leagues north of El Doctor, are some abandoned prospect holes made at different times to explore the deposits of cinnabar which exist in these mountains. In the Las Cabras opening, which is the deepest, may be seen a deposit formed of threads and nodules of cinnabar distributed irregularly through the calcareous mass which forms its matrix. This deposit has a considerable extension past the low hills of La Des Gracia to the northwest and past the Cerro del Durazno to the east. In the limestone matrix are numerous globules of mercury and some small crystals of sulphur, which come from the reduction of the cinnabar.

To the north and northwest are other deposits of similar character, except at Deconi, where there is more abundant hepatic cinnabar in a carbonaceous and manganeseiferous rock similar to that which forms the matrix of the mercury deposits at Guadalupe Atargea, in Guanajuato.

In the deposits northwest in the neighborhood of Ceja de Gatos are two shafts known by the name of Esperanza and Guadalupe. Here, as at Las Cabras, the exploitation of the mercury has been undertaken several times without accomplishing a favorable result on account of the bad metallurgical system employed. Furnaces with ill-constructed clay retorts were used, through whose pores the greater part of the mercury escaped. It is believed by many that, in spite of the rather low percentage of the ore, it could be profitably reduced if perfect apparatus were employed, since its abundance and the cheapness of fuel at that point are in every way favorable.

Near Maconi, 2 leagues east of El Doctor, are other mercury deposits, one of which is known as Santa Emilia. This was operated for a time but subsequently abandoned.

In the district of Zitacuaro, Michoacan, was discovered in the Cerro de Guadalupe, 7 leagues northwest of Tuzantla, a deposit consisting of threads of cinnabar 5 centimeters thick. The ore varied in content of mercury from 3 to 12 per cent.

Cinnabar is known to occur near Batueo, in Sonora, but apparently no detailed description is on record.

When New Spain was a colony its sovereign reserved the right to operate all mercury mines for his own interest, so that enterprise was discouraged and many known deposits were left idle. In 1811 this restriction was removed, rewards were offered for the discovery of mercury deposits, and premiums were advertised to European metallurgists for the discovery of processes which would use less mercury than those in vogue, and also reduce the waste of this metal. In 1843, finding that no activity was displayed in operating mercury mines, a decree was issued relieving from all taxes mercury produced in Mexico, and a prize of \$25,000 was offered to each one of the first four mine owners who would in one year produce 2,000 hundredweight of this metal. Further, persons operating such mines were relieved from all military service and demands for personal contributions.

On July 5 of the same year a decree was issued authorizing the Junta de Fomento to work mines of mercury. On July 8 was decreed a method of creating in Jalisco a fund to explore and work mercury mines.

On July 14 a decree was issued authorizing a loan in the same State with the object indicated. September 25 a decree was made naming in each State or department at least one scientific commission to examine the deposits of cinnabar. In spite of this, the production of mercury did not increase on a satisfactory scale, owing partly to the fact that the attention of the miners was chiefly directed to gold and silver and partly to the unsatisfactory result of the official exploration made in 1844. An extract from the report on this investigation was made by Señor A. DEL CASTILLO and presented in 1871 to the Mexican Society of Natural History. According to this, deposits were reported in Guerrero, at Chilapa, Ajuchitlan, Tlalchapa, and Pregones; in Morelos, at Cuernavaca; in Mexico, at Temascaltepec; in Jalisco, at Santa Rosa (20 miles north of Guadalajara); at the Mineral de Martinez, near Capula, in the district of Autlan, and at the hacienda of El Puesto in Lagos; in Guanajuato at the hacienda del Rodeo, S. Nicolas del Chapin, in the Cerro del Pinalillo at the camp of Centeno, in the Cerro del Gigante in the Montaña del Toro, in the camp of S. Juan de la Chieca, in the Cerro del Fraile, at the camps of Atargea, Gato, Iturbide, and others of the district of Sierra Gorda; in the district of Santa Cruz

and in the camp of S. Pedro de los Pozos. Besides these deposits, Señor CASTILLO cites that of Casas Viejas, where iodide of mercury occurs.

In Hidalgo deposits were known at Zimapan; in San Luis Potosi at El Durazno, El Pedernal, hacienda del Carro, and Guadaleazar; in Zacatecas, in the Mineral de Pinos, rancho de los Huajes, S. Cosme, hacienda de Bañon, Sombrerete, Mazapil, and Melilla, where are the mines of Lequequite; in Oaxaca, in the district of Etla; in Chihuahua, in the cantons of Rayon and Matamoros. Gamboa mentions the deposits of Chilapa, of Cerro del Carro, Cerro del Picacho, of Pinos, and of Temascaltepec.

SULPHUR AND PYRITE MINING.

The Popocatepetl Company, promoted with the nominal intention of extracting sulphur from the volcano, but including among its activities the development of a summer resort of high altitude, the construction of an inclined railway, and other side issues, has completed its organization with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, and has obtained full possession of the mountain. The latest advices state that sulphur mining has not yet begun, and it is reported on good authority that the available supply of sulphur is only a small fraction of the quantity announced by the promoters as ready for attack. A few localities in northern and central Mexico produce small quantities of sulphur.

THE ZAPOTE TREE AND CHICLE GUM.

The United States Consul at Tuxpam, Mexico, in an official report states that among the numerous natural products abounding in the fertile region of the Mexican canton of Tuxpam the zapote tree stands preeminent, its gum and wood during the many decades having formed a source of wealth to a large number of individuals and corporations, native and foreign, which have obtained from the State government proprietary rights or concessions to extract chicle gum.

The wood of the zapote tree is dark purplish red, and although exceedingly hard when first cut, it is easily worked until thoroughly seasoned, when only the finest edged tools have any effect on its flint surface. Sharp-pointed nails can be driven into the wood only about an inch. The fiber is so dense that the wood sinks rapidly in water and will remain immersed for years without being affected in the least. Zapote door frames in the ruins of Uxmal are as perfect to-day as when first placed in position. The wood is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The average zapote will square 5 to 8 inches, and occasionally 2 feet. It is claimed that the bark is employed to great advantage in tanning processes, and that leather so treated is superior to other kinds.

The magnificent trees are rapidly disappearing, as the operators are taking no precaution to protect them from the destructive methods of the "*chicleros*" (chicle gatherers), who, in their greed to obtain all the sap possible, cut the trees so deep that they do not recover from the effects of the incisions, but gradually decay. Before the trees reach this stage, and while still easy to work, they are cut down and shaped into building material.

The chicle industry extends from this section as far as the extreme southern portion of Yucatan, which produces the largest yield, but in quality the gum is inferior to that obtained from this section, especially in the Tuxpam district. The latter gum commands a higher price in the United States, to which it is almost exclusively shipped.

Zapote trees thrive best on high rolling land, and although trees are found on the lowlands, they are inferior in both sap and wood. Continuous tapping does not appear to have a seriously detrimental effect, provided the incisions are not too deep. Trees are known to have been tapped for twenty-five years, but after that time produced only from one-half to 2 pounds of sap. If allowed to rest five or six years, they will produce from 3 to 5 pounds. The average height of the trees is about 30 feet. Zapotes are exceedingly slow in growth and require from forty to fifty years to attain full height.

The chicle season opens early in September, though the yield at this period is limited, and, owing to still copious rains, the "*chicleros*" are retarded in their work; but this is to a great extent a benefit, as rains are favorable to an abundant flow of the sap, provided the rainy season is not prolonged beyond October, in which case sap would contain a larger proportion of water and the loss in condensation would be heavy and the product inferior. New trees will produce from 15 to 25 pounds of sap, according to size. In order to produce 25 pounds a tree would have to square about 2 feet and from 25 to 30 feet high.

The process of extracting the sap is extremely primitive. Open V-shaped incisions are made in the tree trunks, permitting the sap to flow in a continuous stream. At the foot of each tree a palm or other appropriate leaf is fastened, which acts as a leader or gutter from which the chicle drips into the receptacle placed to receive it.

The sap as it flows into the incisions is beautifully white, has the consistency of light cream, but as it runs down it gradually becomes more viscous, until, as it drips into the receiving receptacle, it is of the density of heavy treacle. It is very adhesive, and is extensively employed for repairing broken articles and fastening leather tips to billiard cues. When the receptacle is filled it is emptied into a large iron kettle mounted on a temporary stone foundation, with a small opening for wood, the fuel used in the boiling process to evaporate the water, which amounts to about 25 per cent of the sap. As the

boiling progresses the chicle thickens, and when it has reached the proper consistency it is allowed to settle until a trifle more than lukewarm, when it is kneaded to extract more of the water content, and is then shaped by hand into rough, uneven loaves weighing 5 to 30 pounds. If carefully cooked it is of a whitish-gray shade; if carelessly handled and improperly boiled it is a dirty dark gray. When prepared with extra care it is of a light pink color. Much deception is practiced by the "*chicleros*," who, in order to increase the weight, insert stones, bark, sand, or wood in the boiling of chicle before it is formed into loaves. The sap freshly extracted will weigh about 7 to 8 pounds to the gallon.

Prices in this market range from \$8 to \$15 Mexican currency (\$3.82 to \$7.16) per 25 pounds; last season the average was about \$14 (\$6.38) per 25 pounds.

If a good worker, a "*chiclero*" can obtain 50 to 75 pounds of chicle a week, for which he receives 20 cents Mexican (9.54 cents) a pound. As a rule, arrangements to extract the chicle are made with contractors, who have charge of the men. They receive about 40 cents Mexican (19.08 cents) per pound, and from this price they must feed and pay their employees.

NICARAGUA.

STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1904.

From the Report of the Treasury and Public Credit Department made on June 30, 1905, it is learned that the imports of 1904 of Nicaragua exceeded those of 1903 by about \$750,000, which increase in the consumption of imported goods indicates greater prosperity and purchasing power among the people of the Republic. The exports in 1904 exceeded those of 1903 by more than \$700,000, thus showing greater activity and prosperity in the home industries of the nation, the balance of trade in 1904 being in favor of the Republic.

There was an increase in the maritime trade for 1904, the total entrances and clearances numbering 4,300 vessels, which, compared with 3,693, the number engaged in the maritime trade on the coasts and rivers in 1903, shows an increase of 607 vessels.

The revenues collected in 1904 were satisfactory. The average rate of exchange of national currency as compared with gold in 1904 was 650 per cent. The revenues of 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by \$738,682.40.

There was a decrease of \$590,148.47 in the expenses of 1904, and the deficit which the previous year was \$2,665,893.34, in 1904 was only \$1,337,062.46.

774 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

	Gold.
Imports and exports in 1903	\$5, 683, 552. 04
Imports and exports in 1904	7, 128, 178. 81
Balance in favor of 1904	1, 144, 626. 77
Imports in 1904	3, 202, 258. 65
Exports in 1904	3, 925, 920. 16
Excess of exports over imports	723, 661. 51
Imports in 1903	2, 460, 942. 92
Imports in 1904	3, 202, 258. 65
Increase of imports in 1904	741, 315. 73
Exports in 1903	3, 222, 609. 12
Exports in 1904	3, 925, 920. 16
Increase in exports in 1904	703, 311. 04

Increase of imports in 1904 compared with 1903, estimated by custom-houses.

Custom-house.	Increase.	Decrease.
Corinto	\$904, 780. 91	
San Juan del Sur	54, 760. 85	
El Castillo		\$121, 874. 23
El Bluff	53, 148. 42	
El Cabo de Gracias à Dios		149, 500. 22

Net increase, \$741,315.73.

Increase of exports in 1904 compared with 1903, estimated by custom-houses.

Custom-house.	Increase.	Decrease.
Corinto	\$616, 838. 01	
San Juan del Sur	5, 708. 04	
El Castillo		\$101, 790. 50
El Bluff	271, 122. 75	
El Cabo de Gracias à Dios		83, 307. 95
Rivas		4, 357. 71
Nueva Segovia		901. 60

Net increase, \$703,311.04.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts in 1904	\$9, 554, 497. 78
Expenditures in 1904	10, 891, 560. 25
Deficit in 1904	1, 337, 062. 47
Deficit in 1903	2, 665, 893. 34
Decrease of deficit of 1904 compared with that of 1903	1, 328, 830. 87

EXPORTS OF BANANAS FROM BLUEFIELDS, 1905.

The following is a report which covers the transactions of the Bluefields Steamship Company from January 1 to December 31, 1905:

During the time mentioned the Bluefields Steamship Company loaded 108 ships for New Orleans and Mobile. The total number of

bunches of bananas exported were 2,000,000 and the amount paid for the same was \$500,000 gold. The average number of laborers employed during the year amounted to 500 men, who received in wages the total of \$94,000 gold. The plantations owned by the company on the Escondido River and its tributaries number 125, while there are 500, large and small, belonging to individuals.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The development of Nicaragua during the last decade has been most gratifying to the friends of the country. Given a remarkably rich territory of nearly 50,000 square miles and a population of a little over 400,000, the field for successful enterprise is great indeed. To encourage this enterprise and to secure this development has been the controlling purpose of the administration of President JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA, who now for twelve years has been at the head of affairs in Nicaragua.

When General ZELAYA first came into power there were only 90 miles of railroad line. Now the mileage is double that figure; but what counts for more is that the work now under way when completed will assure through communication from the Pacific to Monkey Point on the Atlantic. The surveys for this trancontinental line have been completed, several miles of track have been laid, and much grading in addition has been done. Monkey Point is in process of transformation from the buildings that are going up to meet its necessities as a railway terminus.

Surveys have been made for a railway line to Matagalpa in the center of the coffee district, where there are many Americans. From this line branches to the Rio Grande, Prinzapolka, and other districts are to be built.

For the encouragement of immigration, in addition to the railroads, the Government is giving considerable attention to the improvement of the highways. This is in pursuance of the policy of opening up the interior. A recent official report shows that 1,100,000 acres of public lands have been taken up.

As a corollary to railway building and the betterment of existing lines, navigation must be taken into account. This also is receiving attention. Improvements have been made in the facilities for navigation through the Lake of Nicaragua and the San Juan River to the coast. Under the DEIRICK concession means of navigation on the Segovia River are to be provided. The contract with the New Orleans and Central American Trading Company also assures transport facilities on the Prinzapolka and its affluents, and will open up the mineral and commercial resources of these regions. These improvements in navigation serve as feeders for the coast commerce and especially for the traffic with New Orleans. A further advantage to commerce is

the arrangement for wireless telegraphy, which will place Bluefields in telegraphic communication with New Orleans and with the various ports of Central America.

Everybody in Nicaragua is interested in public education. Under President ZELAYA's administration, primary institutes have been created at Leon and Managua which now have 800 pupils. Provision is made for intermediate instruction between the graded and the secondary schools, and a normal section has been established. All the schools have been supplied with the latest educational apparatus, most of which was procured in France. In addition to the existing schools, which now number 300, with 600 teachers and 26,000 pupils, it is proposed to establish an intermediate institute at Matagalpa.

The value of professional instruction is understood by the Nicaraguan Administration, and as an addition to the institutes at Leon and Managua, a chair of topographical engineering has been created. This is an unusually excellent educational exhibit.

President ZELAYA, in furtherance of his policy of strengthening the national sentiment, is also providing instruction for the Indians along the Atlantic coast. The first point toward bringing them into full sympathy with the country and its institutions is that they shall learn the language, and for that reason all the schools in the Mosquito region are teaching Spanish to the Indians. The college, known as the Cristobal Colon, has been established as an educational basis, but the system of school instruction extends the whole length of the coast. Fifty teachers are employed.

In President ZELAYA's recent manifesto, reviewing the state of the country since 1893, an outline is given of what has been accomplished by his administrations. Political rights stand to-day on a broader basis, the people of all social classes share in the government. Religious tolerance is established, and habeas corpus, nonsectarian instruction, protection for inventors and authors, a genuine system of municipal self-government, and a wide extension of political rights are among the other advantages Nicaragua enjoys under this progressive administration.

In carrying out his policy President ZELAYA has called around him a group of comparatively young men who reflect the views of their chief and who bring to the discharge of their responsibilities both the energy and the enthusiasm which are essential in insuring the success of the measures which the President initiates. Foreign relations are naturally very important. The President has reposed especial confidence in Señor Dr. Don ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO, the Minister of Foreign Relations, who is in full sympathy with the President's desire to establish friendly relations with neighboring countries and to strengthen the influence of Nicaragua abroad.

President ZELAYA, in recent messages and official documents, has expressed his satisfaction with the present relations of Nicaragua with other countries. The greatest achievement has been the settlement of the long-standing controversy with England over the Mosquito territory. The incidents of England's attempted occupation of this region and the disturbances caused in consequence have been described from time to time as they occurred. They do not, therefore, need to be recalled. The important thing now is that England, after much negotiation, has withdrawn all claims to rights on the Mosquito coast or over the Mosquito Indians and recognizes the unchallenged sovereignty of Nicaragua. This enables the President's policy for the development of the Mosquito region and for the improvement of the Indians to be carried forward without interruption.

The boundary dispute with Honduras, which at times has been very threatening, is now in process of adjudication and will be settled amicably, having been referred to the King of Spain for arbitration.

A satisfactory treaty of commerce with Guatemala has lately been signed. Friendly relations have been established with Cuba through the appointment of Dr. LUIS F. COREA, the Nicaraguan minister in Washington, as minister also to Cuba.

In the foreign relations of Nicaragua the policy which is now viewed with especial satisfaction is that known as the Central American compact. This pact was signed at Amapala in 1905 by the Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala. It binds them all in a league to maintain Central American peace and to prevent revolutionary movements against one another. President ZELAYA was prominent in securing the adoption of this pact, which assures, it is believed, the tranquil development of the Central American Republic.

Public credit has been strengthened, and the revenues are in a favorable condition. The bonds of 1886, which were issued on the basis of 73 per cent, are now quoted at 82 per cent. On this loan £137,658 in the way of interest, redemption, etc., has been paid, reducing the principal from £285,000 to £253,000. President ZELAYA has measures in prospect which it is expected will further strengthen the national credit.

PANAMA.

TRADE CONDITIONS AT COLON.

A valuable report on conditions in the Republic of Panama has been made by the United States consul at Colon, and though it was impossible to obtain official data relating to the trade of the port for the year 1904, owing to the destruction of the office of the inspector

of the port and other Government offices by the fire of September 26 last, the following data gathered from various steamship agencies and merchants can be considered approximately correct. The foreign trade of Colon for 1904 shows an increase over that of 1903.

The value of the imports is estimated at \$1,600,000, an increase of about \$640,000 over that of the preceding year. The imports from the United States are estimated at \$1,000,000, or an increase of about \$600,000 over 1903. The principal articles imported from the United States are provisions, petroleum, coal, lumber, canned goods, cotton goods, shoes, straw hats, hardware, furniture, sewing machines, machinery, and railroad material.

The principal articles of export from Colon consist of bananas, coconuts, ivory nuts, india rubber, and turtle-shell. The greater part of the above articles went to the United States.

During the year 1904, 377 steamers of 1,337,000 tons and 341 sailing vessels of 15,400 tons entered this port, an increase of 75 steamers over the year preceding. The greater part of the sailing vessels consisted of small coasters.

The Panama Railroad Steamship Line is the only one under the American flag. This is a weekly direct line between New York and this port. There are three British, one German, one French, one Spanish, one Italian, and one Austrian line operating between Europe and Colon, calling at way ports in the West Indies and Spanish Main on the outward and homeward voyages. The United Fruit Company, an American company, operate a line of steamers between New Orleans and Colon; these are mostly chartered Norwegian vessels.

Transit trade, which is the great feeding artery of the Isthmus and its inhabitants, shows a marked increase during 1904 over the previous year. Freight traffic from the United States increased by 4,500 tons to South Pacific ports, 6,200 tons to Central America and Mexico, and to Panama 3,100 tons. From Europe the increase is 13,000 tons to Central American and Mexican ports and 6,600 tons to South Pacific ports. The increase from Central American and Mexican ports to Europe was 7,000 tons, and from the South Pacific ports to the same destination it was 7,500 tons.

The total freight carried over the Panama Railroad in 1904 was 415,000 tons, as against 350,000 tons in 1903, an increase of over 18 per cent. The tonnage to Colon was 180,000 tons, an increase of 17,500 tons over the preceding year; that from Colon was 235,000 tons, or an increase of 47,000 tons over 1903.

The total revenue freight traffic of the railroad (merchandise and coal) was 390,000 tons, an increase of 74,000 tons, or over 23 per cent above that of 1903. The company's freight amounted to 23,650 tons. The mails and excess baggage carried over the road amounted to 1,040 tons.

The through traffic was 81.46 per cent of the total tonnage as compared with 80.61 per cent in 1903. Of the total tonnage hauled by the railroad 56.71 per cent was westbound and 43.29 per cent eastbound. In 1903 the percentages were 53.73 and 46.27 per cent, respectively. Coal exceeded 50 per cent of the local freight from Colon. The through traffic from the United States to all destinations during 1904 amounted to 95,000 tons, while in 1903 it was only 76,000 tons, showing an increase in 1904 of 19,000 tons. From Europe there were 83,000 tons as against 62,000 tons in the previous year; an increase of 21,000 tons. Through traffic to the United States amounted to 74,000 tons in 1904 and 72,000 tons during the preceding year. To Europe the tonnage in 1904 was 85,500 tons, and only 72,000 tons in 1903. From Panama the local tonnage was 19,760 tons in 1904 and 18,000 tons in 1903. The local tonnage from Colon was 57,000 tons during 1904 as against 49,500 tons in 1903.

The number of passengers carried over the railroad in 1904 was 114,000, compared with only 78,000 in 1903. There were transported free of charge during the year 1,460 troops of the United States and about 9,000 employees of the Republic of Panama.

The total earnings of the Panama Railroad for the year 1904 amounted to \$1,577,337 as against \$1,267,571 during 1903, or 24½ per cent over the previous year. The revenue derived from merchandise and coal freight was \$1,345,081, while the amount for 1903 was only \$1,107,625. The passenger earnings were \$101,225, and during the year previous the amount received was only \$65,421. Through passengers show an increase of \$8,883 and local passengers an increase of \$26,921 for 1904. From transporting treasure the revenue was \$23,105 in 1904; during 1903 it amounted to \$23,038. Mail transportation was \$87,687 as against \$55,475 in 1903.

The total expenditures for the year 1904 were \$727,039 and for 1903 \$562,240.

The railway company has engaged under contract several hundred laborers, principally from the Bahamas, for periods of from six to twelve months. These laborers are provided with lodging, food, and medicines and receive \$15 gold per month.

In view of the expected increase in traffic the previously existing passenger and freight tariffs of the railroad were lowered from 30 per cent to 50 per cent, the number of trains over the road has been increased, and, by arrangement with cocarriers engaged in the Pacific coast trade, a uniform classification of cargo has been made which it is hoped will be advantageous to all.

Wharfage facilities here are not adequate for the existing traffic, thereby causing delay to steamers of from one to four days, no berth being available at times. Arrangements are, however, in progress to

add to the number of docks to prevent the present detention to vessels and to provide for the better handling of cargoes.

The total earnings of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line amounted to \$1,143,277 for 1904, an increase of \$222,697 over the preceding year. The total tonnage carried by the steamers of this company in 1904 was 183,800 tons, an increase of 25,500 over 1903. The increase in number of passengers carried was 1,870 over 1903. The revenue on freight increased \$115,537; on passengers the increase was \$73,413, and on mails the increase amounted to \$26,972. The operating expenses of the steamship line were \$933,837, or an increase of \$68,333 over 1903.

The Government of this Republic has established a coinage of its own and placed the same upon a gold basis, at the relative value of two pesos for one American dollar. This has increased the purchasing power of the Panama silver as compared with the Colombian silver formerly in use here, and has lowered the rates of exchange. In connection with the increase in the value of the currency, and also due to the increased rents and high cost of living, clerical employees who are paid in gold have been considerably advanced in salaries.

The duty on imports, with the exception of liquors and wines, is 10 per cent ad valorem. The monopoly on tobacco and cigars is still in force, which will, however, expire the coming year. Foreigners and natives enjoy the same privileges in matters pertaining to trade. Firms continue to complain of the method of packing goods by American exporters. The credit extended by American firms continues the same, viz, ninety days, as against one hundred and eighty days given by European firms. Postal rates are the same as in the United States. Passports are not needed to enter or leave the Republic. To meet growing demands the capacity of the Panama Railroad Company's ice and electric-light plants here, installed in 1901, has been duplicated. The previously existing rates of the telegraph have been reduced 75 per cent.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The Department of Fomento of the Republic of Panama granted from August 25, 1904, to December of the same year twenty-four titles to mines, of which mines five are of vein gold, seventeen of alluvial gold, and two of sediment of copper.

There was much activity displayed in mining in the Republic of Panama during the latter part of 1904, and no doubt some of the gold lodes which have been discovered from time to time will soon be worked, as the changed political conditions guarantee security in the Republic, for which reason capital will be invested more freely than hitherto.

The principal mine is the Caña, situated in the Darien district, the property of the Darien Gold Mining Company, Limited. The results in 1903 were satisfactory; 40,384 ounces of bullion, valued at £159,708, were shipped to Europe.

Other mines of less importance are being worked in the Veraguas and Coele districts, but there is no information of a positive character regarding their value.

There is an export tax on precious metals of 2 per cent on the value as shown in the certificate of smelting and assay; on ore the tax is \$2 per ton.

EXPORTATION OF BANANAS.

The Province of Bocas del Toro of the Republic of Panama exported, during the second half of 1905, 125,311 bunches of bananas, and the Province of Colon exported, during the month of December of the same year, 211,083 bunches of bananas.

PERU.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR 1902-1905.

In the "Pan-American Review" for March, 1906, the following statistics, submitted by Señor ALBERTO FALCÓN, cover as far as possible the data obtainable for the commercial and industrial status of the Republic of Peru.

The imports into the country show the following advance in values: 1902, \$17,000,000; 1903, \$19,000,000; 1904, \$21,000,000, and for the first six months of 1905 (January to June), \$10,000,000. During the same periods exports were as follows: 1902, \$18,000,000; 1903, \$19,500,000; 1904, \$20,300,000; first half of 1905, \$12,600,000.

With the United States, trade valuations show the following results in the twelve-year period 1894-1905:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1894.....	\$600,000	\$500,000	1900.....	\$1,700,000	\$2,100,000
1895.....	630,000	500,000	1901.....	3,100,000	3,600,000
1896.....	1,000,000	700,000	1902.....	2,600,000	3,300,000
1897.....	1,100,000	700,000	1903.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
1898.....	1,300,000	700,000	1904.....	3,900,000	2,900,000
1899.....	1,330,000	1,500,000	1905.....	3,800,000	2,400,000

The decrease noted in regard to Peruvian exports to the United States subsequent to 1901 is accredited to a decline in sugar shipments to that country. Thus, in 1901 the amount of Peruvian sugar received by the United States was 130,000,000 pounds, decreasing in 1904 to 48,000,000 pounds.

The principal products of the Republic with the respective valuations for a series of years are thus detailed:

Article.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Sugar	\$4,200,000	\$5,500,000	\$7,500,000	.....
Cotton	2,300,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	.....
Oil .....	.....	750,000	.....	.....
Coal .....	.....	.....	800,000	.....
Wools	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	.....
Rubber	1,700,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	.....
Coca and cocaine	600,000	850,000	1,000,000	.....
Copper .....	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....
Gold .....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000,000
Silver .....	.....	.....	.....	2,800,000
Lead .....	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Borax .....	.....	100,000	.....	.....
Salt .....	.....	.....	300,000	.....
Rice .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000
Tobacco .....	.....	.....	.....	200,000

During 1905 the capital invested in the exploitation and development of mines, agricultural districts, and electrical installations is estimated at \$10,000, and the number of mills increased in the ratio of 5 per cent. Flour mills, cotton mills, woolen mills, paper mills, porcelain and other minor establishments such as shoe, shirt, and hat factories have been in operation.

Within twenty-five years the development of railroad lines is shown by the fact that whereas they formerly were operated at a loss, the following net gains over expenses are indicated for the past six years:

Year.	Gross.	Operating expenses.	Net.
1891	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$300,000
1895	1,300,000	800,000	500,000
1899	1,700,000	1,100,000	600,000
1902	2,500,000	1,600,000	900,000
1903	2,700,000	1,700,000	1,000,000
1904	2,900,000	1,800,000	1,100,000

OIL FIELDS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York) of January 27, 1906, contains the following particulars of the development of the oil fields of Northern Peru, supplied by Mr. V. F. MARSTERS, chief of the Geological Commission at Lima, Peru:

"Of late years there has been an increasing interest in the development of the oil fields of Northern Peru. For many years it has been known that lubricating and fuel oils existed at several points in the provinces of Paita and Tumba. Some of these have been developed in a commercial way within the last ten or fifteen years.

"The oldest fields now supplying oil to the Peruvian markets are those situated at Negritos and Zorritos. At Lobitos, however, about 20 miles north of Negritos, and on the coast, is a new field recently developed by the Peruvian corporation. In this locality exploratory

work has been carried on for nearly three years, on a somewhat modest scale. The first work in the field was attended with various difficulties, which seriously hampered and interfered with rapid exploration. At the present time seventeen wells have been sunk, and eight of them are producing oil. The most productive ones have been bored during the last ten months.

"The oil-bearing sand is tapped at a depth of about 1,000 feet. Above the sands the entire series of deposits is made up of very fine clays. In such of the wells as have penetrated the oil sand the fine clay again appears. Only a few feet have been reached below the oil horizon. From the structure of other fields it would seem quite probable that other oil sands may be found at a greater depth. No effort has been made, however, to demonstrate this suggestion. There are 1,000 tons of tankage, all of which is filled with oil. The product already on hand is soon to be placed upon the Peruvian markets. Sufficient work has been done and results obtained to place this field on the list of producers in Peru."

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, Peru, writing on December 4, 1905, reports a projected law for the establishment of a national steamship company with a view to uniting the Pacific ports from Valparaiso to Panama. The project provides for the establishment of three principal lines—one between Callao and Panama, another between Valparaiso and Guayaquil, and a third between Haueho and Pisco.

One of the salient points of the project is the large subvention which is promised by the Government, viz, 750,000 francs during fifteen years, and which is to be guaranteed by the consumption duty on matches. This expense will be somewhat compensated by the chartering of the two transports of war, *Iquitos* and *Constitucion*. South American papers, moreover, state that the company intend to purchase four modern steamships of 2,000 tons each, for the carriage of passengers and goods. The direct voyage from Callao to Panama will be made every fortnight by vessels with a speed of 20 knots. Hence, it will be possible to reach the premier port of the United States in nine or ten days, and Europe in fifteen days. The company is to be established with a capital of £500,000, half to be paid up immediately. Among the promoters or shareholders of the company are to be found representatives of the most important commercial houses in Peru, including the Bank of Peru and London, the firm Grace & Co., etc. It is also stated that the direct line will be established later between Peru and Europe.

The project for a new floating dock has been published for some time, but the Chargé d'Affaires at Lima reports that the representative of Messrs. Schneider at Lima, has informed him that that firm

have made offers to the Government with a view to securing the work. It is generally anticipated that the Government will agree to the information of the company on the basis above mentioned.

Commercial activity on the Pacific coast is greatly developing, and a Chilean paper recently gave a summary of vessels under construction which would shortly be put into service. The German company (Kosmos) is constructing three cargo boats of 8,000 tons, and two vessels of the same tonnage for passengers. The latter will be the type of the *Setos*, which recently made its first voyage on the coast. The English Company (Pacific Steam Navigation Company) has in the stocks three large steamers of 9,000 tons, which would be finished by the end of 1906. They will replace the steamers *Victoria* and *Panama*, of the Liverpool-to-Valparaiso line, and it is proposed to utilize these latter vessels on the Valparaiso-Panama line. The same company has undertaken the construction of five cargo boats, *Bogota*, *Duendes*, *Esmeralda*, *Flamenco*, and *Potosi*, of 6,000 tons each. Those which the company already has in service are not sufficient to cope with the traffic. The South American Company (Chilean) has in course of construction two new vessels of 3,800 tons of the type *Tucapel*.

The Chargé d'Affaires reports that a telegram from Hamburg, reproduced in several papers, states that a steamship company has been formed in Bremen for direct communication with Peru. The Japanese company (Toyo-Kisen Kaisha) has just organized a bimonthly service between Yokohama, Hongkong, Callao, and Iquique, with return at the same periods. Consequently, the Japanese flag would appear in the port of Callao for the first time in the beginning of January. The Chargé d'Affaires deplores the fact that with the exception of one or two boats chartered by Lamport & Holt, the French merchant marine is almost unknown on the Pacific coast.

MINING CODE.

(Continued.)

TITLE VIII.—*Relations between the grantee of a mine and the owner of the land.*

ART. 96. In the case of mining claims adjudicated on uncultivated or waste lands, be they public or communal, the grantee acquires in fact, on taking possession of the claims, the ownership of the area comprised in the concession, but he will lose this ownership on abandoning the mine.

ART. 97. When the adjudicated mining claims are on cultivated or fenced lands, belonging to the State or to private parties, municipalities or communities, the owner of the land is bound to cede to the grantee, after the proper indemnity, whatever area may be necessary

for the exploitation of the mine, whether for works in the mine itself, tunnels and shafts, or for roads, bridges, railways, canals, aqueducts, reservoirs, machine shops, and all kinds of surface constructions used for the exploitation, shops, and installations for the mechanical preparation of the ores and for the treatment of the same.

The grantee has an equal right, upon the payment of an indemnity, to use the necessary lands beyond the perimeter of the concession for the aforesaid purposes.

ART. 98. The lands occupied by buildings are not included in the provisions of the two preceding articles, and the grantee of the mine shall only acquire said lands with the consent of the owner.

ART. 99. When the interested parties fail to agree as to the cession of the required land, the mining agency shall proceed to expropriate it, observing the procedure prescribed in article 17.

ART. 100. The expenses incurred in the expropriation referred to in the foregoing articles shall be for account of the party requesting it, except those caused by the unfounded opposition of the owner of the land, which expenses shall be for account of the latter, and the mining agency shall make the estimate of said expenses.

ART. 101. After a mine has been abandoned for two successive years, counted from the date of the first list of mines in which said mine appeared as denounceable, the owner of the surface from which the expropriated portion was taken, in conformity with article 97, can recover the same, free of incumbrances, by applying to the mining agency. The recovery includes such buildings and constructions as may be found thereon, provided they belong to the class considered denounceable referred to in article 138.

If the buildings and constructions do not belong to that class, the party recovering the ground may acquire them on paying their value at a fair appraisalment.

ART. 102. When, within the two years mentioned in the foregoing article, the mine is denounced, the ownership shall comprise the land acquired by expropriation free of incumbrance to the denouncer. The same shall apply even after the two years have elapsed if up to the date of the denouncement the former owner of the ground had not exercised his right to recover the land.

The new denouncer acquires, free of incumbrances, the buildings or constructions existing on the ground by the mere fact of the concession, provided they are denounceable.

If the buildings and constructions are not denounceable, the denouncer may acquire them, paying the value thereof in accordance with a just appraisalment.

ART. 103. Every concessionary is obliged to pay to the owner of the land the damages caused by the works of exploitation, underground or surface works, after proper appraisalment. If the damages

have been caused by the concessionaries of several mines, each grantee shall be held responsible for his proportion in the damages caused.

ART. 104. The ownership of a mine does not entitle the owner to object to the construction, within the boundaries granted by the concession, of works of known public utility, such as roads, railroads, canals, and the like, authorized by expropriation under the general laws.

ART. 105. The concessionary of a mine has the right, in order to exploit the same, to the use of construction materials and to the substances not specified in the concession which he may find in exploiting the mine.

ART. 106. The order to be followed in the works carried on by the owner of the land in order to exploit the mineral substances found thereon, in accordance with article 2 of this law, which refers to the working of the mine, shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of said article. And in case of disagreement it shall be fixed by arbitrators appointed by both interested parties, and if the latter should not agree the mining agency shall appoint an umpire to settle the matter. An appeal may be taken to the Government from the decision of the umpire, and the former shall decide the matter after hearing the supreme council of mines.

TITLE IX.—*The respective rights of mine owners.*

ART. 107. Every mine owner has the right to do all kinds of work on free lands, which, not being for actual exploitation, are, however, for the purpose of securing access, ventilation, or drainage of the mine and the safety of the miners. To this end he shall obtain the consent of the mining agency, which shall not refuse the same except for reasons of public policy.

The aforesaid works shall be considered as related to and as an integral part of the mine in whose favor they are constructed.

ART. 108. If in order to secure access to the mine and to ventilate and drain the same, the miner should be compelled to start a drift tunnel on a mining claim belonging to another person, crossing said claim in whole or part, or to communicate his works with those of the neighboring mines only for the purposes of ventilation and drainage, and should he fail to agree with the interested parties, he shall then solicit the proper consent of the mining agency.

The mining agent shall grant this consent after the proper report of the expert and the summoning of the interested party, provided that the following proofs are furnished:

(1) That the work could not be done at other places, or that, although it may be possible to do so, yet the expenses incurred thereby would be greater.

(2) That the exploitation of the invaded mine is not thereby rendered impossible or difficult and provided no other serious damage is caused thereby.

ART. 109. The work referred to in the foregoing article shall be made in accordance with the prescriptions of the mining agency in view of the report of the expert appointed by it and for the exclusive account of the applicant applying therefor, and the other interested party may demand of the latter the furnishing of a bond to his entire satisfaction, in order to guarantee the damages and injuries that might result.

In case the interested parties should fail to agree concerning the amount of the bond, the mining agency shall fix the amount of the bond after hearing the interested parties.

The interested parties shall have the right to appeal to the Department of Fomento for the revision both of this decision and that referred to in the foregoing article.

ART. 110. For the safety of the miners, in case of danger or accident, the necessary works may be temporarily begun on the mining property of another person, and the owner or manager of said mining property, as well as the mining agency, should be notified as soon as possible.

ART. 111. The owner of a mine who shall execute in the mine of his neighbor any of the works referred to in articles 108 and 110 is bound to return to the owner without any cost to the latter such ores as he may extract during the execution of the works, and he shall also be bound to pay any damages caused, and in said indemnity shall be included the expenses incurred by the owner of the mine who allows such work to be done.

ART. 112. The owner of a mine who by reason of the underground or surface work should cause any damages to the neighboring mines shall pay such damage at a fair appraisalment.

In case anyone invades the mining property of another person without previous authorization, he shall immediately stop the work commenced, paying the proper indemnity and returning to the damaged party the value of the ores extracted.

If it should be proved that he acted in bad faith he shall pay in addition as a fine, in favor of the damaged party, an amount equal to the value of the ores extracted, a fair estimate of which shall be made by the mining agency. The offending party is supposed to have acted in bad faith when the invasion exceeds ten meters, except when there are proofs to the contrary.

ART. 113. The concession of a mine on unoccupied land crossed by a tunnel or any other auxiliary work referred to in article 108, does not entitle the owner of the new mine to the control of said tunnel or

auxiliary work. In order to utilize whatever advantage it may afford him, he shall act in conformity with the provisions of article 132.

ART. 114. The denouncer of an abandoned mine having auxiliary works done on free land, and which belong to the mine, acquires, together with the mine, the ownership of said works without any expenses whatever.

ART. 115. Whenever the auxiliary works of an abandoned mine, which have been executed on free land, are utilized by neighboring mines for their exploitation, transportation, drainage, access, ventilation, or other uses, whoever acquires by denouncement the ownership of the mine does not acquire the exclusive ownership of said works, though he does acquire the use of the same.

TITLE X.—*General exploitation, transportation, drainage, and ventilation tunnels.*

ART. 116. If through a general gallery or tunnel the exploitation, transportation, drainage, and ventilation of several mines is facilitated, and if the owners of the mines, or any one of them or a stranger, alone or associated with others, promises to construct said tunnel, the mining agency shall put through its proper course the application which the manager or managers may file for that purpose.

ART. 117. Upon the acceptance of the application the mining agency shall direct the official expert to make a report on the project at the expense of the interested party, provided said expert be a mining engineer, or an engineer appointed for that purpose, who shall report within the term allowed him for that purpose concerning the practicability, utility, timeliness, and technical details of the work, and he shall present a plan showing a drawing of the tunnel and the outline of the zone of operation, as well as the mining properties wholly or partially comprised therein.

ART. 118. After this requisite shall have been complied with the mining agency shall order the publication of the notices in the same form and for the same periods as in the case of denouncement of mines, notifying at the same time all the owners of mining claims comprised in the tunnel zone, in order that they may allege whatever they may deem proper.

ART. 119. After the expiration of the term of thirty days from the last advice and notification the mining agency shall call the managers and miners of the zone of operation to a meeting, in order that by mutual agreement they may formulate the general conditions under which the opening of the tunnel shall be made. The resolutions shall be approved by a majority vote of the miners only, one vote being counted for each mining claim or fraction thereof comprised in the zone of operation.

ART. 120. The text of the private agreements reached among the

owners of said mining claims and the manager concerning the distribution of the profits of mines that can be exploited in accordance with the law shall be delivered by each miner to the mining agency within thirty days after the aforesaid meeting.

ART. 121. When this term has expired the mining agency shall forward all the proceedings relating to the matter to the Department of Fomento, together with the proper report, care being taken to state therein the conditions which shall be imposed on the director or manager, as well as the term within which he shall commence and complete the work.

ART. 122. The Government, after hearing the Superior Council, shall direct that new steps be taken, if it should deem necessary to do so, and shall grant or withhold the concession, the latter being granted on condition that a bond be furnished before the commencement of the work, in order to guarantee any damages caused to the interested parties on the mining claims which are to be traversed.

ART. 123. The manager of a general tunnel has the preference to make, without any limitation whatever, during thirty days from the date in which said tunnels are cut, the denouncement relating to the veins discovered in the course of the work, and not comprised in concessions already made, and he should obtain the proper titles in accordance with this code, in order to include it in the proper list for the payment of the tax.

ART. 124. He shall likewise have a right to denounce, without any limitation whatever, and within the zone of the tunnel, such mining claims as he may desire to obtain on free lands.

ART. 125. The contractor shall in all respects be subject to the conditions established in the concession. If in any case he should deem it convenient to change or vary the direction of the general tunnel he may be granted the necessary permit, provided he complies with all the requisites observed in the original proceedings concerning concessions.

ART. 126. In the case of a simple and accidental deviation for the sole purpose of avoiding the difficulties encountered in the work, no special permit shall be necessary, it being sufficient to give the proper notice to the mining agency.

ART. 127. The contractor or manager, on opening the tunnel and executing the other auxiliary works for which he may be authorized, should not interfere with the workings of the mines crossed nor the timbering of the same. Neither shall he extract any more valuable ore in the mining claim of another person than that strictly found in the path of the tunnel, he being bound to immediately notify the owner in such cases and to divide equally with him the ore extracted without making any reduction for expenses, if he has not previously made any agreement in the matter.

ART. 128. If the contractor should fail to give the timely notice prescribed in the foregoing article he shall be bound to pay to the owner of the mining claim, after an appraisalment by experts, the whole value of the ores, no deduction being allowed for expenses.

ART. 129. The owners of the mines crossed wholly or in part by the tunnel are bound not to invade the timbering works of the tunnel nor any other auxiliary and authorized works of the same, and they should abstain from extracting minerals in such way as to endanger the safety or usefulness of said works.

ART. 130. After making the tunnel, the mines which have been benefited thereby are subject to the payment of a compensation for the benefit received in the proportion agreed upon. In the absence of an agreement such compensation shall be settled by the expert appointed by both parties or by an umpire appointed by the mining agency, who shall decide, after weighing the circumstances of each case in accordance with the report of the expert, and bearing in mind what the other miners, who are equally interested and who supported the proposition or plan, have freely agreed upon in the matter. The compensation shall not be greater than that paid by the other miners and shall not exceed 20 per cent of the ores extracted by the miner from the portion of his mine benefited by the tunnel.

The decision of the mining agency may be revised by the Department of Fomento.

ART. 131. When, owing to the construction of the general tunnel, some mines situated outside of the zone of operation, as specified in article 117, are benefited, the owners of said mines shall pay to the owner of the tunnel the value of the benefit received, the amount of which shall be fixed by mutual agreements and by experts if they should fail to agree, proceeding in the matter as set forth in the foregoing article, and in no case shall the remuneration exceed the limit fixed in said article.

ART. 132. Any mines opened after the construction of the tunnel, within or without the perimeter of the latter, and the exploitation of which is benefited by said tunnel, shall be subject to the provisions contained in the foregoing article.

ART. 133. It is the duty of the owners of the mining claims crossed by the general tunnel to assist in the works of the ventilation of the tunnel and the underground passages leading to it, it being understood that the proper payment or indemnity must be made for such work.

ART. 134. After the terms fixed for beginning the work have expired, without the same having been started, or if the work should be suspended for six consecutive months, the concession and all the rights incident thereto shall become void, except in case of unavoidable circumstances duly proved. Forfeiture having been declared by the mining agency after the expiration of any of these terms, said mining

agency may admit the application of a third party to carry out the work, and the second applicant shall enjoy all the rights and be subject to all the obligations which belonged to the first applicant under the law.

ART. 135. The provisions contained in this chapter (Title X) relating to the opening of general tunnels, shall prevail, as far as they may be applicable, in cases in which the owner of a mine should pretend to equip it by means of a tunnel, which should cross one or more mines belonging to other landowners, and likewise when, by means of a common undertaking, they should try to effect the drainage of several mines, employing powerful pumps, opening for that purpose the necessary shafts, drifts, and crosscuts, which, for the purposes in view, shall be regarded the same as general tunnels and their auxiliary works.

(To be continued.)

MINING NOTES.

Energetic steps are being taken by the *Sociedad Azufrera de Sechura*, of Lima, Peru, to introduce its product among American consumers. The Peruvian sulphur occurs not far from the Bay of Sechura in the north, and a railroad 45 kilometers long is nearly completed to Bayovar, which is soon to be made a port of entry. Material has been received from Europe for the construction of a pier at Bayovar to facilitate exports. The company has a nominal capital of \$486,650, of which about 50 per cent is said to have been paid in. The directors include some prominent people in Lima.

Quicksilver deposits have been worked at Huancavelica, Peru, since 1566, and it is estimated they have yielded over 55,800 metric tons of mercury. The ore is cinnabar, and it occurs in veins and stockworks intersecting a series of sedimentary rocks, chiefly limestone and quartzite, and in disseminated masses along the contact of igneous intrusions. The deposits stretch from Chunnamachay to San Antonio, a distance of several kilometers. The ore averages from 2 to 3 per cent quicksilver per ton.

Copper mining is successful at Casapalea, Peru, where there is a smelter in operation 88 miles from Lima, at an elevation of 13,606 feet. It is running an ore averaging 13 per cent copper. The San Francisco mines at Morococha Lake, Morococha, are productive. In this district, also, the San Miguel mine is producing 800 tons monthly from ore averaging 22 per cent copper and 10 ounces silver. The product of this mine, as well as that of the San Francisco, Gertrudis, Natividad, and numerous small mines is treated at the Huaeracocha smelter. This plant consists of a water-jacket furnace of 30 tons capacity.

At Yauli, 112 miles from Lima, at an elevation of 13,420 feet, the Santa Barbary smelting works has three water jackets, respectively, of 30, 60, and 80 tons daily capacity. Copper occurs in the Cerro de Paseo Huayalay districts, and there is a possibility of these remote districts becoming regular producers in a few years. English and American capital is now interested in some of the principal mines. The Cerro de Paseo mines were developed by an American company in which J. B. HAGGIN is largely interested. The construction of a 500-ton smelter was begun. This plant will go into operation in the fall of 1905.

SALVADOR.

MINING NOTES.

Several gold mines are being developed in Salvador. Most of them are small and are owned by native capitalists. The most important mines are Butters's Salvador and the American-owned Salvador mines.

Butters's Salvador mine is noted for the successful application that has been made of the Butters process in the treatment of its ore. The extraction from sand and slime reaches nearly 95 per cent, this high efficacy being due to the metallurgical excellence of the process employed.

At the end of April, 1904, the ore positively developed to 42,560 tons, with an average content of 2.75 ounces. The ore mined during the year weighed 14,371 tons. Net profits for the year ending April 31, 1904, were £61,685, and £46,786 was brought forward from the previous year.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, DECEMBER, 1905.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Salvador during the month of December, 1905, were as follows:

Sonsonate	\$339, 886. 32
La Libertad	119, 623. 86
La Unión	128, 013. 94

The above, as compared with the custom-house receipts of the same period in 1904, shows an increase of \$182,502.03.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1905.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Salvador in the first nine months of the year 1905 aggregated \$3,325,423.07.

Following is the distribution among the custom-houses:

Sonsonate	\$2, 037, 880. 23
La Libertad	595, 767. 26
La Unión	691, 775. 58

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN 1905.

The operations of the postal service of the Republic of Salvador during 1905 show a total for receipts amounting to \$127,297.46 and for expenditures \$123,060.40, leaving a balance on account of 1906 amounting to \$4,237.06.

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal-revenue receipts of the Republic of Salvador during the year 1905 were as follows:

Balance of 1904	\$26,399.82
Wines and liquors.....	1,924,366.41
Other receipts.....	416,532.28
Services	134,172.37
Various entries.....	23,656.54

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of January, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending January, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for January, for example, are not published until some time in March.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Pailecampeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....			6,525	25,120
Mexico.....		7,011		7,884
Cuba.....				
Cocoa (Cacao; Coco ou cacao erá; Cacao):				
Central America.....	196	526	41,706	5,546
Brazil.....	55,037	248,665	870,476	802,147
Other South America.....	61,755	184,193	969,530	1,027,169

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Coffee (Café; Café; Café):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	466,642	685,881	1,789,974	1,861,495
Mexico.....	78,172	127,091	460,799	1,042,382
Brazil.....	4,935,429	3,784,488	44,103,882	35,384,721
Other South America.....	829,792	930,168	5,921,546	5,572,767
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	1,393,795	1,694,331	8,816,307	10,208,321
South America.....	5,294	74,176	15,005	278,425
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé):				
South America.....	44,434	71,193	291,603	216,768
Sisal grass (Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen):				
Mexico.....	1,308,103	976,060	8,688,883	9,139,586
Fruits:				
Bananas (Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes):				
Central America.....	204,106	269,025	2,404,944	2,286,348
Cuba.....	5,582	33	483,352	270,076
South America.....	32,695	24,661	282,358	209,005
Oranges (Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):				
Central America.....	60	4	3,753	476
Mexico.....	851	860	40,591	45,501
Cuba.....	394	681	2,762	5,249
Fur skins (Pielles fines; Pelles; Fourrures):				
South America.....	4,012	910	176,491	416,212
Hides and skins (Cueros y pieles; Couros e peles; Cuirs et peaux):				
Central America.....	52,115	33,100	436,428	328,145
Mexico.....	432,161	512,625	1,782,046	2,275,302
South America.....	1,081,439	1,136,892	7,179,886	8,037,123
India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc):				
Central America.....	82,172	74,791	446,589	432,202
Mexico.....	14,262	76,062	63,327	240,050
Brazil.....	3,706,622	2,987,310	14,125,875	12,334,937
Other South America.....	93,284	93,753	802,101	769,495
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galdpagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.):				
Mexico.....	315,483	379,739	2,035,029	2,001,818
South America.....	308	140	1,582	56,295
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ou No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):				
Central America.....			51,183	3,107
Mexico.....	30,643	618	91,451	26,412
Cuba.....	5,487,040	2,337,909	17,897,520	23,032,143
Brazil.....	207,829	167,644	207,829	257,138
Other South America.....	251,830	170,875	2,380,664	1,527,350
Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folhas; Tabac en feuilles):				
Mexico.....	972	610	26,818	2,723
Cuba.....	1,190,991	1,513,969	5,997,756	7,374,689
Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogno; Acajou):				
Central America.....	49,025	30,330	445,455	300,162
Mexico.....	20,726	67,348	168,694	251,881
Cuba.....		10,275	54,530	65,500
South America.....			36,467	19,931
Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	1,235,186	1,408,162	1,537,306	2,456,812
Class 2 (combining).....	243,389	20,838	312,143	160,562
Class 3 (carpet).....	38,308	2,783	521,512	474,155

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles):				
Central America.....	591	1,688	9,973	7,819
Mexico.....	32,123	33,857	195,839	264,828
Cuba.....	17,621	10,412	87,301	125,164
Argentine Republic.....	259,405	539,873	3,423,965	4,405,195
Brazil.....	74,559	4,322	102,714	59,125
Chile.....	273	26,594	215,196	268,505
Colombia.....	37	254	2,642	1,935
Venezuela.....	15	278	1,408	1,071
Other South America.....	20,578	35,083	87,912	198,712
Animals:				
Cattle (Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail):				
Central America.....	478	200	2,590	3,691
Mexico.....	35,148	73,057	239,497	382,580
Cuba.....	24,535	26,355	1,378,542	1,301,011
South America.....	7,820	7,626	58,459	77,273
Hogs (Cerdos; Porcos; Pores):				
Mexico.....	5,781	32,924	28,469	95,937
South America.....		30	452	1,320
Horses (Caballos; Chevaux; Chevaux):				
Central America.....	600		5,391	5,065
Mexico.....	25,684	11,695	129,110	150,430
South America.....	300	275	4,937	4,200
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):				
Central America.....	34,481	4,621	149,054	72,361
Mexico.....	35,083	80,654	72,539	519,378
Cuba.....	108,244	198,808	548,127	783,016
South America.....	20,912	992	8,972	12,791
Wheat (Trigo; Trigo; Blé):				
Central America.....		6,570	9,739	32,068
Mexico.....	2,238	135,917	11,599	1,020,592
South America.....		30	218	383,644
Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):				
Central America.....	159,866	108,474	895,437	1,094,522
Mexico.....	14,853	13,602	102,686	122,313
Cuba.....	236,166	244,169	1,775,795	1,888,004
Brazil.....	92,287	144,369	769,483	737,500
Colombia.....	40,373	5,523	283,110	470,670
Other South America.....	133,030	150,571	1,070,236	1,512,262
Carrriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (Automociles; Automociles; Automobiles):				
Mexico.....		30,935		145,179
South America.....		3,588		41,499
Carrriages, cars, etc., and parts of (Carriages, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	7,964	249,558	40,985	582,487
Mexico.....	114,067	293,471	694,409	949,372
Cuba.....	42,046	191,786	259,574	710,391
Argentine Republic.....	139,111	154,170	395,956	810,487
Brazil.....	6,098	10,916	31,285	109,468
Chile.....	5,024	9,889	43,258	392,130
Colombia.....	2,096	1,748	20,980	35,886
Venezuela.....	217	2,287	7,762	6,262
Other South America.....	4,133	22,374	104,715	150,798
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	73,607	111,728	668,328	780,022
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Cotton, non manufacturé):				
South America.....	430,963	214,051	2,472,370	1,343,065
Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Cotton, manufacturé):				
Central America.....	172,209	167,235	862,741	909,518
Mexico.....	26,415	23,266	147,707	178,728
Cuba.....	54,533	58,329	415,143	745,369
Argentine Republic.....	25,944	26,327	158,557	214,095
Brazil.....	79,718	24,945	411,510	362,237
Chile.....	68,500	186,756	423,499	670,717
Colombia.....	108,625	69,191	652,956	313,408
Venezuela.....	36,484	26,073	235,105	206,742
Other South America.....	27,398	42,814	226,990	283,186

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cotton—Continued.				
Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton):				
Central America.....	59,740	57,917	410,679	402,940
Mexico.....	43,184	29,693	320,516	321,054
Cuba.....	18,918	42,486	231,696	278,925
Argentine Republic.....	26,208	13,339	171,563	122,250
Brazil.....	6,680	2,918	44,053	28,456
Chile.....	1,066	3,696	12,331	14,635
Colombia.....	6,220	2,600	60,875	25,182
Venezuela.....	950	2,481	12,087	19,911
Other South America.....	2,901	6,450	30,916	38,857
Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):				
Central America.....	14,316	17,417	65,914	115,173
Mexico.....	47,461	95,453	453,623	469,386
Argentine Republic.....	6,285	78,939	146,938	172,656
Brazil.....	58,520	53,599	172,532	328,132
Chile.....	10,315	11,078	58,639	106,175
Venezuela.....	4,641	4,657	54,190	45,886
Other South America.....	13,248	40,965	110,147	217,352
Electrical machinery (Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques):				
Central America.....	760	3,009	26,127	10,934
Mexico.....	49,753	87,758	361,188	531,151
Cuba.....	8,250	81,175	32,540	241,533
Argentine Republic.....	28,044	4,516	115,132	74,564
Brazil.....	2,812	9,567	59,756	106,012
Colombia.....	387	.....	5,395	263
Other South America.....	10,116	29,241	160,331	105,115
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):				
Central America.....	6,840	105,286	123,552	237,128
Mexico.....	1,848	141,928	282,888	1,032,198
South America.....	85,397	260,366	586,434	2,111,582
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils):				
Central America.....	19,439	35,348	128,511	210,077
Mexico.....	58,065	91,181	402,560	665,937
Cuba.....	34,861	52,486	255,895	397,086
Argentine Republic.....	35,233	61,762	315,803	401,208
Brazil.....	21,970	36,863	172,186	228,347
Chile.....	11,531	38,265	89,623	137,194
Colombia.....	7,017	9,460	53,161	35,901
Venezuela.....	2,575	4,304	24,269	24,188
Other South America.....	18,687	22,263	111,069	141,666
Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coudre et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	7,962	11,536	62,648	65,747
Mexico.....	30,755	49,845	310,642	358,516
Cuba.....	24,670	29,723	162,672	186,235
Argentine Republic.....	28,125	40,031	273,487	435,187
Brazil.....	10,102	16,501	83,442	122,551
Colombia.....	5,372	9,941	67,126	38,167
Other South America.....	20,941	30,432	165,085	201,526
Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotores y accesorios; Locomotives et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	.....	89,190	41,710	281,338
Mexico.....	3,770	10,000	264,478	175,284
Cuba.....	12,476	62,242	180,194	628,190
Argentine Republic.....	.....	30,000	.....	47,486
Brazil.....	11,000	53,816	29,186	102,208
Colombia.....	10,330	3,200	19,320	11,803
Other South America.....	.....	16,676	41,283	71,171
Typewriting machines, and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	2,653	4,284	17,819	34,170
Mexico.....	16,069	18,147	120,734	183,893
Cuba.....	6,701	6,226	39,727	41,418
Argentine Republic.....	3,045	7,001	42,799	55,167
Brazil.....	4,390	3,181	19,734	29,485
Colombia.....	230	450	4,015	7,420
Other South America.....	13,283	21,940	63,126	83,338

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Leather, other than sole (Cuero distinto del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles):</i>				
Central America.....	15,707	23,727	81,382	99,605
Mexico.....	5,974	7,481	37,438	59,953
Cuba.....	13,815	29,086	123,532	169,767
Argentine Republic.....	15,521	27,671	136,139	205,632
Brazil.....	6,121	6,115	51,122	79,934
Chile.....	1,993	2,454	20,030	33,717
Colombia.....	2,899	7,850	18,100	35,720
Venezuela.....	5,108	7,483	36,433	32,128
Other South America.....	4,791	7,621	29,704	52,716
<i>Boots and shoes (Calzados; Calçados; Chaussures):</i>				
Central America.....	22,331	47,558	169,498	237,726
Mexico.....	95,372	101,844	584,633	939,509
Colombia.....	6,773	4,649	87,558	27,912
Other South America.....	19,097	19,406	120,777	176,945
<i>Naval stores:</i>				
<i>Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron):</i>				
Central America.....	1,238	885	10,950	16,345
Mexico.....	1,736	862	10,431	12,557
Cuba.....	5,600	7,394	31,575	44,840
Argentine Republic.....		94,937	162,743	251,643
Brazil.....	32,559	124,276	137,917	352,793
Chile.....	1,497	28,703	11,349	64,123
Colombia.....	1,428	2,902	10,891	18,676
Venezuela.....	916	3,508	16,919	22,984
Other South America.....	41,960	13,374	121,181	86,049
<i>Turpentine (Aguarrás; Aguaraz; Terbenthine):</i>				
Central America.....	2,011	6,791	14,527	31,826
Mexico.....	1,312	465	4,716	3,386
Cuba.....	11,723	6,038	14,157	39,185
Argentine Republic.....	11,026	31,069	123,492	121,985
Brazil.....	11,733	9,433	51,481	59,838
Chile.....	5,030	4,969	37,433	50,241
Colombia.....	253	651	3,569	3,346
Venezuela.....	795	778	4,772	4,316
Other South America.....	2,313	8,882	33,088	24,767
<i>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes):</i>				
Mexico.....	71,205	70,193	418,797	379,305
Cuba.....	36,224	47,955	283,837	198,952
<i>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées):</i>				
Central America.....	39,296	26,695	167,312	192,922
Mexico.....	12,824	21,157	109,707	178,004
Cuba.....	33,606	20,033	224,792	187,189
Argentine Republic.....	165,173	56,779	1,616,393	1,328,405
Brazil.....	222,972	183,483	1,198,407	1,401,714
Chile.....	88,675	107,483	445,743	609,239
Colombia.....	20,504	9,318	79,276	57,122
Venezuela.....	10,226	13,860	83,687	80,809
Other South America.....	37,398	56,755	407,531	608,698
<i>Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):</i>				
Central America.....	3,059	2,433	16,882	18,158
Mexico.....	68,771	72,080	378,822	555,673
Cuba.....	5,843	15,051	38,128	84,683
Argentine Republic.....	1,110	374	28,811	12,280
Brazil.....	18,349	5,686	101,650	91,612
Chile.....	5,114	3,389	28,613	12,110
Other South America.....	9,246	8,096	71,162	84,169
<i>Paper (Papel; Papier; Papier):</i>				
Central America.....	9,890	18,116	68,978	138,259
Mexico.....	35,857	50,534	311,066	335,023
Cuba.....	35,581	41,786	205,202	242,802
Argentine Republic.....	10,753	33,112	133,776	186,784
Brazil.....	3,005	8,304	37,418	51,519
Chile.....	24,265	47,313	136,533	160,349
Colombia.....	5,458	2,124	21,827	16,935
Venezuela.....	3,318	4,702	23,291	24,638
Other South America.....	8,622	15,099	70,273	70,328
<i>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</i>				
<i>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en lates; Bœuf conservé):</i>				
Central America.....	1,561	2,421	11,580	20,179
Mexico.....	3,108	2,163	21,930	17,550
Cuba.....	1,515	3,642	5,232	16,697

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Beef, canned, etc.—Continued.				
Argentine Republic.....			230	679
Brazil.....	1,084	271	4,341	2,667
Colombia.....	840	14	2,938	1,240
Other South America.....	1,585	4,612	12,673	21,236
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmuera; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America.....	7,885	8,128	43,936	56,596
Mexico.....	109	482	997	4,548
Cuba.....	369	162	2,040	2,367
Brazil.....	371	137	655	1,897
Chile.....	415	1,435	4,468	5,174
Colombia.....	675	14	6,657	4,378
Other South America.....	8,665	18,131	78,871	150,325
Tallow (<i>Sébo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	5,123	16,136	66,757	103,056
Mexico.....	1,724	3,196	18,149	74,322
Cuba.....	142	51	7,812	5,522
Brazil.....			1,285	
Chile.....	773	2,240	3,212	31,066
Colombia.....	1,561	1,738	5,462	10,249
Other South America.....	4,435	2,856	28,580	22,841
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toncino; Lard fund</i>):				
Central America.....	601	1,494	13,101	11,029
Mexico.....	2,955	3,617	21,203	27,098
Cuba.....	23,120	43,419	268,140	256,949
Brazil.....	6,794	21,987	43,055	102,895
Colombia.....	13		707	328
Other South America.....	247	949	4,310	6,625
Hams (<i>Jambones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	6,227	4,217	32,491	48,079
Mexico.....	10,091	9,116	68,728	79,654
Cuba.....	35,698	44,919	264,202	290,553
Brazil.....	375	65	1,253	170
Colombia.....	949	221	4,758	2,681
Venezuela.....	3,231	3,580	28,630	33,194
Other South America.....	2,728	4,467	21,145	41,033
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porc; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	12,440	19,514	90,881	108,821
Cuba.....	32,619	61,062	185,521	346,132
Brazil.....	7,705	84	36,077	1,038
Colombia.....	1,181		5,396	2,109
Other South America.....	13,747	28,061	95,775	133,265
Lard (<i>Mantea; Bahio; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	18,056	26,424	121,255	268,459
Mexico.....	41,255	71,890	205,457	348,781
Cuba.....	122,075	236,542	896,040	1,449,683
Argentine Republic.....	112	222	1,390	1,888
Brazil.....	14,636	11,999	141,625	70,401
Chile.....	5,380	6,422	33,023	46,143
Colombia.....	9,207	4,853	56,045	273,376
Venezuela.....	15,873	28,775	153,983	244,200
Other South America.....	19,880	45,073	219,633	333,960
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Mantigas; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	6,928	8,133	44,520	66,227
Mexico.....	11,517	12,443	64,316	71,755
Cuba.....	1,582	5,998	14,495	23,970
Brazil.....	8,896	10,757	55,678	82,059
Colombia.....	1,818	372	9,696	4,778
Venezuela.....	3,383	9,323	42,351	66,660
Other South America.....	4,275	3,632	10,600	16,190
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queso; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	4,407	5,242	25,167	38,072
Mexico.....	2,481	3,967	24,038	28,025
Cuba.....	1,020	925	7,216	6,651
Brazil.....				
Colombia.....	283	44	1,852	1,140
Other South America.....	6	177	830	1,263
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	4,465	8,125	30,771	47,523
Mexico.....	4,925	3,229	113,797	55,076
Argentine Republic.....	8,620	2,600	79,573	42,298
Colombia.....	4,512	1,192	18,497	6,272
Other South America.....	2,868	4,781	45,016	47,599

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco: Tubac fabriqué):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	5,646	14,696	64,719	82,855
Mexico.....	1,273	3,267	6,188	13,463
Cuba.....	12,295	10,757	68,530	66,376
Argentine Republic.....			5,537	11,377
Brazil.....				
Colombia.....	5,510		10,893	748
Other South America.....	3,074	5,029	34,184	29,873
Wood, and manufactures of: (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):				
Central America.....	27,663	39,874	265,242	289,190
Mexico.....	47,141	94,842	309,373	519,726
Cuba.....	985	34,263	16,900	109,979
Argentine Republic.....	6,563	322	18,929	96,456
Brazil.....			8,277	3,050
Chile.....	11,562	2,365	14,588	12,664
Colombia.....	850	122	5,995	7,069
Other South America.....	16,783	14,629	27,995	82,825
Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):				
Central America.....	23,134	48,967	216,861	325,600
Mexico.....	123,258	126,622	1,225,896	926,116
Cuba.....	134,457	241,587	871,443	1,280,331
Argentine Republic.....	185,261	305,880	1,329,931	1,911,179
Brazil.....	47,303	27,121	367,017	242,411
Chile.....		38,574	126,741	829,838
Colombia.....	1,848		29,755	16,339
Venezuela.....		1,694	10,607	14,674
Other South America.....	69,524	151,140	252,739	395,696
Furniture (Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles):				
Central America.....	16,204	16,130	85,789	182,196
Mexico.....	63,919	74,947	356,060	435,059
Cuba.....	52,705	75,420	305,722	457,207
Argentine Republic.....	13,534	20,877	104,684	199,637
Brazil.....		2,816	17,214	29,096
Chile.....	2,397	7,932	17,343	46,165
Colombia.....	4,548	1,195	27,945	13,276
Venezuela.....	1,619	1,604	12,242	26,867
Other South America.....	6,122	8,182	41,565	43,206

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal., advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of January, 1906, aggregated an invoice value of \$348,993, made up of the following items:

Silver ores.....	\$173,129
Gold ores.....	31,928
Silver ores.....	117,150
Sundry merchandise.....	26,784

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to \$150,286, of which sum \$17,627 was the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican pesos to Hongkong and British Oceania during the month of January, 1906, numbered 1,759.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of January, 1906, 13 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 82,646 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 11, carrying 201,189 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in January, 1906, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	673	Metals.....boxes..	2,211
Coffee.....bags..	4,064	Sarsaparilla.....bales..	122
Hides.....bales..	6,343	Vanilla.....boxes..	144
Do.....loose..	4,628	Alligator skins.....number..	33
Ixtle.....bales..	2,427	Heron plumes.....boxes..	1
Goatskins.....do..	2,463	Bones.....packages..	621
Deerskins.....do..	197	Honey.....barrels..	366
Rubber.....do..	1,052	Cedar.....logs..	1,154
Leaf tobacco.....do..	77	Mahogany.....do..	1,893
Cigars.....boxes..	70	Jalap.....sacks..	16
Broom root.....bales..	320	Copper bullion.....bars..	4,378
Chicle gum.....do..	1,110	Mexican pesos.....number..	1,121
Fustic.....logs..	690	Oranges.....boxes..	110
Hair.....bales..	38	Red pepper.....sacks..	381
Lead bullion.....bars..	46,003		

The consul-general of Nicaragua in San Francisco reports that the shipments from that port to Nicaragua during the month of January, 1906, were as follows:

Articles.	Corin'o.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.
Groceries.....	140	7,793	\$1,077.63	66	3,687	\$975.92
Flour.....	2,112	143,220	7,756.86	521	34,671	2,135.73
Silk.....	14	612	1,577.25			
Cotton fabrics.....	5	755	594.39			
Machinery.....	64	6,138	644.62			
Tallow.....	213	44,831	4,808.43			
Oils.....	1,669	74,787	4,754.30			
Miscellaneous.....	91	4,765	1,451.64			
Total.....	4,315	285,324	23,462.97	587	38,358	3,111.65

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JANUARY, 1906.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the first seven months of the current fiscal year 1905-6, amounted to \$1,752,421,330, or an average of \$250,000,000 a month in that period. Should it continue at this rate in the remainder of the year, the total foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1906 would exceed \$3,000,000,000, a figure which has not been reached in any previous year in the history of our foreign trade. This increase, which is shown by figures just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, occurs in both imports and exports, but more especially in exports.

In the seven months ending with January imports increased \$70,000,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and exports have increased \$155,000,000. Imports in the seven months

ending with January, 1906, were \$695,764,566, against \$625,914,513 in the corresponding months of last year, and exports were valued at \$1,056,656,764, against \$901,190,026 in the same months of last year. This gives a larger total of imports and a much larger total of exports than in the same months of any preceding year. Imports, which had never touched \$100,000,000 in a single month prior to 1905, except on one or two occasions as a result of prospective tariff changes, exceeded that sum in six of the twelve months ending with January, while exports exceeded \$100,000,000 in each of the twelve months, and in December lacked but a few thousand dollars of touching the \$200,000,000 line. The increase in importations occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials and finished manufactures, while the increase in exportations occurs chiefly in agricultural products and manufactures.

A feature of especial interest in the export record is the marked increase which has developed in the last few months in the exportation of breadstuffs and provisions. The value of breadstuffs exported in January amounted to over \$26,000,000, and in December to a like sum, which is a larger value of breadstuffs exported than in any month since August, 1901. This marked increase in the exportation of breadstuffs occurs in corn, wheat, and wheat flour, wheat exports in the month of January being over 4,000,000 bushels, against 250,000 bushels in January of the preceding year; flour 1,250,000 barrels, against 500,000 in January, 1905, while corn exports increased from 16,000,000 bushels in January, 1905, to 27,000,000 in January of the present year.

January also shows a marked increase in the exportation of provisions, under which term are included meats and dairy products, the total for that month being \$24,000,000, against \$17,000,000 in January of last year. For the seven months ending with January, provisions showed a total exportation of \$134,000,000, against \$108,000,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Cotton for January shows a marked decline as compared with January, 1905, the quantity being 335,000,000 pounds, against 419,000,000 in January of last year, though the value for January, 1906, is practically \$39,000,000, against \$30,500,000 in January, 1905, the export price of cotton in January of the present year having been 11.6 cents, as compared with 7.3 cents in January of the preceding year.

The total exports of breadstuffs in December, 1905, and January, 1906, were practically two and one-half times as great as in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Provisions also show a marked increase in exports in December, 1905, and January, 1906, the total for those two months being more than \$40,000,000, against \$27,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

The following table presents an outline of the statement in question:

Groups.	Month of January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food and live animals.....	\$20,258,508	\$16,339,313	\$156,894,118	\$151,387,635
Articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing.....	38,084,178	39,343,692	206,431,307	225,587,966
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing.....	11,571,985	15,553,294	80,265,891	98,297,270
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.....	14,497,243	18,768,591	95,348,493	119,595,021
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	13,985,962	16,516,469	86,974,704	100,856,583
Total imports.....	98,342,876	106,521,359	625,914,513	695,724,475
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				
Products of:				
Agriculture.....	71,619,849	104,841,889	510,001,096	619,805,958
Manufactures.....	40,512,915	50,128,397	302,803,253	540,213,795
Mining.....	3,340,311	4,462,990	29,160,758	30,494,245
Forest.....	4,436,272	6,623,597	36,678,599	41,526,186
Fisheries.....	559,188	929,540	5,591,748	5,845,216
Miscellaneous.....	1,144,015	1,396,710	3,057,745	3,856,353
Total domestic exports.....	121,612,550	168,383,123	887,293,199	1,041,741,753
Foreign merchandise exported.....	1,984,833	2,209,064	13,896,827	14,872,206
Total exports.....	123,597,383	170,592,187	901,190,026	1,056,613,959

LEATHER EXPORTS IN 1905.

The exports of leather and leather manufactures from the United States in the calendar year 1905 were the largest on record, being valued at \$38,946,422, against \$35,824,492 in 1904, \$27,169,614 in 1900, and \$12,275,470 in 1890. The growth in this feature of the foreign commerce has occurred chiefly in the last decade, especially the last half of that period. As far back as 1885 the exports under this head had reached a total of practically \$10,000,000, and they ranged between that amount and \$19,000,000 up to about 1897, since which date they have more than doubled.

The exportation of leather and leather manufactures, as classified by reports issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, falls under three principal heads—sole leather, upper leather, and boots and shoes. About one-half of the total is in the form of upper leather, for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and about one-fourth is represented by boots and shoes and sole leather, respectively. Harness and saddles show a total of a little over half a million dollars and other leather manufactures one and one-third million dollars.

Exports of boots and shoes have increased about \$4,000,000 since 1900. There has been meantime, however, a noticeable change as to the destination of this class of our exports. In 1900 British Australasia led all other countries as a market for American boots and shoes,

while the United Kingdom was the only other country to which we sent a value in excess of \$1,000,000. In 1905 four countries showed a total of more than \$1,000,000. To the West Indies and Bermuda the exports in 1905 were \$2,060,324 in value, against \$1,585,909 in 1904 and \$572,906 in 1900; to the United Kingdom, \$1,892,515, against \$1,094,672 in 1900; to Mexico, \$1,434,902, against \$350,964 in 1900; to British North America, \$1,059,821, against \$400,021 in 1900; while to British Australasia, which led all other countries in 1900, with \$1,338,416, the total exportation last year was only \$385,652. Other countries to which we exported boots and shoes to the value of \$100,000 or more in 1905 were: France, \$100,357; Germany, \$393,357; Central America, \$318,859; Philippine Islands, \$212,435, and British Africa, \$186,507. The total exportation of boots and shoes in 1905 was \$8,650,012, compared with \$7,319,775 in 1904 and \$4,626,256 in 1900.

Sole leather exported from the United States goes principally to the United Kingdom and Japan, while Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Canada are also important markets. There has been a general decrease in exports of sole leather to Europe, but the gain in exports to Japan has been sufficient to bring the total above that of any preceding year. In the calendar year 1905 Japan is credited with \$3,406,774, against \$2,227,577 in 1904 and \$386,745 in 1900; the United Kingdom with \$4,455,372, against \$5,622,475 in the preceding year and \$4,960,378 in 1900, and all other Europe with \$531,180 in 1905, compared with \$558,284 in 1904 and \$784,732 in 1900. To British North America in 1905 we exported \$142,961 worth of sole leather, to unspecified countries of Asia \$68,879, and to British Africa \$49,708.

Upper leather, as above indicated, supplies more than half of the total exportations of leather and leather manufactures. Under this head the largest value appears in the class designated as "splits, buff, grain," for which the total in 1905 was \$16,185,805, against \$14,838,259 in the preceding year and \$11,750,615 in 1900. Glazed kid showed in the calendar year just ended a total of \$1,402,786, the lowest point touched since 1899.

The destination of exports under the various grades of upper leather is not shown separately, but only for the general group "upper and other leather, except sole leather." This group, as a whole, shows a steady increase, the value of last year's exportations being stated at \$19,667,702, compared with \$18,025,204 in 1904 and \$14,773,999 in 1900. To the United Kingdom the exports under this head were valued at \$10,954,000 in 1905, against \$11,097,975 in 1904 and \$9,533,691 in 1900; to Germany, \$1,444,756, against \$991,137 in 1904 and \$851,703 in 1900; to France, \$944,142, against \$448,976 in 1904 and \$472,826 in 1900, and to other Europe, \$2,448,088, against \$2,569,753 in 1900; to Japan and other countries of Asia and Oceania the increase is strongly

marked, the total for 1905 being \$1,239,585, against \$468,963 in the preceding year and \$84,574 in 1900; to British Australasia there has been a decrease, the total for last year having been \$531,569, against \$807,686 in 1904 and \$634,128 in 1900; to nearly every other country, however, the exports of upper leather are increasing; to Cuba they have increased from \$42,464 in 1900 to \$267,530 in 1905; in the same period the exports to Argentina have increased from \$101,901 to \$306,064; to Central America, from \$38,117 to \$158,455; to Brazil, from \$99,502 to \$133,846, and to Mexico, from \$28,837 to \$98,085, while increases also occur in the exports to the West Indies, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, and other South American States.

While the United States is now exporting leather and leather manufactures to the value of nearly \$40,000,000 annually, it is still importing leather and manufactures thereof in no inconsiderable quantities. In the year which ended with December, 1905, our total imports under the above head aggregated \$12,952,519, against \$10,870,214 in 1904 and \$13,297,796 in 1900. The principal articles under this class were gloves of various grades, \$5,424,437, about \$2,000,000 value each coming from France and Germany and a little more than \$1,000,000 from other Europe; skins for morocco, \$2,311,617; skins and upper leather, dressed, \$2,982,823, and calfskins and patent, enameled and japanned leather, \$694,345.

COFFEE IN 1905.

The imports, exports, and net imports of coffee, as reported by the United States Bureau of Statistics for the year 1905, were as follows:

	1904.	1905.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Imports.....	1,112,709,546	893,889,352
Less exports.....	38,921,937	34,959,255
Net imports.....	1,073,787,609	858,930,087

Of the total supply, Brazil furnished 692,847,502 pounds, or 77.5 per cent; other countries in South America, 94,838,538 pounds, or 10.6 per cent; Central America, Mexico, and West Indies, 91,248,256 pounds, or 10.2 per cent; the East Indies, Europe, and all other countries, 14,955,056 pounds, or 1.7 per cent.

The above total imports, estimating 132 pounds to the bag, represent 6,771,888 bags, against arrivals reported by the coffee exchange of 6,581,892 bags, which quantity compares with 6,507,046 bags as net imports by the Government report.

URUGUAY.

PUBLIC REVENUES, 1894-1905.

The "Montevideo Times," commenting upon the State revenue for the twelve years from 1894 to 1905, gives the following statement of the revenue as divided during this period into Presidential terms, with the following average yearly results:

Idiarte Borda, 1894-1897.....	\$9,556,000
Cuestas, 1898-1902.....	9,763,000
Batlle Ordoñez, 1903-1905.....	10,275,000

The revenue for 1905 was, in round numbers, \$11,500,000.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A report furnished to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor by its special agent, writing from Montevideo under date of December 24, 1905, states that almost the only surplus products which the country has for export are pastoral products—hides, wool, jerked beef, meat extract, and meat. These articles constitute over 90 per cent of the total exports of the country, and the output has shown only moderate increase in the past dozen years. From 1891 to 1897 the total exports averaged \$29,482,500 per annum; from 1898 to 1904 they were \$33,338,700 per annum. During the same period the imports have increased, in about equal proportion, from \$21,611,900 to \$23,992,200 per annum.

Among the chief sources of supply of these imports the United States holds fourth place, being surpassed by England, Germany, and France. The following table illustrates the movement which is taking place. The figures are compiled from the export statistics of the various countries mentioned.

They show the annual average value in thousands of United States dollars of exports to Uruguay of all domestic merchandise for the two five-year periods named:

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
England.....	6,300	7,400	+17.4
Germany.....	2,030	2,895	+42.6
France.....	2,040	2,115	+ 3.7
United States.....	1,140	1,500	+31.6
Italy.....	1,064	1,204	+27.6
Belgium.....	312	375	+20.2

The position of the various competitors in the market for the chief classes of goods can best be illustrated by an analysis of the statistics. The following tables, in as brief form as possible, show annual average

values of merchandise imported into Uruguay for the two five-year periods named, the figures representing thousands of United States dollars:

Articles.	United States.			England.		
	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Agricultural implements, etc.....	108	149	+ 80.0	88	31	- 64.8
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	40	50	+ 25.0	22	19	- 13.6
Coal and coke.....		37		845	1,960	+ 132.0
Clocks and watches.....	4.4	7.2	+ 63.6			
Cordage and twine.....	48	99	+106.3	48	45	- 6.7
Cottons.....	112	79	- 29.5	2,450	2,380	- 2.9
Explosives.....	6	6.6	+ 10.0	22	19	- 13.6
Firearms.....	8.4	5.6	- 33.3			
Food stuffs (including breadstuffs, provisions, and beverages).....	12.6	5.4	- 57.1	19	13	- 31.6
Glass and glassware.....	3.4	7	+105.9			
Instruments, scientific, and apparatus.....	2.2	8.4	+281.8		168	+1,766.7
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	187	327	+ 74.9	810	1,085	+ 34.0
Jewelry.....	3.6	2.8	- 22.2			
Leather, and manufactures of.....	1.8	12.2	+577.8	30	31	+ 3.3
Machinery.....	137	204	+ 49.0	212	203	- 4.2
Machines, sewing.....	12	21	+ 75.0	13		
Paints, colors, etc.....	.6	5.8	+886.7	53	68	+ 28.3
Paper, and manufactures of.....	4	13	+231.6	28	28	
Wood, and manufactures of.....	215	277	+ 28.8	31	8	- 74.2
Woolens.....	2.2	.3	- 86.4	755	605	- 19.9

Articles.	Germany.			France.		
	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	49	57	+ 15.8	51	64	+ 25.5
Clocks and watches.....	6	14	+ 120.8	.8	6.2	+ 715.8
Cordage and twine.....	25	22	- 12.5			
Cottons.....	489	600	+ 22.7	1,024	1,179	+ 15.1
Explosives.....	2.6	1.5	- 43.1			
Firearms.....	1	14	+1,373.7	29	2.6	- 91.2
Food stuffs (including bread stuffs, provisions, and beverages).....	101	333	+ 228.6	579	457	- 21.2
Glass and glassware.....	43	48	+ 11.8			
Instruments, scientific, and apparatus.....	17	19	+ 11.7			
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	359	517	+ 43.8	86	135	+ 57.1
Jewelry.....	123	313	+ 154.8	6.6	7.2	+ 9.1
Leather, and manufactures of.....	52	53	+ 1.5	203	177	- 13
Machinery.....	72	57	- 20.9	14	69	+383.1
Machines, sewing.....	28	18.5	- 34.5			
Paints, colors, etc.....	5.3	2.7	- 50.5	12.2	9.6	- 21.3
Paper, and manufactures of.....	93	106	+ 14	37	36	- 3.2
Wood, and manufactures of.....	44	40	- 9.1	9	14	+ 56.5
Woolens.....	260	217	- 16.4	267	182	- 31.9

Articles.	Italy.			Belgium.		
	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	0.6	1.8	+221.4	1.8	2.2	+22.2
Coal and coke.....				27	4	-85.2
Cottons.....	264	200	- 24.2	23	6.8	-70.9
Food stuffs (including bread stuffs, provisions, and beverages).....	890	596	- 33			
Glass and glassware.....				51	45	-10.3
Instruments, scientific, and apparatus.....	8.4	26.6	+216.7			
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....				56	89	+57.1
Paper, and manufactures of.....	84	32	- 61.7			
Wood, and manufactures of.....	54	21	- 60.9			
Woolens.....	39	20	- 49.5			

The figures for foodstuffs, stated above, include breadstuffs, provisions, wines, liquors, etc., but by far the largest item is wine. The United States is doing a fair business in sporting arms and ammunition, and there are some recent striking developments in dynamite and blasting powders. The extensive sanitary works now being carried on in Montevideo are requiring large quantities of these materials, from 60 to 75 per cent of the total being purchased from the United States. The figures for 1904 and 1905 will undoubtedly show a large increase in sales.

In only one class of these goods has the United States taken any considerable share of the trade—newspaper—and the increase in sales is due almost wholly to this one item. As to other paper, there is a general opinion that the American goods are satisfactory as to price and quality, but that force of habit perpetuates the preference for other makes with which the people are already familiar. These are mainly German, English, and French, though the Italians also do a good trade in very cheap grades of wrapping paper.

As in all other South American countries, unmanufactured wood is brought to Uruguay chiefly from the United States, and the purchases increase as the needs of the country grow. That country furnishes only a small percentage of the manufactures of wood, though the share of the total is increasing. Germany furnishes the largest amount of ordinary furniture, but it is probable that a considerable part of her export is really of Austrian goods, bent-wood furniture being much in demand.

In glass and glassware the share of the United States in the total trade is small, but is increasing encouragingly. The principal items are window glass, tableware, and ornaments. Window glass is largely Belgian, while ornamental goods are German and French. The United States is beginning to make a showing in tableware.

As in the Argentine Republic, England furnishes the largest proportion of paints, pigments, etc., her makes having long held possession of the market. The United States has, however, shown a phenomenal increase in her small share, the growth of the varnish trade being accountable for the larger part of the development. Carriage and furniture varnishes suitable for application by brush are meeting with considerable favor.

In iron and steel and manufactures of, as a whole the United States holds third place in the Uruguayan market, being surpassed by both England and Germany. United States trade, however, shows an increase far more rapid than that of either of the other countries, and the outlook is distinctly favorable. French exports, which stand next in amount after those of the United States, have been swelled in recent years by demands for materials for the port works (a French company holding the contract for that enterprise), and the increase must be

regarded as only temporary. The principal item in American trade in iron and steel is machinery (about two-thirds of the total), and in these goods trade has shown marked increase, while England's and Germany's have both declined. Purchases from France have increased in marked degree, but they are for the specific purpose of the port works just mentioned. Agricultural implements and machinery constitute the largest items of "machinery" purchased from the United States, the chief rival being England; but while England's sales have declined nearly 65 per cent those of the United States have increased 38 per cent. A similar development is shown in sewing machines, the next largest single item of machinery. American sales have increased 75 per cent, while those of Germany have fallen off nearly 35 per cent.

NEW BRITISH LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

United States Consul-General BRADLEY, of Manchester, sends the information that Frederick Leyland & Co. and the Manchester Liners (Limited) have conjointly established a fortnightly service of direct steamers from Glasgow and Manchester to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. American citizens are financially interested in the new line, which is making good headway in the carrying trade from England to South American countries. The export trade from Great Britain to the River Plata is very large. Hitherto it has been monopolized by a strong conference or ring of steamship companies, which employed the system of deferred rebates to protect themselves against competition. Five of the companies forming the conference, viz, the Houston, Allan, Nelson, Lamport & Holt, and Mac Iver lines, load three and sometimes four steamers a week at Liverpool for the River Plata.

VENEZUELA.

TAX REGISTRATION IN 1904 AND 1905.

The total of the tax registration in the Registrar's Bureau of the Venezuelan Government for the fiscal year 1904-5 aggregated 80,216,450.68 *bolivares*. For the first quarter of 1905 a total of 24,700,056.25 *bolivares* is noted, and for the second quarter of the same year 22,525,485.09 *bolivares*.

RESCINDING OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Consul MOFFAT, of La Guaira, reports that the resolution of May 23, 1904, imposing an additional duty of 30 per cent (penalty) on all imports entered at Venezuelan ports, transhipped or originating at

West Indian ports, was rescinded by resolution of the Executive on January 12, 1906, only such portion of the resolution to remain in force and effect as related to imports originating at West Indian ports and embarked and not covered by invoice certified at a point of shipment abroad and without the territory named.

IMPORTATION, JULY-DECEMBER, 1904.

The importation of merchandise of the Republic of Venezuela through the custom-house at La Guaira during the last half of the year 1904 amounted to 12,092,524.75 *bolivares*. The countries of origin and their respective valuations were as follows:

	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Bolivares.</i>
Germany	2,408,831.35	United States	3,055,446.20
Austria-Hungary	33,504.00	France	1,644,258.35
Cuba	703.60	Holland and colonies	783,402.50
Ecuador	12,700.00	England and colonies	2,884,690.25
Spain	766,147.95	Italia	502,840.55

COMMERCE WITH NEW YORK.

The Venezuelan consul-general at New York has made the following comparative summary of the exports of merchandise from New York to Venezuela during the months of May and June, 1904 and 1905:

Port.	May, 1904.			May, 1905.			De-crease.	Increase.
	Pack-ages.	Quantity.	Value.	Pack-ages.	Quantity.	Value.		
La Guaira.....	21,558	1,208,352.18	600,593.55	22,835	1,118,561.80	676,658.60	.....	.....
Puerto Cabello.....	5,932	254,440.90	110,700.90	9,393	465,859.60	185,433.25	.....	.....
Maracaibo	5,356	303,591.25	205,673.65	6,464	347,756.00	187,723.75	.....	.....
Carúpano	1,956	98,413.50	42,362.70	1,212	79,558.50	26,220.55	.....	.....
Guanta	16	893.00	585.00	323	17,963.00	14,145.00	.....	.....
Cumaná	271	15,206.00	6,680.00	377	20,562.00	6,848.25	.....	.....
Ciudad Bolívar .....	.....	.....	.....	2,183	83,529.00	57,860.90	.....	.....
Total.....	35,089	1,880,896.83	966,695.80	42,786	2,133,779.30	1,055,589.40	.....	966,695.80

Port.	June, 1904.			June, 1905.			De-crease.	Increase.
	Pack-ages.	Quantity.	Value.	Pack-ages.	Quantity.	Value.		
La Guaira.....	21,180	1,321,404.50	577,589.40	31,786	1,819,607	710,098.05	.....	132,508.65
Puerto Cabello.....	4,864	219,074.84	107,723.65	7,090	319,271	148,313.55	.....	40,589.90
Maracaibo	5,088	316,749.04	193,641.20	5,854	303,858	206,899.35	.....	13,258.15
Cumaná	16	16,081.00	5,945.00	70	3,757	1,665.00	.....	4,280
Guanta	1,071	46,030.00	19,530.00	.....	.....	19,530	.....	.....
Carúpano	1,279	64,085.00	23,470.00	1,124	66,198	26,120.00	.....	2,650.00
Ciudad Bolívar	220	19,229.00	8,762.40	16,180	658,021	237,592.25	.....	228,829.85
Total.....	33,918	2,004,653.38	936,661.65	62,104	3,170,712	1,330,688.20	23,810	417,836.55

OCEAN LINES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Mr. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, United States Minister to Uruguay, has prepared a table showing the amount and character of the steamship tonnage employed between Europe and the River Plate, and the United States and the River Plate. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) carry mails, passengers, and cargo. All the others carry cargo and some of them passengers. The table follows:

BRITISH FLAG.

Company.	Service.	Where employed.	Time of voyage.	Intermediate ports.
*Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (subsidy).	Weekly.....	Southampton to River Plate.	21 days.....	Brazilian.
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company.	Fortnightly..	Liverpool to Valparaiso.	24 days.....	Brazilian and Montevideo.
*New Zealand Shipping Company.	Monthly.....	Circuit.....	.....	Liverpool, New Zealand, and Montevideo.
*Nelson Line.....	Fortnightly..	Liverpool to River Plate.	24 days.....	None.
*Houlder Line.....	Monthly.....	.....do.....	25 to 27 days...	Do.
Melver Line.....	Fortnightly..	New York and Liverpool to River Plate.	New York, 28 days; England, 28 to 30 days.	Do.
*Prince Line.....	.....do.....	New York and England to River Plate.	25 to 30 days...	Brazilian.
*Houston Line.....	Weekly.....	.....do.....	27 to 30 days...	Brazilian and West Indian.
*Lamport and Holt Line.	.....do.....	New York and Europe to River Plate.	New York, 26 days; Europe, 25 to 30 days.	Brazilian.
*Lamport and Holt Line (passenger).	Fortnightly..	New York to Brazilian ports.	26 days to Montevideo in combination with European mail steamers.	None.
Manchester Line.....	.....do.....	Manchester to River Plate.	.....	Do.
Atlas Line.....	.....do.....	Europe to River Plate.	.....	Do.
Federal Steam Navigation Company.	Monthly.....	London to River Plate.	.....	Do.
Allan Line.....	Fortnightly..	Enrope to River Plate.	25 to 27 days...	Do.
*Nelson-Barber Line...	Weekly.....	New York to River Plate.	26 to 31 days...	Do.
*Norton Line.....	Monthly.....	.....do.....	26 to 30 days...	West Indian.
Tweedie Trading Company's Line.	.....do.....	Philadelphia and Boston to River Plate.	30 days.....	None.
Howard, Schouler & Co.'s Line.	.....do.....	New York to River Plate.	.....	Do.
Lynzan Line.....	Fortnightly..	Belgium to River Plate.	.....	Do.

GERMAN FLAG.

*Hamburg-South American Line (subsidy; passenger).	Fortnightly..	Bremen, Antwerp, and Hamburg to River Plate.	Lisbon in 15½ days.	None.
Hamburg-South American Line (freight).	Same as above, alternate weeks.	.....do.....	Hamburg in 24 days.	Do.
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft "Kosmos."	Weekly.....	Hamburg to River Plate.	.....	Do.

GERMAN FLAG—Continued.

Company.	Service.	Where employed.	Time of voyage.	Intermediate ports.
North German Lloyd ...	Fortnightly ..	Antwerp and Bremen to River Plata.	Vigo in 19 days.	None.
Hamburg-American Line.	.....do.....	Hamburg to River Plata.	.....	Do.
Hansa Line .....	.....do.....	Bremen, Antwerp, and Hamburg to River Plata.	.....	Do.
Argo Line.....	Monthly.....	Holland to River Plata.	.....	Do.

FRENCH FLAG.

*Messageries Maritimes (subsidy).	Fortnightly ..	Bordeaux to River Plata.	21 days	Brazilian.
*Transports Maritimes..	Trimonthly ..	Marseille to River Plata.	.....do.....	Do.
Chargeurs Réunis.....	.....do.....	Dunkirk to River Plata.	21 to 25 days....	
Do	Each two months.	Circuit, Dunkirk to Dunkirk.	Circuit, 3 to 4 months.	Japanese ports, San Francisco, and River Plata.

ITALIAN FLAG.

*Navigazione Generale Italiana La Veloce.	Semiweekly in combination (subsidy)	Genoa to River Plata.	17 days to Genoa.	Spanish and Brazilian.
*Compañía Italiana de Navegación á Vapor "Italia."	Fortnightly ..	.....do.....	18 to 20 days ...	Brazilian.
*Italian Lloyd .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	17 days	None.
La Lígura Brasileira....	Monthly.....	.....do.....	20 days	Brazilian.

SPANISH FLAG.

*Compañía Transatlántica de A. A. Lopez (subsidy).	Monthly.....	Genoa and Bilbao to River Plata.	17 to 18 days to Spain.	Spanish.
Compañía Transatlántica de Foleh y Cia.do.....	Vigo to River Plata.	17 days	None.

SWEDISH FLAG.

Johnson Line	Monthly.....	Scandinavia to River Plata.	None.
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DUTCH FLAG.

Zuid Amerika Lijn	Every three weeks.	Dutch ports to River Plata.	None.
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AUSTRIAN FLAG.

Austrian Lloyd	Monthly.....	Trieste to River Plata.	30 days	None.
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WORLD'S COCOA CROPS AND CONSUMPTION, 1901-1904.

The following extracts, as reproduced in "The Board of Trade Journal" for February 8, 1906, taken from the German cocoa trade journal "Gordian," published at Hamburg, show the world's cocoa crops and consumption for 1901 to 1904.

The 1904 cocoa crops in many countries, but especially in Ecuador, Trinidad, the Dominican Republic, the Gold Coast, and Cameroons, proved to be the largest on record. In general, the crops of all countries which have only taken up the cultivation of cocoa in recent years have increased in a far greater degree than those of the older producing countries, as is shown in the following table, which gives the crops of all countries during the four years 1901-1904:

World's cocoa crop.

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Ecuador	22,896	24,965	25,238	28,438
Brazil	18,323	20,370	20,738	23,160
St. Thomas	16,982	17,969	21,450	20,526
Trinidad	11,942	15,955	14,885	18,574
Dominican Republic	6,850	8,975	7,825	13,557
Venezuela	7,860	9,925	12,550	13,048
Grenada	4,865	5,975	6,150	6,226
Gold Coast	996	2,436	2,297	5,687
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,750	1,875	2,625	3,266
Ceylon	2,697	2,673	3,075	3,254
Haiti	1,950	1,994	2,175	2,581
Jamaica	1,352	1,525	1,650	1,650
Martinique and Guadeloupe	825	925	1,150	1,215
Dutch East Indies	1,276	889	1,458	1,140
Cameroons, Samoa, and Togo	528	648	805	1,109
Surinam	3,163	2,355	2,224	854
St. Lucia	765	785	800	800
Dominica				485
Kongo Free State				231
Other countries	700	700	800	806
Total.....	105,720	120,939	125,895	146,552

The most noticeable increase, viz, 148 per cent, occurred in the Gold Coast, where every year more and more plantations are reaching the producing stage which require five to six years. The district of Accra alone produced 515 tons, and Lagos and Nigeria together 53 tons, most of which was shipped to Hamburg and consumed in Germany. The Accra cocoa in particular, during the few years it has been obtainable in any quantity, has established for itself a ready market in Germany, and there are times when the supply is not sufficient to cope with the demand.

In the Dominican Republic, where the next largest increase is shown, the plantations are mostly in the hands of small farmers, with the exception of a few large estates the most important of which belongs to the Swiss chocolate firm Suchard, and is fitted out with extensive

agricultural machinery and narrow-gauge railways. Whereas in the Gold Coast the cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of the natives; in the Dominican Republic, in spite of the smallness of many of the plantations, they are often worked on scientific lines, and as suitable land is obtained at a very low price the crop may be expected to increase from year to year. Hamburg is the principal market for the Dominican Republic. The quantities exported from the various ports are shown in the following table:

Cocoa exported from the ports of the Dominican Republic in 1904.

Port.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>
San Domingo.....	1,800
San Pedro de Macoris.....	577
Sanches.....	6,153
Samana.....	782
Puerto Plata.....	4,245

The third increase occurred in the German colonies, but in spite of the fact that some German colonial enthusiasts have laid stress on this point, the amount of the crop, as shown in the following table, was not really of great importance, though at the same time larger amounts are to be expected from this quarter:

Cocoa shipped from German colonies in 1904.

Colony.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>
Cameroons.....	1,089
Samoa.....	19
Togoland.....	10

The Togo and Samoa cocoas are shipped exclusively to Germany, but a portion of the Cameroon crop is shipped to England. Togoland, in spite of its being situated so near the Gold Coast, is not so well adapted for the cultivation of cocoa as the latter colony, owing to the small area of its forest land, which is the most suitable land for this class of agriculture.

Trinidad, which comes next, so far as increase is concerned, used formerly to ship the entire crop to London, but now sends larger quantities direct to Hamburg, Havre, and New York by German and other steamers.

In Ecuador, the largest cocoa-producing country, also a very satisfactory increase occurred, namely, 22½ per cent, the crop having been divided among the various districts as shown in the subjoined table. As regards the exports, it will be seen from the following table that

131 tons over the amount of the crop were shipped during 1904, this small quantity having been held back from the preceding year:

Cocoa crop and exports of Ecuador in 1904.

District.	Crop.	Country.	Exports.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Guayaquil	24,590	France	13,373
Manta	86	Germany	5,289
Bahia de Caraquez.....	2,384	United States.....	4,003
Esmeraldas	108	Great Britain.....	2,905
Puerto Bolivar.....	1,265	Spain	1,921
		Holland	573
		Argentine Republic	230
		Other countries	280
Total.....	28,433	Total	28,564

A very large quantity is shipped to Havre, but this may be accounted for by the fact that cocoa is often shipped to that port with the option of delivery in several other ports. In any case, the figures do not imply that the cocoa was actually consumed in France itself, where in the previous year (1903) only about 3,204 tons were used from this quarter. The fact also that Switzerland, where about 2,570 tons of Ecuador cocoa was used during the year in question, is not mentioned in the above table would probably be accounted for by the amount having been passed through Havre.

The last countries showing an increase of importance were Cuba and Porto Rico.

The proportionately small increase shown in Brazil is to be wondered at, as the exports from Bahia alone, as will be seen from the following figures, were exceedingly high:

Cocoa exported from Brazil in 1904.

Port.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>
Bahia	17,969
Para	} 5,190
Manaos	
Itacoutira	

With regard to Ceylon it is to be noted that more shipments were made to Hamburg than in former years.

The Venezuelan crop, which only showed a very slight improvement, was shipped from the following ports:

Cocoa exported from Venezuela in 1904.

Port.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>
La Guaira	7,500
Carupano	4,479
Puerto Cabello	899

The remainder was divided between Ciudad Bolivar and Maracaibo. Martinique and Guadeloupe shipped, as usual, practically their entire crop to France, whereas Great Britain received all the Grenada cocoa, which is always in demand on the London market, even when other sorts are unsalable.

A decrease occurred in the crops of St. Thomas, the Dutch East Indies, and Surinam, but in the two countries first named the falling off was not of importance. As far as Surinam is concerned, however, the decrease was enormous, and in view of the much higher crops of former years (as shown in the following table) can only be considered as most unsatisfactory, all endeavors that have been made to improve matters having failed entirely:

Cocoa exported from Surinam.

Year.	Quantity.
1895.....	Tons. 4,456
1901.....	3,163
1904.....	854

The following table shows the consumption of cocoa in the various countries of the world during the years 1901-1904:

World's cocoa consumption.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United States.....	20,665	23,120	28,508	33,159
Germany.....	18,410	20,601	21,491	27,101
France.....	17,916	19,343	20,638	21,799
United Kingdom.....	18,908	20,386	17,485	20,582
Holland.....	14,373	14,668	16,741	21,124
Switzerland.....	4,363	5,707	5,856	6,839
Spain.....	5,931	9,259	6,006	5,611
Belgium.....	1,865	2,277	2,767	2,792
Austria-Hungary.....	1,685	1,820	2,034	2,510
Russia.....	1,757	1,818	1,900	2,055
Denmark.....	762	802	1,150	996
Sweden.....	455	591	774	870
Canada.....	459	312	585	650
Australia.....	568	554	443	550
Italy.....	563	466	468	479
Norway.....	368	410	439	472
Portugal.....	100	112	136	180
Finland.....	25	47	61	63
Total, including Holland's exports.....	109,173	122,491	127,482	147,802

From the tables of production and consumption given it would be gathered that in 1904 the consumption was greater than the production, but this in reality was not the case. The error appearing in the totals in these tables is caused by the figures for Holland, where, for statistical purposes, the total amount of cocoa imported is also given

as having been consumed, whereas in reality a large portion was re-exported, as is shown in the following table:

Cocoa imported and exported from Holland.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Imported.....	<i>Tons.</i> 14,666	<i>Tons.</i> 16,741	<i>Tons.</i> 21,124
Exported.....	5,493	6,011	8,939
Amount actually consumed.....	9,173	10,730	12,185

On referring to the table of consumption, it will be seen that the most important increase occurred in Germany, viz, 26 per cent; while among the other most important users, the United Kingdom increased 17½ per cent, and the United States 16¼ per cent. Among the smaller consumers, Austria-Hungary increased 24½ per cent and Switzerland 17 per cent. Taking into account the incorrect figures given for the consumption in Holland, it will be seen that, whereas the crop in 1904 increased 16 per cent, the consumption increased 14½ per cent against the 1903 totals.

It is to be noticed that the planting of high-grade cocoas is not being carried on to the same extent as the cheaper varieties, which may be accounted for by the fact that cocoa is now no longer merely a luxury but is becoming a staple article of food even among the working classes, this end having in a great measure been brought about by the improved methods introduced in the process of manufacture, which has enabled the lower grades of cocoa to be handled to advantage.

In 1904 Hamburg became the leading center of the cocoa trade, having surpassed Havre and New York. London, however, is losing ground year after year in favor of both Hamburg and New York, as will be seen from the following tables:

Cocoa received at various ports.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.
London.....	<i>Sacks.</i> 227,025	<i>Sacks.</i> 183,362	<i>Sacks.</i> 210,395
Havre.....	515,291	504,167	446,751
Hamburg.....	371,100	409,435	645,136
New York.....	296,425	351,455	413,298

Cocoa disposed of for either home consumption or export.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.
London.....	<i>Sacks.</i> 239,887	<i>Sacks.</i> 197,247	<i>Sacks.</i> 178,547
Havre.....	471,507	497,239	430,699
Hamburg.....	369,235	406,354	589,051
New York.....	304,861	350,086	408,824

Cocoa on hand at the end of each year.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
London.....	64,197	50,340	83,032
Havre.....	114,345	121,252	137,304
Hamburg.....	17,772	20,833	77,038
New York.....	11,446	12,815	17,289

The proportion disposed of as compared with the amount received differed considerably in the various ports, and was as follows:

Percentage of sacks offered which remained unsold at the end of the year.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Average of the three years.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
London.....	21	20	32	24½
Havre.....	19	19	24	21
Hamburg.....	4	5	11	7
New York.....	3	3	4	4

From the above it will be seen that cocoa remains longest unsold in London, and this is probably one of the reasons why Trinidad and Ceylon firms are shipping less to that port than formerly. The reason why such a large amount always remains on hand in Havre is that the consumers, instead of taking the cocoa direct from the ship to their factories, prefer to keep it several months in bond, as in this way they are protected against sudden price fluctuations, and the cocoa, besides becoming milder, also dries up to a certain extent, which, of course, causes a saving in the amount of duty to be paid. In Germany this plan is also adopted by some firms, but it is not nearly so general as in France.

Every year manufacturers are getting more into direct communication with the producers abroad, and now a considerable portion of the cocoa which passes through Hamburg, Havre, and New York goes straight to the manufacturer without passing through the hands of any middleman. This condition of things is much less prevalent in London, where cocoa is largely sold at public auctions, a method which is rarely adopted at other centers, with the exception of Amsterdam, where about eight auctions of Java cocoa are held annually.

395
751
136
298

8.
547
699
0,051
824

The following table shows the quantity of cocoa remaining in stock in the various countries at the end of each year:

Stock of cocoa on hand at the end of each year.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
France	11,353	9,432	13,637	15,935	19,259
England	7,779	5,940	4,882	3,440	6,060
Germany	1,651	1,075	1,362	1,538	5,519
United States	1,205	1,778	1,234	1,375	1,819
Other countries	300	275	300	400	600
Stock in ports of discharge	22,288	18,500	21,355	22,688	33,257
Stock afloat	8,506	8,818	10,328	10,566	12,200
Total stock	30,794	27,318	31,683	33,254	45,457

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the stock at the end of 1904 in the various ports of discharge amounted to 33,257 tons—namely, 10,000 tons more than the stock in hand at the same ports at the end of 1900. In spite of the stock in question appearing somewhat large, it is in reality considered to be satisfactory, as it is sufficient to insure the manufacturers against any sudden dearth, without being large enough to cause producers to be afraid that their crops in future will be unsalable.

THE COCHINEAL INSECT.

The city of Cuzco, high up in the mountains of Peru, has always been the world's leading mart in the sale of cochineal. Although the business has declined to a mere fraction of its former proportions, Cuzco still exports to the United States and Europe more than \$3,000,000 worth of the little insect every year.

The cochineal insect was unknown to Europeans until the discovery of the New World, being a native of America only. It was soon cultivated, outside of Mexico and Peru, mainly in Algiers, southern Spain, and Canary Islands. The insect is very plentiful on the wild cactus plants of the desert regions of southern California, New Mexico, and Texas, but it is of no commercial value for the reason that the dyes produced by its use are pale, insipid pink in color. That this is due entirely to the influence of the climate is proved by the fact that when Mexican insects are taken to California they lose their valuable characteristics, while California insects moved to the southern Republic are indistinguishable from those native to Mexico.

Of late years the industry of raising cochineal has greatly declined. Probably there are not one-tenth as many nopalries in existence to-day as there were twenty or twenty-five years ago; and it seems not unlikely that ere many years have passed the business will be abandoned entirely. This is mainly due to the competition of cheaper,

and in most cases inferior, dyes, compounded in the laboratories of the chemist. The most important of these are products of coal tar, which has been put to a multitude of uses by modern scientific methods. Besides many different dyes, printer's ink, black varnish, flavoring extracts, and a large number of drugs and medicines are extracted from it. However, for the finest class of goods, where great permanence and unfading brilliancy are desired, no satisfactory substitute for the little tropical American insect has yet been discovered.

How long this peculiar industry has been carried on in America no one knows. When Cortez conquered Mexico he found many great nopalries in operation, and there is no doubt that this form of agriculture was then many hundreds of years old. Some of the districts of Mexico paid their tribute to the king, Montezuma, in cochineal, which was the only dye used in coloring garments of the royalty and nobility. Specimens were sent to Spain in the year 1518, and so greatly was King Ferdinand pleased with the brilliant colors produced by its use that he instructed his viceroys in America to obtain of the finest dyes they could. Ever since that time cochineal has been considered one of the finest dyes, and its production has been an important industry.

There is no more curious and interesting industry than cochineal farming. The cochineal is a little related to the plant lice so troublesome to northern farmers. It thrives in Mexico, Peru, and some other countries of tropical America on the nopal plant, sometimes called the cochineal fig, which closely resembles the common prickly pear. These plants are raised on large farms or plantations called nopalries, which form the basis of very valuable scarlet, carmine, and orange dyes.

The nopal plant is a kind of cactus. It thrives only on the elevated plateaus of the interior, where for seven months of the year rain is never known and where almost all forms of vegetation but cactus plants and mesquite bushes wither and die. Often it grows to a height of 10 or 15 feet, but generally when it grows so tall it becomes top-heavy and falls over the ground, taking root anew wherever it touches.

A nopalry is started by simply placing cuttings in the ground, 15 or 20 feet apart, at any time during the rainy season. The only cultivation necessary is to keep down the growth of mesquite plants, and to cut out all surplus nopal plants in order that they may not grow too close together. If this is neglected the plants will soon become crowded and lose their vigor, and the insects found on them will become few in number and produce only dim and sickly colors.

Where the cochineal insect comes from is something of a mystery. Wherever a nopal plant comes up the little creature is almost certain to be found on it. For this reason it was supposed to be a seed or

bloom of the plant; and it was not until the year 1703 that a German scientist with the hard name of Leenwenhoeek discovered that it was an insect. Had he not been aided in his investigations by the newly discovered microscope, he would hardly have solved the mystery even then, as the living female insect, which is twice as large as the male, weighs only one-tenth of a grain. Much of this weight is lost when dried; about 70,000 being required to weigh a pound.

During the rainy season many millions of the little creatures are drowned or washed off the plant, so that when the long, dry summer arrives there are but few survivors on each plant. However, they multiply very rapidly, and ere long every plant is nearly covered.

How long the cochineal insect lives has not yet been ascertained. Some say its period of existence is measured by hours, while others claim it lives for several days, but all agree that its life is short. The females outnumber the males by at least 200 to 1, which is very fortunate from the point of view of the planter, as the males are entirely valueless. The last act in the life of the female is to lay a large number of eggs, upon which her dead body rests, protecting them from the burning rays of the sun until the little ones emerge.

In about six weeks after the beginning of the dry season the insects are sufficiently numerous to justify the first harvest of the season. The plantation laborers make the rounds of the nopalry armed with a brush and a wide-mouthed bag, held open by a loop. With the brush they go over every part of each plant, sweeping the tiny creatures into the bag by the thousands. They are then killed by immersion in hot water, by exposure to steam, or being placed in hot ovens. Those killed by hot water or steam turn a very dark reddish brown, and are marketed under the name "black cochineal." Those killed in hot ovens are of a grayish-red color, and are known as "silver cochineal." Another variety, called "granilla," is composed of insects gathered from wild plants, and is very inferior to those secured from nopalries.

The dead insects are next placed in the sun on sheet-iron plates and allowed to remain there until perfectly dried, when they are ready to be packed in ounce, quarter-pound, and half-pound packages. They are then ready for market.

Enough of the little animals escape the brush and bag of the gatherers to begin to repopulate the plants. In about two months they are again as numerous as at the time of the first gathering, and another harvest is gathered.

During the seven months of rainless weather three gatherings take place, the last about a month before the beginning of the rainy season, in order that there may be time for the insects to increase in numbers sufficiently to insure that enough will survive the constant rains to stock the plantation for the next year.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The American Consul-General at Lima, Peru, has been asked by the local *Instituto de Higiene* to make known that it is proposed to open at an early date a permanent museum of hygiene, intended to educate the Peruvian public in the science of sanitation and hygiene. Dr. M. O. TAMAYO, the director of the institute, would be thankful for samples of sanitary goods, printed matter, and general information on the subject. The institute is prepared, to a limited extent, to pay freight on exhibits, but it might be well to submit the matter to its director before shipping, especially in the case of bulky articles. Among the lines in which the museum would be interested are the following: Artificial foods, meat extracts, mechanical appliances (surgical), condensed milk, sanitary plumbing, disinfecting apparatus, sera, vaccines, articles of clothing (or textiles) of special hygienic interest, mineral and aerated waters, electro-therapeutic appliances, cuspidors, desiccators, school furniture, building material, portable houses for use in sanitary work, and baby food. The museum in question is a municipal institution and gained prominence some years ago under the Italian bacteriologist, Dr. UGO BIFFI. It is directed by a corps of efficient medical men and possesses well-equipped laboratories.

Lima, Peru, is to have an electric traction system, using American electric apparatus and American railway materials entirely. The new lines will cover 30 miles and will be in operation inside of twelve months. This is the first American electric traction system on the west coast of South America. Hitherto British and German firms have secured all such contracts in that part of the world. The present mule lines of the *Compañía Ferrocarriles Urbano de Lima* are to be transformed, electrified and several miles of new track constructed. The contract for the entire work has been assumed by W. R. Grace & Co., of New York. The General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., will furnish the large amount of electric apparatus needed. Forty-five motor cars of the open type of the Broadway summer car will be used. The car bodies will be built by the Stephenson Car Company, of Elizabeth, N. J. Electric power for the lines will be generated at a hydro-electric plant, 30 miles from Lima, on the Rimac River. Now that the Orient is opening up, the west coast of South America will become of increasing importance, so that this large and important piece of American work in a practically new field for American electric equipments is a significant step forward.

United States Consul ALGER reports from Tegucigalpa the granting of a concession for a new Honduran agricultural loan bank, which he states does not affect the Bank of Honduras, established in 1889. The terms of the concession for the new Agricultural Loan Mortgage Bank

have been made public. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000,000 silver (44-cent basis), and can be increased up to \$10,000,000. It can begin business when \$2,000,000 has been subscribed and \$500,000 paid in. The concession is for fifty years, and during the first twenty-five years the Government will not authorize any other establishment to issue bills or mortgage loans. Thereafter no bank can be established with less cash paid in than the concessionary bank may have at the time. The bank may issue cédulas bearing interest for a sum equal to the amount they have loaned out on mortgage. The bank bills they issue are to be receivable in all Government offices for duties, etc., but the bank will not be obliged to accept paper money itself, even though same may have been declared in compulsory circulation. The bank must keep in cash on hand 40 per cent of its bills in circulation and must commence business within eighteen months.

Wireless telegraphy was put in public service on January 1, 1906, and messages are now being sent and received for Guayamas and Santa Rosalia, Lower California, the latter place having been, up to said date, without telegraphic communication. The tariff rate for a message is \$1 American currency for each 10 words, and 10 cents American for each additional word. It is too early to give an opinion as to the success of the system, which consists of two plants, called the "Slaby Arco" and "Telefunken," both of which were imported from Germany. During December, 1905, the receipts of the Mazatlan telegraph office (the telegraph lines being owned and operated by the Federal Government) were as follows: Messages sent and received, 6,244, the fees for which were nearly \$10,000 American currency. The Government messages amounted to \$643 in addition.

The last Mexican official gazette of patents and trade-marks contains a dozen applications for patents on processes for the extraction of this rubber by Americans, Mexicans, and one German. The Continental Rubber Company is now operating their initial \$200,000 guayule rubber factory at Torreon, and will make extensions. Pimental & Bro. have received a twenty-year Federal concession for securing the guayule rubber on Government lands in the States of Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosi. They are to pay \$25,000 annual rental for each 17,000-acre tract marked off. Government inspection is provided to avoid destroying young guayule plants and so perpetuate the industry.

The Silveira Sugar Company, an American-Cuban syndicate, has put out specifications for the erection of a complete sugar factory to deal with about 2,250 tons of sugar cane per day. The system is to be multiple crushing and evaporation, as used in the most modern cane-crushing plants. British manufacturers have been asked to figure on the machinery. The plant will be erected in the vicinity of Ciego de

Avila. It is understood that Mammel Silveira of Habana is one of the prime movers in the project, which includes the planting of 10,000 acres of sugar cane at once.

United States Minister O'BRIEN reports that the Uruguayan Government has agreed to postpone for four months the letting of contracts for the construction of highways and bridges in Uruguay in order to give American manufacturers and contractors sufficient time to prepare and send in their proposals. Details of the improvements to be made and the manner in which the money appropriated is to be expended have been previously reported by Consul O'HARA at Montevideo.

United States Consul RUFFIN, of Asunción, transmits a copy of the recent act of the Paraguayan Congress calling for bids for the electric lighting of the capital city and for motive power. The city decision to give the lighting over to a private company is thus rescinded and the city ordered to ask for public bids, which will be opened April 2. This will afford an opportunity not only to American contracting electricians, but to a line of electric appliances for buildings and industrial plants as well.

According to a telegram, published in the "*Correo de la Tarde*," the Mexican Government will establish in Mazatlan a naval academy and school for marine engineers, which will be inaugurated next September. For the present the buildings of the military hospital (which is a Federal institution) will be used for the academy. The hospital is situated fronting the sea and about 300 yards from the shore.

An exhibition of British goods manufactured by some fifty Birmingham firms has been opened in Buenos Ayres, the Argentine Government courteously giving a portion of a public building for the purpose and charging no duty except on such goods as are retained in the country. After remaining three months the exhibit will be moved to Rio de Janeiro, where the Brazilian Government will give similar facilities.

The Chilean "*Diario Oficial*" contains a decree granting Don EULOGIO C. LORCA land necessary to build a railway 221 kilometers between the Bay of Blanco Eucalada and Inuilac, Province of Antofagasta. The same issue records the application of Señor LUIS CÁRLOS CAMPUSANO for building a 60-kilometer railway from Pan de Azúcar Bay to the Mina Arenillas.

"*El Peruano*" of December 30, 1905, contains copy of a law sanctioning the expenditure of £1,091 during each of the years 1906-7, on the construction of a telegraph line to connect Puquio (Province of Lincanas) and Coracora (Province of Parinacochas) with Nezca (Department of Ica).

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Chile publishes decrees granting the *Compañía General de Electricidad Industrial* concessions for supplying the cities of Linares, Los Angeles, and Providencia with electric heat, light, and motive power. The concessions run ten years.

The city of Rosario in the Argentine Republic is inviting bids for the installation of an electric-light plant, tenders being received up to April 16, 1906.

The Santa Rosa Rubber Prospecting Syndicate is the title of a new company recently organized in London for the purpose of raising and manufacturing rubber in Brazil. The company has a capital of £500,000.

The Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" of January 31, 1906, contains a law sanctioning the expenditure of \$20,000 on constructing and repairing telegraph lines and wireless telegraphy installations.

The Brazilian "*Diario Oficial*" prints a decree authorizing the ministry of justice and home affairs to expend \$2,600,000 for the erection of a building for the national library.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The second paper covering "What the People Read in South America," of the series appearing in the "Monthly Review of Reviews," is published in the issue of that magazine for March and deals with journalism in the Argentine Republic, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The "*Prensa*," of Buenos Ayres, is stated to be the largest and most influential newspaper in South America, and throughout the Republic, "it is not only a newspaper, but a free lawyer, a free library, a free forum, a free museum, and a free hotel for distinguished foreign visitors." The "*Nacion*," of the same city, is one of the oldest Spanish papers in South America, and was formerly owned by General MITRE, whose recent demise has been the cause of great grief in the Republic. The "*Diario*" is the official organ, while the "*Tiempo*," the "*Tribuna*," and "*País*" are all journals of influence. The cosmopolitan character of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres render it necessary to issue daily papers in other languages than Spanish. Among the well-known English papers are the "Standard," the "Buenos Ayres Herald," and the "Southern Cross." Two English weeklies of value are the "Times," of Argentina, and the "Review," of the River Plate, the latter being the leading commercial organ. German, Italian, French,

Arabian, and Syrian publications represent the interests of the respective nationalities, while many illustrated weeklies and comic papers supply the demand for literary mirth. Among the monthly reviews published under the auspices of the universities are "*Anales de la Universidad de Buenos Ayres*," publishing articles on sociological, medical, legal, and literary topics; the "*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*," treating mainly of historical matters; and also many publications of the national board of education of Buenos Ayres. While the capital is the keynote for the nation's literary pursuits, many other cities, notably Rosario, Mendoza, and Tucuman, publish influential journals of their own, the total for the country numbering over one thousand. The most enterprising and perhaps the most influential daily of Chile, with morning and evening editions in both Valparaiso and Santiago, is the "*Mercurio*." It is also the oldest daily paper in the Republic, having been established in 1827. Next in influence is the "*Ferrocarril*" of Santiago, the representative of the agricultural and landed interests. In Santiago, also, is the "*Diario Ilustrado*," the "*Chileno*," the "*Ley*," and the "*Porvenir*." In Valparaiso, in addition to those already mentioned, are the "*Unión*" and the "*Heraldo*." In the provinces are the "*Patria*" and "*Nacional*" of Iquique; the "*Industrial*" of Antofagasta, and the "*Pais*" and "*Sur*" of Concepción. The newspapers of Rio de Janeiro are of course the most influential of Brazilian journals, the "*Jornal do Brazil*" and the "*Revista da Semana*" being the most important. The "*Jornal do Commercio*" is the largest and most conservative daily in the Republic, and other influential dailies are the "*Gaceta de Noticias*" and the "*Paiz*." The periodical press of Uruguay is largely, if not exclusively, the press of the capital and largest city—Montevideo. The "*Telegrafo Marítimo*," now in its fiftieth year, an evening paper, is the commercial organ of the La Plata valley, while other well-known dailies are the "*Siglo*," the "*Razón*," the "*Día*," the "*Tiempo*," and the "*Tribuna Popular*." Various commercial and agricultural publications are also issued both weekly and monthly, among them being "*Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura*," "*Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay*," the "*Mercurio*," and the "*Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya*." The Montevideo "Times" is the daily organ of the English colony, which has also the "Weekly News." The newspapers and reviews of Paraguay display a liberal and progressive spirit, and in addition to the "*Diario Oficial*," exclusively devoted to the publication of official documents and decrees, are the "*Diario*," the "*Porvenir*," the "*Rundschau*," the "*Patria*," the "*Tarde*," the "*Ley*," the "*Pais*," and the "*Revue Mensuelle du Paraguay*," published in English and French. The "*Sucesos*," the "*Cívico*," and other liberal organs flourish under the new régime.

In the Botany series, Volume VIII, of the "Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions for Patagonia, 1896-1899," an interesting résumé is given of the conditions governing plant life in Patagonia and the Antarctic regions. The migrations of the regional flora, as it exists to-day, are traced from their probable center in central Asia, the various currents, winds, and other agents of distribution being duly credited. The striking phenomenon of the existence of plants of the same or closely allied species in unconnected localities is dealt with and the fact of a possible Antarctic land connection with the Old World is suggested. The character and origin of Patagonian flora seems to indicate a broken chain of land or an archipelago on a great scale, with interruptions which secured animal and vegetable isolation, yet permitting the occasional passage of seeds and birds. The number of species in the Patagonian-Fuegian plant region is about 2,100, with 350 good varieties in addition. The number of genera is given as 522, belonging to 113 families, the conclusion being drawn that the Patagonian lands constitute a true botanical region, well characterized yet not sharply limited by natural boundaries. An analysis of the orders and families, topographical distribution, the collectors, and a bibliography are included in the volume in reference.

The "Mining Magazine" for February, 1906, contains an instructive article written by EUGENIO SANIN, on the "Present Condition of the Gold Mining Industry in Colombia." This paper, which has special reference to the industry in the northeast section of the Province of Antioquia, states that "imagination can hardly conceive the immense quantity of gold which has been extracted in Colombia by the aborigines before the discovery of America, then by the conquerors until the country became independent, and up to the present time, and yet the placers and gold and silver mines are to-day, so to speak, intact." From the sixteenth century to the nineteenth (up to 1886), inclusive, it is estimated that the production of gold in Colombia amounted to \$224,928,000 in value. With the exception of Brazil, therefore, Colombia may be considered the largest gold-producing country of South America. Improved methods are being applied for the extraction of the precious metal, and provisions recently enacted by the customs law of the Republic provide for the free admission of certain classes of mine-working machinery.

Dr. F. CARRERA Y JUSTIZ, as his introduction to the history of the local institutions of Cuba, devotes two volumes (recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library) to a consideration of the "Origin of Municipal Rule." To the Kingdoms of CASTILE and LEOX he attributes the sociological and institutional regimen of the island, and his researches into the formative causes of municipal government in those dominions

are carried backward to the earliest historical records. The colonial period of the Island Republic is outlined in its bearing on the subject and the rational development of the present-day institutions is indicated.

"Mexico, To-day and To-morrow," is the title of an attractive pamphlet written by Mr. RALPH WATERMAN VINCENT, the subject-matter appearing originally in the daily bulletins of the New York News Bureau Association and in the Wall Street Summary. Rearranged and compiled, the articles form a comprehensive and instructive guide for seekers after facts and figures regarding the principal traffic-producing centers of the Republic. An outline of the present earning power and future possibilities of the railroad systems of the country is also given, and the many pictures which embellish the book add much to its instructive value.

A paper on the "Geology of the Diamond and Carbonado Washings of Bahia, Brazil," being a résumé of an article published in the "*Diario da Bahia*" for June 1 and 15, 1905, and subsequently translated for the November-December issue of "Economic Geology," appears in the "Mining Magazine" for February, 1906. The geological structure of the region of the State of Bahia, situated on the upper part of the basin of the Rio Paraguaçu, is described, it being stated that owing to the peculiarities of geologic formation very little hope is encouraged for the existence of minerals other than diamonds and carbonados. The stocks of these must be abnormal, though only a relatively small part of the mass can be worked with profit by the processes now in use.

The "Pan-American Magazine" for January, 1906 (City of Mexico), devotes its subject-matter to a consideration and exposition of the remarkable progress made by the Republic, especially during the last twenty-five years. The State of Sinaloa and its port Mazatlan are noted as evidences of this progressive movement in the country's development, while the harbor works at Manzanillo, constructed under the American engineer E. K. SMOOT, are minutely described. The magazine is handsomely illustrated and the letter-press is a fine sample of workmanship.

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DA

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União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXII.

MARÇO DE 1906.

No. 3.

DELEGADOS A TERCEIRA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

Os delegados nomeados pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos para representar este paiz na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana que se reunirá na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, em Julho de 1906, são os seguintes:

Honrado WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, ex-ministro dos Estados Unidos na Republica Argentina e Panamá.

Dr. EDMUND J. JAMES, Reitor da Universidade do Estado de Illinois.

Dr. LEO S. ROWE, Presidente da Academia Americana de Sciencia Politica, de Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Senhor TULLIO LARRINAGA, Commissario Residente de Porto Rico ao Congresso dos Estados Unidos.

Juiz JAMES S. HARLAN, Advogado, de Chicago, Illinois.

O Senhor CHARLES R. DEAN, Chefe da Secção de Nomeações, do Departamento de Estado, será Secretario da Delegação.

IMPORTANCIA DA CONFERENCIA PAN-AMERICANA QUE SE REUNIRÁ NO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Os propositos e importancia da Conferencia Pan-Americana que se reunirá na cidade do Rio de Janeiro em Julho de 1906, foram os assumptos dos discursos pronunciados no dia 24 de Fevereiro, perante a Academia Americana de Sciencias Sociaes e Politicas, no salão Witherspoon, de Philadelphia, Estado de Pennsylvania. Houve uma concurrencia numerosa e distincta. Foi hospede de honra o

Senhor Dom JOAQUIM D. CASASUS, Embaixador Mexicano, que tão proeminente posto occupou na Conferencia Pan-Americana celebrada na capital do seu paiz em 1901-2.

Em seu discurso, o Senhor CASASUS fez um resumo dos assumptos que a Conferencia ha de discutir no Rio de Janeiro, e manifestou-se de modo mais lisonjeiro respeito das possibilidades de uma harmoniosa cooperação no porvir entre todas as Republicas da America.

Falou em seguida o Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embaixador do Brazil, que proferiu um discurso breve mas brilhante. Expoz a idea de que a funcção das assembleas periodicas de representantes das Republicas Americanas tem um duplo objecto, a saber: "Primeiro, crear a consciencia americana e manifestal-a ao mundo inteiro, e segundo, formar a opinião publica americana."

O Senhor L. S. ROWE, professor da Universidade de Pennsylvania, Presidente da Academia de Sciencias Politicas e Sociaes, ao apresentar o Senhor NABUCO, fez allusão ao facto de que foi elle um dos primeiros que advogavam pela emancipação dos escravos do Brazil, e por isso foi recebido com applausos geraes.

Falaram tambem os Senhores Dom JOAQUIM BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, e Dom IGNACIO CALDERON, Ministro da Bolivia.

O Professor ROWE, Presidente da Acaademia, em seu discurso preliminar disse:

"Ha mais de quinze annos que o Secretario de Estado, JAMES G. BLAINE, logrou converter em uma realidade o sonho de muitos de nossos estadistas, reunindo em uma Conferencia as Republicas do Continente Americano para discutir assumptos de interesse mutuo. A vaga esperanza do Seculo XIX tem-se convertido em realidade no Seculo XX, com um proposito consciente e uma organização definida.

"A cada Conferencia que se realiza o meio pelo qual as Republicas Americanas exprimeu sua unanime vontade, torna-se cada vez mais delicado em quanto a seu ajuste e mais effcaz para estimular a mutua intelligencia da qual dependem a paz e prosperidade deste Continente.

"Para nós nos Estados Unidos estas Conferencias tem tido um valor educativo inestimavel. Tem contribuido mais que nenhum outro factor para que se forme uma politica mais definida nos assumptos Americanos, e nos tem feito ver mais claramente que nossa posição neste Continente não só implica direitos, mas tambem graves responsabilidades.

"O exito que tem tido estas Conferencias tem sido devido principalmente á influencia de um pequeno grupo de homens cuja elevada posição nos seus respectivos paizes tem feito que possam obter de seus Governos, não sómente a adhesão formal ás resoluções adoptadas por estas Conferencias, mas que a politica adoptada seja posta em execução. Neste grupo de homens nosso hospede de honra esta noite tem occupado uma posição conspiciua. Foi devido principalmente á sua influen-

cia que a Conferencia que se reuniu na cidade de Mexico no inverno de 1901-2 teve um exito tão notavel. O importante papel que tem desempenhado nos assumptos Mexicanos fez que podesse fallar com autoridade por seu proprio paiz, e o completo conhecimento que tem da situação hespano-americana fez que podesse guiar os esforços do Congresso pelos caminhos que melhores resultados podem dar.

“Lamento que o pouco tempo que tenho a minha disposição não me permitta enumerar os serviços que o Senhor CASASUS tem prestado ao seu paiz, os quaes explicam a posição de influencia que occupa na actualidade. Como jurisconsulto e estadista, levou á feliz terminação a revisão das partes mais importantes do systema legal mexicano; como educador, pode dizer-se que a elle se deve a extensão da educação superior; como economista e financeiro, desempenhou um papel importante na reorganização do systema monetario mexicano que acaba de terminarse com um exito completo, e finalmente, como um patrão das artes e das sciencias, elle, por meio do conselho e do estiumulo pecuniario, tem feito que uma pleiada de jovens investigadores, litteratos e poetas obtenham a educação necessaria para que seus talentos fructifiquem por completo.”

O Senhor Dom JOAQUIM D. CASASUS, Embaixador Mexicano, falou como segue:

“O Congresso dos Estados Unidos, pela lei de 24 de Maio de 1888, autorizou ao Presidente para que convidasse os Governos de Mexico, da America Central e do Snl, Haiti e Santo Domingo, afim de que tomassem parte com os Estados Unidos em uma Conferencia, com o fim de discutir e recommendar aos Governos respectivos um plano de arbitramento para resolver os conflictos que pnderem surgir entre elles, e além disto tratar de certas materias relativas ao desenvolvimento do commercio e dos meios de communicação directa entre os ditos paizes, assim como de melhorar as relações commerciaes reciprocas em beneficio de todos. A lei do Congresso especificou o programma da Conferencia. Jamais se havia apresentado tão extenso programma para uma Conferencia Internacional, nem tão pouco se tinha acreditado possivel que semellante programma pudesse ser objecto de uma discussão entre delegados de diferentes nações.

“Os trabalhos da Conferencia Panamericana foram de concordia e de paz; não era seu proposito, como o foi o dos Congressos de Leybach e Verona, restabelecer uma forma de Governo e autorizar a uma nação para reconquistar suas colonias, nem tão pouco foi inspirada como o Congresso de Panamá—que foi um sonho do grande SIMÓN BOLÍVAR—pela necessidade de unir os perseguidos para resistir os ataques de um aggressor commum, mas antes procurando a união de todos em um esforço geral, se empenhou em crear a prosperidade commercial geral do hemispherio, dando a essa prosperidade uma base pacifica por meio da solução amigavel dos conflictos internacionaes.

“O convite do Congresso foi dirigido a todos os Governos do Continente Americano em 13 de Julho de 1888, acceitado por todos elles, celebrou-se a Conferencia em Washington, Distrieto de Columbia no dia 2 de Outubro de 1889, sendo presidida pelo Honrado JAMES G. BLAINE, então Secretario de Estado. O programma da Conferencia foi discutido extensamente durante um periodo de seis mezes, e suas resoluções foram em forma de simples recommendações aos respectivos Governos.

“O Governo dos Estados Unidos, cheio de entusiasmo, como sempre o está em tudo o que possa affectar os interesses do Continente Americano, julgou prudente insistir em seu proposito de reunir os representantes dos povos de todos os Estados Americanos para discutir em todas as questões que exercem influencia em suas relações internacionaes, e indicou a conveniencia de que se celebrasse uma Segunda Conferencia Panamericana.

“Escolhida a cidade de Mexico para este fim, o Governo dos Estados Unidos de Mexico dirigiu em data de 15 de Agosto de 1900 convites a todos os Governos dos Estados Americanos para que se reunissem em Outubro de 1901, na capital da dita Republica, afim de celebrar a Conferencia.

“O programma da Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana estava comprehendido nos seguintes pontos:

“I. Pontos estudados pela Conferencia anterior, que a nova Conferencia decidir reconsiderar.

“II. Arbitramento.

“III. Tribunal Internacional de Reclamações.

“IV. Meios de protecção á industria, agricultura e commercio, Desenvolvimento das communicações entre os paizes da União. Regulamentos consulares de portos e alfandegas. Estatística.

“V. Reorganização da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas.’

“Segundo se vê, o programma era tão extenso como o da Primeira Conferencia, e se prestava a que surgisse uma discussão prolongada e completa de todos os principios que contribuem para estabelecer a base da prosperidade agricola, industrial, commercial e politica da America.

“Si todas as nações representadas naquella Conferencia houvessem enviado a seus respectivos corpos legislativos para sua ratificação, todas as convenções e tratados accordados, e si estes tivessem sido sancionados por todos os Governos, o resultado da Conferencia celebrada em Mexico teria sido de uma importancia tal que bem teria podido desvanecer-se de ser a mais grande e fructifera de todas as Conferencias Internacionaes que jamais se tinham celebrado no transcurso de seculos. Mas ainda quando não seja assim, os resultados que já se teem obtido são taes, que a dita Conferencia jamais poderá olvidar-se, e estes resul-

tados demonstram que tem contribuído mais que nenhuma outra ao progresso de uma idea nobre e generosa—a pacificação universal.

“Algunas das nações da America Central, como, por exemplo, Guatemala, Salvador e Honduras, approvaram todos os trabalhos da Conferencia mexicana. Os Estados Unidos ratificaram a convenção relativa á permuta de publicações. O Congresso Aduaneiro reuniu-se em Nova York em Janeiro de 1903, e o Congresso Sanitario realizou-se em Dezembro de 1902 e Outubro de 1905 e adoptou uma nova Convenção Sanitaria em conformidade com o texto da de Paris, para regular todo o relativo ao serviço sanitario e de quarentena. Mas a tarefa da Conferencia em Mexico que está destinada a perpetuar seu nome na historia, é o Tratado de Arbitramento Obrigatorio de reclamações pecuniarias, que tendo sido ratificado pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos, pelo do Mexico e pelo do Peru, tambem será approved em breve por todas as demais nações deste hemispherio.

“Basta para comprehender o largo escopo deste tratado, lembrar que apezar dos esforços herculeos feitos em todo o mundo civilizado por evitar que se recorra á força para obter reparação, e lograr assim que surja uma era de paz e de concordia, esta é a primeira vez que foi applicado em uma forma geral e obrigatoria, o principio enunciado pelo grande jurisconsulta argentino CARLOS CALVO, de que a arrecadação de reclamações pecuniarias jamais deve effectuar-se pela força.

“A Conferencia de Mexico obteve outro beneficio para a America que é a periodicidade das Conferencias para proseguir no estudo de todas as questões que interessam á America, e em virtude de dita periodicidade, a Terceira Conferencia Panamericana ha de celebrar-se em breve na capital da grande Republica do Brazil.

“Não é dada á sagacidade humana penetrar no insondavel arcano do porvir para determinar qual ha de ser a importancia da proxima Conferencia Internacional Americana e das successivas Conferencias, mas pode affirmar-se sem medo de incorrer em um error, que cada Conferencia ha de revestir maior importancia que a que lhe preceda, e que todas ellas hão de esforçar-se com afinco por reforçar ainda mais os vinculos que hão de unir as nações deste hemispherio.

“Si temos visto que a União das nações ha de effectuar-se á custa de alguns sacrificios de egoismo nacional, e temos reflectido que esses sacrificios, sem supprimir as fronteiras que dividem as nações, contribuem á organização da futura humanidade, é logico suppor que todas estas conferencias que a America ha de celebrar de tempo em tempo, hão de servir de marcos na senda recorrida até que alcancemos o ideal que nos protege e alenta. O Continente Americano, governado por instituições livres, regido por Governos justos, impulsionado por nobres ambições, constitue o campo mais appropriado para estabelecer as novas formas do futuro direito internacional, e esperamos que as

Conferencias Panamericanas encaminhem seus esforços á creação destas novas formas.”

O Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embaixador do Brazil, depois de fazer um merecido e brilhante elogio dos membros da Academia, disse o seguinte:

“Espero que nada do que possa dizer esta noite desvie vossa attenção do discurso que acabais de ouvir. Em verdade, em vez de fazer algumas observações, preferiria propor que este discurso se repetisse. Não poderia fazer-se uma exposição mais lucida da importancia das Conferencias Panamericanas, e merece ser muito meditada.

“A meu juizo, o objecto das periodicas assembleas das Republicas Americanas, deve ser, primeiro, crear a consciencia americana e manifestal-a ao mundo, e, segundo, formar a opinião publica americana. Emprego a palavra americana no sentido de continental.

“A consciencia americana é o sentimento de nossa propria orbita, que é absolutamente separada da Europea, na qual se movem a Africa e Asia, para não mencionar a Australia. Apesar de toda a *sympathia* e interesse que temos pela Europa, de todo o que devemos á influencia europea, pois somos o producto do trasbordamento de raças europeas; duvidando mesmo que em nosso solo poderiam os ramos da cultura europea dar os mesmos fructos ou as mesmas flores que produzem em seu proprio solo; apesar de tudo isto, constituimos um systema politico completamente desligado da orbita de Europa.

“A enorme sombra que vosso grande paiz projecta sobre o resto deste Continente constitue precisamente um obstaculo para o desenvolvimento desta consciencia americana. Mas será materia de bom senso e de sinceridade por parte das Republicas Latinas reconhecer um factio que está na consciencia do mundo inteiro e reconhecer francamente a garantia que se offerece ao systema americano, por virtude de existir em meio delle uma massa de energia humana que virtualmente contrabalança o resto do mundo.

“Por conseguinte, para crear a consciencia americana é necessario que as Republicas Latinas não considerem como offensivo em maneira alguma ao orgulho e dignidade de nenhuma dellas o papel que os Estados Unidos tenham desempenhado ou tenham que desempenhar ao defender a Doutrina de Monroe, mas pelo contrario, devem consideral-o como um privilegio, e todas devem apoial-os pelo menos com sua *sympathia* e sua gratidão. Não ha duvida de que esse ha de ser o ultimo resultado das Conferencias Pan-americanas, porquanto, trabalhando juntamente com vos, todas ellas hão de entender melhor vossos propositos, vossa sinceridade e vosso desinteresse.

“O outro grande objecto destas conferencias é o de crear uma opinião publica commum em toda a extensão do Continente. Já haveis visto como o Secretario Root o exprimiu em um discurso que pronunciou a outra noite na Embaixada Brazileira em Washington:

‘Contribuamos todos com nossa quota para crear uma opinião publica sã e culta em todas as Americas, opinião que em ambos os continentes estimule poderosamente o reino da paz, a ordem e a justiça.’

“Me alegre que elle se tenha expressado nestes termos, pois eu mesmo sempre expuz em minhas obras que a obtenção de tão louvavel fim dependia inteiramente da creação de uma opinião commum americana.

“Podemos estar seguros de que as grandes leis do mundo physico são egualmente applicaveis ao mundo moral. Não poderieis conceber uma religião, uma instituição, uma sociedade, que permanecesse impenetravel ao espirito do seculo, porque isto equivaleria a imaginarmos um corpo sem porosidade. Nem tão pouco podeis imaginar nações que se mesclam e trabalham juntas sem mostrarem no transcurso do tempo traços de civilização, assim como os liquidos em vasos que se communicam mostram o mesmo nivel. Estas conferencias constituem o meio de communicação até que se convertam na communhão das Republicas Americanas. Estas algum dia hão de collocar-se no mesmo nivel. Deve-se lembrar que a America Latina nestas conferencias se está mesclando com nossa democracia, cujo equal, tanto em quanto a seu alcance como em quanto a sua magnitude, jamais se tem visto antes na historia. Esta democracia americana constitue um grande iman da liberdade, do progresso e da paz.

“Acrescentarei uma palavra mais, visto que estou em um dos grandes centros de cultura de America. O que as conferencias e reuniões dos Governos podem fazer é muito, mas é pouco comparado com o que se faria si o povo, os espiritos generosos, as instituições e os orgãos da opinião publica das differentes Republicas Americanas se reunissem para effectuar suas proprias conferencias, manifestar verdadeiro interesse em seu progresso commum, e procurar que nenhum paiz fique atrazado respeito dos outros. Eis ahi a grande tarefa que espera a iniciativa das universidades das duas Americas, e principalmente da vossa, para produzir mestres e estudantes que possuam o espirito continental e estejam desejosos de estender a civilização americana até que comprehenda todo o novo mundo.

“Quero consignar aqui minha franca adhesão ás opiniões que com tanta habilidade e lucidez expoz perante esta Academia meu distincto amigo o Embaixador Mexicano.”

“As Conferencias Panamericanas e sua Importancia,” foi o thema do discurso do Senhor Dom JOAQUIM B. CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica.

O Senhor CALVO disse:

“Pareceria como levar corujas á Athenas, pretender acrescentar uma palavra ao que já tem dito os distinctos cavalheiros que tem illustrado o importante assumpto dos Congressos Panamericanos e da sua significação. Ás Suas Excellencias, os Embaixadores do Brazil e

Mexico, Senhores NABUCO e CASASÚS, deve toda a America uma grande divida de gratidão pelas producções com que tem enriquecido a litteratura deste Continente. O Senhor CASASÚS tem revelado ao povo de nosso hemispherio que falla a lingua castelhana, as bellezas do mais distincto poeta norteamericano. Elle nos tem ajudado com suas brilhantes contribuições sobre finanças e outras materias de economia politica, e é um perito nos trabalhos que estamos para emprehender no Brazil, havendo guiado com grande exito a Segunda Conferencio em Mexico, em sua qualidade de Secretario Geral da mesma. O Senhor NABUCO, cuja habil diplomacia é bem conhecida do mundo, é autor de varias obras notaveis sobre direito constitucional, instituições politicas, historia politica e diplomatica, e tambem tem contribuido ás bellezas da litteratura do seu paiz com obras de caracter puramente litterario. Elle, quem, com sua mera presença em Washington tem obtido para seu paiz a honra de receber a Terceira Conferencia, tem seu nome gravado em caracteres indeleveis no coração da humanidade.

“Não é de admirar que fallara de maneira tão eloquente do grande ABRAHAM LINCOLN em uma occasião recente. O Presidente martyr emancipou nos Estados Unidos milhões de seres humanos das cadeias da servidão, e apenas uma geração depois, o Brazil deu liberdade a seus escravos, e dentre seus homens de estado que produziram este acto monumental de justiça, nenhum nome brilha com lustre tão radiante como o de JOAQUIM NABUCO. Aos dous cavalheiros aqui presentes se une nos labores da proxima Conferencia, outro representante desta grande e poderosa nação, a quem nós não só respeitamos mas que admiramos. Suas demonstrações praticas de amizade e de interesse no bemestar de toda America, demandam para elle nossa affectuosa consideração. Ninguem terá uma boa vinda mais calorosa na Terceira Conferencia que o Honrado ELIHU ROOT.

“Fallando em nome da America Central, e especialmente em nome de Costa Rica, minha propria patria, desejo pronunciar uma palavra. Aquelle precioso paiz que une as duas grandes Americas, banhado pelos dous grandes oceanos, habitado por povos de não commum intelligencia, ordeiros e progressistas, une á suas glorias, uma da qual nós os Centroamericanos estamos muito orgulhosos. A independencia da America Central foi a consequencia dos triumphos dos grandes patriotas de Mexico e da America do Sul, e foi declarada no dia 15 de Setembro de 1821; e apenas dous annos depois, por um simples decreto, a abolição da escravidão foi consummada immediatamente sem o pagamento de indemnização, tendo os donos de escravos sido os primeiros em dar apoio áquella medida de humanidade. Semelhante acto demonstra como os povos Centroamericanos souberam apreciar os beneficios da liberdade que elles deveram a seus mais grandes vizinhos, e que luz radiante os guiava ao entrar em sua nova vida de povos livres.

“Ser pequenos, relativamente, não é uma desgraça. A grandeza material, si é certamente desejavel, não é o cunhulo da grandeza, e nós sabemos que esta existe onde a justiça reina, onde o bem geral é a lei suprema, e onde a aspiração é para a consideração e respeito das outras nações e para o melhoramento commum da humanidade.

“Actualmente nós encontramos divididos em cinco Estados independentes, com Panamá como um sexto, os quaes acaso possam unir-se em uma nação maior. Mas unidos ou separados, os Estados da America Central teem demonstrado em todo tempo seu amor ao progresso e ao adiantamento; elles teem cooperado com ideas de verdadeiro pan-americanismo, ao exito da Primeira e Segunda Conferencias, e por conseguinte podeis ficar assegurados de que elles reconhecem amplamente os interesses de todo genero que as Republicas de America teem em commum, e que, com jubilo agora, como o teem feito no passado, se empenharão em contribuir sua parte á obra de progresso intelligente que a Terceira Conferencia está destinada a realizar.”

Em seguida o Senhor DOM IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro da Bolivia, pronunciou o seguinte discurso:

“Honra-me muito o convite que se me fez para fazer um discurso perante este distincto auditorio, assim proporcionando-me a opportunidade de fazer algumas observações sobre meu proprio paiz.

“Quando um grupo de peregrinos abandonaram o lar ancestral e emprehenderam a viagem atravez do oceano, em busca de liberdade, tudo o que se apresentou a sua vista era incerto, excepto a fê que tinham em Deus e seu profundo e vehemente amor á justiça e ao direito.

“Trouxeram e propagaram no Novo Mundo todas as virtudes que tendem a fazer que o homem seja uma verdadeira e digna imagem de seu Creator; e dessa semente se tem desenvolvido uma nação que no devido curso do tempo tem chegado a ser, não só uma grande potencia do mundo, mas o sagrado refugio de todo o povo amante da liberdade.

“Por grande que seja vossa potencia material, por mais surpreendente que seja vosso progresso e a expansão de vossas industrias e commercio, por pasmosa que seja a accunulação da riqueza e o bem estar da grande maioria do povo dos Estados Unidos, nada me causa tão viva impressão como a operação pratica dos principios de equidade e liberdade, cujo unico limite é a lei, e que em realidade considero como a fonte principal de todo vosso progresso e de vossa potencia.

“Quando contemplo o cidadão mais humilde gozando de todos os privilegios e podendo alcançar todas as honras e os direitos que em algumas outras nações são o patrimonio dos privilegiados, não posso deixar de exclamar que a democracia americana é realmente a consumação das conquistas da liberdade e da justiça no mundo.

“Por outro lado, peço-vos que tenhais presente, sequer seja por um momento, quão differente era o contingente de homens que veio a colo-

nizar as outras partes do Continente Americano. Si tomais em consideração que os homens que conquistaram o Peru e o Mexico não eram mais que aventureiros que buscavam ouro e desejavam saciar sua sede de riquezas; que depois de vencer por completo e destruir nações bem organizadas, submetteram seus habitantes á servidão; que a historia de tres seculos de dominação hespanhola não é mais que uma larga cadeia de despotismo e tyrannia, então comprehendereis facilmente que quando as Republicas Latino-Americanas, depois de luctarem largos annos por sua liberdade, lograram afinal seu objecto e obtiveram sua independencia, suas tradições e sua educação não eram appropriadas para o exercicio com ordem de um governo livre.

“Eis aqui a razão por que durante os primeiros tempos de sua independencia—e algumas dellas até a presente data—tiveram que passar por um tenebroso periodo de formação e de revolução.

“Felizmente a maioria das Republicas situadas na parte meridional do Continente Americano entraram já de uma maneira permanente em uma era de desenvolvimento pacifico de seus recursos naturaes, sob Governos bem estabelecidos.

“Bolívia tambem teve uma epocha de desgraças, e depois de tristes experiencias que lhe custaram a perda de uma grande parte do seu territorio, na actualidade está tratando com grande empenho de desenvolver seus recursos naturaes.

“Em riqueza mineral nenhum paiz é superior á Bolívia, contendo suas montanhas uma maravilhosa variedade de mineraes. As minas de prata do Potosi são famosas na historia do mundo, e teem contribuido enormemente á sua riqueza.

“Entre os muitos mineraes que seu territorio prodnz, podem citar-se a prata, o cobre, o antimonio, o ouro e o estanho.

“O Senhor RAYMONDI, scientista italiano, que tem consagrado toda a vida ao estudo do Peru, tem denominado a Bolívia ‘uma mesa de prata sobre pés de ouro.’

“Os andes no territorio Boliviano dividem-se em dous grandes ramos, um dos quaes se estende para a costa e forma a Cordilheira Occidental, e o outro que se estende para o interior e para o leste, se denomina a Cordilheira Real. Entre estes dous ramos se estende o planalto onde se encontra a maior parte de dita riqueza mineral.

“Na região oriental ha vastas planicies onde abundam o gado vaccum e cavallar, e mattas virgens, nas quaes crescem em estado silvestre, a borracha, a quina e outras muitas plantas medicinaes, e toda classe de madeiras preciosas. Muitos destes productos bolivianos não se conhecem como taes no mundo pelo facto de que ao passar pelo territorio de Republicas vizinhas, e se embarcam dos seus portos, e em consequencia disto o cobre da Bolívia, por exemplo, ao passar pelos portos chilenos se considera como cobre chileno. A gomma boliviana que se exporta pelo porto do Pará, se denomina gomma de Pará, etc.

“Na actualidade meu Governo está tratando de construir uma rede de vias ferreas que se estenderão do norte ao sul do paiz, assim facilitando o desenvolvimento dos recursos naturaes. Para ter uma idea de sua importancia basta lembrar que em poucos annos e apezar da absoluta carencia de meios de transporte, nossas exportações de estanho, que outr’ora só ascendiam a 2,000 toneladas, mais ou menos, ascenderam o anno passado a 2,500 toneladas. É um facto digno de ter-se em conta que a Bolivia é o unico paiz productor de estanho de America, e visto que este metal se encontra em quasi todo o paiz, é logico deduzir que ha de ter um grande porvir. Os Estados Unidos em suas industrias consomem como um 43 por cento do estanho do mundo, e devido á falta de meios bancarios, de transporte directo da America do Sul, e ás altas tarifas aduaneiras, estais obrigados a obter de Europa o estanho boliviano, e outro tanto succede com unitos outros productos sul-americanos.

“Quando estas estradas forem concluidas, constituirão uma das secções mais importantes da Estrada de Ferro Panamericana, e então será possivel viajar por via ferrea em uns quantos dias uma distancia de cerca de 2,000 milhas, desde La Paz, na Bolivia, até Buenos Aires, na Republica Argentina.

“Mencionarei tambem o facto de que a Bolivia está inteiramente livre de dividas estrangeiras, e longe de dever dinheiro, tem na actualidade a sua disposição dez milhões de pesos em ouro que está empregando na construcção de estradas de ferro, e cumpre acrescentar que suas receitas são sufficientes, não só para satisfazer todas as despesas da administração, mas que deixam um saldo para o serviço de juros do capital adicional que estamos solicitando para effectuar a construcção dos caminhos a que já alludi.

“Acolheremos o concurso do capital e da iniciativa dos norte americanos, e espero sinceramente que os homens de influencia neste paiz consagrem mais attenção ás grandes possibilidades que offerecem todos os paizes sul-americanos, e que, reunindo-se em conferencias, os povos do norte e do sul entendam-se melhor e se convençam de que a America do Sul não é só um campo para revoluções, mas que seu povo é tão progressista e partidario de todo adeantamento como qualquer nação do mundo. Desta maneira pode desenvolver-se um verdadeiro sentimento panamericano em uma grande irmandade democratica baseada no respeito mutuo e estima de seus cidadãos, desterrando-se assim todo sentimento de desconfiança e de temor.”

Ao fazer o resumo dos discursos pronunciados, o Professor Rowe, entre outras cousas, disse o seguinte:

“Devo manifestar que não desejo que se me tenha por invejoso. Só tenho visitado tres paizes latino-americanos, mas em nenhum delles encontrei que o nosso representante fallava o idioma do paiz a que tinha sido acreditado. É um facto bastante notavel que os represen-

tançes de quatro paizes da America Latina tenham fallado aqui esta noite de uma maneira tão eloquente em nosso proprio idioma sobre a importante questão que é objecto dessa reunião. Creio que o contraste é uma lição para todos nós.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1905.

Segundo os dados estatisticos organizados pela Repartição da Estatica da Republica Argentina, o valor dos generos importados durante o anno de 1905 (exclusive as importações de ouro) foi de \$205,154,420, ouro, e o dos generos exportados foi de \$322,843,841, onro, o que mostra um saldo a favor do paiz de \$117,689,421, onro.

O valor dos productos pastoris e agricolas em 1904 e 1905 foi o seguinte:

	1904.	1905.
Productos pastoris.....	\$105,394,624	\$141,042,986
Productos agricolas.....	150,328,529	170,235,235

O valor das importações em 1905 exedeu ao das de 1904 em \$17,848,451, e o valor das exportações tambem mostra um augmento de \$58,586,316, ouro, comparado com o de 1904.

As importações de ouro realizadas em 1905 foram por valor de \$32,559,540, ou seja \$17,641,589 mais que no anno anterior. As exportações de onro diminuiram de \$784,917.

Durante o anno foram exportados 12,229 bois e vaccas, 64,295 carneiros, 9,130 cavallos, 18,732 mulos, 3,008 burros, 3 cabras e 127 porcos.

As exportações de animaes congelados foram as seguintes: Gado vaccum, 519,663; carneiros, 3,469,633, e porcos, 251. Foram salgados para exportação 333,259 gados e 3,100 couros de cavallo.

O valor dos generos que se importaram durante o anno provenientes do Reino Unido foi de \$68,391,043, ouro, ou \$3,873,040 mais que no anno de 1904. Verificaram-se augmentos nas importações provenientes dos seguintes paizes: Allemanha, \$4,156,749; Chile, \$200,145; Hespanha, \$928,876; Estados Unidos, \$4,446,566; França, \$4,138,486; Italia, \$1,156,771; Paizes Baixos, \$281,356; Paraguay, \$47,794; Urngnay, \$161,592, e Bolivia, \$17,994. As importações das seguintes procedencias mostram diminuição de valor: Belgica, \$342,027; Brazil,

\$704,969; Cuba, \$66,808; Africa, \$91,887. Não obstante que o maior augmento verificado foi nas importações de procedencia dos Estados Unidos, ainda assim seu valor foi inferior por \$163,584 ao das importações provenientes da Allemanha; e por \$39,470,000 ao das de procedencia da Grã Bretanha. Assim se ve que os Estados Unidos occupam o terceiro lugar, seguindo-se-lhe a França e Italia na ordem dada.

Quanto ás exportações argentinas, o Reino Unido fica sendo o paiz maior comprador. As exportações por paizes de destino foram como seguem: Reino Unido, \$44,826,670; França, \$37,594,281; Allemanha, \$37,058,221; Belgica, \$20,780,850; Estados Unidos, \$15,717,458; Brazil, \$13,039,395; Uruguay, \$6,706,016; Italia, \$6,468,941; Africa, \$5,524,338; Hollanda, \$3,761,377; Hespanha, \$2,334,802; Chile, \$1,510,831; Bolivia, \$539,574; Cuba, \$420,525; Paragnay, \$330,238; outros paizes, \$17,200,596.

O augmento havido nas exportações foi distribuido assim: Á ordem, \$12,777,119; Reino Unido, \$8,381,531; Allemanha, \$7,536,109; França, \$6,997,722; Estados Unidos, \$5,502,469; Belgica, \$3,214,816; Brazil, \$2,612,383; Italia, \$2,123,989; Uruguay, \$1,684,490.

A importancia dos direitos de importação cobrados foi de \$43,615,426, ou seja \$3,394,234 mais que no anno de 1904. Esta somma foi o producto dos seguintes impostos: Direitos especificados, \$14,594,735; direito ad valorem de 5 por cento, \$1,132,666; 10 por cento, \$389,193; 12½ por cento, \$34,191; 15 por cento, \$1,210,105; 20 por cento, \$306,018; 25 por cento, \$16,372,639; 35 por cento, \$2,544,871; 40 por cento, \$1,719,829; 45 por cento, \$574,801; 50 por cento, \$2,208,804; direitos additionaes de 2 por cento, \$2,527,574.

O producto dos direitos de exportação foi de \$2,413,406; as rendas provenientes de impostos de doca, capatazias, etc., foi de \$4,560,492, ouro, e \$1,225,434, moeda nacional.

Assim se vê que o total das rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas durante o anno de 1905 foi de \$50,589,324, ouro, e \$1,225,434, moeda nacional. A lei de orçamento deste exercicio orçou a renda em só \$40,995,000, e por conseguinte houve um saldo de \$10,133,514 (ouro).

O numero total de couros de boi seccoos que se exportaram durante o anno de 1905, foi de 2,136,762, comparado com 2,126,305 no anno anterior. Deste numero, 38,899 foram com destino ao Reino Unido; 1,233,836 foram enviados para os Estados Unidos; 47,601 para a França; 265,069 para a Allemanha; 57,581 para a Belgica; 350,214 para a Italia, e 143,582 para os demais paizes.

Couros de boi salgados. — O numero total exportado foi de 1,662,677, comparado com 1,361,028 em 1904. Desta quantidade o Reino Unido recebeu 133,718; os Estados Unidos, 151,643; França, 156,460; Allemanha, 918,780; Belgica, 291,809; Italia, 6,767, e os demais paizes, 3,500.

Conchos de cavallo secco.—O numero total exportado foi de 142,354, comparado com 95,289 no anno anterior, recebendo os Estados Unidos 10,595; o Reino Unido 10,190; a Allemanha 120,221, e a Belgica, 10,520. Exportaram-se 117,500 conchos de cavallo salgados, comparados com 133,778 em 1904, sendo 6,633 com destino aos Estados Unidos; 56,442 com destino á Allemanha, e 54,445 á Belgica.

Pelles de carneiro.—O numero total exportado foi de 61,494, comparado com 76,280 em 1904, recebendo os Estados Unidos, 4,673; o Reino Unido, 4,811; França, 40,525; Allemanha, 6,222; Italia, 3,989; Belgica, 983; Brazil, 151, e os demais paizes, 140.

Crina.—Exportaram-se 6,126 fardos, comparados com 4,597 fardos em 1904, correspondendo 276 fardos ao Reino Unido; 1,100 fardos aos Estados Unidos; 156 á França; 1,220 á Allemanha; 1,350 á Belgica; 782 á Italia, e os demais paizes, 1,242.

Sobo.—Exportaram-se 26,761 pipas, 99,557 cascos e 16,686 toneis, contra 31,284 pipas, 64,397 cascos e 32,945 toneis em 1904. A exportação por paizes de destino foi como segue: Reino Unido, 6,374 pipas, 55,539 cascos e 7,603 toneis; França, 915 pipas, 1,803 cascos e 700 toneis; Allemanha, 924 pipas, 11,521 cascos e 1,033 toneis; Belgica, 1,243 pipas, 4,977 cascos e 195 toneis; Italia, 1,703 pipas, 7,642 cascos e 5,878 toneis; Brazil, 2,380 pipas, 7,403 cascos e 480 toneis; outros paizes, 5,222 pipas, 10,672 cascos e 797 toneis.

Pelles de cabra.—O numero total exportado foi de 12,695 fardos, contra 7,386 fardos em 1904, correspondendo 3,277 fardos aos Estados Unidos; 1,144 fardos ao Reino Unido; 2,894 a França; 239 a Allemanha; 5,136 a Belgica, e 5 a Italia.

Lã.—Exportaram-se 466,693 fardos, contra 396,928 fardos em 1904, correspondendo 39,406 fardos ao Reino Unido; 44,919 fardos, aos Estados Unidos; 178,448 fardos, a França; Allemanha, 142,462; Belgica, 48,700; Italia, 5,391; Brazil, 6; os demais paizes, 7,361.

Carneiros gelados.—O numero total exportado foi de 3,468,043, contra 3,673,778 em 1904, correspondendo 3,197,968 ao Reino Unido, 157 a Italia, e 269,918 a Africa do Sul.

Trigo.—Exportaram-se 2,866,954 toneladas, comparadas com 2,405,117 toneladas em 1904, correspondendo ao Reino Unido, 422,879 toneladas; França, 25,199; Allemanha, 219,826; Belgica, 281,753; Italia, 33,293; Africa do Sul, 18,140; Brazil, 201,803; á ordem, 1,291,725; os demais paizes, 169,357.

Linhaça.—Exportaram-se 641,487 toneladas, contra 910,488 toneladas em 1904, sendo distribuidas assim: Reino Unido, 80,099; França, 45,965; Allemanha, 94,000; Belgica, 55,686; á ordem, 290,806; outros paizes, 74,931.

Farinha de trigo.—Exportaram-se 129,551 toneladas, contra 93,070 toneladas em 1904, sendo distribuidas assim. Reino Unido, 26,468;

França, 685; Allemanha, 1,876; Italia, 336; Africa do Sul, 309; Brazil, 93,987; outros paizes, 5,880.

Farelo.—Exportaram-se 161,443 toneladas, contra 144.913 toneladas em 1904, sendo distribuidas assim: Reino Unido, 1,672; França, 15,659; Allemanha, 118,457; Belgica, 10,776; Africa do Sul, 2,100; Brazil, 2,888; á ordem, 2,651; outros paizes, 7,240.

Farelo grosso.—Exportaram-se 86,162 saccos contra 282,193 saccos em 1904, sendo 45,110 saccos para a França, 31,568 saccos para a Allemanha 8,012, para a Belgica, 144 saccos á ordem, outros paizes 1,328.

Sementes de mamona.—Foram exportados durante o anno de 1905 206,459 saccos, contra 147,357 saccos em 1904, sendo distribuidos assim: Reino Unido, 36,477; França, 4,319; Allemanha, 160,678; Belgica, 4,857, e Africa do Sul, 128.

Carne de vacca.—Foram exportados 1,933,997 quartos, contra 1,209,908 quartos em 1904, sendo distribuidos assim: Reino Unido, 1,636,467; Italia, 1,949; Africa do Sul, 295,581.

Feno.—Exportaram-se 941,528 fardos de feno em 1905, contra 837,300 fardos em 1904, dos quaes 10,481 fardos foram enviados para o Reino Unido; 23,689 fardos para a Allemanha; 1,158 fardos para a Belgica; 251,108 fardos para a Africa do Sul; 488,284 fardos para o Brazil; 48,570 fardos á ordem, e 118,238 fardos para outros paizes.

Quebracho.—A quantidade de quebracho exportada em 1905 foi de 317,520 toneladas, comparadas com 289,839 toneladas em 1904, sendo distribuida assim: Reino Unido, 4,735; Estados Unidos, 50,032; França, 9,223; Allemanha, 90,746; Belgica, 5,453; Italia, 17,149; á ordem, 114,313; outros paizes, 25,869.

Extracto de quebracho.—Foram exportadas 32,855 toneladas de extracto de quebracho, recebendo o Reino Unido, 3,324 toneladas; os Estados Unidos, 13,629; França, 101; Allemanha, 11,639; Belgica, 1,242; Italia, 1,617; Brazil, 116; á ordem, 1,022; outros paizes, 165.

Manteiga.—Foram exportadas 212,163 caixas em 1905, contra 205,025 caixas em 1904, das quaes 132,793 foram enviadas para o Reino Unido; 632 caixas para Allemanha; 78,730 caixas para a Africa do Sul, e 8 caixas para o Brazil.

Assucar.—A quantidade de assucar exportada em 1905 foi de 13,531 toneladas, contra 26,845 toneladas em 1904, sendo distribuida assim: Reino Unido, 248; Estados Unidos, 2,058; Allemanha, 5,820; á ordem, 3,105; outros paizes, 2,300.

MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE LA PLATA.

Entraram no porto de La Plata durante o mez de Dezembro de 1905, 21 embarcações, e sahiram 21 embarcações. Das 21 embarcações que entraram, 3 levaram carvão, 2 foram em lastro, 9 em transito e 7 com

carga geral. Tres vapores sahiram carregados de cereaes, 4 em lastro, 3 em transito e 11 com carga geral. As exportações effectuadas pelo mesmo porto durante o anno de 1905 foram as seguintes:

Generos.	Quantidade.	Generos.	Quantidade.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>
Milho	86,695,796	Adubos	1,767,410
Trigo	203,262,416	Ossos	308,104
Linho	5,212,012	Cascos	39,693
Aveia	379,288	Unhas	37,709
Farelo	3,158,140	Chifres	57,128
Feno	202,588	Sangue em pó	162,230
Colza	191,540	Graxa de cascos	40,287
Carne congelada	40,170,015	Tripas secas	50,240
Carneiros congelados	8,970,021	Manteiga	380,557
Carne enervada	119,255	Extracto de carne	26,908
Sebo	3,674,175	Crina	8,685
Lã	517,984	Batatas	52,375
Couros de boi salgados	2,254,094	Farinha de trigo	922,490
Peltes de carneiro preparadas	376,553	Cavalllos (numero)	100
Peltes de carneiro secas	1,464	Carneiros (numero)	1,484
Xarque	71,115	Extracto de tannino	300,000

Segundo os dados fornecidos pela Repartição da Estatistica do Departamento da Agricultura da Republica Argentina, a area sob cultivo de alfafa nos ultimos annos foi a seguinte:

	Hectares.		Hectares.
1900	1,250,000	1905	2,201,612
1903	1,955,272	1906	2,600,000

As cifras correspondentes ao anno de 1906 são apenas calculadas, e as para 1905, correspondem ao primeiro semestre daquele anno.

Os 2,201,612 hectares correspondentes ao anno de 1905 foram distribuidos assim:

	Hectares.		Hectares.
Buenos Aires	850,000	Entre Rios	12,440
Santa Fé	477,157	Pampa	94,290
Cordoba	450,000	San Luis	40,000
Mendoza	105,000	Outras provincias	56,725
San Juan	116,000		

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS.

A renda arrecadada pela Alfandega de Buenos Aires no anno de 1905, foi de \$45,992,587 ouro, e como a renda desta alfandega representa approximadamente o 90 por cento da renda total das alfandegas da Republica, calcula-se que a renda total deve ter attingido a \$51,000,000, que é \$4,300,000 mais que a do anno anterior e \$10,000,000 mais que a fixada na lei do orçamento. Esse augmento na renda não é tão grande como devia ser, devido ao facto de que nos ultimos mezes do anno os commerciantes despacharam a menor quantidade possivel de mercadorias gravadas com direitos, com o intuito de gozar da redução de impostos concedida pela lei que entrou em vigor no dia 4 de Fevereiro de 1906. A exportação de lã, couros, peltes, etc., foi tambem demorada por causa da suppressão do direito de exportação de 4 por cento, que entrou em vigor na mesma data.

BRAZIL.

CULTURA DA BORRACHA DO PARÁ EM CEYLÃO.

Um interessante artigo publicado no "Commercial Intelligence" de Londres, em sua edição de 13 de Janeiro de 1906, contem as seguintes informações sobre a cultura da borracha do Pará em Ceylão e no archipelago da Malasia.

A destruição das arvores de borracha que crescem em estado silvestre nas florestas do Brazil, que tem continuado por muitos annos, tem dado em resultado a crise que actualmente reina no commercio da gomma elastica. Os apanhadores de borracha, ou seringueiros, tem uma tarefa muito ardua. Sua unica preocupação é obter a maior quantidade possivel de borracha no menor espaço de tempo possivel, de modo que não é raro encontrar bellos exemplares da *Hevea brasiliensis* estragados pelo máo tratamento que recebem. Nas mattas do Amazonas encontram-se as arvores de borracha entre as de outras variedades, e ás vezes a grandes distancias entre si, de modo que é muito facil estragar todas as arvores de borracha de um dado districto. Os apanhadores veem-se obrigados cada anno a penetrar mais no interior das mattas e ir a districtos menos accessiveis para obter seus supprimentos deste genero, e em consequencia, a produção da borracha do Pará não tem augmentado em proporção á procura sempre crescente deste genero. A produção da Africa, considerada em seu conjuncto, não tem soffrido sensivel augmento, ao passo que a da costa occidental tem diminuido, devido principalmente aos viciosos processos que os indigenas empregam na extracção da gomma. Com effeito, alguns dos entendidos no assumpto acreditam que é mais provavel que a produção de borracha das arvores bravas da Africa diminuirá augmento.

Si a industria tivesse de depender exclusivamente da produção das arvores bravas para seus supprimentos, a perspectiva seria na verdade desanimadora, mas felizmente ficou demonstrado que a cultura da borracha em Ceylão e no archipelago da Malasia não é sómente possivel mas que constitue uma industria lucrativa e a produção das plantações de borracha augmenta de anno para anno. Na actualidade, é verdade, a produção de todas as plantações em Ceylão, India, Assam, a Peninsula de Malasia, Java, Borneo, America Central e Mexico constitue uma pequena proporção da produção mundial, mas dentro de poucos annos é provavel que essa proporção augmentará consideravelmente.

Antes de tratar mais especialmente das plantações de borracha de Ceylão e da Malasia, não será talvez fora de proposito mencionar aqui como as arvores brasileiras e mexicanas foram introduzidas na Asia.

A attenção dos habitantes de Ceylão foi primeiro attrahida ao cultivo de plantas produtoras de borracha depois da destruição da industria cafeeira nas ilhas, e as autoridades de Kew lhes enviaram plantas de borracha das especies *Iveea brasiliensis*, *Castilloa elastica* e *Manihot Glaziovii*. As experiencias que se fizeram então foram principalmente com a maniçoba (*Manihot glaziovii*), e como as experiencias não tiveram exito nos primeiros annos, a cultura da borracha foi abandonada. Mais tarde alguns cultivadores fizeram experiencias da cultura da especie *Iveea brasiliensis* ou arvore do Pará, e obtiveram notavel exito, com o resultado que esta é a variedade que mais se cultiva agora na ilha, ainda que em certas regiões elevadas a *Castilloa* dá melhores resultados. A euphorbiacea do Ceará está sendo cultivada tambem em algumas plantações.

As primeiras arvores de Pará chegaram a Ceylão em Agosto de 1876. Das 1,900 plantas enviadas, 90 por cento chegaram em bom estado e foram plantadas nos terrenos baixos do Jardim Botanico em Henaratgoda. Estas arvores cresceram e produziram uma abundante colheita de sementes. As plantas oriundas destas sementes foram distribuidas a officiaes de Ceylão e algumas foram enviadas á India, e sementes posteriores foram vendidas a cultivadores de Ceylão, da Peninsula da Malasia, etc. Assim as arvores de borracha no Jardim Botanico de Henaratgoda são celebres como as de que descendem virtualmente todas as arvores de borracha na Asia, e em outras colonias na Africa, as ilhas Fiji, etc.

A plantação de Culloden no districto de Kalutara, é uma das em que primeiro se experimentava a cultura da borracha. As plantas cresceram vigorosamente e esta plantação é hoje uma das melhores da ilha. Em Abril de 1904, fizeram-se sangrias em quatro arvores desta plantação, as quaes produziram em 30 dias 53 libras e 12 onças de borracha, ou seja, na média 13 libras e 7 onças por arvore. Pode-se ter uma idea do valor destas arvores quando se considera que a borracha se vende por 5 ou 6 xelins a libra.

A cultura da borracha tem ido desenvolvendo-se rapidamente no Oriente, especialmente durante os ultimos annos, como resultado do elevado preço que se obtem pelo producto. As mattas virgens estão sendo derrubadas para serem plantadas em borracha e cada anno que passa um numero maior de plantações de chá estão sendo intercaladas com esta planta. Porém não é claro que este grande interesse que se manifesta na cultura da borracha será vantajoso para a industria. O publico, empenhado em obter apolices de companhias de borracha, tem comprado cegamente as de todas as associações que se têm formado. É muito provavel que algumas das terras assim plantadas não sejam appropriadas á cultura da borracha. Em todo caso, convem que os que desejam empregar dinheiro nestas empresas sejam prudentes.

A arvore de borracha em Ceylão e na Peninsula de Malasia é singularmente livre de molestias. As plantas teem sido atacadas ás vezes pela ferrugem, mas os cultivadores, auxiliados pelos peritos botanicos do Governo tem adoptado meios preventivos de modo que agora esta molestia fica virtualmente extincta. Tambem fazem depredações aos viveiros os ratos, as capivaras, porcos bravos e outros animaes, mas os prejuizos que elles causam não são grandes.

A arvore de borracha denominada de Pará, quando tem 4 ou 5 annos de idade, produz uma abundante colheita de sementes, as quaes são recolhidas e semeadas em taboleiros preparados ao abrigo do sol. As sementes germinam logo. Depois de 12 mezes até 2 annos as plantas estarão promptas para a transplantação. As plantas, depois de cortadas a pouca distancia acima da superficie do solo, são arrancadas cuidadosamente para não prejudicar a raiz mestra e postas nas covas. A planta cresce vigorosamente e desenvolve em uma arvore com uma rapidez que só se vê nos tropicos. As opiniões differem quanto á distancia que as arvores devem ter entre si; alguns cultivadores plantam as arvores á distancia de 10 pés entre si, outros á distancia de 20 pés e mesmo 30 pés.

As plantas exigem poucos cuidados durante o primeiro anno, ou até que se achem em idade de poderem ser incisadas, mas a plantação deve ser conservada limpa e livre de hervas damninhas. Podem ser cultivadas com vantagem entre as linhas das novas plantas varias plantas nteis taes como o amendoim, algodão, citronella e outras plantas similhantes. Quando o terreno da plantação é bem protegido do sol, as hervas ruins não nascem.

A seringueira—que é a arvore que mais se cultiva em Ceylão e na Peninsula da Malasia—produz leite quando tem cinco annos de idade ou menos, mas a borracha não é de boa qualidade. O elevado preço que se obtem pela gomma elastica tem dado em resultado que muitos cultivadores praticam incisões para a extracção de borracha quando as arvores teem apenas 6 annos de idade, mas melhores resultados são obtidos quando as arvores tenham 7 annos de idade.

O succo ou latex contem em suspensão um numero infinito de globulos extremamente pequenos de borracha. Este latex percorre todas as partes da arvore, mas o que se extrahе do tronco até á altura de 6 a 8 pés, dá maior quantidade de borracha. A presença da borracha no latex promove o desenvolvimento da arvore, pois absorve agua durante a estação das chuvas para o uso da planta na estação secca. Os vasos laticiferos percorrem a arvore horizontalmente e a extracção do latex se faz, praticando incisões na casea do tronco. A incisão deve ser feita ao de leve para não ficar lesado o lenho, porque, do contrario, as arvores serião estragadas. As incisões são feitas geralmente em forma de V, por meio de um ferro apropriado, e são praticadas duas

vezes por anno por uma serie de dias consecutivos ou alternativos. A quantidade de borracha que uma arvore produz varia, mas pode ser calculada em meio libra para arvores de 8 annos, e em 2 libras, para arvores de 12 a 14 annos de idade.

Até agora, o processo que foi geralmente adoptado nas plantações para a preparação do latex foi o seguinte: O latex é colhido duas vezes por dia pela manhã e pela tarde, e conduzido para a fabrica, onde é passado pelo coador, e depois se lhe ajunta um pouco de acido acetico para apressar a coagulação. No dia seguinte, a borracha é tirada da forma e depositada em uma prensa para expulsar a agua. Depois de tirada da prensa a bola ou placa de borracha está exposta á acção do sol por alguns dias até que adquira a côr de ambar. Ultimamente, porém, foram introduzidas no paiz duas machinas para a preparação de borracha, as quaes estão sendo geralmente adoptadas. Estas preparam a borracha nas formas conhecidas nos mercados como "crepe rubber" e "worm rubber." A qualidade da borracha proveniente das plantações do Oriente é excellente, e á medida que as arvores vão se amadurecendo, tornar-se-ha ainda melhor. Infelizmente para os consumidores britannicos, a produção das plantações do Oriente é muito reduzida, pois esta borracha pode ser collocada nos mercados por um preço muito menos elevado que o a que se vende a borracha proveniente do Brazil, havendo esta de pagar um direito de exportação de 11½ d. por libra.

As despezas com o estabelecimento de nma plantação de 300 geiras, por exemplo, e com sua conservação até que as arvores poderem ser incisadas, são de cerca de £6,000, ou seja £20 por geira. Á distancia de 20 pés em todos os sentidos, uma geira comporta 100 arvores. Uma arvore de 12 annos de idade produz, na média, 2 libras de borracha, e por conseguinte uma geira deverá produzir 200 libras annualmente, ou seja 60,000 libras para toda a plantação. Á razão de 5 s. por libra, preço minimo (na actualidade se vende a borracha a 6 s. por libra) a produção annual da plantação importará em £15,000.

Quanto á perturbação que se sente a respeito da superprodução, a "United Planters' Association" da Peninsula da Malasia calcula a area semeada de borracha como segue:

Na Sumatra.....	5,000	Geiras.
Em Java.....	5,000	
Na India e Burma.....	5,000	
Em Ceylão.....	25,000	
Na Peninsula da Malasia.....	30,000	
Total.....	70,000	

As plantas cultivadas nesta area não serão todas em condições de produzir borracha até o fim do anno de 1900, e calculando a produção

por geira em 200 libras, a area total deverá dar 14,000,000 libras de borracha. Hoje a produção mundial de borracha é de algumas 70,000 toneladas ou seja 156,800,000 libras, e a Asia não poderá produzir 14,000,000 libras até 1911, e isto não toma em consideração um provavel augmento no consumo. Não se pode esperar um sensível augmento na produção proveniente das arvores bravas e é certo que a procura deste producto irá em augmento.

Ver-se-ha destes dados sobre a produção e custeio das plantações de borracha que a industria seria lucrativa mesmo si, por algum successo imprevisto houvesse sensível diminuição no preço do producto. Como disse o Director do Departamento Botanico Real de Ceylão, em um artigo publicado no "Tropical Agriculturist * * *" A consideração do assumpto leva-nos a concluir que a cultura da borracha, especialmente a borracha proveniente de Pará, em terrenos appropriados de Ceylão e da Peninsula de Malasia, é a que offerece na actualidade as maiores vantagens a um homem apprehendedor e com uma pequena souma de dinheiro."

A borracha proveniente das plantações do Oriente é enviada para todos os centros manufactureiros do mundo—os Estados Unidos, França, Allemanha, Belgica, Hollanda e Australia—mais a maior parte della é exportada para Liverpool e Londres.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 793 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, monstrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Janeiro de 1906, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em Janeiro de 1906, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, monstrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Janeiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Março.

NICARAGUA.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE BANANAS DE BLUEFIELDS EM 1905.

O relatório das transacções da Bluefields Steamship Company para o anno de 1905, diz que sahiram durante o anno 108 vapores desta companhia com destino a New Orleans e Mobile. O numero de cachos de bananas exportados foi de 2,000,000, no valor total de \$500,000, ouro. O numero de trabalhadores empregados pela companhia durante o anno foi de 500, os quaes receberam em salarios a somma de \$94,000, ouro. A companhia possui 125 plantações situadas nas margens do Rio Escondido e seus tributarios, e existem mais 500 plantações, grandes e pequenas, pertencentes a particulares.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1905.

Le total des exportations de cuirs de bœufs secs en 1905 s'élève à 2,136,782 contre 2,125,305 dans l'année précédente. Sur le nombre expédié en 1905, le Royaume-Uni en a pris 38,899; les Etats-Unis, 1,233,836; la France, 47,601; l'Allemagne, 265,069; la Belgique, 57,681; l'Italie, 350,214, et les autres pays, 143,582.

On a expédié 1,662,677 cuirs de bœufs salés contre 1,361,028 dans l'année précédente. Le Royaume-Uni en a pris 133,718; les Etats-Unis, 151,643; la France, 156,460; l'Allemagne, 918,780; la Belgique, 291,809; l'Italie, 6,767, et les autres pays, 3,500.

On a expédié 142,354 cuirs de cheval secs contre 95,289 dans l'année précédente; les Etats-Unis en ont pris 10,594; le Royaume-Uni, 1,019; l'Allemagne, 120,221, et la Belgique, 10,520. Les expéditions de cuirs de cheval salés se sont élevées à 117,500 contre 133,778 dans l'année précédente. Les Etats-Unis en ont pris 6,633; l'Allemagne, 56,422, et la Belgique, 54,445.

On a expédié 61,494 peaux de mouton contre 76,280 en 1904; les Etats-Unis en ont pris 4,673; le Royaume-Uni, 4,811; la France, 40,525; l'Allemagne, 6,222; l'Italie, 3,989; la Belgique, 983; le Brésil, 151, et les autres pays, 140.

En 1905 on a expédié 6,126 balles de crin contre 4,597 en 1904; le Royaume-Uni en a pris 276; les Etats-Unis, 1,100; la France, 156; l'Allemagne, 1,220; la Belgique, 1,350; l'Italie, 782, et les autres pays, 1,242.

Les expéditions de suif se sont élevées à 28,761 pipes, 99,557 fûts, et 16,686 boucauts, contre 31,284 pipes, 64,387 fûts, et 32,945 boucauts en 1904. En 1905 on a expédié 6,374 pipes, 55,539 fûts, et 7,603

boucauts en Angleterre; 915 pipes, 1,803 fûts, et 700 boucauts en France; 724 pipes, 11,521 fûts, et 1.033 boucauts en Allemagne; 1,243 pipes, 4,977 fûts, et 195 boucauts en Belgique; 11,703 pipes, 7,642 fûts, et 5,878 boucauts en Italie; 2,380 pipes, 7,403 fûts, et 480 boucauts au Brésil, et 5,222 pipes, 10,672 fûts, et 797 boucauts dans d'autres pays.

On a expédié 12,695 balles de peaux de chèvre contre 7,386 balles dans l'année précédente. Les Etats-Unis en ont pris 3,277; le Royaume-Uni, 1,144; la France, 2,894; l'Allemagne, 239; la Belgique, 5,136, et l'Italie 5.

Les expéditions de laine accusent 466,693 balles contre 396,928 balles dans l'année précédente. L'Angleterre en a pris 39,406; les Etats-Unis, 44,919; la France, 178,448; l'Allemagne, 142,462; la Belgique, 48,700; l'Italie, 5,391; le Brésil 6, et les autres pays, 7,361.

On a expédié 3,468,043 moutons frigorifiés contre 3,673,778 en 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris 3,197,968; l'Italie, 157, et l'Afrique du Sud, 269,918.

Les expéditions de blé se sont élevées à 2,866,954 tonnes contre 2,405,117 tonnes en 1905. L'Angleterre en a pris 422,879 tonnes; la France, 25,199 tonnes; l'Allemagne, 219,826; la Belgique, 281,753; l'Italie, 33,293; l'Afrique du Sud, 18,140; le Brésil, 201,803; commandes, 1,291,725, et les autres pays, 362,336.

Les expéditions de maïs accusent un total de 2,277,734 tonnes contre 2,527,983 tonnes en 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris 218,767; la France, 142,155; l'Allemagne, 195,904; la Belgique, 160,517; l'Italie, 106,426; l'Afrique du Sud, 5,326; le Brésil, 5,130; commandes, 1,274,152 et les autres pays, 169,357 tonnes.

Les expéditions de graine de lin qui s'élevaient au chiffre de 910,488 tonnes en 1904 ont atteint le chiffre de 641,487 tonnes en 1905 et ont été distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 80,099; France, 45,965; Allemagne, 94,000; Belgique, 55,686; commandes, 290,806; autres pays, 74,931.

Les expéditions de farine accusent 159,551 tonnes contre 93,070 tonnes dans l'année précédente, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 26,468; France, 685; Allemagne, 1,876; Italie, 336; Afrique du Sud, 309; Brésil, 93,987; autre pays, 5,890.

Les expéditions de son se sont élevées à 161,443 tonnes contre 144,913 tonnes en 1904; l'Angleterre en a pris 1,662; la France, 15,659; l'Allemagne, 118,457; la Belgique, 10,776; l'Afrique du Sud, 2,100; le Brésil, 2,888; commandes, 2,651, et les autres pays, 7,240.

On a exporté 86,162 sacs de son fin contre 282,193 sacs dans l'année précédente, distribuées de la manière suivante: France, 45,110; Allemagne, 31,568; Belgique, 8,012; commandes, 144, et les autres pays, 1,328.

Les expéditions de graines oléagineuses se sont élevées à 206,459 sacs en 1905, contre 147,357 sacs en 1904, distribués de la manière

suivante: Angleterre, 36,477; France, 4,319; Allemagne, 160,678; Belgique, 4,875 et Afrique du Sud, 128.

En 1905 on a exporté 1,933,997 quartiers de bœuf, contre 1,209,908 quartiers en 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris 1,636,467; l'Italie, 1,949 et l'Afrique du Sud, 295,581.

En 1905 on a exporté 941,528 balles de foin, contre 837,300 balles en 1904, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 10,481; Allemagne, 23,689; Belgique, 1,158; Afrique du Sud, 251,108; Brésil, 488,284; commandes, 48,570 et autres pays, 118,238 balles.

Les expéditions de quebracho qui s'élevaient à 289,839 tonnes en 1904 ont atteint le chiffre de 317,520 tonnes en 1905, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 4,735 tonnes; États-Unis, 52,032; France, 9,223; Allemagne, 9,346; Belgique, 5,453; Italie, 17,149; commandes, 114,313 et autres pays, 25,869.

On a expédié 32,855 tonnes d'extrait de quebracho, distribuées de la manière suivante: Angleterre, 3,324 tonnes; États-Unis, 13,629; France 101; Allemagne, 11,339; Belgique, 1,242; Italie, 1,617; Brésil, 166; commandes, 1,022 et autres pays, 165.

En 1905 ou a expédié 212,163 caisses de beurre, contre 205,025 caisses en 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris 132,793; l'Allemagne, 632; l'Afrique du Sud, 78,730 et le Brésil, 8.

Les expéditions de sucre se sont élevées à 13,531 tonnes, contre 26,845 tonnes en 1904. L'Angleterre en a pris 248 tonnes; les États-Unis, 2,658; l'Allemagne, 5,820, commandes, 3,105 et autres pays 2,300.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CULTURE D'ALFALFA.

Mr. LAHITE, Chef de la Division des Statistiques du Bureau d'Agriculture de Buenos Ayres, République Argentine, a fourni les données suivantes au sujet du développement de la culture de l'alfalfa. Ces données font voir que l'étendue de terrain consacrée à cette culture a doublé depuis l'année 1900:

	Hectares.		Hectares.
1900	1,250,000	1905	2,201,612
1903	1,955,272	1906	2,600,000

Les chiffres pour l'année 1906 ne sont que des estimations, mais comme ceux pour 1905 correspondent au premier semestre de cette année et que la culture de l'alfalfa est à son apogée, ils doivent être à peu près exacts.

Les 4,201,612 hectares de l'année 1905 ont été distribués comme il suit:

	Hectares.		Hectares.
Buenos Ayres	850,000	Entre Rios	12,440
Santa Fé	477,157	Pampa	94,290
Cordoba	450,000	San Luis	40,000
Mendoza	105,000	Divers	56,725
San Juan:	116,000		

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT DE LA PLATA.

Le mouvement maritime du port de La Plata, République Argentine, pendant le mois de décembre 1905, fait ressortir 21 arrivées et 21 sorties. Trois vapeurs sont arrivés chargés de charbon, 2 sur lest, 9 en transit et 7 chargés de diverses marchandises. Trois navires sont sortis chargés de céréales, 4 sur lest, 3 en transit et 11 chargés de marchandises de toutes sortes.

Voici les exportations totales de ce port pour l'année 1905:

Articles.	Quantité.	Articles.	Quantité.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>
Maïs	86,695,796	Fumier	1,767,410
Blé	203,262,416	Os	308,104
Graïne de lin	5,212,012	Sabots	79,633
Avoine	379,288	Griffes	37,709
Son	3,158,140	Cornes	57,128
Foin	292,588	Sang séché	162,230
Semence de raisin	151,540	Graisse de sabots	40,287
Bœuf frigorifié	40,170,015	Tripe séchée	50,240
Mouton frigorifié	8,970,021	Beurre	380,657
Viande en conserve	119,255	Extrait de viande	26,908
Suif	3,674,175	Crin	8,685
Laine	517,984	Pommes de terre	52,375
Cuir de bœuf sales	2,254,094	Farine	922,490
Peaux de mouton apprêtées	376,953	Chevaux	100
Peaux de mouton sèches	1,464	Moutons	1,454
Tasaajo	71,115	Extrait de tannin	300,000

TROUPEAUX DE MOUTONS.

Il y a eu une diminution dans ces dernières années dans le nombre de moutons, due, en partie à l'abattage considérable pour les établissements frigorifiques ainsi qu'au changement des pâturages en terres arables; mais maintenant les troupeaux commencent à augmenter par suite de la colonisation des terres dans l'extrême sud et les approvisionnements des viandes frigorifiées et de bœuf gelé continueront à égaliser la demande.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES.

Les douanes de la capitale de la République Argentine ont produit en 1905, \$45,992,887 or, et comme ces recettes représentent environ 90 pour cent des recettes totales des douanes, le montant reçu a été de \$51,000,000 environ, soit \$41,300,000 de plus que les recettes de l'année 1904 et \$10,000,000 de plus que les estimations du budget. Les différences auraient été plus considérables si les commerçants ne s'étaient pas décidés dernièrement à réduire le plus possible le chiffre de leurs exportations en vue des diminutions des droits qui ont eu lieu le 4 février 1906. Ils ont aussi retardé les exportations de laines, cuirs et peaux à cause de la suppression des droits d'exportation qui étaient de 4 pour cent.

IMPÔTS INTÉRIEURS.

Les recettes provenant des impôts intérieurs dans la République Argentine pendant 1905, se sont élevées à \$39,053,435 en monnaie nationale et à \$71,443 en or. En déduisant de cette première somme les impôts sur le sucre et les vins naturels qui ont été supprimés, le montant reçu en papier-monnaie pour les impôts existant a été de \$36,365,592, et les recettes provenant des mêmes impôts en 1904 montrent une différence en moins de \$1,884,543, monnaie nationale, et de \$43,379 or. Les recettes provenant de cette source ont été estimées par le Ministre des finances pour l'année prochaine à plus de \$3,500,000 en moins de ce qu'on a reçu actuellement, et son estimation des droits de douane est de \$8,500,000 en or de moins que la somme reçue.

Les recettes provenant des bureaux de poste et de télégraphe se sont élevées à \$7,842,000 en monnaie nationale, soit \$1,600,000 au-dessous des estimations, mais les recettes du Ministère n'ont rapporté qu'un surplus peu considérable, les dépenses s'étant élevées à \$7,781,000 en monnaie nationale. Ceci est dû au fait que les distances pour transporter la poste sont très grandes et que les fils télégraphiques traversent des provinces et territoires peu habités.

MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE ROSARIO EN 1905.

Pendant l'année 1905 le port de Rosario a exporté 2,237,574,485 kilos de produits divers, distribués de la manière suivante: Sucre, 1,327,267; son, 33,969,971; brainette, 17,683,549; cornes de vaches, 147,106; graines pour oiseaux, 913,672; borax, 764,285; cuirs secs de bétail, 4,698,549; cuirs salés de bétail, 5,723,085; cuirs secs de poulains, 65,413; cuirs salés de poulains, 8,308; peaux de chèvres, 459,310; peaux de moutons, 85,319; crin, 356,318; peaux de veaux, 11,937; griffes, 175,577; os, 4,364,581; farine, 5,852,318; laine, 3,239,085; maïs, 984,000,000; minerai de cuivre, 52,958; minerai de fer, 191,851; minerai de plomb, 11,930; foin, 29,978,411; bois de quebracho, 129,191,882; graine de lin, 245,972,719; semences, 162,570; suif, 37,435; blé, 881,002,857; tourteaux de graine de lin, 49,984; sabots de vaches, 77,962; gomme, 1,330; orge, 407,815; seigle, 45,000, graines de nabo; 1,360,756; pommes de terre, 8,130; miel, 360; anis, 285; pistaches de terre, 457,634; viande sèche, 274,944; peaux diverses, 18,445; extrait de quebracho, 3,392,750; mélasse, 52,000, et sel de Cadiz, 67,439. Il y a eu 845 vapeurs et 97 voiliers qui sont entrés dans le port.

MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE BUENOS-AYRES, DÉCEMBRE 1905.

Les exportations provenant du port de Buenos-Ayres à destination des États-Unis, pour le trimestre finissant le 31 décembre 1905, d'après le "Standard" du 14 janvier 1906, ont été de \$6,697,870.13 or, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de \$2,739,138.94 or sur la même période de l'année 1904.

Voici les divers articles et leur évaluation en or pour le trimestre qui vient de finir:

Obligations	\$120, 294. 68	Bois de quebracho.....	\$14, 616. 64
Graines pour oiseaux	9, 534. 25	Extrait de quebracho.....	97, 555. 18
Engrais	513. 75	Marchandises retournées..	6, 365. 00
Crin	46, 393. 10	Peaux de veaux.....	21, 662. 54
Cuir secs de bœuf et de vache.....	1, 071, 174. 12	Peaux de chèvres.....	191, 017. 94
Cuir, salés.....	22, 356. 80	Peaux de coyrou.....	5, 025. 23
Cuir de chevaux.....	6, 793. 23	Peaux de moutons.....	782, 804. 61
Cornes.....	4, 252. 39	Tripe salée.....	35, 795. 74
Tasajo.....	13, 612. 72	Laine.....	154, 593. 21
Lactine.....	13, 809. 00	Total.....	6, 697, 870. 13

Voici en chiffres ronds la valeur des articles qui accusent la plus grande augmentation: laine \$1,550,000; peaux, \$768,000; cuirs, \$466,000; bois de quebracho, \$72,000; extrait de quebracho, \$30,000, et os, \$44,000.

BUDGET POUR 1906.

D'après la "Review of the River Plate" du 12 janvier 1906, le budget de la République Argentine pour l'année 1906, tel qu'il été publié officiellement, est résumé comme il suit:

	Or.	Monnaie nationale.
DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES.		
Congrès		\$2, 953, 970
Intérieur.....		19, 379, 140
Affaires Etrangères et Cuites.....	\$357, 021	1, 351, 480
Finances.....		9, 588, 800
Finances, dette publique.....	23, 748, 429	18, 105, 398
Justice et Instruction publique.....		22, 451, 546
Armée.....		17, 035, 723
Marine.....	13, 008	12, 680, 248
Agriculture.....		4, 185, 541
Travaux publics.....		12, 140, 760
Retraites, etc.....		5, 274, 434
Total.....	24, 118, 258	125, 127, 043
RECETTES ORDINAIRES.		
Droits d'importation.....	38, 000, 000	
Droits additionnels, 2 pour cent.....	2, 500, 000	
Droits de port et de quai.....		
Timbres et amendes.....	4, 911, 000	
Service des dettes:		
Province de Buenos-Ayres.....	1, 000, 784	
Province d'Entre Rios.....	330, 589	
Province de Santa Fé.....	220, 457	
Province de Mendoza.....	29, 396	
Banco Nacional.....	318, 232	
Impôts sur l'alcool.....		15, 060, 000
Impôts sur le tabac.....		13, 000, 000
Impôts sur les allumettes.....		2, 500, 000
Impôts sur la bière.....		1, 800, 000
Impôts sur les assurances.....		400, 000
Impôts sur les cartes.....		140, 000
Impôts sur les boissons artificielles.....		15, 000
Travaux sanitaires.....		6, 400, 000
Contributions territoriales.....		2, 100, 000
Patentes.....		2, 100, 000
Timbres.....		7, 500, 000
Postes et télégraphes.....		8, 000, 000
Chemins de fer.....		7, 000, 000
Divers.....		6, 267, 000
Total.....	47, 340, 458	72, 222, 000

En réduisant ces totaux en papier nous obtenons un déficit de \$116,000 sur le compte ordinaire.

Le Ministère des Finances dans son rapport soumis au Congrès au mois de mai dernier avait demandé comme dépense ordinaire la somme de \$23,945,678 or et \$116,142,978 papier, de sorte que le Congrès a augmenté les allocations de \$202,880 or et de \$8,984,065 papier.

SUPERFICIE ENSEMENCÉE ET EXPÉDITION DES RÉCOLTES.

On avait ensemencé dans la République Argentine pour la saison 1902-3, 17,001,542 acres en blé, graine de lin et maïs. En 1905, la superficie ensemencée en blé et en graine de lin s'est élevée à 16,600,262 acres; en maïs, à 6,047,200 acres, soit ensemble, 22,647,462 acres.

L'augmentation de 5,600,000 acres en trois ans donne une idée du progrès qu'a fait l'agriculture. La récolte actuelle est distribuée de la manière suivante dans les différentes provinces:

[Tonnes métriques de 2,202½ livres.]

	Blé.	Graine de lin.	Maïs.
Buenos Ayres	2,168,230	171,114	3,548,388
Santa Fé	1,389,250	324,220	2,006,440
Cordoba	1,112,774	76,805	542,920
Entre Rios	282,888	87,766	332,640
Territoire de Pampa	45,000	3,900	61,958
Total	4,998,142	663,805	6,492,346

On a estimé que les expéditions par les ports seront faites de la manière suivante, mais on doit dire que cela dépend beaucoup de ce que les chemins de fer trouvent de plus avantageux au moment des expéditions:

[Tonnes métriques de 2,202½ livres.]

	Blé et graine de lin.	Maïs.
Rosario	1,989,000	2,782,000
Bahia Blanca	1,238,000	542,000
Buenos Ayres	931,000	2,318,000
Santa Fé	1,132,000	514,000
Entre Rios	370,000	332,000

Pour toute personne qui s'intéresse aux chemins de fer argentins traversant le pays de production, il sera probablement très intéressant de savoir quelle partie de la récolte peut être transportée par ces lignes. En voici l'estimation:

	Blé et graine de lin.	Maïs.
	Tonnes.	Tonnes.
Buenos Ayres et Rosario	1,795,000	2,522,000
Buenos Ayres, Grand Ouest	1,295,500	1,292,000
Buenos Ayres, Ouest	638,800	898,000
Buenos Ayres et Pacifique	503,700	698,000
Province et Santa Fé	513,400	205,000
Cordoba et Rosario	236,000	231,000
Audino	85,800	84,000
Cordoba Central	76,900	22,000
Bahia Blanca et Nord-Ouest	97,200	45,000
Nord Central	23,400	18,100

Pendant l'année 1905 on a exporté 3,000,000 de tonnes de blé, 650,000 tonnes de graine de lin, 2,500,000 tonnes de maïs. Pendant l'année 1906 on compte, déduction faite de la farine et de la semence de froment nécessaires à la consommation locale, qu'il y aura de disponible pour l'exportation: 4,000,000 de tonnes de blé, et 3,500,000 tonnes de maïs c'est-à-dire une augmentation de 33 pour cent sur le blé et de 90 pour cent sur le maïs. L'exportation de cette quantité doit rapporter en argent comptant environ £40,000,000. Tant que cet état de choses régnera la prospérité de la République Argentine sera assurée. On calcule que la République Argentine a payé en fret pendant l'année 1905, £5,000,000 et on compte que pendant l'année 1906 elle dépensera £7,000,000. La plus grande partie de ce commerce se fait par vapeurs anglais et ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les prix de passage de 9,000 personnes et de 180,000 immigrants environ qui ensemble font une somme considérable.

Les exportations de farine au Brésil ont augmenté constamment ces dernières années, et considérant la grande population du Brésil, 13,500,000 habitants, ce commerce est susceptible de se développer davantage, ainsi qu'on peut le voir par les chiffres suivants:

1901	63,464	1904	93,080
1902	41,812	1905	130,000
1903	66,344		

Les chiffres pour l'année 1905 ne sont que des estimations.

BRÉSIL.

VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE.

Le "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruxelles a publié, dans son numéro du 25 novembre 1905, la communication suivante de la Légation de Belgique à Rio de Janeiro faisant connaître les taxes auxquelles sont soumis les voyageurs de commerce dans les principaux Etats du Brésil:

1°. *Espirito Santo*.—Cet Etat n'impose aucune taxe aux voyageurs de commerce. Cependant une taxe municipale de 500 milreis est imposée dans la ville de Victoria, aux représentants de maisons établies hors de l'Etat. De plus une taxe supplémentaire de 250 milreis est appliquée, si lesdites maisons possèdent un comptoir.

2°. *Para*.—Les représentants de maisons nationales ou étrangères payent, dans cet Etat, un impôt de 1,000 milreis, augmenté de 15 pour cent et d'une taxe de 15 milreis.

3°. *Rio de Janeiro*.—Une taxe de 500 milreis est imposée, dans cet Etat, à tout voyageur de commerce.

4°. *Saint-Paul*.—Les voyageurs venant de l'extérieur sont assimilés, dans cet Etat, aux personnes ayant un bureau d'échantillon et aux

agents de fabriques étrangères, lesquels payent un impôt annuel de 1,200 milreis, plus 20 pour cent sur la valeur locative des locaux occupés par eux.

Les voyageurs nationaux ne payent que 400 milreis.

5°. *Minas Geraes*.—Aucune taxe n'est imposée dans cet Etat aux commis-voyageurs:

6°. *Bahia*.—Les voyageurs de commerce représentant une maison de commerce étrangère payent, dans l'Etat de Bahia, une taxe de 100 milreis par année. Si, après avoir quitté le pays, ils y reviennent, ils doivent faire renouveler leur licence.

Les voyageurs de commerce représentant une maison brésilienne sont soumis à une taxe annuelle de 30 milreis.

7°. *Pernambuco*.—Une taxe de 200 milreis, augmentée de 15 pour 100, est imposée dans cet Etat aux commis-voyageurs brésiliens ou étrangers.

Ce régime devait rester en vigueur jusqu'au 30 juin 1905. Le taux de la taxe peut être modifié chaque année, lors de la présentation du budget, au mois de juillet:

8°. *Matto Grosso*.—Les voyageurs de commerce nationaux et étrangers doivent payer chaque année à la *Meza de Rendas do Estado* 150 milreis (impôt d'Etat), et 55 milreis à la *Collectoria Municipal* (impôt de la ville).

9°. *Rio Grande do Sul*.—Chacun des 67 municipes de cet Etat impose aux voyageurs de commerce une taxe particulière. A Porto-Alegre, cette taxe est de 200 milreis.

CHILI.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN 1905.

Pendant l'année 1905 les droits d'exportation se sont élevés à la somme de \$57,127,423 et ceux d'importation à la somme de \$32,240,765, formant un total de \$89,365,184. Les recettes totales pendant l'année précédente, ont été de \$81,267,746, dont \$50,819,456 pour les droits d'exportation et \$30,443,289 pour les droits d'importation. Par conséquent les recettes totales de 1905 ont dépassé de \$8,100,443 celles de 1904; sur cette augmentation \$6,307,967 proviennent des droits d'exportation et \$1,792,467 des droits d'importation.

Les recettes douanières pour le mois de décembre 1905 ont été de \$8,816,691, dont \$5,859,495 pour les droits d'exportation et \$2,957,196 pour les droits d'importation. Pendant le même mois de l'année 1904, les droits d'exportation se sont élevés à \$5,132,746, ce qui constitue un total de \$7,785,363, par conséquent les recettes de 1905 pour le mois de décembre ont dépassé de \$1,031,328 celles de l'année 1904.

L'exposé suivant donne les détails des recettes pour chaque port:

	1904.	1905.
DROITS D'EXPORTATION.		
Pisagua	\$2,054,620	\$631,324
Iquique	2,361,517	3,068,868
Tocopilla	647,973	454,340
Antofagasta	133,877	454,340
Taltal	834,759	765,295
Total	5,182,746	5,859,495
DROITS D'IMPORTATION.		
Arica	11,642	67,858
Pisagua	9,066	37,204
Iquique	242,760	315,522
Tocopilla	19,614	40,179
Antofagasta	122,178	148,785
Taltal	28,928	31,319
Caldera	13,359	5,576
Carrizal Bajo .....	.....	.....
Coquimbo	57,127	58,751
Valparaiso	1,618,802	1,712,997
Talcahuano	374,909	340,835
Coronel	25,702	20,521
Valdivia	48,045	20,052
DROITS D'EXPORTATION.		
Puerto Montt	3,497	24,325
Douanes des frontières	76,987	42,606
Total	2,652,617	42,606
Total général	7,785,363	8,819,691

COLOMBIE.

RECETTES PROVENANT DES NOUVEAUX DROITS.

Voici un rapport détaillé de l'estimation des recettes provenant des nouveaux droits imposés par le Gouvernement de Colombie:

Droits sur les liqueurs:		
Recettes jusqu'au 31 octobre 1905	\$68,191,344	
Recettes du 1 ^{er} novembre 1905 au 31 novembre 1906		\$155,673,000
Droits sur les cuirs:		
Recettes du 1 ^{er} juillet au 31 octobre 1905	29,293,250	
Recettes du 1 ^{er} novembre 1905 au 31 décembre 1906		104,300,000
Droit sur le tabac:		
Recettes du 15 mars au 31 octobre 1905	7,382,647	
Recettes du 1 ^{er} novembre 1905 au 31 décembre 1906		66,900,000
Droits sur les cigarettes:		
Recettes du 15 mars au 31 octobre 1905	4,903,304	
Recettes du 1 ^{er} novembre 1905 au 31 décembre 1906		60,000,000
Droits sur les allumettes:		
Recettes du 15 mars au 31 octobre 1905	2,015,251	
Recettes du 1 ^{er} novembre au 31 octobre 1906		42,000,000
Impôt sur l'abatage des animaux:		
Recettes du mois de mars au mois de juillet 1905	10,312,213	
Recettes à Bayaca seul au 31 décembre 1906		2,700,000
Total en papier-monnaie	122,098,009	431,573,000
Equivalent en or au taux du change légal de 10,000 pour cent ou 1 cent en or pour \$1 en papier	1,220,980	4,315,730

A ces sommes il faut ajouter:

Les recettes du chemin de fer de Sabana jusqu'au 31 décembre 1906, qui sont estimées à \$15,000 par mois.....	\$190,000
Salines maritimes pour la même période à \$20,000 par mois.....	280,000
Frais consulaires pour la même période à \$50,000 par mois.....	700,000
Mines d'émeraudes pour la même période à \$50,000 par mois.....	700,000
	6,185,730
Recettes contrôlées par la Banque Centrale, estimées jusqu'au 31 décembre 1906:	
Donanes.....	\$5,000,000
Salines terrestres.....	600,000
Postes et télégraphes.....	500,000
Timbres et papier-timbré.....	500,000
Exportations d'or, droits de mines, de phares, etc....	400,000
	7,000,000
Recettes estimées jusqu'au 31 décembre 1906.....	13,185,730

COSTA RICA.

NOUVEAUX DROITS SUR LES OBJETS DE FAÏENCE ET DE PORCELAINES.

Le Chargé d'Affaires de la République au Costa-Rica a écrit à la date du 21 décembre 1905:

Des difficultés s'étant élevées sur l'application du tarif des donanes aux objets de faïence et de porcelaine, le Gouvernement costaricien a rendu le décret suivant, qui a été publié dans la "Gaceta Oficial" du 17 courant.

ARTICLE PREMIER. A l'avenir, tous les objets de faïence et de porcelaine importés comme vaisselle, tels que tasses, assiettes, plats, jarres, vases, soupières, lavabos et autres articles de table, ou pour l'éclairage et autres usages domestiques, seront classifiés comme il suit, pour l'application du tarif des douanes.

- 1°. Pièces de faïence ou "pédernal" ouvrées lisses et sans ornements.
- 2°. Pièces de faïence ou "pédernal" ouvrées ou avec ornements.
- 3°. Pièces de porcelaines lisses et sans ornements.
- 4°. Pièces de porcelaines ouvrées ou avec ornements.

ART. 2. Font partie du premier groupe, les pièces en terre cuite ou "pédernal" pour tous les usages indiqués ci-dessus, si elles sont entièrement lisses et sans ornements, reliefs, découpures ou décorations d'aucune classe. Les pièces de ce groupe paieront un droit d'importation de 0 fr. 24 par kilogramme.

ART. 3. Font partie du deuxième groupe les mêmes pièces de terre cuite ou "pédernal" décrites à l'article premier mais qui sont ouvrées, ont des reliefs, des ornements ou des décorations de toute classe. Les pièces de ce groupe paieront 0 fr. 36 par kilogramme.

ART. 4. Font partie du troisième groupe; lesdites pièces de vaisselle pour la table, pour l'éclairage et autres usages domestiques qui sont en porcelaine, mais n'ont ni ornements, ni reliefs, ni découpures ou décorations, c'est-à-dire complètement lisses. Les marchandises de ce groupe paieront 0 fr. 48 par kilogramme.

ART. 5. Font partie du quatrième groupe; les pièces de porcelaine qui ont des ornements ou des décorations quelles qu'en soient la quantité ou la nature. Les marchandises de ce groupe paieront 0 colon 25 (0 fr. 60) par kilogramme.

ART. 6. Les pièces du groupe 1 et 2 se distinguent de celles des groupes 3 et 4 en ce que ces dernières, plus claires et plus brillantes, sont transparentes alors que les premières ne le sont pas.

ART. 7. Les pièces destinées aux mêmes usages et qui sont en pâte blanche ou en granit couleur de cuivre, la porcelaine dite du Japon et la porcelaine noire de toute classe paieront les droits de la faïence de terre cuite ou "pédernal" (groupes premier et deuxième) suivant qu'elles seront ouvrees, peintes, découpées, émaillées, décorées ou non.

ART. 8. Les droits de douane qui viennent d'être déterminés ne seront pas augmentés du 50 pour cent établi par le décret du 27 avril 1901.

ART. 9. Le présent décret entrera en vigueur à partir du 1^{er} février prochain.

A San José, le 16 décembre 1905.

CUBA.

CULTURE DU TABAC.

Le Consul-général anglais intérimaire à la Havane, Cuba, fait savoir que la culture du tabac sous toiles claires n'a été faite jusqu'ici que sur une petite échelle, mais les résultats en ont été généralement satisfaisants. D'après des renseignements publiés par le Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce, 166.65 acres cultivés sous toiles ont produit par acre, en 1903, 10 balles de tabac pour l'extérieur des cigares et 15 balles de tabac pour l'intérieur. La production sous l'ancien système ayant été de 4.5 balles par acre, dont 10 pour cent seulement représentaient des enveloppes de bonne couleur. Les feuilles avaient de 28 à 32 pouces de longueur et de 14 à 16 pouces de largeur. Le nombre de feuilles à la livre a varié entre 154 feuilles de première qualité et 384 feuilles de qualité très inférieure, la moyenne ayant été de 273. Le coût par acre, d'après un rapport officiel basé sur des renseignements recueillis de 18 plantations dans la province de Pinar del Rio et représentant une superficie totale cultivée sous toiles de 525 acres, a été de \$419.57 à \$309.29, la moyenne étant de \$298.03. Les

résultats valent bien les frais extras et les superficies, sous ce système de culture augmentent. Chaque plante a produit de 14 à 18 feuilles et le nombre de feuilles par livre a été de 333, dont 60 pour cent de la production était du tabac pour enveloppes et 40 pour cent du tabac de qualité inférieure.

Voici les résultats qu'on a obtenus en cultivant le tabac sous toiles: (1) La production d'une feuille plus claire et plus légère en poids; (2) la feuille est plus mince et plus transparente et la tige plus fine; (3) elle possède moins de nicotine et de substances gommeuses et résineuses; (4) le tabac ne perd pas son arôme. Le prix des feuilles pour enveloppes varie de \$80 par balle de 13 livres à \$800 par balle de 125 livres, et celui des feuilles pour le remplissage de \$25 par balle de 100 livres à \$60. La méthode du plantage la plus employée est de laisser un espace de 30 centimètres entre les rangées et de 50 centimètres à 100 centimètres entre les racines des plantes.

Le nombre de plantes à l'acre varie toutefois considérablement selon la fertilité du sol. On ne peut former aucune estimation d'utilité pratique sur la superficie actuellement en culture.

RÈGLEMENTS SANITAIRES.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Cuba publie dans son numéro du 12 janvier 1906 un décret promulguant les nouveaux règlements sanitaires qui ont été mis en vigueur le 1^{er} février. Le Chapitre V qui traite des aliments et boissons contient des restrictions contre les falsifications et l'emploi de substances colorantes nuisibles, etc. Des règlements sont établis pour la composition du papier argenté avec lequel on enveloppe les fruits, les bonbons et autres comestibles. On s'est aussi occupé des ustensiles dans lesquels on prépare les produits alimentaires. On traite en détail des vins et autres boissons alcooliques, de la farine, du beurre, de l'huile comestible et du lait frais et condensé.

Le Chapitre XVIII régle la vente de la viande et, entre autres choses, défend l'introduction de tout animal souffrant d'une maladie pouvant se transmettre aux êtres humains ou qui a été en contact avec des animaux atteints d'une maladie de ce genre.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 793 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le

rapport a trait au mois de janvier 1906 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1905. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de janvier 1906 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de janvier ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mars.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR LES SEPT MOIS FINISSANT LE 31 JANVIER 1906.

Le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis pour les sept premiers mois de l'année fiscale courante s'est élevé à \$1,752,421,330, soit une moyenne de \$250,000,000 par mois dans cette période. Si le commerce continue dans la même proportion pour le reste de l'année le total du commerce extérieur pour l'année 1906 dépassera de \$3,000,000 le chiffre le plus élevé dans l'histoire de notre commerce extérieur. Cette augmentation, que fait ressortir les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, porte sur les importations et les exportations, mais spécialement sur les exportations.

Dans les sept mois finissant en janvier l'augmentation sur les mêmes mois de l'année fiscale précédente est de \$70,000,000 pour les importations et de \$155,000,000 pour les exportations. Les importations dans les sept mois finissant en janvier 1906 ont été de \$695,764,566, contre \$625,914,513 dans les mêmes mois de l'année précédente et les exportations ont été évaluées à \$1,056,656,764, contre \$901,190,026 dans les mêmes mois de l'année précédente. Ceci donne un total plus considérable pour les importations et un total bien plus grand pour les exportations que dans les mêmes mois des années antérieures. Les importations qui n'avaient atteint le chiffre de \$100,000,000 qu'une ou deux fois dans un seul mois avant l'année 1905, et cela seulement à cause des changements qui devaient avoir lieu dans le tarif, ont dépassé cette somme pendant six mois sur les douze mois finissant en janvier; d'un autre côté les exportations ont dépassé ce chiffre dans chacun des douze mois de l'année et en décembre elles ont presque atteint le chiffre de \$200,000,000. L'augmentation dans les importations a lieu principalement dans les matières premières et les articles manufacturés, et l'augmentation dans les exportations a lieu principalement dans les produits et machines agricoles. L'augmentation notable qui s'est développée ces mois derniers dans l'exportation de blé et de provisions est d'un intérêt tout spécial. La valeur de céréales exportées en janvier

s'est élevée à plus de \$26,000,000; en décembre elle s'est élevée aussi à la même somme, qui est la plus grande valeur pour les exportations de céréales depuis le mois d'août 1901. Cette augmentation marquée dans l'exportation de céréales se porte sur le maïs, le blé et la farine de froment, les exportations de blé dans le mois de janvier étant de plus de 4,000,000 de boisseaux, contre 250,000 boisseaux pour le même mois de l'année précédente; celles de farine étant de 250,000 barils, contre 500,000 en janvier 1905; et les exportations de maïs étant de 27,000,000 de boisseaux, contre 16,000,000 boisseaux en janvier 1905.

Le mois de janvier montre aussi une augmentation marquée dans les exportations des provisions comprenant les viandes et les beurres et fromages, le total pour ce mois étant de \$24,000,000 contre \$17,000,000 en janvier 1905. Les denrées pour les sept mois finissant en janvier accusent une exportation totale de \$134,000,000 contre \$108,000,000 pour la même période de l'année précédente.

Le coton pour le mois de janvier accuse une diminution marquée comparée au mois de janvier 1905, soit 335,000,000 de livres contre 419,000,000, bien que la valeur pour janvier 1906, soit de \$39,000,000 contre \$30,500,000 en janvier 1905, le prix d'exportation du coton en janvier de l'année actuelle ayant été de 11.6 cents, comparé à 7.3 cents en janvier 1905.

Les exportations totales de céréales en décembre 1905 et en janvier 1906 ont été deux fois et demie plus importantes que dans les mêmes mois de l'année fiscale précédente. Les denrées montrent aussi une augmentation marquée dans les exportations en décembre 1905 et janvier 1906, le total pour ces deux mois étant de plus de \$40,000,000 contre \$27,000,000 dans les mêmes mois de l'année fiscale précédente.

L'augmentation dans les exportations de céréales est distribuée parmi tous les pays, mais elle semble surtout marquée dans les exportations faites en Angleterre. Le Bureau des Statistiques n'a pas encore donné les détails des exportations de janvier par article, mais il y a eu pour le mois de décembre une augmentation dans les exportations de maïs. Cette augmentation a été de plus de \$2,000,000 pour l'Angleterre; un peu plus de \$1,500,000 pour l'Allemagne; d'environ \$500,000 pour les Pays-Bas et de presque \$1,000,000 pour les autres pays de l'Europe comparée au mois de décembre de l'année précédente. En comparant le même mois de décembre 1905 au mois de décembre 1904 pour les expéditions de blé on trouve les augmentations suivantes: Un peu plus de \$2,000,000 pour l'Angleterre, un peu plus de \$1,000,000 pour la France, et un peu plus de \$500,000 pour l'Allemagne. L'augmentation dans la farine de froment a été comme il suit: \$2,000,000 pour l'Angleterre, environ \$100,000 pour l'Allemagne et environ \$500,000 pour les autres pays de l'Europe. L'augmentation dans les viandes a

été plus marquée dans les exportations en Angleterre que dans tout autre pays.

Le bœuf en conserve fait ressortir une augmentation de \$225,000 environ pour l'Angleterre et de \$1,000 pour l'Allemagne; le bœuf salé ou en saumure exporté fait ressortir une augmentation de \$20,000 pour l'Angleterre et d'environ \$223,000 pour l'Allemagne; le lard fumé exporté montre une augmentation de \$628,000 environ pour l'Angleterre et de \$170,000 pour l'Allemagne; le porc exporté fait ressortir une augmentation de \$325,000 pour l'Angleterre et de \$37,000 pour l'Allemagne. La plus-value dans les exportations de suif en Allemagne est plus considérable que dans tout autre pays, dépassant de \$1,000,000 en décembre 1905 celle du même mois de l'année précédente, tandis que l'augmentation des exportations dans toutes les autres parties du monde pendant cette période n'a été qu'un peu plus de \$1,000,000.

L'augmentation dans les exportations en décembre 1905, comparée au même mois de l'année précédente, a été de \$24,000,000 pour l'Angleterre: de \$6,000,000 pour l'Allemagne, de \$3,000,000 pour les Pays-Bas, de \$2,000,000 pour l'Italie, de \$2,500,000 pour la Belgique et de \$4,500,000 pour la France.

CAFÉ EN 1905.

Voici les importations, exportations et importations nettes de café telles qu'elles ont été publiées par le Bureau des Statistiques des États-Unis pour l'année 1905:

	1904.	1905.
	<i>livres.</i>	<i>livres.</i>
Importations	1, 112, 708, 546	893, 889, 352
Exportations	38, 921, 937	34, 959, 265
Importations nettes.....	1, 073, 787, 609	858, 930, 087

Sur le total, le Brésil en a fourni 692,847,502 livres, soit 77.5 pour cent; les autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud 94,838,538 livres, soit 10.6 pour cent; l'Amérique centrale, le Mexique et les Indes Occidentales, 91,248,256 livres, soit 10.2 pour cent; les Indes Orientales, l'Europe et tous les autres pays, 14,955,056 livres, soit 1.7 pour cent.

Les importations totales ci-dessus, en estimant 132 livres au sac, représentent 6,771,888 sacs, contre 6,581,892 sacs, chiffres donnés par la Bourse de Café. Cette quantité se compare à 6,507.046 sacs comme importations nettes d'après le rapport du gouvernement.

MEXIQUE.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR LE MOIS DE DÉCEMBRE 1905.

On donne ci-dessous les recettes des douanes pour le mois de décembre 1905. Le total est très satisfaisant, dépassant pour la première fois peut-être dans l'histoire financière du pays la somme de \$4,000,000.

Droits d'importation ordinaires;

Acapulco	\$26,343.76
Agua Prieta	18,257.59
Altata	3,570.91
Camargo	78.76
Campeche	16,188.62
Ciudad Juarez	283,679.18
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz..	203,215.21
Coatzacoalcos	19,246.29
Chemulco	1,946.99
Ensenada	6,054.96
Frontera	23,026.05
Guaymas	21,700.46
Guerrero	211.61
Isla del Carmen	2,343.49
La Ascension	620.91
La Morita	71,314.57
La Paz	5,870.75
Laredo de Tamaulipas..	423,149.88
Las Vacas	290.30
Manzanillo	8,587.52
Matamoros	10,508.97
Mazatlan	188,098.25
Mexicali	2,545.56
Mexico	182,370.16
Mier	106.31
Nogales	92,458.80

Droits d'importations ordinaires—Suite.

Progreso	\$258,134.46
Salina Cruz	1,819.96
San Blas	4,768.25
Santa Rosalia	8,096.41
Soconusco	10,879.44
Tampico	574,548.26
Tijuana	777.42
Tonala	5,672.95
Topolobambo	1,854.28
Tuxpan	506.96
Veracruz	1,357,244.03
Zapaluta	302.64
Total des droits d'im- portation ordi- naires	3,836,390.92
Total des droits d'im- portation extraor- dinaires	5,705.89
Total des droits d'ex- portation	95,707.35
Total des droits de ports	77,317.42
Total des restes à re- couvrir	1,345.99
Total général	4,016,467.57

NOUVEAUX PHARES.

Le Ministère des Communications informe la navigation que le 5 février prochain, les deux nouveaux feux suivants seront inaugurés sur les côtes du Golfe du Mexique:

Fanal de Nautla.—Installé sur la rive gauche du Nautla, un peu au nord de la petite localité de Las Gasitas. Toute la côte environnante est agreste, couverte de végétation. Le fanal sera exactement situé par 90° 49' 29" de latitude N. Le feu sera d'un blanc fixe avec une éclipse. Son intensité sera de 60 lampes Carcel. Par un temps clair, il sera visible à 21 milles. Le phare sera installé sur une tourelle carrée qui se détachera de l'angle d'une maison à deux étages, peinte en blanc.

Fanal de Tecolcutla.—Sur la rive gauche du rio Tecolcutla, au N. E. du village du même nom, près d'un édifice rectangulaire connu sous le

nom de "La Estación." Toute la côte avoisinante est agreste. Le fanal sera installé sur une tour carrée se détachant de l'angle d'une maison à deux étages sur laquelle seront peintes des bandes horizontales rouges et blanches de 1 m. 50 de hauteur.

Le fanal se trouvera par $97^{\circ} 5' 2''$ de longitude ouest (méridien de Greenwich) et par $20^{\circ} 30'$ de latitude nord. La lumière sera fixe, blanche avec deux éclipses; l'intensité sera de 60 lampes Carcel et le feu sera visible, par temps clair, à 21 milles.

NICARAGUA.

EXPORTATIONS DE BANANES DE BLUEFIELDS EN 1905.

Les renseignements suivants embrassent les opérations de la Compagnie de Vapeurs Bluefields depuis le 1^{er} janvier jusqu'au 31 décembre 1905.

Pendant la période dont il est question la "Bluefields Steamship Company" a chargé 108 vapeurs pour la Nouvelle-Orléans et Mobile. On a exporté un total de 2,000,000 de régimes de bananes qui ont rapporté \$500,000 en or. On a employé en moyenne 500 ouvriers qui ont gagné un total de \$94,000 or. La Compagnie possède 125 plantations sur la rivière Escondido et ses affluents, et il y en a 500 qui appartiennent à des particuliers.

SALVADOR.

ESTIMATION DE LA RÉCOLTE DU CAFÉ.

L'agent commercial anglais à Guatémala, dans un rapport sur la récolte du café au Salvador, fait connaître que la récolte de la saison dernière s'est élevée à environ 650,000 quintaux anglais (le quintal anglais = 50 kilog. 782).

La récolte prochaine est évaluée au même chiffre, les rendements des différents districts étant les suivants:

	Quintaux.
San Salvador, Santa Tecla et la Libertad	150, 000
Santa Ana, Sonsanate et Yuayua.....	300, 000
San Miguel.....	200, 000
Total	650, 000

URUGUAY.

LA PRODUCTION AGRICOLE EN 1904-5.

Le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" vient de publier quelques renseignements intéressants, extraits d'un récent bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce française de Montévidéo.

Les chiffres fournis indiquent qu'en 1904-5, 440,600 hectares de terre

ont été ensemencés, avec 22,750,000 kilog. de graines. La récolte, estimée à 334,960,000 kilog., se répartit comme suit:

	Kilogrammes.
Blé.....	205,888,045
Maïs.....	112,186,773
Lin.....	14,046,417
Avoine.....	525,553
Orge.....	588,764
Alpiste.....	1,745,734
Total.....	334,981,286

La culture du blé, la plus importante de toutes, a donné les résultats suivants: 260,770 hectares de terres emblavées avec 18,499,616 kilog. de semence ont donné un rendement de 205,085,048 kilog. environ. Le cours moyen de cette céréale a été de 250 piastres les 100 kilog.; cette culture a donc produit approximativement la somme de 5,147,200 piastres.

Le maïs qui est avec le blé la céréale dont la terre et le climat de l'Uruguay sont les plus propices à la culture a donné un rendement de 643 kilog. à l'hectare, contre 826 kilog. en 1902-3. Sa culture, développée cette année sur une plus grande étendue de terre, a donné une récolte moins abondante par suite de la sécheresse persistante au printemps dernier et au commencement de l'été.

La surface cultivée en maïs en 1904-5 a été de 179,899 hectares; 2,297,567 kilog. de graines ont été employées comme semences; la production totale a été de 112,186,773 kilogs.

Pour le lin, la superficie cultivée a été de 19,000 hectares environ, avec 621,000 kilog. de semences. La production est évaluée à 457,588 p. 18, le cours moyen ayant été de 3 p. 40 les 100 kilogs.

On a semé 560 hectares d'avoine avec 38,600 kilog. de graines. Le cours moyen étant de 2 p. 60 les 100 kilog., cette récolte a produit une somme de 13,664 p. 37.

On a semé 754 hectares d'orge avec 49,000 kilog. de graines.

On a semé 2,442 hectares alpistes avec 79,000 kilog. de graines. Le cours moyen a été de 4 p. 50 les 100 kilog. La récolte a produit une somme de 78,558 piastres.

Le rendement moyen à l'hectare a été: blé, 789 kilog.; maïs, 638 kilog.; lin, 736 kilog.; orge, 780 kilog.; alpiste, 714 kilog.

Le département de la Colonia est le mieux cultivé de tous; sa production de l'année a été de 89,740,000 kilogrammes en céréales de toutes sortes, mais en blé surtout. Puis viennent San José, Canelones, qui produit à lui seul la moitié du maïs; Soriano, Minas, Florida et Rocha. Les autres départements produisent peu de céréales, mais en revanche, quelques-uns, comme le Salto, se sont spécialisés dans la culture de la vigne.

On mande de Montévidéo, qu'un rapport des plus favorables a été élaboré par le comité financier de la Chambre, à propos du message

présidentiel et du projet de loi du cabinet, sur la conversion de la dette de l'Uruguay proposée par la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. Le document fait ressortir les avantages de l'emprunt de conversion.

M. H. FINALY, agent de la Banque de Paris, est reparti sur le steamer *Aragon* pour Paris, mais auparavant il a eu une entrevue avec le docteur SERRATO, Ministre des Finances; au cours de l'entretien, les intéressés ont dû s'entendre sur les conséquences des changements que pourraient introduire les Chambres dans le projet d'emprunt.

On assure que l'arrangement *ad referendum* conclu sera ratifié par dépêche dès le vote du Sénat.

On dit que l'émission de l'emprunt 5 pour cent de l'Uruguay serait fixée au 20 courant et que le taux d'émission ne semble pas devoir s'éloigner de 96½ pour cent.

RECETTES ET DÉPENSES.

Le budget de l'Etat comporte, pour l'exercice finissant au 30 juin, 16,160,000 pesos, de 5 fr. 40 en recettes, et 16,160,000 en dépenses, dont 2,310,978 pour le Ministère de l'Intérieur, 7,225,820 pour la dette publique et les garanties de chemins de fer, 1,750,523 pour la Guerre et la Marine, 1,139,730 pour les Travaux Publics et 985,292 pour les Finances.

La dette publique s'élevait au 31 décembre 1903 à 123,754,456 pesos, dont 99,699,464 de dette extérieure et consolidée et 3,106,750 de dette internationale.

RECENSEMENT ET IMMIGRATION.

D'après la "Revue Diplomatique," les derniers recensements de la population, faits en 1903, accusaient pour une surface de 186,926 kilomètres carrés, une population absolue de 979,048 habitants, soit cinq par kilomètre carré. En 1860, il y avait dans le pays plus de Brésiliens que de représentants de quelque nationalité que ce fût: ils comptaient en effet 19,438 individus sur une population totale de 74,849 habitants. En 1900, leur nombre s'était accru à 20,889 sur un ensemble de 198,154 habitants, alors que les individus de race espagnole se sont multipliés de 19,064 à 57,865. L'accroissement en nombre des ex-sujets de Sa Majesté VICTOR EMANUEL III est cependant encore plus remarquable; car, alors qu'en 1860 ils n'étaient que 10,209, les statistiques de 1900 accusaient 73,288 Italiens et ils constituent de loin la partie prépondérante de la population du pays. Le mouvement d'immigration s'est chiffré en 1902 par 6,883 individus contre 6,941 à l'émigration. Parmi les départements les plus peuplés, il convient de citer Montévidéo, avec 268,334 habitants; Canelones, avec 83,143 habitants; Colonia, avec une population de 48,800 individus et Salto, avec 43,896 habitants.

DROITS SUR LE PÉTROLE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

La circulaire du Département du Trésor des Etats-Unis, No. 113 du 20 novembre 1905, constate que le No. 626 du tarif du 24 juillet 1897, dit que "si le pétrole brut ou les dérivés du pétrole brut sont importés aux Etats-Unis d'un pays percevant des droits sur le pétrole ou ses dérivés de provenance des Etats-Unis, ledit pétrole brut et ses dérivés seront frappés d'un droit équivalent à celui imposé par ledit pays sur les mêmes produits importés des Etats-Unis."

Le tableau ci-dessous désigne les pays de l'Amérique Latine qui imposent des droits sur le pétrole brut et ses dérivés, ainsi que le taux des droits que ces pays perçoivent à l'importation de ces produits.

République Argentine.—Pétrole brut, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 10 centavos le kilogramme; naphthes dérivés du pétrole et "carburines," dont le point d'ébullition est au-dessous de 90° centigrades, exempts; "ligroïne" et produits similaires, ainsi que benzines naturelles dont le point d'ébullition est au-dessous de 120° centigrades, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 10 centavos le kilogramme; benzine rectifiée, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 30 centavos le kilogramme, net; huiles minérales non dénommées, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 10 centavos le kilogramme; huiles minérales en flacons, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 75 centavos le kilogramme; paraffine de toute sorte, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 40 centavos le kilogramme; bougies de paraffine, 10 centavos le kilogramme; kérosène, 3 centavos le litre.

Bolivie.—Gazoline, naphthe, paraffine, pétrol, ou kérosène, 30 pour cent sur une évaluation de 8 centavos le kilogramme, poids brut; paraffine en masses, 30 pour cent sur une évaluation de 25 centavos le kilogramme, poids brut; benzine, 30 pour cent sur une évaluation de 1 bolivien le kilogramme, y compris les emballages; vaseline, 30 pour cent sur une évaluation de 1.40 bolivien le kilogramme, y compris les emballages; goudron liquide, 30 pour cent sur une évaluation de 1 bolivien le kilogramme, y compris les emballages.

Bésil.—Naphthe importé à Rio de Janeiro, \$4.98 les 100 kilogrammes, importé dans d'autres ports, \$4.74; huiles d'éclairage raffinées, kérosène et gazoline, importés à Rio de Janeiro, \$2.31 les 100 kilogrammes, importés dans d'autres ports, \$2.21; huile à graisser, foncée, noire, ou de couleur, et résidus de la distillation du pétrole, importés à Rio de Janeiro, \$1.33 les 100 kilogrammes, importés dans d'autres ports, 1.26—les articles ci-dessus bénéficient d'une tare.

Chili.—Benzine commune, 5 pour cent sur une évaluation de 15 centavos le kilogramme, y compris le contenant; benzine rectifiée, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 1 peso le kilogramme, y compris

le contenant; bougies de paraffine, 35 pour cent sur une évaluation de 80 centavos le kilogramme, y compris l'emballage; lumignons de paraffine pour veilleuses, 35 pour cent sur une évaluation de 1 peso le kilogramme, y compris l'emballage; bougies de paraffine avec dorures ou ornements, 35 pour cent sur une évaluation de 1.50 peso le kilogramme, y compris l'emballage; cierges et bougies en cire ou combinés avec de la cire, blancs ou de couleur, 35 pour cent sur une évaluation de 2 pesos le kilogramme, y compris l'emballage; bougies en cire ou combinées avec de la cire, avec dorures ou ornements, 35 pour cent sur une évaluation de 3 pesos le kilogramme, y compris l'emballage; paraffine en masses, 5 pour cent sur une évaluation de 35 centavos le kilogramme brut; paraffine, pétrole, gazoline, naphte ou kérosène pour l'éclairage, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 10 centavos le kilogramme brut; pétrole brut, exempt; pétrole fixe, impur, pour machines, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 10 centavos le kilogramme brut; vaseline ou crème de vaseline pour le teint, 60 pour cent sur une évaluation de 2 pesos le kilogramme, y compris les récipients ou les caisses; huile de vaseline, 25 pour cent sur une évaluation de 1.20 pesos le kilogramme, y compris le récipient; goudron ou poix minéral, 15 pour cent sur une évaluation de 5 centavos le kilogramme brut.

Costa Rica.—Pétrole brut, exempt; pétrole raffiné, 30 centimes de colon le kilogramme brut, plus une surtaxe de 50 pour cent; goudron minéral, 2 centimes le kilogramme brut, plus une surtaxe de 50 pour cent; benzine, 10 centimes le kilogramme brut; cire minérale, 35 centimes le kilogramme brut.

Cuba.—Huiles brutes dérivées des schistes, y compris le pétrole brut, graisse pour essieux de wagons et de chariots, \$1.40 les 100 kilogrammes bruts; pétrole brut, exclusivement destiné à la fabrication du gaz d'éclairage dans les usines à gaz de Cuba, \$0.70 les 100 kilogrammes bruts; huiles de cordages, \$0.70 les 100 kilogrammes bruts; pétrole et autres huiles minérales, rectifiés, destinés à l'éclairage ou au graissage, \$3.50 les 100 kilogrammes bruts; benzine, gazoline et huiles minérales, non dénommées, y compris la vaseline, \$4.70 les 100 kilogrammes bruts; cire minérale non manufacturée et paraffine en pains, \$2.60 les 100 kilogrammes bruts; ouvrages en paraffine et cire de fonte sorte, \$5.20 les 100 kilogrammes (tare); goudron ou poix minéral, \$0.60 les 100 kilogrammes bruts.

République dominicaine.—Pétrole raffiné, 11½ centavos de droit de douane et 4 centavos de droit municipal par gallon; tous autres produits et pétrole brut, 75 pour cent ad valorem.

Equateur.—Gasoline, exemple; bougies de paraffine, 10 centavos le kilogramme; graisse pour machines, 2 centavos le kilogramme; graisse impure, 15 centavos le kilogramme; kérosène à 150° et au-dessus, 5 centavos le kilogramme; à moins de 150°, prohibé; huile pour machines, 5 centavos le kilogramme; paraffine, 2 centavos le kilo-

gramme; goudron, 5 centavos le kilogramme; tous les articles ci-dessus sont taxés au poids brut.

Guatemala.—Pétrole brut, 1 centavo le kilogramme, poids brut; pétrole raffiné et gazoline, 5 centavos le kilogramme, poids brut; huiles à graisser, 10 centavos le kilogramme, poids brut; benzine en contenants de 1 litre ou plus, 30 centavos le litre, en contenants de moins de 1 litre, 40 centavos le kilogramme, poids brut; paraffine, 30 centavos le kilogramme, poids brut; vaseline en boîtes de fer-blanc de 500 grammes ou plus, 50 centavos le kilogramme; en boîtes de fer-blanc de moins de 500 grammes, 35 centavos le kilogramme, déduction faite de l'emballage extérieur.

Haïti.—Bougies en cire, 10 cents la livre; graisse pour machines, 1 cent la livre; pétrole (kérosène) à 38° C. ou 100° F., 5 cents le gallon; titrant moins, prohibé; naphte, prohibé; goudron, 1 gourde le baril—tous les produits ci-dessus acquittent une surtaxe de 25 pour cent en or américain sur le montant des droits d'importation.

République de Honduras.—Pétrole, kérosène, gazoline, naphte et graisse, 5 centavos par demi kilogramme; bougies en cire, 10 centavos le demi kilogramme; goudron, 5 centavos le demi kilogramme—tous les produits ci-dessus sont taxés au poids brut.

Mexique.—Bougies ou cierges, 70 centavos le kilogramme légal; huiles minérales non raffinées, \$3.30 les 100 kilogrammes nets; huiles minérales raffinées, benzine, paraffine et cire minérale, 9 centavos le kilogramme légal; goudron de houille, 4 centavos le kilogramme brut; vaseline, 11 centavos le kilogramme brut; bougies de paraffine, 20 centavos le kilogramme brut; huiles de graissage, 6 centavos le kilogramme brut. Taxe municipale de 1½ pour cent sur le montant de droits. Surtaxe de 2 pour cent pour les importations par Tampico.

Nicaragua.—Huile minérale impure ou raffinée et pétrole de toute sorte, 4 centavos le kilogramme; gazoline, benzine et paraffine brute, 10 centavos le kilogramme; bougies de paraffine, 15 centavos le kilogramme; ornements et articles non dénommés en paraffine, 25 centavos le kilogramme; vaseline non préparée, 30 centavos le kilogramme; goudron de houille, 5 centavos le kilogramme—tous les articles ci-dessus sont taxés au poids brut.

Panama.—Pétrole et ses dérivés, 10 pour cent ad valorem.

Paraguay.—Pétrole brut ou naphte non raffiné, exempts; naphte, kérosène ou pétrole pour l'éclairage, 35 pour cent ad valorem sur une évaluation de 3 centavos or par litre, plus 1 pour cent et 2 pour cent additionnels perçus d'après les lois spéciales; bougies en cire, 2 centavos le kilogramme.

Pérou.—Pétrole brut, 5 centavos le quintal métrique; gazoline, naphte, paraffine, pétrole ou kérosène, 6 centavos le litre; les mêmes pour machines à coudre, pendules et montres, en bouteilles, 24 centavos le kilogramme; paraffine en masses ou pains, 12 centavos le kilogramme brut; bougies de paraffine, \$0.247 le kilogramme, y compris le poids

des boîtes; surtaxe de 1 pour cent sur les importations par la douane du Callao—droit spécial sur les importations par les douanes du Département de Loreto; kérosène, 10 pour cent *ad valorem*; autres produits, exempts de droits d'après le tarif, 8 pour cent *ad valorem*—tous autres articles assujettis à un droit d'importation, 30 pour cent *ad valorem*.

Salvador.—Gazoline, exempte; kérosène, pétrole et naphte, 6 centavos le kilogramme; huiles et graisses non purifiées pour graissage de machines, importées en récipients contenant au moins 1 gallon, 4 centavos le kilogramme; huiles à graisser, clarifiées, purifiées ou de meilleure qualité, pour machines fines, telles que machines à coudre, horlogerie, etc., quelle que soit la capacité des récipients, 8 centavos le kilogramme; paraffine en gâteaux, 10 centavos le kilogramme; ouvrée sous toute forme, 18 centavos le kilogramme; des taxes s'élevant à \$ 8 les 100 kilogrammes sont également applicables aux marchandises importées.

Uruguay.—Pétrole brut, 50 pour cent *ad valorem* sur une évaluation de 2 centavos le litre net; kérosène, 2.5 centavos le litre net; naphte ou benzine, brut, 48 pour cent *ad valorem* sur une évaluation de 10 centavos le litre net; gazoline, 31 pour cent. *ad valorem* sur une évaluation de 6.50 pesos l'hectolitre net; huile pour machines, 14 centavos le kilogramme brut.

Tous les articles ci-dessus acquittent une surtaxe de 50 pour cent et un droit de port de 30 pour cent.

Vénézuéla.—Pétrole brut, 10 centimes le kilogramme brut; kérosène et huile à graisser (*crystal sperm*), 25 centimes le kilogramme brut; paraffine et benzine, 75 centimes le kilogramme brut; bougies en tout ou en partie de paraffine et cire minérale, 125 centimes le kilogramme brut; goudron minéral, 10 centimes les 100 kilogrammes bruts.

Tous les articles ci-dessus acquittent un droit de transit de 25 pour cent et un droit de guerre de 30 pour cent.

PRODUCTION ET CONSOMMATION DU CACAO DANS LE MONDE ENTIER 1901-4.

Les renseignements suivants reproduits du "Board of Trade Journal" du 8 février 1906, et extraits du journal allemand "Gordian" montrent la production et la consommation du cacao dans le monde entier.

En 1904, les récoltes de cacao dans plusieurs pays, mais surtout celles de l'Equateur, de la Trinité, de Sainte Dominique et de la Côte d'Or et Cameron ont dépassé tous les chiffres atteints jusqu'ici. En général, les récoltes de tous les pays qui ne se sont occupés que récemment de la culture du cacao ont augmenté bien plus que celles des vieux pays producteurs, ainsi qu'on peut le voir dans le tableau suivant qui donne les récoltes de tous les pays pendant les quatre années 1901-1904.

Récolte de cacao du monde entier.

Pays.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Proportion de l'augmentation et diminution entre 1904 et 1903.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Pour cent.</i>
Equateur.....	22, 896	24, 965	23, 238	28, 433	+ 22½
Brsil.....	18, 323	20, 370	20, 738	23, 160	+ 11½
St. Thomas.....	16, 982	17, 969	21, 450	20, 526	- 4½
Trinité.....	11, 942	15, 955	14, 885	18, 574	+ 25
Saint Domingue.....	6, 850	8, 975	7, 825	13, 537	+ 74
Vénézuéla.....	7, 860	9, 925	12, 550	13, 048	+ 4
Grenade.....	4, 865	5, 975	6, 150	6, 226	+ 1½
Côte d'Or.....	996	2, 436	2, 297	5, 687	+148
Cuba et Porto Rico.....	1, 750	1, 875	2, 625	3, 266	+ 15½
Céylan.....	2, 697	2, 673	3, 075	3, 254	+ 6
Haïti.....	1, 950	1, 994	2, 175	2, 531	+ 16½
amalgue.....	1, 352	1, 525	1, 650	1, 650	0
Martinique et Guadeloupe.....	825	925	1, 150	1, 215	+ 5½
Indes Orientales hollandaises.....	1, 276	889	1, 458	1, 140	- 21½
Camerons, Samoa, et Togo.....	528	648	865	1, 109	+ 40
Surinam.....	3, 163	2, 355	2, 224	854	- 61½
St. Lucie.....	765	785	800	800	0
Dominique.....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....
Etat Libre de Congo.....	.....	.....	.....	231	.....
Autres pays.....	700	700	800	806	.....

L'augmentation la plus marquée, c'est-à-dire celle de 148 pour cent a eu lieu dans la Côte d'Or où chaque année un peu plus grand nombre de plantations atteint l'âge de production, qui est de cinq à six ans. Le district d'Acera seul a produit 515 tonnes et Lagos et Nigiria ensemble ont produit 53 tonnes dont la plus grande partie a été expédiée à Hamburg et consommée en Allemagne. Le cacao d'Acera, en particulier, pendant les dernières années où on l'a obtenu en quantité importante, s'est vendu facilement en Allemagne et dans certains moments la quantité disponible ne suffit pas à la demande.

A Saint Domingue, où l'on constate la plus grande augmentation après celle de la Côte d'Or, les plantations sont entre les mains de petits fermiers à l'exception de quelques grandes propriétés dont la plus importante appartient à la chocolaterie suisse Suchard, et elle est installée avec des machines agricoles modernes et des chemins de fer à voie étroite. Tandis que dans la Côte d'Or la culture est presque entièrement entre les mains des habitants du pays, à Saint Domingue, malgré la petite étendue de beaucoup de plantations elles sont exploitées avec méthode et comme on peut obtenir le terrain propre à cette culture à très bas prix, on peut s'attendre à ce que la récolte augmente d'année en année. Hamburg est le marché principal des cacaos de Saint Domingue. Le tableau suivant donne les quantités exportées des différents ports:

Cacao exporté des Ports de Saint Domingue en 1904.

Port.	Quantité.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>
Saint Domingue.....	1, 800
Saint Pedro de Macoris.....	577
Sanches.....	6, 153
Samana.....	782
Puerto Plata.....	4, 245

Les Colonies Allemandes viennent en troisième lieu au point de vue de l'augmentation mais malgré le fait que quelques enthousiastes coloniaux allemands se sont appuyés sur ce point, le total de la récolte ainsi que le montre le tableau suivant, n'a pas été de grande importance quoiqu'on puisse s'attendre en même temps à des quantités plus considérables.

Cacao expédié des Colonies Allemandes en 1904.

Colonie.	Tonnes.
Cameron	1,089
Samoa	19
Togoland.....	10

Les cacaos de Togo et de Samoa sont expédiés exclusivement en Allemagne, mais une partie de la récolte de Camerons est expédiée en Angleterre. Togoland malgré son voisinage de la Côte d'Or n'est pas aussi bien adapté à la culture du cacao que cette dernière colonie à cause de la petite étendue de terrains boisés, ces terres étant plus convenables à ce genre d'agriculture.

La Trinité, qui vient après, par rapport à l'augmentation, expédiait autrefois toute sa récolte à Londres, mais maintenant des quantités considérables sont envoyées directement à Hambourg, au Havre et à New-York par vapeurs allemands et autres.

Il y a eu dans l'Equateur, le plus grand pays producteur, une augmentation satisfaisante, c'est-à-dire, 22½ pour cent, la récolte ayant été divisée parmi les différents districts, ainsi que le démontre le tableau ci-dessous. Pour ce qui est des exportations on verra d'après le tableau suivant qu'on a expédié pendant l'année 1904, 131 tonnes de plus que la récolte, cette quantité provenant des réserves de l'année précédente.

Récolte et exportations de l'Equateur en 1904.

District.	Récolte.	Pays.	Exportations.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>		<i>Tonnes.</i>
Guayaquil	24,590	France	13,373
Manila	86	Allemagne	5,289
Bahia de Caraquez.....	2,384	Etats-Unis.....	4,003
Esmeraldas	108	Angleterre	2,905
Puerto Bolivar.....	1,265	Espagne.....	1,921
		Hollande.....	573
		Argentine.....	220
		Autres pays.....	280
Total.....	28,433	Total	28,564

On en a expédié une très grande quantité au Havre, mais ceci est dû au fait que le cacao est souvent expédié à ce port pour être réexpédié dans d'autres pays. En tout cas les chiffres ne prouvent pas que le cacao ait été consommé actuellement en France même, où dans l'année précédente (1903) on n'a pris que 3,204 tonnes environ du cacao de

l'Equateur. On ne mentionne pas dans le tableau ci-dessus la Suisse qui en a pris 2,570 tonnes environ pendant l'année dont il est question. Cette quantité n'a pas été mentionnée parce qu'elle est venue par le Havre.

Cuba et Porto Rico sont les derniers pays dans lesquels il y a eu une augmentation.

L'augmentation peu considérable pour le Brésil est vraiment surprenante puisque les exportations du port de Bahia seul ont été très élevées, ainsi qu'on peut le voir par les chiffres ci-dessous.

Cacao exporté du Brésil en 1904.

Port.	Tonnes.
Bahia.....	17,969
Para.....	5,190
Manaos.....	
Itacoatiara.....	

Quant à Ceylan on remarque que les expéditions à Hambourg ont été plus considérables que dans les années précédentes.

La récolte du Vénézuéla qui ne fait ressortir qu'une légère augmentation a été expédiée des ports suivants:

Cacao exporté du Vénézuéla en 1904.

Port.	Tonnes.
La Guara.....	7,500
Carupano.....	4,479
Puerto Cabello.....	899

Le reste a été exporté par Ciudad Bolivar et Maracaïboa. La Martinique et la Guadeloupe ont expédié, comme à l'ordinaire, presque toutes les récoltes en France, tandis que l'Angleterre a reçu tout le cacao de Grenade qui trouve toujours un marché à Londres, même lorsque les autres cacos y sont invendables. Il y a eu une diminution dans les récoltes de St. Thomas, des Indes orientales hollandaises et de Surinam, mais dans les deux pays cités en premier lieu la diminution n'a pas été importante. Quant à la récolte de Surinam elle a été loin d'être satisfaisante, et quand on la compare aux plus grandes récoltes des années précédentes (ainsi qu'on le voit dans le tableau suivant) on ne peut la considérer que très satisfaisante, tous les efforts qui ont été faits pour améliorer la situation ayant échoué complètement.

Cacao exporté de Surinam.

Année.	Tonnes.
1895.....	4,456
1901.....	3,163
1904.....	854

Le tableau suivant montre la consommation du cacao dans les différents pays du monde pendant les années 1901-1904:

Consommation du cacao dans le monde entier.

Pays.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Pourcentage de l'augmentation ou diminution entre 1901 et 1903.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Pour cent.</i>
Etats-Unis.....	20,665	23,120	28,508	33,459	+16½
Allemagne.....	18,410	20,601	21,491	27,101	+26
France.....	17,916	19,343	20,638	21,799	+5½
Angleterre.....	18,908	20,386	17,485	20,552	+17½
Hollande.....	14,373	14,666	16,741	21,124	+26
Suisse.....	4,363	5,707	5,856	6,839	+17
Espagne.....	5,931	9,259	6,006	5,611	-6½
Belgique.....	1,865	2,277	2,767	2,792	+½
Autriche-Hongrie.....	1,685	1,820	2,034	2,510	+24½
Russie.....	1,757	1,818	1,900	2,055	+8½
Danemark.....	762	802	1,150	996	-13½
Suède.....	455	591	774	870	+12½
Canada.....	459	312	585	650	+11
Australie.....	568	554	443	550	+24
Italie.....	563	466	468	479	+2½
Norvège.....	368	410	439	472	+7½
Portugal.....	100	112	136	180	.....
Finlande.....	25	47	61	63	+3½
Totale, étant inclus, les exportations de Hollande.....	109,173	122,491	127,482	147,802	.....

D'après les états présentant la production et la consommation on voit qu'en 1904 la consommation a dépassé la production, mais il n'en est pas réellement ainsi. L'erreur qui paraît dans les totaux de ces états vient des chiffres donnés pour la Hollande où dans les statistiques la quantité totale du cacao importé est désignée comme ayant été consommée dans les pays, tandis qu'en réalité on en a réexporté une partie considérable ainsi qu'on peut le voir dans le tableau suivant:

Cacao importé et exporté de Hollande.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Importé.....	14,666	16,741	21,124
Exporté.....	5,493	16,011	8,939
Quantité consommée actuellement.....	9,173	10,730	12,185

En jetant un coup d'œil sur l'état présentant la consommation, on verra que l'augmentation la plus importante, soit 26 pour cent, a eu lieu en Allemagne; parmi les autres consommateurs les plus importants, l'Angleterre a augmenté de 17½ pour cent et les Etats-Unis de 16½ pour cent. Parmi les petits consommateurs, l'Autriche-Hongrie a augmenté de 24½ pour cent et la Suisse de 17 pour cent. En considérant les chiffres inexacts donnés pour la consommation en Hollande on verra que tandis que la récolte en 1904 a augmenté de 16 pour cent, la consommation n'a augmenté que de 14½ pour cent contre les totaux pour l'année 1903.

Il est à remarquer que le plantage de cacaos de qualités supérieures ne se fait plus sur la même échelle que pour les variétés inférieures. Ceci est dû au fait que le cacao n'est plus un article de luxe mais devient un aliment ordinaire même parmi la classe ouvrière, les méthodes améliorées de manufacture ayant contribué à ce résultat.

En 1904, Hambourg est devenu le principal centre du commerce de cacao, dépassant de beaucoup les ports du Havre et de New York. Londres, toutefois, perd du terrain d'année en année en faveur de Hambourg et de New-York, ainsi que le montrent les tableaux suivants :

Cacao reçu de différents ports.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Sacs.</i>	<i>Sacs.</i>	<i>Sacs.</i>
Londres	227, 025	183, 362	210, 395
Havre	516, 291	504, 167	446, 751
Hambourg	371, 100	409, 435	645, 136
New-York	296, 425	351, 455	413, 298

Distribution du cacao pour la consommation nationale ou pour l'exportation.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Sacs.</i>	<i>Sacs.</i>	<i>Sacs.</i>
Londres	239, 887	197, 247	178, 547
Havre	471, 507	497, 239	430, 699
Hambourg	369, 235	406, 354	589, 051
New-York	304, 861	350, 086	408, 824

Cacao disponible à la fin de chaque année.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Sacs.</i>	<i>Sacs.</i>	<i>Sacs.</i>
Londres	64, 197	50, 340	83, 092
Havre	114, 345	121, 252	137, 304
Hambourg	17, 772	20, 853	77, 308
New-York	11, 446	12, 815	17, 289

La quantité expédiée comparée à la quantité reçue varie beaucoup dans les différents ports, comme le montre le tableau suivant :

Pourcentage de sacs offerts qui sont restés invendus à la fin de chaque année.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Moyenne des trois années.
	<i>Pour cent.</i>	<i>Pour cent.</i>	<i>Pour cent.</i>	<i>Pour cent.</i>
Londres	21	20	32	24½
Havre	19½	19½	24	21½
Hambourg	4½	5	11	7
New-York	3½	3½	4	4

D'après ce qui précède on verra que c'est à Londres que le cacao reste le plus longtemps sans trouver d'acheteur, et c'est sans doute à

cause de cela que les compagnies de la Trinité et de Ceylon en expédient moins à ce port qu'autrefois.

Il reste toujours une grande quantité disponible au Hâvre parce qu'au lieu de transporter le cacao directement du navire à leurs fabriques les consommateurs préfèrent le garder plusieurs mois en transit, et de cette manière ils n'ont pas à craindre les grandes fluctuations de prix et le cacao devient aussi plus doux et se sèche un peu, ce qui diminue les droits. En Allemagne, ce plan est adopté aussi par quelques maisons, mais il n'est pas aussi général qu'en France.

Chaque année les manufacturiers entrent de plus en plus en communications directes avec les producteurs à l'étranger et maintenant une partie considérable du cacao qui passe par Hambourg, le Hâvre et New York est expédiée directement au fabricant sans intermédiaire. Cette condition est moins générale à Londres où le cacao se vend publiquement, méthode employée rarement dans d'autres centres, à l'exception d'Amsterdam où huit ventes publiques de cacao de Java ont lieu chaque année.

Le tableau suivant montre la quantité de cacao disponible à la fin de chaque année dans les différents pays.

Stocks de cacao disponibles à la fin de chaque année.

Pays.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>
France	11,353	9,432	13,637	15,935	19,259
Angleterre	7,779	5,940	4,822	3,440	6,060
Allemagne	1,651	1,075	1,362	1,538	5,619
Etats-Unis	2,205	1,778	1,234	1,375	1,819
Autres pays	300	275	300	400	600
Stocks dans les ports de déchargement	22,288	18,500	21,355	22,688	33,257
Stocks sur mer	8,506	8,818	10,328	10,566	12,200
Stocks totaux	30,794	27,318	31,683	33,254	45,457

D'après le tableau qui précède on verra que les stocks à la fin de l'année 1904 dans les divers ports de déchargement se sont élevés à 33,257 tonnes, soit 10,000 tonnes de plus que le stock disponible dans les mêmes ports à la fin de 1900. Bien que le stock dont il est question paraisse assez considérable, il est en réalité satisfaisant pour garantir les fabricants contre une disette soudaine sans être assez grand pour que les producteurs aient à craindre que leurs récoltes futures ne se vendent pas.

