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JANUARY, 1906.

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DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

WILLIAMS C. FOX.

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(Corrected to December 12, 1905.)

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

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

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each.....	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2
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, fruits 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.		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cen-times.	Currency of country.	Con-times.	Currency of country.	Cen-times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via B. R. ....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	30 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 rebs.....	200 rebs.
Brazil.....	30 centavos.....	50	100 rebs.....	10	50 rebs.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	30	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centimos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	74	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	10	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	24 pence.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centimos.....	40	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centimos.....	50	3 centimos.....	15	2 centimos.....	10	2 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.....	50	3 centimes de gourde.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	5 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 cents.....	10 centavos.
Paraguay.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	30 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	6 centavos.....	20	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico.....	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	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
British Guiana.....	2 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	74 cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	40 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

<sup>a</sup>The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.  
<sup>o</sup>United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

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

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

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

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

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

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







## CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

<b>SALVADOR—Continued.</b>		<b>URUGUAY—Continued.</b>	
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	South Carolina .....	Charleston.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.	Texas .....	Galveston.
New York .....	New York City.		Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.
<b>FRIGUAY.</b>		Virginia .....	Norfolk.
Alabama .....	Mobile.		Richmond.
California .....	San Francisco.	<b>VENEZUELA.</b>	
Florida .....	Apalachicola.	California .....	San Francisco.
	Fernandina.	Florida .....	Pensacola.
	Jacksonville.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
	Pensacola.	Iowa .....	Des Moines.
	St. Augustine.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
Georgia .....	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 .....	Arecibo.
Mississippi .....	Pascagoula.		Mayaguez.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.		Ponce.
New York .....	New York City.		San Juan.
Ohio .....	Cincinnati.		Galveston.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Texas .....	Norfolk.
Philippine Islands .....	Manila.	Virginia .....	

## 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.
Marr .....	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, México, 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°.....each..	1.00
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. (Sent ment if desired.) 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, iii pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164.....	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100.....	.50
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 193.	1.00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of 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
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°.....	1.00

	PRICE.
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8° .....	\$0.75
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 Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904) .....	1.00
Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000) .....	.50

## LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

## LAW MANUALS.

- 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 proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.

Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.

Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.

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

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

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

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

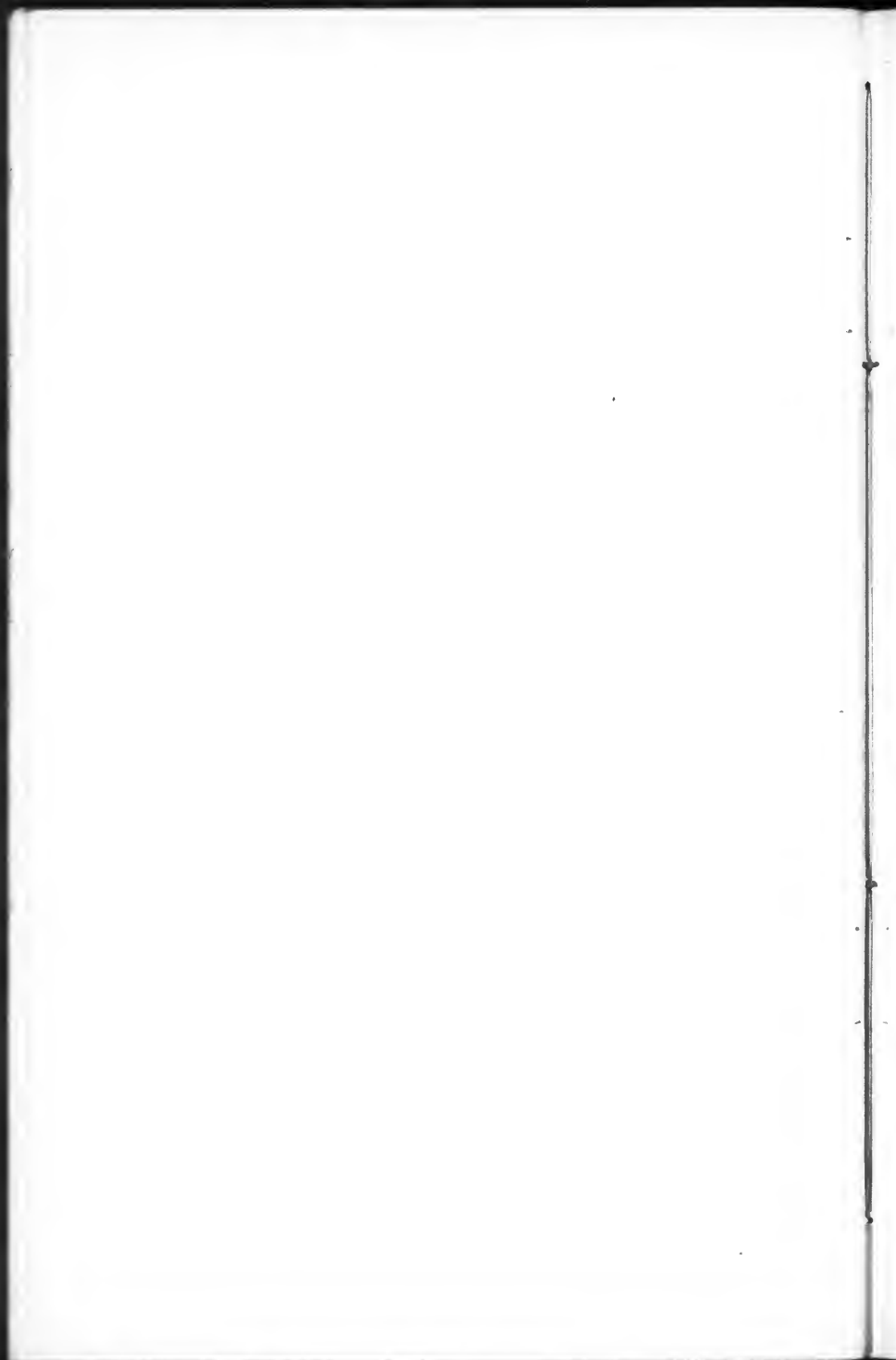
ESTIMATE JANUARY 1, 1906.

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	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	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 <sup>a</sup>	.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.

<sup>a</sup> 75 centigrams fine gold.

<sup>b</sup> 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

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XXII.

ENERO DE 1906.

No. 1.

## RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR DON FELIPE PARDO COMO MINISTRO PERUANO CERCA DEL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El 27 de diciembre de 1905 el Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, acreditado recientemente por el Gobierno peruano como su representante cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, fué oficialmente recibido con dicho carácter por el Presidente ROOSEVELT, habiendo sido presentado formalmente por el Secretario de Estado.

Al entregar sus credenciales el Señor PARDO dijo lo siguiente:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia la carta autógrafa de Su Excelencia el Presidente del Perú que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en los Estados Unidos de América, y de presentarle á la vez la carta de retiro de mi distinguido antecesor Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, llamado á desempeñar otro elevado é importante cargo diplomático.

“El Gobierno peruano me ha encargado consagrarne con empeño á robustecer cada día más los lazos de amistad antigua é inalterable que siempre unieron á nuestros países.

“El Perú, por su situación geográfica, sus riquezas naturales y la simpatía que allí existe por las instituciones americanas, desea ensanchar su comercio con los Estados Unidos; necesita recibir el impulso de los capitales americanos y quiere educar á sus jóvenes en el espíritu de este gran pueblo. Y como los vínculos comerciales, financieros y

sociales son la mejor garantía de una amistad útil y duradera entre las naciones, cuando acompaña el mutuo respeto y la mutua consideración, las relaciones cordiales que existen ya por esta causa entre vuestro país y el mío tienen que ir haciéndose más sólidas cada día.

“Para ayudar á la realización de estos nobles propósitos me ha enviado el Gobierno peruano, teniendo en cuenta la admiración profunda que siento por los Estados Unidos y el gran entusiasmo que me inspira vuestra política vigorosa que encarna y realiza á cada instante los ideales de justicia, de paz y de grandeza que florecen en el alma americana.

“Espero, Señor Presidente, encontrar de vuestra parte facilidades para el desempeño de mi honroso misión, y hago votos sinceros por vuestra felicidad personal y la prosperidad de los Estados Unidos.”

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

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Me es muy grato recibirlos con el elevado carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Perú á los Estados Unidos de América, como lo anuncia la carta credencial que me entregáis.

“Conocedor del deseo que el Gobierno del Perú abriga de mantener las más cordiales relaciones entre los dos países, así como de vuestra propia simpatía por los Estados Unidos, acepto de buen grado vuestra promesa de que vuestros esfuerzos se han de encaminar á afianzar más y más cada día la amistad nunca interrumpida que ha existido entre los Estados Unidos y el Perú. Profundamente interesado en todo lo que propenda á la prosperidad material del Perú, os ofrezco nuestra sincera cooperación hacia la consumación de tan laudable fin.

“Á vos personalmente, Señor Ministro, os doy una cordial bienvenida, y os suplico que pongáis en conocimiento de Su Excelencia, el Presidente del Perú, la expresión de mi deseo de que la prosperidad y la ventura siempre le sigan á él y al pueblo peruano.

“En breve tendré el gusto de acusarle recibo directamente á Su Excelencia el Presidente del Perú, de la carta de retiro de vuestro antecesor.”

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## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1905.

Los datos estadísticos acerca del comercio exterior de la República Argentina durante los nueve primeros meses de 1905 (es decir, de enero á septiembre), según las cifras publicadas en la “Review of the River Plate,” correspondiente al 10 de noviembre de 1905, muestran importaciones por valor de \$155,651,460 en oro, y exportaciones por valor de \$247,110,133, en oro. Comparadas con las del período correspon-

diente del año anterior, las importaciones muestran un aumento de \$16,889,197, y las exportaciones muestran un aumento de \$43,917,214.

Las naciones entre las cuales se hizo este comercio representan las siguientes cantidades:

	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.		Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
África .....	\$27,851	\$4,253,426	Francia .....	\$16,296,255	\$25,796,704
Alemania .....	22,154,122	26,575,854	Italia .....	16,364,562	4,354,805
Bélgica .....	6,992,289	16,273,047	Holanda .....	753,897	2,726,664
Bolivia .....	192,210	482,428	Paraguay .....	905,707	249,059
Brasil .....	4,230,610	9,204,781	Gran Bretaña .....	51,739,672	33,957,047
Cuba .....	465,440	324,545	Uruguay .....	697,515	5,905,573
Chile .....	465,733	1,083,929	Varios países .....	8,339,003	12,171,245
España .....	4,378,979	1,675,985	Ordenes .....		91,631,534
Estados Unidos .....	21,791,585	10,443,507			

Estas importaciones se clasificaron de la manera siguiente:

Productos.	Valor.	Productos.	Valor.
Ganado en pie .....	\$763,051	Papel y sus manufacturas .....	\$3,032,611
Comestibles .....	10,301,555	Cuero y sus manufacturas .....	1,372,519
Tabaco y sus manufacturas .....	3,444,523	Hierro y sus manufacturas .....	19,811,887
Vinos, bebidas espirituosas, etc. ....	6,679,834	Instrumentos de agricultura .....	11,197,682
Textiles, ropa, etc .....	38,959,327	Aparatos de locomoción .....	15,714,998
Aceites .....	4,420,869	Metales que no sean oro .....	4,166,270
Sustancias químicas y drogas .....	5,091,542	Loza, china y cristalería .....	13,018,902
Pinturas y tintes .....	1,032,567	Tensiles eléctricos .....	1,658,557
Madera y sus manufacturas .....	10,909,550	Artículos diversos .....	4,072,326

Las exportaciones se clasificaron de la manera siguiente:

Productos.	Valor.	Productos.	Valor.
Productos animales .....	\$100,157,409	Productos minerales .....	\$220,998
Productos agrícolas .....	138,917,200	Productos de la caza .....	514,535
Productos forestales .....	4,969,016	Productos diversos .....	2,330,950

De los \$16,889,197 que constituyen el aumento en las importaciones sobre los nueve meses de 1904, las importaciones libres de derechos ascendieron á \$13,387,094, lo cual se atribuye á la gran importación que se hizo de maquinaria y materiales para ferrocarriles, tranvías y compañías de alumbrado eléctrico, y también á la importación de carbón de piedra y de semillas. Por ejemplo, el aumento en el valor de las locomotoras fué de \$1,033,222; en los durmientes de acero ascendió á \$557,779; en los durmientes de madera fué de \$187,389; en los rieles de acero fué de \$1,642,330; en los carros de ferrocarril ascendió á \$1,922,108; en carros de tranvía fué de \$336,211, y el de varios materiales para ferrocarriles y tranvías fué de más de un millón de pesos. El aumento en las importaciones de carbón fué de \$691,745; en la semilla de alfalfa el aumento fué enorme y ascendió á \$2,134,200, y en otras semillas ascendió á \$287,659. En el total de maquinaria é instrumentos de agricultura sólo hubo un aumento de \$200,000, habiendo ocurrido una disminución considerable en algunas clases.

También hubo una disminución de \$267,000 en la importación de sacos; una disminución de \$1,047,000 en arpillera, y de \$110,000 en hilo de acarreto para ligazones.

El valor de los animales importados libres de derechos ascendió á \$763,051 en oro, ó sea un aumento de \$122,140. El aumento del café fué de \$79,731; el del cacao fué de \$23,674 y el del té fué solamente de \$13,470. En la yerba mate hubo una gran disminución que ascendió á \$594,000. En la importación de achicoria hubo una disminución de \$12,650, siendo así que el valor total de esta importación fué de \$33,000. El valor del lúpulo importado también sufrió una disminución de \$20,787, habiendo sido el total de las importaciones \$55,371.

En las importaciones de vinos extranjeros hubo un aumento de \$946,777, correspondiendo \$269,500 de este aumento al vermouth y en los licores espirituosos hubo un aumento de \$93,745, de los cuales correspondían \$84,900 á las gotas amargas. En el consumo de whisky hubo una merma de un 20 por ciento.

En las manufacturas de lana hubo un aumento de \$1,153,968, pero en el total de los géneros de algodón hubo una disminución de \$1,741,242. En los materiales de lana y en los artículos manufacturados de lana hubo un aumento de \$1,438,311, y en hierro, acero y sus manufacturas hubo un aumento de \$1,976,805.

En los aceites minerales y vegetales hubo una disminución de \$214,398, y en todas las clases de artículos de lujo hubo un aumento considerable, que demuestra la prosperidad general de la República.

El valor total de los animales vivos exportados fué de \$6,048,645, ó sea un aumento de \$2,756,712. La carne congelada representa \$11,251,661, es decir, un aumento de \$4,477,328, pero los carneros congelados sufrieron una disminución de \$875,873, habiendo ascendido el total de las exportaciones á \$4,649,922. Hubo un aumento de más de \$4,900,000 en las exportaciones de cueros salados y secos, y en las de lana hubo un aumento de \$8,118,474. En las exportaciones de tasajo hubo un aumento de \$1,952,744, al paso que las de sustancias animales elaboradas hubo un aumento de \$2,231,947, y en los despojos animales hubo un aumento de \$467,000. En los productos agrícolas hubo un aumento de \$19,154,782, á pesar de la disminución que hubo en las exportaciones de linaza que ascendió á \$1,540,000. En las de trigo hubo un aumento de \$14,842,336 y en las de maíz \$8,026,343.

El valor del quebracho exportado en trozos ascendió á \$2,827,592, lo cual representa un aumento de \$973,940, y las exportaciones de extracto de quebracho ascendieron á \$1,821,679, ó sea un aumento de \$574,637.

En los productos de las minas hubo una merma de \$133,400.

El "Standard" de Buenos Aires, al publicar las cifras de los nueve meses de comercio exterior de la República, hace constar que en 1896 las importaciones que se hicieron de enero á septiembre ascendieron sólo á \$82,834,000, siendo así que en 1903 el total de las importaciones

ascendió á \$131,000,000. Las exportaciones durante los nueve primeros meses de 1896, ascendieron á \$89,572,000, pero en 1897 bajaron á \$79,600,000, siendo así que el total de exportaciones en todo el año fué de \$101,169,060. Se calcula que en 1905 el valor de las exportaciones excederá de \$325,000,000 en oro, y el de las importaciones excederá de \$207,000,000.

**EXPORTACIONES EN LOS DIEZ PRIMEROS MESES DE 1905.**

En la "Review of the River Plate," correspondiente al 10 de noviembre de 1905, se publican las siguientes cifras que muestran la clase de exportaciones argentinas durante los diez primeros meses del año de 1905, comparadas con un período correspondiente de 1904:

	1905.	1904.	
Cueros vacunos secos .....	..... número .....	1,524,521	1,673,603
Cueros vacunos salados .....	..... id .....	1,436,451	1,194,335
Cueros de potros salados .....	..... id .....	84,896	89,479
Cueros lambreros .....	..... pieles .....	112,590	122,391
Cerda .....	..... id .....	46,647	62,904
Sebo .....	..... pipus .....	5,023	3,935
Sebo .....	..... barriles .....	26,219	27,151
Sebo .....	..... bocoyas .....	86,770	27,195
Cueros de cabra .....	..... pieles .....	15,748	26,033
Lana .....	..... id .....	11,333	5,746
Trigo .....	..... toneladas .....	336,190	326,983
Maíz .....	..... id .....	2,576,285	2,257,902
Linaza .....	..... id .....	1,938,848	2,002,131
Harina .....	..... id .....	559,536	870,694
Afrecho .....	..... id .....	103,537	79,055
Harina inferior (Pollards) .....	..... sacos .....	122,885	126,668
Tortas de lino .....	..... id .....	85,858	253,163
Heno .....	..... picas .....	169,062	147,357
Quebracho .....	..... toneladas .....	759,884	723,448
Extracto de quebracho .....	..... id .....	221,967	253,960
Mantequilla .....	..... cajas .....	24,537	11,363
Azúcar .....	..... toneladas .....	159,440	151,617
Carneros congelados .....	..... id .....	13,531	10,643
Chartos vacunos congelados .....	..... id .....	2,942,866	3,171,859
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,564,376</b>	<b>984,814</b>

**MOVIMIENTO DEL PUERTO DE ROSARIO EN LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1905.**

El movimiento de las exportaciones del puerto de Rosario durante los nueve primeros meses del año de 1905, según las cifras publicadas en la "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires, fué como sigue:

ROSARIO.

Países y artículos.		Cantidad.	Países y artículos.		Cantidad.
Bélgica:			Bélgica—Continúa.		
Trigo .....	..... toneladas .....	11,595	Cerda .....	..... toneladas .....	6
Maíz .....	..... id .....	25,459	Astas .....	..... id .....	14
Afrecho .....	..... id .....	3,287	Lana .....	..... id .....	146
Linaza .....	..... id .....	16,632	Aceites y grasas .....	..... id .....	20
Semilla de nabo .....	..... id .....	674	Brasil:		
Alpiste .....	..... id .....	214	Trigo .....	..... id .....	5,042
Bonata de sul .....	..... id .....	281	Maíz .....	..... id .....	3,419
Cueros vacunos secos .....	..... id .....	753	Harina .....	..... id .....	250
Cueros vacunos salados .....	..... id .....	857	Afrecho .....	..... id .....	668
Cueros lambreros .....	..... id .....	14			40

## ROSARIO—Continúa.

Países y artículos.	Cantidad.	Países y artículos.	Cantidad.
Inglaterra:		Alemania—Continúa.	
Trigo..... toneladas.	21,340	Lana..... toneladas.	494
Maíz..... id.	41,122	Aceites y grasas..... id.	28
Afrecho..... id.	26	Italia:	
Cebada..... id.	1,122	Maíz..... id.	13,438
Linaza..... id.	51,942	Cueros vacunos secos..... id.	154
Semilla de nabo..... id.	38	Cueros vacunos salados..... id.	101
Semillas..... id.	57	Cueros lunares..... id.	2
Pasto..... id.	52	Cerda..... id.	1
Harina..... id.	528	Huesos..... id.	38
Azúcar..... id.	248	Astas..... id.	8
Quebracho en rollizos..... id.	10,950	Países Bajos:	
Miércoles..... id.	78	Linaza..... id.	3,259
Borato de cal..... id.	118	Cerda..... id.	10
Cueros vacunos secos..... id.	16	Sebo..... id.	4
Cueros vacunos salados..... id.	85	Sud-Africa:	
Huesos..... id.	71	Afrecho..... id.	201
Astas..... id.	41	Pasto..... id.	9,087
Lana..... id.	165	España:	
Sebo..... id.	448	Maíz..... id.	3,833
Francia:		Estados Unidos:	
Maíz..... id.	9,062	Extracto de quebracho..... id.	3,378
Linaza..... id.	3,666	Quebracho en rollizos..... id.	16,333
Semilla de nabo..... id.	9	Cueros vacunos secos..... id.	2,225
Alpiste..... id.	110	Cueros vacunos salados..... id.	250
Harina..... id.	208	Cueros diversos..... id.	245
Quebracho en rollizos..... id.	1,185	Cueros lunares..... id.	86
Borato de cal..... id.	241	Cueros de cabra..... id.	59
Lana..... id.	322	Cerda..... id.	133
Alemania:		Huesos..... id.	627
Trigo..... id.	35,193	Lana..... id.	2,327
Maíz..... id.	61,018	Uruguay:	
Afrecho..... id.	26,867	Azúcar..... id.	110
Centeno..... id.	45	Varios:	
Cebada..... id.	358	Azúcar..... id.	206
Linaza..... id.	12,495	Lana..... id.	16
Semilla de nabo..... id.	175	Ordenes:	
Alpiste..... id.	75	Trigo..... id.	430,581
Cacahuete..... id.	738	Maíz..... id.	727,800
Harina..... id.	60	Afrecho..... id.	2,433
Tortas de lino..... id.	46	Linaza..... id.	137,667
Azúcar..... id.	70	Semilla de nabo..... id.	153
Pasto..... id.	405	Alpiste..... id.	28
Quebracho en rollizos..... id.	30,502	Cacahuete..... id.	619
Miércoles..... id.	140	Harina..... id.	403
Cueros vacunos secos..... id.	8	Pasto..... id.	4,534
Cueros vacunos salados..... id.	3,454	Extracto de quebracho..... id.	75
Cerda..... id.	17	Quebracho en rollizos..... id.	26,517
Garras..... id.	22	Huesos..... id.	692

## BOLIVIA.

## ADJUDICACIÓN DE TIERRAS.

ISMAEL MONTES, Presidente Constitucional de la República, por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha sancionado la siguiente ley:

El congreso nacional Decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º.—La propiedad de las tierras baldías del Estado se adquirirá por compras, salvas disposiciones y leyes especiales.

ART. 2º.—La unidad de medida para toda adquisición es la hectárea, siendo prohibida la adjudicación por estradas.

ART. 3º.—La propiedad del terreno comprende los vegetales que en él se desarrollan.

ART. 4º.—Todo nacional ó extranjero capaz de obligarse conforme á la ley civil, podrá comprar del Estado hasta 20,000 hectáreas, pagando al contado diez centavos por cada una; si fueren apropiadas

á la agricultura y á la crianza de ganados, un boliviano por hectárea, en los terrenos que contengan árboles productores de goma elástica, (*Siphonia* y *Hebea*). Los compradores tendrán la obligación de constituir en los terrenos comprados una familia por lo menos por cada mil hectáreas. Toda propuesta de adjudicación, por una extensión mayor de 20,000 hectáreas, será concedida previa aprobación del Legislativo.

Art. 5°. Aprobada la adjudicación, se procederá á la mensura y alinderamiento por dos peritos, nombrados uno de parte del Fisco y otro del comprador, á no ser que éste se conforme con el perito fiscal. Los gastos correrán por cuenta del comprador.

Con esta operación se dará cuenta á la autoridad respectiva para que la apruebe y se inscriba la concesión en los respectivos Registros.

Art. 6°. El Gobierno reservará las tierras baldías que conceptuare necesarias para la colonización, con el objeto de distribuir las entre los indígenas ó destinarlas á establecimientos públicos, poblaciones, caminos, etc., ó fomentar la inmigración extranjera.

Art. 7°. Toda concesión se fijará en superficies cuadradas en lo posible, agrupando las hectáreas y evitando que ellas sean ubicadas en zonas, en que las hectáreas no sean sucesivas.

Art. 8°. Las sustancias minerales, las inorgánicas no metálicas y las terrosas, quedan regidas por la Ley de Minería y las demás que les son referentes.

Art. 9°. Las tierras baldías destinadas á centros de inmigración extranjera, establecimientos públicos, poblaciones, caminos y á su distribución entre los indígenas, no serán adjudicables, sinó, previa aprobación del Legislativo. El Ejecutivo presentará el plano y ubicación de estas tierras.

Art. 10. Los que posean tierras del Estado sin título legal, deben legalizar su posesión adquiriendo la propiedad de ellas conforme á esta ley, dentro de los dos años siguientes á su promulgación en cada distrito: los que así no lo hicieren perderán el derecho á esas tierras que volverán al dominio del Estado.

Las tierras poseídas por indígenas comunarios, sujetos á las leyes y disposiciones especiales relativas á tierras de origen; las poseídas por tribus en diversas regiones de la República serán regidas así mismo por disposiciones especiales.

Art. 11. Los que hubiesen obtenido la adjudicación de tierras, conforme á la Ley de 3 de noviembre de 1888 y al Reglamento de 10 de marzo de 1890, así como á otras disposiciones y á los preceptos que les son referentes podrán consolidar su derecho bajo las condiciones con que se hizo la adjudicación, debiendo constituir y delimitar sus pertenencias, si no lo hubiesen hecho ya con sujeción á la disposición de dichas leyes.

ART. 12. Los que hubiesen adquirido concesiones de estradas gomerías no consolidadas podrán constituir en definitiva sus adjudicaciones conforme á lo prescrito por la presente ley, en cuyo caso el importe de las anualidades que hubiesen pagado les será deducido del total que deben erogar por el valor de las hectáreas.

Para declarar la caducidad por falta de pago de patentes, se notificará al adjudicatario con el pliego de cargo dándole el término de noventa días, aplicándose, á este caso, las disposiciones que rigen en materia de minas. El que obtenga la concesión por haberse declarado la caducidad, pagará las patentes devengadas.

ART. 13. Los concesionarios de estradas gomerías que hasta el día en que se promulgue esta ley no hubiesen satisfecho las respectivas patentes y que por tanto hubieran dejado de consolidar el dominio, perderán todo derecho con arreglo al último inciso del artículo anterior, siendo denunciabiles dichas estradas por cualquier individuo.

ART. 14. En ningún caso podrá alegarse, ni hacer valer la prescripción como título de propiedad sobre las tierras del Estado poseídas ilegalmente.

ART. 15. En los casos de oposición á la venta de tierras baldías, alegando prioridad en la petición de venta, propiedad ó posesión legal de ellas, se declarará contencioso el asunto y se remitirá á conocimiento de los jueces ordinarios para su resolución.

ART. 16. Los adquirientes y sucesores en el dominio no podrán en ningún tiempo oponerse á que se abran caminos y calles en los terrenos cuando el incremento de la población lo exija, ni á que sean cruzados por ferrocarriles, y no tendrán derecho á indemnización por la superficie que se ocupe en los casos indicados. Sólo podrán exigirla por las construcciones que hubiesen en la parte que ocupen los caminos.

ART. 17. Las materias de que se ocupa la presente ley quedan sometidas exclusivamente á la jurisdicción del Ministerio de Colonias que mandará llevar por el Notario de Gobierno y Hacienda un registro especial de las adjudicaciones de tierras del Estado.

ART. 18. Quedan en vigencia todas las leyes que no estén en oposición con la presente.

ART. 19. Se atribuye al Ejecutivo y á los Delegados Nacionales en su respectiva circunscripción territorial la facultad de vender las tierras baldías, conforme á las prescripciones de la presente ley y del reglamento que para su ejecución votare el Ejecutivo.

ART. 20. Se prorroga hasta el 31 de diciembre del año 1907 el término de inscripción de títulos á que se refiere la Ley de Colonias de 15 de octubre de 1902.

ART. 21. El Ejecutivo reglamentará la presente ley.

Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales.



Sala de sesiones del Congreso Nacional.  
La Paz, 13 de octubre de 1905.  
Por tanto, la promulgo para que se tenga y cumpla como ley de la República.

Palacio de Gobierno, La Paz, octubre 26 de 1905.

ISMAEL MONTES.

### SERVICIO POSTAL EN EL AÑO DE 1904-1905.

El informe anual que el Director General de Correos, Doctor VICTOR E. SANJINÉS, presentó al Señor Ministro de Gobernación y Fomento sobre el servicio postal en el año de 1904-1905, contiene los siguientes interesantes datos:

#### SERVICIO EXTERNO.

*Oficina Internacional de Berna.*—El total de gastos destinados á sostener aquella importante oficina de la Unión en el año 1904, incluyendo la suma destinada á aumentar los fondos dedicados al monumento conmemorativo de la creación de la Unión Postal Universal, que debe erigirse en Berna, asciende á la cantidad de 125,000 francos que se descomponen de la manera siguiente:

	Francos.
Importe de los gastos de sostenimiento, inclusive sueldos de su personal, etc .....	105,695.17
Cuota destinada á dicho monumento.....	19,304.83
Total .....	125,000.00

*Giros postales internacionales.*—Continúa desenvolviéndose con la mayor regularidad el servicio de giros postales establecido con los Estados Unidos de América.

En el curso del año anterior se expidieron, con destino á aquel país, 85 giros por valor de \$695.71, equivalentes á Bs. 1,919.98, según los tipos de cambio corrientes en las fechas de su emisión. Los giros recibidos de los Estados Unidos para distintos puntos de la República, alcanzan al número de 33, por un total de \$181.75 que equivalen á Bs. 506.13, que han sido pagados inmediatamente á sus destinatarios.

Según la cuenta de caja de la oficina de cambio de la ciudad de La Paz había, al 31 de diciembre último, una existencia de Bs. 1,776.10, correspondiendo Bs. 894.29 á importe de giros emitidos en el país, y el saldo de Bs. 881.81 á las utilidades obtenidas hasta aquella fecha, por derechos de comisión que se percibieron y por diferencia en los tipos de cambio señalados por la Dirección.

Las cuentas que se mantienen con la Dirección General de Correos de WASHINGTON por razón de este servicio se hallan aceptadas por ambas naciones hasta la precitada fecha y arrojan en favor de los

Estados Unidos un saldo de \$319.39, el que, arrastrado en las correspondientes al primer trimestre del corriente año, ha sido cancelado el 27 de abril último, dando á favor de Bolivia un saldo de \$17.65.

El intercambio de giros postales con la República de Chile se ha iniciado bajo auspicios igualmente favorables desde el mes de junio del año pasado, y hasta diciembre del mismo ha tenido en la oficina de cambio de esta ciudad el siguiente movimiento: 45 giros expedidos por un total de \$625.57 oro, igual á Bs. 1,722.93, habiéndose recibido sólo 7 giros por \$283.03 oro, que fueron cubiertos con Bs. 765.11, considerándose en la nueva cuenta de la presente gestión el saldo de Bs. 957.81.

Las gestiones iniciadas durante el año pasado para el establecimiento de un intercambio directo de giros postales con Francia han alcanzado el éxito más satisfactorio.

La Dirección General gestiona actualmente un acuerdo con la Administración del Imperio Alemán que, si como espero, llega á perfeccionarse de próximo, permitirá inaugurar el intercambio directo de giros con el Imperio Alemán, sus colonias y oficinas postales en el extranjero.

Es igualmente premiosa la necesidad de procurar un arreglo para el establecimiento del mismo intercambio con el Reino de la Gran Bretaña, y aunque más lentas y laboriosas las gestiones que con este objeto ha iniciado la Dirección General, á causa de que aquella poderosa nación no forma parte de la Unión Universal en lo relativo á este servicio, abrigo la confianza de que en el curso del presente año se llegará á concluir un Convenio especial sobre la base de un proyecto que el Departamento de Correos de Londres me ha enviado con fecha 28 de enero último.

Á pesar de que son más inmediatas y frecuentes relaciones con la República Argentina y el Perú, y de que ambos países se han adherido á la Convención de Washington, todavía no han obtenido ningún resultado las gestiones que con objeto de establecer el mismo intercambio inicié ante sus respectivas Administraciones postales.

El Señor Director General de Correos de Buenos Aires, en oficio de 7 de enero último, ha contestado que se ve en el caso de aplazar tan útil intercambio á causa de que había creído necesario revisar antes todos los convenios celebrados por la República Argentina, con el propósito de uniformar el modo como se realiza el servicio de giros con alivio de su contabilidad.

*Encomiendas internacionales.*— A pesar de habérse canjeado y promulgado la Convención sobre cambio de encomiendas internacionales, suscrita en esta ciudad el 12 de julio de 1902 entre el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y S. E. el Ministro Plenipotenciario del Perú, no ha sido posible ponerla en ejecución hasta la fecha, habiendo resultado

ineficaces las gestiones llevadas con tal objeto ante la Dirección General de Correos de aquella República.

Desde años atrás esta Dirección General se preocupó seriamente de llegar á un acuerdo para el establecimiento del servicio de encomiendas postales con la República Argentina, cuya falta se deja sentir principalmente en los departamentos del sud de Bolivia y provincias del norte argentino, á causa de que sus relaciones de vecindad toman cada día mayor incremento.

Es notable el incremento que adquiere el servicio de encomiendas postales cambiadas con el exterior por intermedio de las oficinas chilenas.

Sus resultados en 1904 son halagadores, pues se han recibido 3,145 con peso de 6,659.955 kilos, que han producido Bs. 7,643.42 por derechos de aduana, comprendiéndose en esta suma Bs. 1,362.67 por rendimiento de paquetes postales recibidos en la oficina de La Paz, procedentes de los Estados Unidos de América.

La expedición por medio de las oficinas de cambio de Oruro y Uyuni, ha sido de 518 piezas con peso de 877.346 kilos, representando un valor comercial de Bs. 4,387.34 y produciendo un ingreso por franqueo de Bs. 758.08.

*Derechos de tránsito marítimo.*—Se han cancelado todas las cuentas por derechos de tránsito marítimo recibidas de la República Argentina, Chile y el Perú, con letras del Tesoro Nacional giradas á cargo del "Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris" y remitidas á la orden de sus respectivas direcciones generales, en la siguiente forma: Con fecha 24 de mayo último, á la República Argentina francos 2,559.50, á que alcanzaban sus cuentas por 1903 y 1904.

En 21 de diciembre del año anterior, francos 5,040.77 á Chile, correspondientes á los años 1893 á 1903, inclusive.

En 25 de enero del corriente año, al Perú francos 10,306.09 por el tránsito correspondiente á los años 1901, 1902 y 1903, y en 12 del mes corriente (julio) francos 4,646.25, por el tránsito extraordinario del ferrocarril de Panamá, durante los años 1899 á 1903.

Sumadas las anteriores partidas ascienden á un total pagado de francos 22,552.61, resultando canceladas todas las cuentas pasadas á la Dirección General por el citado tránsito.

Quedan pendientes las que corresponden al año de 1904 que no han sido remitidas por las Administraciones de Chile y del Perú, como lo ha hecho la de la República Argentina.

*Tránsito extraordinario de Panamá.*—Se ha arreglado satisfactoriamente con la Dirección General de Correos del Perú el adeudo relativo á los derechos de tránsito correspondiente al servicio extraordinario del ferrocarril de Panamá, en razón de la correspondencia que se expide de Bolivia con destino al extranjero, por intermedio de las oficinas peruanas.

## SERVICIO INTERNO.

*Movimiento de correspondencia.*—Según los cuadros estadísticos formulados en la oficina del Director General de Correos resulta en 1904 un movimiento total de 3,742,474 piezas postales, de las que corresponden á la recepción 2,161,657 y á la expedición 1,580,817.

Durante el año 1903 el movimiento general de correspondencia alcanzó á 3,204,003 piezas, produciéndose en consecuencia un aumento de 538,471 piezas en favor de 1904, cifra verdaderamente enorme si se compara con el total demostrado por las estadísticas del año anterior.

El número de giros del servicio interno denota un aumento igualmente considerable.

Durante el año pasado se han expedido 11,029 giros por Bs. 521,450.09 que han dado un ingreso de Bs. 3,377.92 por derechos de franqueo. Los ingresos de 1903 por este mismo servicio alcanzaron á Bs. 2,863.71, de modo que se ha tenido un aumento de Bs. 514.21 á favor de 1904.

*Movimiento económico.*—Los ingresos propios del ramo en 1904 guardan proporción con el aumento obtenido en las estadísticas del mismo año. Sin comprender los suplementos del Tesoro Nacional, saldos de caja por la gestión anterior, etc., se ha obtenido un rendimiento total de Bs. 150,627.87, mayor en Bs. 14,704.05 sobre el año 1903. Los egresos efectivos arrojan la suma de Bs. 203,003.26.

## BRASIL.

## EXPORTACIONES DE GOMA ELÁSTICA DE PARÁ Y MANÁOS DURANTE LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1905.

De la "Revista Brasileña" se han tomado los siguientes datos estadísticos acerca de las exportaciones de goma de Manáos y Pará durante los nueve primeros meses de 1905, comparadas con las que se hicieron en el período correspondiente de 1904:

Nueve primeros meses de—	Cantidad.	Valor.
1904 .....	<i>Kilos.</i> 20,472,028	£7,246,956
1905 .....	23,009,996	9,581,787

## COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE SANTOS EN DIEZ MESES DE 1905.

El comercio exterior que se hizo por el puerto de Santos en los diez meses comprendidos de enero á octubre, inclusive, fué como sigue,

facilitándose también las cifras del período correspondiente de 1904 para los fines de la comparación:

	1905.	1904.
Exportaciones .....	£11,399,994	£10,074,086
Importaciones .....	4,068,543	3,555,008
Total.....	15,468,537	13,629,094

Comparado con los diez primeros meses de 1904, el comercio de Santos en 1905 muestra un aumento de £1,839,443, siendo así que las exportaciones muestran un aumento de £1,325,908 y las importaciones un aumento de £513,535. El promedio mensual de exportaciones fué de £1,139,999, en tanto que el de las importaciones fué £406,854.

Los artículos de importación que mostraron un aumento en el valor fueron el acero y el hierro en bruto ó manufacturados, la maquinaria agrícola, el bacalao, las monedas de oro y el papel moneda extranjero. En las exportaciones hubo un aumento en el salvado, las piñas y los bananos.

## COLOMBIA.

### GRAVAMEN SOBRE LA EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO VACUNO.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de octubre 4 de 1905.]

El Presidente de la República de Colombia decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Grávase la exportación de ganado vacuno que se haga por cualquiera de los puertos de la República en el Atlántico, así:

La exportación de cada cabeza de ganado vacuno hembra, con seis pesos (\$6) oro.

La exportación de cada cabeza de ganado vacuno macho, con dos pesos (\$2) oro.

Parágrafo. El gravamen de que aquí se trata se cobrará desde la fecha en que el presente decreto sea conocido en los respectivos puertos de embarque.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Dado en Bogotá, á 9 de septiembre de 1905.

R. REYES.

### DECRETO RELATIVA Á MINAS.

[“Diario Oficial” de Bogotá del 26 de septiembre de 1905.]

El Presidente de la República de Colombia, en uso de sus facultades legales, y considerando:

Que han variado las circunstancias mediante las cuales se dió la resolución que suspendió transitoriamente las actuaciones en asuntos

de minas y de adjudicación de baldíos en la región de Chocó, incluyendo el territorio hasta el Golfo de Urabá, y hasta la punta de Arboletes en el límite con el Departamento de Bolívar;

Que el Gobierno está facultado por la Ley 6 del año en curso para fijar el impuesto sobre las minas de oro y plata que existen en el territorio de la República;

Que no es conveniente para la República la concesión á perpetuidad de derechos para explotación de las minas que se denuncien y titulen en lo sucesivo, decreta:

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO. Revócase la resolución del Ministerio de Hacienda por medio de la cual se ordenó suspender transitoriamente las acciones en asuntos de adjudicación de minas y de baldíos en la región del Chocó á favor de nacionales.

ART. 2°. El pago del impuesto sobre minas de oro y plata se fija del modo siguiente:

(a) Por denuncia de cada mina de oro ó plata pagará el denunciante un derecho de \$1 oro.

(b) Por el título de concesión de cada pertenencia de mina de oro, platino y plata, pagará el dueño de ello la cantidad de veinticinco pesos oro.

(c) Toda mina adjudicada pagará un impuesto anual de diez pesos oro por cada pertenencia.

ART. 3°. En lo sucesivo no se concederán derechos á perpetuidad para la explotación de minas en el territorio de la República.

ART. 4°. Corresponde al Gobierno Nacional, en cada caso, fijar el tiempo por el cual se pida el derecho de explotación, y con tal objeto el título de la mina que se haya denunciado será expedido por el Ministerio de Obras Públicas tan luego como se hayan practicado todas las diligencias.

ART. 5°. No se podrán denunciar minas en terrenos pertenecientes á establecimientos de educación ó beneficencia, sino con autorización de los respectivos dueños.

ART. 6°. No se otorgarán concesiones de minas en los lechos de los ríos, sino por contratos especiales hechos con el Poder Ejecutivo Nacional.

ART. 7°. El oro en polvo ó en barras pagará, si se exporta, un derecho de un peso oro por cada 50 gramos, desde el 1° de noviembre del presente año.

Dado en Coburgo (Fusagasugá), á 19 de septiembre de 1905.

Publíquese y ejecútese.

R. REYES.

El Ministro de Obras Públicas,

MODESTO GARCÉS.

**DATOS SOBRE COMERCIO DE IMPORTACIÓN.**

[“Diario Oficial de Bogotá” del 4 de septiembre de 1905.]

Las mercaderías extranjeras que se importan al país están sujetas al pago del impuesto sobre la base de la tarifa que contiene el decreto legislativo número 15 del presente año, inserto en el “Diario Oficial” número 12267 de 28 de enero último, en las aduanas del Atlántico; y en las del Pacífico, Cúcuta, Ipiales, Arauca y Orocué, conforme á la Ley 63 de 1903.

En Buenaventura tienen además un 25 por ciento de rebaja sobre cada liquidación; en Tumaca el 50 por ciento y en Arauca y Orocué el 40 por ciento.

Los derechos están fijados en oro y pueden pagarse en metálico ó en su equivalente en papel moneda al 10,000 por ciento. En los puertos de Tumaco Ipiales, Cúcuta y Arauca, donde circula la moneda de plata de 0.835, se admite dicha moneda al 150 por ciento, ó sea á razón de de \$2.50 por cada peso de oro. Lo dicho en este aparte rige respecto á derechos de exportación, práctico, tonelaje, lastre, muelle, fano, almacenaje y consumo. No existe en Colombia impuesto denominado de *sisa*.

Sólo se cobra impuesto de aduanas *ad valorem* sobre las piedras preciosas en joyas, en la proporción del 10 por ciento. El cambio al 10,000 por ciento por papel es fijo y no se ha dispuesto hasta hoy nada que tienda á hacer pagar recargos con el objeto de compensar la depreciación del papel moneda.

El impuesto de importación se liquida y cobra en las aduanas, á menos que se trata de encomiendas postales en que la liquidación y cobro corresponde á la respectiva oficina de correos.

Sobre la forma y tiempo del pago rige el decreto número 261, de 15 de marzo pasado, inserto en el “Diario Oficial” número 12,314, correspondiente al 30 de marzo citado.

**RENTAS DE TABACO, CIGARRILLOS, FÓSFOROS Y LICORES EXTRANJEROS.**

*Decreto No. 1046 de 1905, sobre las rentas de tabaco, cigarrillos, fósforos y licores extranjeros.*

[“Diario Oficial” de Bogotá del 6 de septiembre de 1905.]

El Presidente de la República de Colombia considerando:

1. Que conviene uniformar y simplificar el cobro y pago de los impuestos públicos.

2. Que por el contrato de 6 de marzo de 1905 se confirió al Banco Central la administración de las rentas de licores, de pieles, de tabaco,

de cigarrillos y de fósforos, y se le autorizó para que, en desempeño de esa administración, pudiera gravar y cobrar por medio de impuestos fijados de acuerdo con el Ministerio de Hacienda y Tesoro la introducción y expendio de los artículos monopolizados.

3. Que haciendo uso de esa autorización el Ministerio de Hacienda y Tesoro y el Banco Central han acordado y fijado una tarifa única para la introducción y el consumo de dichos artículos.

4. Que por el artículo 6 del Decreto No. 997 del corriente año se dispone vender á los industriales las pieles que necesiten á los precios corrientes y en la proporción que se hacía antes de establecerse el monopolio.

5. Que los precios de las pieles estimados como corrientes antes del monopolio son diversos en varios Departamentos de la República, y conviene determinarlos para evitar diferencias entre los consumidores y los vendedores.

Decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º.—Desde esta fecha en adelante se cobrará sobre el tabaco, cigarrillos y fósforos el siguiente único impuesto:

	Oro.
Por cada kilogramo de tabaco extranjero en forma de cigarrillos .....	\$3.00
Por cada kilogramo de tabaco extranjero en cualquiera otra forma, inclusive la picadura .....	1.00
Por cada kilogramo de cigarrillos extranjeros .....	2.50
Por cada kilogramo de fósforos de cerilla extranjeros .....	1.20
Por cada kilogramo de fósforos de palito extranjeros .....	.60

ART. 2º. Las fábricas de cigarrillos establecidas ó que se establezcan en el país pagarán por cada kilogramo de cigarrillo que elaboren, ya sea con picadura del país ó extranjera un derecho de consumo de \$0.50.

ART. 3º. Los fósforos de cerilla fabricados en el país pagarán por kilogramo como derecho de consumo \$0.60.

Los fósforos de palito de fabricación nacional pagarán por kilogramo \$0.30.

ART. 4º. El brandy, el champagne, whisky, chartreuse y demás pousse-café extranjeros, pagarán, á partir del 1 de enero de 1906, un derecho así: En enero, \$1.80; febrero, \$1.60; marzo, \$1.40; abril, \$1.20; y del 1 de mayo en adelante, por kilogramo, \$1.

ART. 5º. Esta tarifa no podrá alterarse durante el término fijado para la vigencia del contrato que el Banco Central tiene celebrado con el Gobierno para la administración de las Rentas, término que expira el 9 de marzo de 1910; pero el Banco Central podrá dictar, previa aprobación del Ministerio de Hacienda y Tesoro, los reglamentos necesarios para la recaudación del impuesto sobre cigarrillos, fósforos y licores extranjeros, y para evitar el contrabando y toda clase de fraudes.

ART. 6º. Ningún individuo ó compañía que quiera introducir cualquiera de los artículos cuyo gravamen fija el presente decreto, podrá



hacerlo sin obtener previamente del Administrador General de estas Rentas, ó de los agentes que éste designe en los Departamentos, una patente en que hará constar la clase y cantidades de los artículos que se desee introducir. Expedida esta patente, el interesado la presentará á la oficina de Hacienda respectiva donde se tomará nota de ella en un libro especial y se tendrá en cuenta para confrontarla con el pedido cuando éste llegue y para asegurarse de que están acordes. La liquidación del impuesto se verificará sobre los respectivos documentos comprobantes, y el empleado que la haga girará luego por el valor de los derechos á favor del Agente que expidió la patente y á cargo del interesado, bajo las condiciones que, para asegurarse de la efectividad del pago, señale el Banco Central. La patente será enviada con un ejemplar de liquidación al Administrador General de las Rentas y al Administrador departamental residente en la Capital del Departamento de donde se hizo el pedido.

ART. 7°. El impuesto único fijado á los fósforos, cigarrillos, tabaco y licores extranjeros regirá en los lugares en donde está enajenada la renta.

ART. 8°. Los precios de las pieles para los industriales serán: En el Distrito Capital, Cundinamarca y Quesada, \$13 el quintal; en Antioquia, Caldas, Tolima y Huila, \$13 el quintal; en Bolívar, Atlántico y Magdalena, \$14 el quintal; en Nariño, \$11 el quintal.

Cuando se termine el contrato actual con los arrendatarios de la renta de pieles en Santander y Galán, así como el contrato vigente sobre derecho de degüello en Boyacá y Tundama, el precio en aquellos Departamentos será de \$13 pesos el quintal.

Parágrafo. Estos precios son para las pieles buenas y que tengan un peso de 15 libras ó más. Para las defectuosas ó que tengan un peso menor de 15 libras, el precio será de \$8 por quintal; esto, en general, para todos los Departamentos citados en el presente artículo.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Dado en Bogotá á 4 de septiembre de 1905.

R. REYES.

#### ADJUDICACIÓN DE TIERRAS BALDÍAS.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de Bogotá correspondiente al 10 de mayo de 1905.]

La Asamblea Nacional Constituyente y Legislativa de Colombia, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Toto individuo que ocupe tierras baldías y establezca en ellas casa de habitación y cultivos artificiales adquiere derecho de propiedad sobre el terreno cultivado y otro tanto.

ART. 2°. El individuo que como colono ó cultivador crea tener algún derecho de propiedad sobre el terreno cultivado, ya sea por cultivos artificiales de pasto, sementeras de café, cacao, siembras de

trigo, maíz, papas, etc., debe solicitar la demarcación y adjudicación respectiva, acompañando una información de tres testigos en que se acredite el nombre porque sean conocidas todas las tierras ó parte de ellas, la Provincia, Municipio, corregimiento en donde se hallen los terrenos colindantes, y demás señales que den una idea clara de ellas. Las declaraciones se tomarán ante el Juez del Municipio en cuya jurisdicción estén ubicados los terrenos, con audiencia del personero municipal, quien será citado, y en defecto de éste, del alcalde respectivo. En esta información de testigos deben declarar que es exacto y les consta que el solicitante tiene establecida casa de habitación, cultivos y la clase de éstos.

La información de testigos junto con el memorial de denuncia serán dirigidos al Consejo Municipal del respectivo Distrito en cuya jurisdicción se hallen los terrenos denunciados. Recibida la petición, se ordenará la demarcación del terreno por medio de un perito agrimensor, quien es responsable, conjuntamente con el denunciante, de la exactitud en la extensión medida. El agrimensor fijará los linderos por límites arcifinios ó por rumbos magnéticos y distancias precisas, y se ceñirá á las prescripciones científicas en el levantamiento de planos. Una vez practicada la mensura y acreditada la condición de colonos y los cultivos establecidos, el Consejo Municipal decretará la adjudicación provisional y remitirá el expediente al Ministerio de Obras Públicas para que se resuelva la adjudicación definitiva, la cual será si no hubiere causa legal que la impidiere. La entrega se hará de acuerdo con las disposiciones vigentes sobre baldíos y de manera que no se vulnere derecho alguno de tercero.

ART. 3°. El título de propiedad de adjudicación de tierras baldías será expedido por el Ministerio de Obras Públicas, en el que se abrirá un libro debidamente foliado en que conste la extensión y ubicación del terreno adjudicado y el nombre, vecindad y nacionalidad del adquirente. Dicho título debe anotarse en la oficina de registro del circuito en que se hallen los terrenos vendidos.

ART. 4°. El procedimiento para la adjudicación, entrega y registro de tierras baldías por compra de dichas tierras, se hará de igual manera que la de colonos ó cultivadores, debiendo declarar los testigos que no están destinados los terrenos á ningún uso público, que son baldíos y que distan más de un milímetro de los caminos de hierro ó en construcción, lo que además se confrontará en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas.

ART. 5°. Para verificar en cualquier tiempo la exactitud de los terrenos adjudicados por contratos ó compañías empresarias ó por ventas á particulares, se determinará en los planos respectivos la longitud y latitud, refiriéndose al meridiano que pasa por el Observatorio Astronómico de Bogotá.

ART. 6°. El agrimensor, en el levantamiento de todo plano de terreno baldío, por venta ó adjudicación, sólo computará en la apreciación de las áreas, cantidades completas de hectáreas, en escala de un milésimo ú otra menor.

ART. 7°. Los terrenos baldíos que no hayan sido cultivados desde la expedición de la Ley 48 de 1882, volverán *ipso facto* al dominio de la Nación, y exhibida la prueba de no estar cultivados, pueden ser denunciados. Asimismo en lo sucesivo todo terreno baldío adjudicado á colonos, empresarios ó cultivadores, debe trabajarse si quiera en la mitad de su extensión, sin cuyo requisito quedará extinguido el derecho del adjudicatario en el plazo fijado en el título de la adjudicación.

ART. 8°. Los cultivadores ó colonos pueden enajenar libremente las plantaciones, edificaciones y sementeras establecidas en terrenos baldíos, quedando dueño el respectivo comprador de los derechos del vendedor sobre el terreno cultivado.

ART. 9°. El título de propiedad de terrenos baldíos adjudicados lo constituye el certificado expedido por el Ministerio de Obras Públicas en que conste la adjudicación definitiva y se halle además registrado en la Oficina de Registro á que pertenezca el respectivo municipio en donde estén ubicados los terrenos.

ART. 10. La posesión de terrenos baldíos es la tenencia de éstos con ánimo de dueño, ya sea por sí mismo ó en representación de terceros, en virtud de actos de dominio, tales como sementeras, edificios y cultivos en general.

ART. 11. Ninguna adjudicación de tierras baldías se hará en una extensión mayor de mil hectáreas, reservándose la Nación intervalos equivalentes en extensión á los que se den á los adjudicatarios.

ART. 12. Los gastos de mensura y demás anexos en todo orden de adjudicaciones, serán de cargo de los respectivos concesionarios y adjudicatarios.

ART. 13. Todas las adjudicaciones de baldíos que estén vigentes, por cualquier título y cuyos terrenos no hayan sido cultivados, pagarán un impuesto igual al que rije para los previos rústicos, y para su cobro se faculta á los Consejos Municipales de los respectivos Distritos, en donde se hallen ubicados los baldíos en referencia; esto sin perjuicio de lo dispuesto en el artículo 7 respecto á los terrenos baldíos adjudicados con posterioridad á la Ley 48 de 1882.

ART. 14. Los colonos ó cultivadores que deseen obtener en adjudicación terrenos adyacentes, podrán obtenerlos en compra, según lo dispuesto en la presente Ley.

ART. 15. Desde la sanción de la presente Ley queda prohibida en absoluta la emisión de bonos territoriales.

ART. 16. Los títulos ó bonos de baldíos en circulación deben registrarse en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas, dentro del plazo de un año contado desde la sanción de esta Ley. Para facilitar á los tenedores

este registro, hasta que hagan la exhibición del título ante el tesorero municipal del respectivo Distrito de que sean vecinos, cuya autoridad dirigirá una relación al Ministerio indicado, en la que debe anotarse:

- (1) El nombre, vecindad y nacionalidad del tenedor.
- (2) La clase de bono, anotando la fecha de la expedición y la procedencia de que dependa.
- (3) La cantidad.

Los tenedores extranjeros de bonos territoriales harán la exhibición al Cónsul respectivo, y éste al dicho Ministerio.

ART. 17. Los títulos de adjudicación definitiva de terrenos baldíos, hecha ya á cambio de títulos ó ya á cultivadores ó colonos, deben registrarse ó inscribirse inmediatamente en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas, para que tenga valor legal en lo sucesivo. Este registro debe hacerse dentro de dos años contados desde la promulgación de esta Ley.

Con el objeto de evitar dificultades para este registro, la inscripción se hará ante los tesoreros municipales de los respectivos Distritos de la ubicación de los terrenos adjudicados.

ART. 18. Los municipios gozarán del derecho de usufructo de los terrenos baldíos de su respectiva jurisdicción, previa autorización del Gobierno nacional, pero esto no impedirá las enajenaciones y adjudicaciones, verificadas las cuales cesará el derecho de usufructo.

ART. 19. La Nación tiene la propiedad de todos los terrenos baldíos, á virtud de haber recobrado el dominio absoluto sobre los que pertenecían á los extinguidos Estados, según lo dispuesto en el inciso 2, artículo 202, de la Constitución nacional.

ART. 20. Se declaran nulos los títulos de concesión de tierras baldías emitidos á favor de dichos extinguidos Estados de acuerdo con la Ley de 19 de mayo de 1865 y el artículo 870 del Código Fiscal, con excepción de aquéllos que fueron enajenados antes de la expedición de la Constitución de 1886.

ART. 21. Las adjudicaciones de tierras baldías á cambio de títulos ya entregados á favor de empresarios ó contratistas de ciertas obras públicas, como subvención á éstas, no se considerarán como definitivas sino en tanto que el Gobierno haga la declaratoria de que los contratistas ó concesionarios han cumplido con las obligaciones mediante las cuales se haya hecho la concesión.

ART. 22. El Ministerio de Obras Públicas hará una relación de tales adjudicaciones, y se publicará en el "Diario Oficial."

ART. 23. En lo sucesivo no se hará adjudicación alguna á cambio de títulos de la procedencia indicada en el artículo 21, si no están registrados.

ART. 24. Queda prohibida la libre explotación de los bosques nacionales. El Poder Ejecutivo queda facultado para reglamentar tal explotación.

ART. 25. Autorízase al Gobierno para crear juntas ó comisiones agrarias, cuyas facultades serán determinadas por decretos ejecutivos.

ART. 26. Todo título que se amortice será perforado y además se anulará por medio de una diligencia que firmará el Secretario del Ministerio de Obras Públicas. La omisión de estas diligencias hace responsable al jefe de la sección respectiva por el valor del título, y además á la acción criminal por tentativa de abuso de confianza.

ART. 27. Los terrenos adjudicados á colonos y que por causa de la última guerra no hubieren sido cultivados no quedarán bajo la sanción de los artículos 7 y 13 de esta Ley.

Dada en Bogotá, á veintinueve de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

El Presidente,

ENRIQUE RESTREPO GARCÍA.

El Secretario,

DANIEL RUBIO PARÍS.

Poder Ejecutivo. Bogotá, abril 29 de 1905.

Publíquese y ejecútese.

[L. S.]

R. REYES.

El Ministro de Obras Públicas,

MODESTO GARCÉS.

**DESARROLLO DE LA LEY 56 DEL AÑO EN CURSO, ADJUDICACIONES DE TIERRAS BALDÍAS.**

*Decreto No. 1113 de septiembre 19 de 1905.*

[Del "Diario Oficial" de septiembre 30 de 1905.]

El Presidente de la República de Colombia en uso de sus atribuciones legales, y considerando que por ley 56 de este año han sido variados algunas de las disposiciones del Código Fiscal, de las leyes posteriores y de los Decretos ejecutivos referentes á adjudicación, venta y arrendamiento de tierras baldías, y que es indispensable, en consecuencia, el desarrollo de la primera y la reforma y reglamentación de los últimos, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. La Nación transmite el dominio de los terrenos baldíos por adjudicación á cultivadores, por cesión á empresarios para fomento de obras de utilidad pública, á nuevas poblaciones y á pobladores de las ya fundadas, á cambio de bonos ó títulos de concesión y á título de venta por dinero á particulares.

ART. 2°. El derecho de propiedad de que trata el artículo 1° de la Ley 56 de este año, lo reconoce la Nación á los cultivadores, quienes deberán, sin embargo, obtener la tradición legal del dominio mediante la adjudicación definitiva y la entrega material decretadas, previa la respectiva tramitación.

ART. 3°. Los cultivos por medio de los cuales se adquiera derecho á reconocimiento de la propiedad por parte del Gobierno deberán ser

establecidos con anterioridad á la solicitud de adjudicación, de acuerdo con las disposiciones de las leyes y decretos sobre la materia.

Parágrafo. Los cultivos posteriores á las adjudicaciones por cualquiera otra causa, cuando vnelvan los terrenos á poder de la Nación, no dan derecho á los que los hayan establecido sino á ser indemnizadas de conformidad con las leyes civiles relativas á resolución y rescisión de contratos.

ART. 4º. Cuando á continuación de terrenos baldíos cultivados no se hallen incultos de suficiente extensión para completar el otro tanto á que tienen derecho los cultivadores, se adjudicarán únicamente los que hubiere; y en caso de que sean varios los colonos adyacentes, les serán repartidos proporcionalmente á la extensión de sus cultivos sin reservar nada para la Nación.

ART. 5º. Si los terrenos incultos que, según el artículo 11 de la Ley 56 citada, deben reservarse para la Nación á continuación de los que se adjudicaren á cultivadores, no alcanzaren á completar una extensión equivalente á la que se adjudique, sólo se reservará lo que resulte sobrante.

ART. 6º. Los adjudicatarios y los actuales poseedores ó tenedores á cualquier título de terrenos baldíos, tienen la obligación de conceder á favor de nuevos colonos ó denunciante el derecho de tránsito que por esos terrenos soliciten, siempre que los interesados justifiquen aquella necesidad ante el Consejo municipal.

ART. 7º. Los Consejos municipales deberán hacer inscribir en el catastro de la propiedad raíz del respectivo Distrito los terrenos baldíos que no hayan sido cultivados, cuyas adjudicaciones sean anteriores ó posteriores á la vigencia de la Ley 48 de 1882, los harán avaluar y les impondrán la contribución correspondiente. Esto de acuerdo con el artículo 13 de la Ley 56 de 1905.

ART. 8º. Siempre que el Consejo municipal tenga denuncio de que dentro del territorio de su municipio existan baldíos incultos adjudicados con posterioridad á la Ley 48 de 1882, hará practicar una inspección ocular y, comprobado el hecho lo comunicará al Ministerio de Obras Públicas.

ART. 9º. Lo dispuesto en el artículo 7 de la Ley 56 citada y en el artículo anterior, es aplicable á los terrenos baldíos adjudicados con posterioridad á la Ley 46 expresada, si lo cultivado no guarda la proporción establecida por el artículo 12 del Decreto No. 832 de 1884.

ART. 10. En virtud del derecho de usufructo que de los terrenos baldíos sin adjudicar gozan los municipios según la Ley, las respectivas Municipalidades podrán administrarlos arrendándolos ó concediendo su uso á particulares; pero en extensión que no exceda de mil hectáreas ni por tiempo mayor de cinco años.

ART. 11. Desde la vigencia de este decreto quedarán sin valor todas las licencias y autorizaciones que para el uso de terrenos baldíos sin

adjudicar hayan sido conferidos gratuitamente por las autoridades. En consecuencia, las Municipalidades deberán recuperar los terrenos á que este artículo se refiere.

ART. 12. En los diez años que fija la Ley 48 de 1882 en su artículo 7 para establecer en los terrenos adjudicados alguna industria agrícola ó pecuaria, no se contará el tiempo de la perturbación del orden público en la última guerra.

ART. 13. Los adjudicatarios de terrenos baldíos posteriores á la Ley 29 de 19 de abril de 1873, en donde existan minas ó depósitos descubiertos de carbón, deberán comunicarlo al Ministerio de Obras Públicas en el término de seis meses contados desde la publicaci6n de este decreto, sin lo cual no tendrán derecho á ser preferidos en los contratos para la explotaci6n que deba verificar el Gobierno.

ART. 14. La prohibici6n contenida en el artículo 11 de la Ley 56 de 1905, como especial y posterior, prevalece sobre las disposiciones que le sean contrarias.

#### PROCEDIMIENTO.

ART. 15. En las informaciones de *nudo hecho* con que se acrediten los hechos de que tratan los artículos 2 y 4 de la Ley 56 á que este decreto se refiere, los testigos expresarán la raz6n de su dicho, en presencia del Personero municipal.

ART. 16. Los Personeros municipales respectivos emitirán concepto en todos los casos en que los Consejos hayan de dictar cualquiera resoluci6n en las diligencias sobre adjudicaci6n de tierras baldías.

ART. 17. La responsabilidad del denunciante de los baldíos será solidaria con la del Agrimensor en cuanto á la exactitud de la medida y demás condiciones que las leyes y decretos vigentes exigen en el levantamiento de los planos, y consistirá en la obligaci6n de pagar á la Naci6n el valor de los excedentes ó de los perjuicios que ocasione el error y los gastos que para su rectificaci6n deban hacerse.

Parágrafo. Esta disposici6n es sin perjuicio de los derechos concedidos al denunciante del excedente por el artículo 940 del Código Fiscal.

ART. 18. El Agrimensor deberá fijar en el plano, y se hará también constar en la adjudicaci6n el lugar por donde debe quedar establecida la servidumbre de tránsito necesaria para la entrada á los terrenos contiguos, ya sean de particulares ó de la Naci6n, que carezcan de comunicaci6n directa con las vías públicas, consultando la mayor comodidad y la menor distancia.

ART. 19. Toda clase de adjudicaciones, sean mayores ó menores de 100 hectáreas requieran, para ser concedidas, levantamiento del plano de acuerdo con las prescripciones legales vigentes.

ART. 20. Las opciones que se hagan á las solicitudes de adjudicaci6n por ocupantes de baldíos sin título definitivo, serán decididas por

el Consejo municipal respectivo al mismo tiempo en que se diete el fallo por el cual se adjudiquen provisionalmente. Las que sean hechas por personas que exhiban títulos del dominio anteriores al denuncia, serán decididas por el Poder Judicial, á quien deberán remitirse las diligencias y á donde deberán ocurrir los interesados.

ART. 21. La prueba que deben exhibir los denunciantes en el caso del artículo 7 de la Ley 56 de este año relativa á no haber sido cultivados los terrenos baldíos adjudicados con posterioridad á la Ley 548 de 1882, consistirá en un inspección ocular verificada por el Alcalde municipal en compañía del personero y uno de los vecinos que sea propietario rural de buena fama, á costo del interesado.

ART. 22. Los denunciantes de terrenos baldíos á cambio de bonos ó títulos territoriales de la procedencia expresada en el artículo 21 de la Ley 56, y de los que por cualquier motivo no hayan sido registrados de acuerdo con ello en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas que tengan en curso su solicitud, podrán cambiarlos por otros de distinta procedencia registrados antes de que se haya dictado resolución sobre la adjudicación definitiva.

ART. 23. El certificado que constituye el título de propiedad de que trata el artículo 9 de la Ley 56 del año en curso, será expedido por el Ministerio de Obras Públicas tan luego como reciba el expediente devuelto por la respectiva Municipalidad con las diligencias de posesión para que se archive definitivamente.

ART. 24. De las resoluciones que dicten los Consejos Municipales en las diligencias sobre adjudicación de baldíos no se concederá apelación sino de las que versen sobre la adjudicación provisional, de las cuales conocerá el Ministerio de Obras Públicas.

Parágrafo. En las actuaciones administrativas que versen sobre adjudicación de baldíos no se admitirán solicitudes de revocación sino por una sola vez.

ART. 25. Las resoluciones que dicten los funcionarios, á que se refiere el artículo 5 de la Ley 61 de 1874, serán apelables ante el respectivo Alcalde provincial ó Prefecto.

ART. 26. Cuando los terrenos baldíos denunciados estén situados en dos ó más municipios, los interesados podrán dirigirse en solicitud de su adjudicación á cualquiera de los Consejos municipales á su elección.

ART. 27. Las notificaciones de las resoluciones administrativas en asuntos de baldíos se harán personalmente al interesado ó interesados cuando concurren á recibirlas, ó por medio de un edicto, en caso de que así no lo hagan, que se fijará por veinticuatro horas naturales al día siguiente al en que hayan sido dictadas.

ART. 28. Transcurridos cinco días desde la fecha de la notificación, se considerarán ejecutoriadas.



## ADJUDICACIONES POR DINERO.

ART. 29. La compra de terrenos baldíos, de que trata el artículo 4 de la expresada Ley 56, podrá hacerse, bien á cambio de títulos de concesión de los ya expedidos, ó por dinero en moneda nacional.

ART. 30. En los denuncios de baldíos con el objeto de obtenerlos por dinero, el solicitante ó denunciante expresará en su solicitud la suma que por ellos ofrezca, que no podrá ser menor de 50 centavos oro, en los terrenos apropiados únicamente para ganados, y un peso oro en los cultivables, y consignará el 10 por ciento del precio total, como fianza de quiebra.

ART. 31. Admitido el denuncia por el respectivo Consejo municipal, ordenará que se anuncie por edictos que no serán menos de tres, que se fijarán en los parajes más públicos del Municipio, en los cuales se expresarán los linderos del terreno y el precio ofrecido, para que durante ese tiempo se presenten los que quieran mejorar la propuesta.

ART. 32. Transcurridos los treinta días sin que nadie haya mejorado la propuesta, y agregados los edictos á la actuación, con las respectivas notas de fijación y desfijación, se continuará el procedimiento sin ninguna otra especialidad.

ART. 33. Si durante el tiempo de la fijación de los edictos se presentaren quienes ofrezcan aumentar el precio de la oferta primitiva, y el denunciante conviniere en igualar la suya á la mejor, se continuarán las diligencias á favor de éste.

ART. 34. Si el denunciante no conviniere en igualar la mejor propuesta, y el postór por mayor suma consigne en la tesorería municipal el 10 por ciento del precio ofrecido, se continuarán las diligencias á favor de éste, agregando al expediente el recibo de la consignación.

ART. 35. Antes de dictarse resolución sobre adjudicación definitiva á favor del comprador, deberá presentar el recibo de haber consignado en la administración de Hacienda Nacional la suma ofrecida como valor de los terrenos que le hayan de ser adjudicados.

## VENTAS DE MÁS DE MIL HECTÁREAS.

ART. 36. Los terrenos baldíos que midan una extensión de más de 1,000 hectáreas podrán ser enajenadas por el Gobierno, siempre que las propuestas para su adquisición se hagan directamente al Ministerio de Obras Públicas, acompañadas de las comprobaciones exigidas para la adjudicación de baldíos según la Ley 56 del año en curso, y expresando la suma que por ellos ofrezca.

ART. 37. La solicitud que se haga en el caso del artículo anterior servirá de base para la licitación, que se abrirá de acuerdo con los trámites establecidos en el Código Fiscal sobre venta de bienes nacionales.

## ADJUDICACIÓN PARA FUNDACIÓN DE NUEVAS POBLACIONES Y Á NUEVOS POBLADORES.

ART. 38. La adjudicación de tierras baldías destinadas á la fundación de nuevas poblaciones y á nuevos pobladores se llevará á cabo previa la cesión que del terreno necesario haga el Gobierno Nacional á los respectivos municipios, de conformidad con los artículos siguientes:

ART. 39. La cesión deberá solicitarse por el consejo municipal respectivo, expresando el número de hectáreas necesarias para fundar la nueva población ó para los nuevos pobladores, con las comprobaciones de la calidad de baldíos de los terrenos.

ART. 40. El Gobierno Nacional, en vista de la solicitud y de los comprobantes acompañados, resolverá si debe ó no hacerse la cesión de los baldíos para el objeto indicado.

ART. 41. Hecha la cesión, los consejos municipales respectivos procederán á hacer la distribución y adjudicación á los pobladores, adaptando para ello las disposiciones de la Ley 14 de 1870 y del decreto No. 520 de 1878 en cuanto á las funciones del agrimensor y de las comisiones agrarias.

ART. 42. Lo dispuesto en los artículos anteriores se entenderá sin perjuicio de las adjudicaciones que como cultivadores tengan derecho á solicitar los pobladores ya establecidos en esos terrenos.

## GARCEROS.

ART. 43. Los terrenos baldíos donde haya garceros ó dormitorios de garzas no se podrán adjudicar en lo sucesivo, quedando destinados para darlos en arrendamiento á los particulares que los soliciten.

ART. 44. Las propuestas se dirigirán al Intendente, ó primera autoridad política del terreno en que estén situados, con determinación, clara de los linderos y del precio que por el arrendamiento anual se ofrezca.

ART. 45. La solicitud ó propuesta servirá de base á la licitación, que se anunciará con treinta días de anticipación y que se llevará á cabo por el funcionario á quien se haya hecho la petición, quien deberá adjudicarlo al mejor postor.

ART. 46. La licitación se hará de acuerdo con las disposiciones relativas á los remates en materias judiciales.

ART. 47. Copia de la diligencia de remate se remitirá al Ministerio de Obras Públicas para su aprobación.

## REGISTRO Y ANULACIÓN DE TÍTULOS.

ART. 48. El tesorero municipal á quien se haga la exhibición de bonos ó de títulos de adjudicación definitiva para ser registrados, deberá ponerles una nota, autorizada con su firma, en la cual se exprese el número y la fecha de la partida del libro en que se hizo el registro en

el Ministerio de Obras Públicas, luego que reciba los datos que de allí deberan remitirle con la constancia de haberse verificada la inscripción, reteniendo en su poder los títulos mientras esto se efectúe.

ART. 49. Los tesoreros municipales remitirán al Ministerio de Obras Públicas las relaciones de los bonos ó títulos de concesión y títulos de adjudicación que les hayan presentado para el registro, según lo dispuesto por los artículos 16 y 17 de la Ley 56 mencionada, y dejarán constancia de tal relación en un libro que abrirán con este objeto.

ART. 50. Lo dispuesto en los artículos citados no se opone á que los tenedores de bonos ó de títulos de adjudicación, si lo prefieren, los presenten directamente al Ministerio de Obras Públicas para que allí sean registrados.

ART. 51. El Ministerio de Obras Públicas deberá, con el objeto de registrar en orden de fechas, series y procedencias los títulos ó bonos de concesión de tierras baldías, renterlas el tiempo suficiente para confrontar el mayor número de una misma clase con sus antecedentes ó inscribirlos en una sola diligencia, expidiendo un recibo provisional á los que los exhiban.

ART. 52. La inscripción en el libro de registro deberá verificarse en orden inverso al de la respectiva fecha de la expedición de los bonos ó títulos de concesión.

ART. 53. Si al hacer la inscripción en el Ministerio de Bono ó títulos de concesión ó de adjudicación que se hayan presentado con tal fin, resultaren de la procedencia de los que trata el artículo 21 de la Ley 56 citada, no se llevará á efecto el registro hasta tanto que se pruebe por el interesado ó que se exhiba la constancia oficial de que los contratistas ó concesionarios cumplieron con las obligaciones, en virtud de las cuales se les expidió el título ó se les hizo la adjudicación.

ART. 54. Ningún título ó comprobante de adjudicación de baldíos posterior á la vigencia de la Ley 48 de 1882, y que tenga más de diez años de expedido, será registrado en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas, mientras no se compruebe por el interesado que el terreno adjudicado ha sido cultivado en la proporción establecida por el artículo 12 del decreto No. 832 de 1884.

ART. 55. Los títulos ó bonos de concesión de terrenos baldíos que al tiempo de ser registrados en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas resultaren ser falsificados á haber sido sustraídos de expedientes ya sustanciados, serán perforados y anulados, quedándole á salvo á dueño su derecho contra quien se los haya vendido ó endosado.

ART. 56. Los títulos ó bonos de concesión de baldíos que no obstante haber sido registrado sean de los falsificados ó sustraídos, se declararán nulos por el Ministerio de Obras Públicas y una relación de ellos se publicará en el "Diario Oficial."

ART. 57. Los títulos ó bonos de concesión de baldíos que, transcurrido el tiempo fijado por el artículo 16 de la referida Ley 56, no hayan

sido registrados en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas, se declaran nullos y no tendrán, por consiguiente, valor alguno desde entonces.

ART. 58. Los bonos ó títulos de concesión de baldíos de propiedad particular que estén depositados con cualquier objeto en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas, deberán ser registrados, previo su examen y confrontación con el fin de comprobar su legitimidad.

Parágrafo. En caso de que aparezca que son de los falsificados ó extraídos, se procederá á su anulación y perforación, quedando por el mismo hecho cancelado y anulado el recibo que de ellos se hubiere expedido.

ART. 59. Si el depósito ha sido constituido para garantizar el cumplimiento de obligaciones contraídas á favor de la Nación en contratos celebrados con el Gobierno, y los títulos ó bonos de concesión resultaren de los falsificados ó sustraídos, previa anulación se exigirá al obligado nueva garantía.

ART. 60. Para la anulación y perforación de los títulos que debe hacerse conforme á los artículos anteriores, se seguirá la tramitación establecida por el artículo 26 de la Ley 56 del año en curso.

ART. 61. Quedan reformados el Decreto núm. 832 de 1884 y la circular núm. 94 de 15 de octubre de 1884, en lo que sean contrarios al presente, así como todas las demás disposiciones que se hallen en el mismo caso.

Dado en Fusagasugá, á 19 de septiembre de 1905.

Publíquese y ejecútese.

R. REYES.

El Ministro de Obras Públicas,

MODESTO GARCÉS.

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## COSTA RICA.

### DERECHO DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE LA LOZA Y PORCELANA.

[De "La Gaceta" de San José del 17 de diciembre de 1905.]

ASCENCION ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, con el fin de evitar las cuestiones que sobre el aforo de loza y porcelana con frecuencia se suscitan en las aduanas, en uso de las facultades que le confiere el artículo 1° del decreto no. 46 del 16 de julio de 1888, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. En lo sucesivo los objetos de loza y porcelana, que se importen en toda clase de vajilla, como tazas, platos, fuentes, jarros, picheles, soperas, lavabos y otras piezas para la mesa, el alumbrado y otros servicios domésticos, se clasificarán para el efecto del aforo en:

(1) Piezas de loza ó pedernal, lisas y sin adornos.

- (2) Piezas de loza ó pedernal, labradas ó con adornos.
- (3) Piezas de porcelana, lisas y sin adornos.
- (4) Piezas de porcelana, labradas ó con adornos.

ART. 2°. Pertenecen al grupo 1 las piezas hechas de barro ó pedernal para cualquiera de los usos indicados, siempre que sean enteramente lisas y sin adornos, relieves, calados ó decoraciones de clase alguna. Las piezas de este grupo pagarán por derecho de importación por kilogramo colones 0.10.

ART. 3°. Corresponden al grupo 2 las mismas piezas de barro ó pedernal descritas en el artículo 1°, pero que tengan labraduras, relieves, adornos ó decoraciones de cualquiera clase. Las piezas de este grupo pagarán por kilogramos colones 0.15.

ART. 4°. Pertenecerán al grupo 3 las piezas dichas de vajilla para la mesa, el ahumbrado y otros usos domésticos que sean de porcelana, pero que no tengan adornos, relieve, calado ni decoración alguna, es decir, que sean totalmente lisas. Las mercaderías de este grupo pagarán por kilogramo colones 0.20.

ART. 5°. Al grupo 4 corresponden las piezas de la porcelana antedicha que traigan adornos ó decoraciones cualquiera que sea la cantidad y calidad de éstos. Las mercaderías de este grupo pagarán por kilogramos colones 0.25.

ART. 6°. Las piezas de los grupos 1 y 2 se diferencian de las de los grupos 3 y 4 en que éstas, además de ser más claras y lustrosas son translúcidas, propiedad de que carecen aquéllas.

ART. 7°. Las piezas destinadas á los mismos usos y que sean de pasta blanda ó de granito color de cobre, la llamada loza del Japón y la negra de cualquiera clase, adeudarán los derechos de la loza de barro ó pedernal, grupos 1 y 2, según que estén ó no labrados, pintados, calados ó esmaltados ó de algún modo decorados.

ART. 8°. Los aforos aquí determinados no están sujetos á 50 por ciento establecido por el decreto de 27 de abril de 1901.

ART. 9°. El presente decreto regirá del día 1 de febrero próximo en adelante.

Dado en San José, á los dieciséis días del mes de diciembre de 1905.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

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## CHILE.

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1904.

Como suplemento á las cifras ya publicadas en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL referentes al comercio exterior de Chile durante el año de 1904, se reproduce la siguiente relación tomada del "Chilean Times" y basada

en datos estadísticos publicados recientemente por conductos oficiales, expresándose el valor en oro:

	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Gran Bretaña .....	\$53,720,000	\$57,345,000	\$61,637,000	\$70,547,000
Alemania .....	38,981,000	42,457,000	42,519,000	62,633,000
Estados Unidos .....	12,220,000	13,998,000	32,775,000	30,715,000
Francia .....	9,368,000	10,990,000	27,351,000	28,822,000
Holanda .....	.....	.....	9,331,000	6,975,000
Perú .....	6,017,000	6,609,000	3,622,000	3,837,000
República Argentina .....	4,255,000	5,970,000	.....	.....
Italia .....	4,525,000	4,736,000	3,206,000	4,206,000
Bélgica .....	2,072,000	3,943,000	8,005,000	3,295,000
Brasil .....	.....	1,503,000	.....	.....
España .....	.....	1,127,000	.....	.....
Australia .....	3,394,000	3,866,000	.....	.....
India .....	1,692,000	2,129,000	.....	.....

En 1904 el valor total de las importaciones ascendió á \$157,152,000 comparado con \$142,471,000 en 1903, y el monto de las exportaciones ascendió á \$215,998,000, comparado con \$194,280,000 en el año anterior. Se advierte una pequeña diferencia entre estas cifras y las que se consignan en el mensaje del Presidente de la República que fué dirigido al Congreso Nacional el 1° de junio de 1905, y que se publicó en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente al mes de agosto de 1905.

#### EXPORTACIONES DEL PUERTO DE VALPARAISO Á LOS PUERTOS DEL PERÚ EN ABRIL Y MAYO DE 1905.

[Del Auxiliar del Comercio de Callao correspondiente al 18 de Noviembre de 1905.]

Meses.	Enviado á—	No. de bultos.	Kilos.	Valores en soles plata de 2id.
Abril .....	Mo .....	100	7,510	490
	Mollendo .....	117	2,742,681	11,103
	Chala .....	1	.....	1,067
	Pisco .....	160	16,477	1,639
	Callao .....	28,457	2,374,809	161,561
	Salaverry .....	3,515	4,709	5,993
	Esten .....	8	417	390
	Payta .....	122	12,191	1,709
Total .....		32,510	5,158,794	.....
Mayo .....	Mo .....	305	8,510	925
	Mollendo .....	827	71,605	7,283
	Chala .....	118	13,176	1,610
	Pisco .....	12,309	965,422	146,753
	Callao .....	4	.....	690
	Salaverry .....	1,180	82,049	6,741
	Esten .....	495	2,618	1,062
	Payta .....	290	10,600	400
Total .....		14,879	1,176,389	165,379

### REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

#### COMERCIO CON ALEMANIA EN 1904.

[Del informe del Consul de la República Dominicana en Berlín, fechado el 16 de octubre de 1905.]

La importación de los productos dominicanos á Alemania en el año de 1904 importa á 8,592,000 marcos, mientras que la exportación de Alemania para la República Dominicana alcanzó de un valor de 972,000.

Los valores de los productos dominicanos entrados en el territorio aduanal de Alemania, que ascienden á la cifra total arriba mencionada de 8,592,000, van repartidos como sigue:

Productos.	Valor.
	<i>Marcos.</i>
Cacao.....	4,608,000
Tabaco.....	2,457,000
Café.....	416,000
Cera.....	397,000
Cueros.....	340,000
Dividivi.....	141,000
Varios.....	238,000
Total.....	8,592,000

Gracias á la calidad inmejorable, el cacao dominicano continúa bien apreciado en Alemania, y mucho me alegro poder anunciar un nuevo aumento considerable en el consumo de este artículo, cuyas entradas subieron á un valor de 1,367,000 marcos en el año de 1904.

Los artículos alemanes exportados á la República con expresión de los de cada uno de ellos respectivamente son:

Productos.	Valor.
	<i>Marcos.</i>
Arroz.....	345,000
Cerveza.....	102,000
Cuchillería.....	53,000
Máquinas de coser.....	39,000
Vajillas de barro.....	39,000
Cafetería de algodón.....	31,000
Varios, menos de 30,000 marcos cada uno.....	361,000
Total.....	972,000

Tomando las cifras correspondientes del año de 1903 en comparación con las del año de 1904, resultan las siguientes diferencias:

	1903.	1904.	Aumento en 1904.	Por ciento de aumento.
	<i>Marcos.</i>	<i>Marcos.</i>		
Productos dominicanos.....	7,045,000	8,592,000	1,549,000	22.0
Productos alemanes.....	875,000	972,000	97,000	11.1

Presentaron un aumento los productos dominicanos que siguen:

Artículos.	1903.	Aumento en 1904.
	<i>Marcos.</i>	<i>Marcos.</i>
Cacao.....	4,608,000	1,367,000
Tabaco.....	2,457,000	104,000
Café.....	416,000	81,000
Algodón.....	75,000	25,000
Cocos.....	51,000	51,000
Cera.....	397,000	29,000

Ha habido una disminución notable en la importación de un solo producto dominicano, á saber, el dividivi, cuyo valor se ha disminuído en 151,000 marcos.

En cuanto á las mercancías alemanas hay que mencionar tres artículos cuya exportación aumentó:

	1904.	Aumento en 1904.
	<i>Marcos.</i>	<i>Marcos.</i>
Arroz .....	345,000	41,000
Cuchillería .....	55,000	21,000
Máquinas de coser.....	39,000	24,000

En tanto que las siguientes presentaron una disminución:

	1904.	Aumento en 1904.
	<i>Marcos.</i>	<i>Marcos.</i>
Carros para caña.....	.....	40,000
Fósforos .....	25,000	30,000

Según consta arriba hubo dos productos dominicanos que se han importado aquí la primera vez en cantidades de importancia que son el algodón y los cocos.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 155 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 noviembre de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en noviembre de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación ó impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de noviembre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta enero.



**COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN LOS ONCE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1905.**

Los datos estadísticos compilados por el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos muestran que en los once meses que terminaron el 30 de noviembre de 1905, el comercio de los Estados Unidos con México arroja una diferencia de este último país, siendo así que las importaciones de México exceden en \$198,555 á las importaciones que se han hecho á dicho país. El total de importaciones en dicho período ascendió á \$46,231,217 y el de exportaciones ascendió á \$46,032,662. En el mes de noviembre de 1905 las exportaciones á México ascendieron á \$4,918,858 y las importaciones ascendieron á \$4,087,310.

En su comercio con la América Central, las Antillas y la América del Sur, los Estados Unidos exportaron más á la América Central de lo que de ella importaron.

La siguiente es una relación que muestra las importaciones y importaciones por países durante los once primeros meses de 1905, y exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á las Antillas y la América Central y del Sur:

	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
<b>AMÉRICA CENTRAL.</b>		
Costa Rica .....	\$3,863,679	\$1,712,987
Guatemala .....	3,191,462	2,382,525
Honduras .....	1,563,466	1,392,248
Nicaragua .....	1,296,080	1,653,705
Panamá .....	800,198	6,757,342
Salador .....	905,667	1,331,956
Total .....	11,620,552	15,430,763
Total, 1901 .....	11,100,492	10,025,342
<b>ANTILLAS.</b>		
Cuba .....	90,862,901	39,862,025
Haití .....	1,017,695	2,599,116
Santo Domingo .....	4,603,787	1,651,758
Total .....	96,484,383	44,112,899
Total, 1901 .....	76,387,881	32,994,018
<b>AMÉRICA DEL SUR.</b>		
República Argentina .....	16,153,360	25,765,942
Bolivia .....		133,532
Brasil .....	81,547,912	10,909,056
Chile .....	13,232,335	6,833,878
Colombia .....	5,673,305	3,206,859
Ecuador .....	2,077,126	1,733,547
Paraguay .....	2,205	6,381
Perú .....	2,346,544	3,747,807
Uruguay .....	3,431,962	2,442,365
Venezuela .....	6,611,402	2,885,608
Total .....	131,076,151	57,174,975
Total, 1901 .....	122,096,556	45,419,806

**COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN EL MES DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1905.**

En el mes de noviembre el valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos, según una relación preliminar hecha por la Oficina de Estadística, representa un aumento de más de \$12,000,000, y las importa-

ciones representa un aumento de más de \$3,000,000. Por vez primera, durante muchos meses, hubo una disminución importante en las importaciones de materia prima para los fines de la fabricación y un aumento notable en las facturas de los artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo.

El total de la materia prima que se importó el mes pasado para los fines de la fabricación se valuó en \$30,318,508, comparado con \$31,797,220 en el mismo mes del año pasado. Por otra parte, las importaciones de productos elaborados se valuaron en \$16,020,928, comparado con \$12,897,386 en el mes de noviembre de 1904. El valor de los artículos de lujo importados ascendió á \$13,115,978, comparado con \$12,855,626 en el mes correspondiente del año pasado. El total de importaciones de todas clases se valuó en \$98,349,076, comparado con \$95,180,172 en el mes de noviembre de 1904.

Las exportaciones de productos agrícolas el mes pasado representaron un 63 por ciento del total de exportaciones de productos domésticos, cifra considerablemente mayor que la proporción media de los dos últimos años. El valor de las exportaciones de productos agrícolas ascendió á \$108,932,175, comparado con \$99,844,516 en el mes de noviembre del año pasado. Las exportaciones de productos manufacturados de \$46,573,065 ascendieron á \$48,276,817 y el total de exportaciones de todas clases, que era de \$158,068,657, subió á \$170,327,865.

En los once primeros meses de este año las exportaciones ascendieron á \$1,427,253,167, comparado con \$1,306,065,481 en los mismos once meses del año pasado, y las importaciones de \$939,342,431 subieron á \$1,078,209,845.

#### CANTIDAD DE TABACO ELABORADO EN 1895 Á 1904.

Las siguientes tablas que muestran la cantidad de tabaco elaborado, rapé, cigarros ó puros y cigarrillos, en los Estados Unidos, en la década transcurrida de 1895 á 1904, inclusive, se han compilado del informe anual que sobre la materia presentaron los fabricantes, las cuales tablas las han preparado al fin de cada año común los recaudadores de la renta interna en sus respectivos distritos:

	Tabaco elaborado y rapé.		Puros y cigarrillos.	
	Tabaco.	Rapé.	Puros.	Cigarrillos.
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Número.</i>	<i>Número.</i>
1895 .....	263,404,810	10,887,709	4,999,137,855	4,237,751,453
1896 .....	248,708,581	12,708,919	4,048,463,306	4,967,444,232
1897 .....	283,320,857	13,768,455	4,431,050,509	4,631,820,620
1898 .....	261,532,298	13,607,631	4,915,663,350	4,385,783,897
1899 .....	279,911,822	14,723,392	5,531,885,085	3,714,975,463
1900 .....	286,901,878	13,805,311	6,176,596,421	3,298,716,365
1901 .....	296,378,074	17,513,317	6,914,639,012	2,728,153,697
1902 .....	328,933,131	18,682,341	6,907,830,553	2,971,360,447
1903 .....	328,803,329	22,689,767	7,398,424,150	3,366,486,715
1904 .....	333,165,174	20,221,400	7,376,669,742	3,433,993,422

**CÁLCULO OFICIAL DE LOS EGRESOS EN 1906 Á 1907.**

El Secretario del Tesoro ha enviado al Congreso el cálculo anual de las asignaciones que se requieren para el servicio del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América correspondientes al año económico que ha de terminar el 30 de junio de 1907.

El cálculo total de asignaciones para todos los Departamentos, incluso los déficit, cargas diversas y las asignaciones anuales permanentes, asciende á \$622,723,151.

Las asignaciones para el año económico corriente ascendieron á \$629,738,097, y los cálculos que se hicieron para el año económico actual fueron de \$619,669,852.

La siguiente tabla constituye una recapitulación por Departamentos de los cálculos hechos para el año económico entrante y las asignaciones hechas para el presente año económico:

	Cálculos, 1907.	Asigna- ciones, 1906.
Legislativo.....	\$11,330,835	\$12,097,554
Ejecutivo.....	383,750	385,762
Estado.....	4,241,367	2,758,341
Tesoro.....	160,143,478	167,943,176
Guerra.....	109,604,067	123,535,572
Marina.....	125,112,468	119,374,358
Interior.....	170,359,456	173,589,121
Correos.....	13,960,506	2,302,202
Agricultura.....	7,626,210	7,785,487
Comercio y Trabajo.....	11,263,938	11,092,221
Justicia.....	8,700,073	8,874,199
Total general.....	622,723,151	629,738,097

**INGRESOS Y EGRESOS EN 1905.**

Los ingresos ordinarios del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos correspondientes á 1905, comparados con los de 1904, muestran un aumento de \$4,642,935.45, al paso que los egresos muestran una disminución de \$15,123,407.86. El resultado neto del año económico fué un exceso de egresos de \$23,004,228.60 sobre los ingresos.

En los dos últimos años los egresos del Gobierno excedieron en \$64,000,000 á los ingresos. Sin embargo, esta suma incluía las cargas extraordinarias de \$50,000,000 que hubo en 1904, con motivo del Canal de Panamá.

El 30 de junio de 1905, el saldo en efectivo existente ascendía á \$145,477,491.89, ó sea una disminución de \$26,574,076.13 en dicho año.

Los ingresos correspondientes al primer trimestre de 1906-7 ascendieron á \$147,014,725.10, y los egresos ascendieron á \$156,588,966.66, ó sea un excedente de \$9,574,241.56 sobre los ingresos. En el primer trimestre de 1905 los egresos excedieron en \$17,856,615 á los ingresos.

El año pasado se redimieron en oro tomado del fondo de reserva \$11,517,579 en papel moneda de los Estados Unidos y \$340,675 en papel

moneda del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos. El papel moneda redimido fué cambiado inmediatamente por oro, y de esa manera el fondo de reserva se conservó intacto. Al fin del año económico de 1905 los fondos de depósito ascendieron á \$992,467,969, ó sea un aumento neto de \$14,723,400 correspondiente á dicho año.

La cantidad total de papel moneda de los Estados Unidos emitida durante el último año económico fué de \$637,750,000 y las redenciones ascendieron á \$623,026,600. Hubo un aumento de \$23,499,400 en los certificados en oro, al paso que hubo una reducción de \$5,211,000 en los certificados de plata, y una reducción de \$8,565,000 en billetes del Tesoro. El costo anual del sostenimiento del papel moneda emitido por el Gobierno representa un promedio como de 0.2 de un 1 por ciento de la cantidad en circulación.

Durante el año se presentaron billetes emitidos por los bancos nacionales por valor de \$308,298,760 para su redención. Esta cantidad representaba un 65.84 por ciento del promedio del total de los billetes en circulación. El total de los gastos originados fué de \$247,973.26, que han sido distribuidos entre los bancos á razón de 80 centavos 993 milésimos por cada mil pesos de sus billetes redimidos. Á principios de año los depósitos existentes en los bancos nacionales á favor del fondo general ascendían á \$102,290,863.64, pero el excedente de egresos sobre los ingresos á principios de año pronto demostró que el efectivo que había en las bóvedas del Tesoro llegaría á disminuirse más allá de los límites que la prudencia aconseja. Por consiguiente, se expidieron órdenes para retirar de los bancos depositarios una parte del dinero público que tenían en su poder, y á fines del año económico de 1905, el saldo que en ellos había á favor del fondo general fué de \$65,084,246.87. Este retiro de los fondos públicos de los bancos se efectuó sin causar ninguna perturbación en los negocios.

El retiro de los fondos públicos de los bancos de depósito puso en circulación una cantidad considerable de bonos del Gobierno, los cuales los bancos habían usado considerablemente como una base para aumentar su circulación. Durante el año los bonos dados en garantía para obtener la circulación de billetes de banco han aumentado en \$52,050,250, al paso que los que se dieron en garantía para obtener depósitos públicos han disminuido en \$39,578,600.

Durante el año se agregaron \$68,739,793 al dinero que ya había en circulación. El dinero en circulación por cabeza, de \$30.77 en 1° de julio de 1904, subió á \$31.38 el 1° de noviembre de 1904; entonces el 1° de abril de 1905 bajó á \$30.86 y el 30 de junio de 1905, á fines de año permanecía en \$31.08. El 1° de octubre de 1905 la cantidad total de dinero en circulación había llegado á \$2,624,230,391, que representa una circulación por cabeza de \$31.39, de la cual un 42.8 por ciento era oro.

Para mantener la presente circulación por cabeza, el aumento de población del país hace necesario que cada año se agreguen como \$50,000,000 á la existencia de dinero.

El 9 de octubre de 1905 el oro que había en el Tesoro, incluso los fondos de reserva y de depósito, ascendía á \$739,898,600.36, cantidad que jamás había sido igualada en nuestros anales financieros, ni tampoco ha tenido ningún otro Gobierno semejante cantidad del precioso metal.

Desde el 1 de marzo de 1900 el volumen del papel moneda de los Estados Unidos de las denominaciones de \$10 y menores ha aumentado \$167,186,321, pero de este aumento sólo \$14,629,320 se obtuvo durante el último año económico. Hanse redimido billetes de la denominación de \$20 y mayores, y se han vuelto á emitir en denominaciones menores, tratando de corresponder á la demanda de billetes pequeños.

Durante el año se han facilitado los medios de costumbre para ayudar al transporte de las cosechas. En las sub-tesorerías de Nueva York y Chicago, había \$30,093,034 en depósito para trasladarse, por los cuales se hicieron pagos por el telégrafo en otros lugares en las denominaciones que se requerían para satisfacer las exigencias de la localidad en la cual se habían de usar los fondos. Hasta ahora el Tesoro ha podido mantener este cambio gracias á la vigilancia y previsión desplegadas en la preparación del papel moneda para satisfacer las necesidades previstas. Si se continúa facilitando estos medios, el Congreso pronto tendrá que tomar alguna medida para aumentar la cantidad de los billetes de denominaciones pequeñas.

Los fondos recibidos en la cuenta de redención y cambio durante el año económico de 1905 ascendieron á \$1,150,625,763, que equivalían á un 44 por ciento del dinero que había en circulación á fin de año.

En 30 de junio de 1898 había \$58,482,966 (en plata) en circulación. Del 1º de julio de 1898 al 30 de junio de 1905, la cantidad de esta clase de moneda distribuida por cuenta del Gobierno para transportes, ascendió á \$275,536,512, pero la cantidad en circulación en esta última fecha sólo llegó á \$73,584,336.

Durante el último año económico se distribuyeron á los depositantes \$27,606,585 en moneda de plata de pequeñas denominaciones. Durante el año el promedio del tipo que se cobraba por las remesas de moneda de plata fué de \$1.90 por \$1,000.

#### **INFORME DE LA COMISIÓN DEL CANAL DEL ISTMO.**

El informe anual de la Comisión del Canal del Istmo de Panamá correspondiente al año que terminó el 1º de diciembre de 1905, tal como lo ha presentado el Secretario de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos, contiene las siguientes relaciones que comprenden el modelo de canal preferido y la obra de ingeniería que se ha hecho.

La ley que se aprobó el 28 de junio de 1902 prometió suministrar \$145,000,000 para la construcción del Canal, de los cuales aprontó \$10,000,000, siendo esta cantidad prácticamente el costo calculado del proyecto presentado por la Comisión del Canal del Istmo de 1899 á 1901. Dicha asignación fué hecha bajo condiciones y en circunstancias casi idénticas á las que se establecen en las obras de puertos y ríos, y no cabe duda de que el proyecto adoptado por el Congreso fué el presentado por dicha Comisión, y que hasta ahora todas las obras de construcción se han hecho con arreglo á dicho proyecto y de acuerdo con él.

La Comisión que se nombró en marzo de 1904, cuando se disolvió, en marzo de 1905, estaba estudiando un proyecto para construir un Canal al nivel del mar. Sin embargo, como quiera que no podía construirse un Canal al nivel del mar con la cantidad asignada por la ley, y como quiera que parece que había cierta diferencia de opinión entre los ingenieros en cuanto al mejor modelo del Canal, el Presidente, mediante un decreto ejecutivo, ordenó que se reuniese una junta de ingenieros consultores en la ciudad de Wáshington, con el fin de tomar en consideración el modelo del Canal que había de construirse á través del Istmo de Panamá.

Por virtud de este decreto á la Comisión del Canal del Istmo se le ordenó que tuviesen todos los planos propuestos preparados en una forma detallada, con mapas, mediciones y otros documentos que pudiesen poner á los ingenieros consultores en condiciones de resolver las cuestiones que se habían sometido á su consideración. Así se hizo, y la Junta se reunió el día 1° de septiembre, visitaron el Istmo de Panamá en octubre, y desde entonces ha estado estudiando minuciosamente el asunto. Se espera que esta Junta pronto presente su informe á la Comisión.

La obra del tajo de la Culebra se emprendió con la idea de que la excavación que se había hecho sería útil para cualquier plan ó modelo de Canal que se adoptase. Esta idea resultó cierta nada más que hasta cierto límite. No puede efectuarse ninguna organización sistemática para atacar este tajo hasta que se sepa la cantidad de material que se ha de extraer y hasta qué profundidad se ha de cavar el tajo. Si se han de extraer 120,000,000 de yardas cúbicas, es necesario atacarlo de una manera enteramente distinta de lo que se haría si sólo hubiese que extraer 40,000,000 ó 50,000,000 de yardas cúbicas. Si se adopta el modelo de Canal de nivel de agua, como una octava parte del total de dicho tajo consistirá de roca debajo del agua; en tanto que si se trata de un Canal de nivel de compuertas y de una altura por lo menos de 60 pies sobre la marea, no habría ninguna. Por consiguiente, es importantísimo que se decida acerca del modelo del Canal lo más pronto posible.

Mientras se llevaban á cabo estas obras necesarias para poner el Istmo en buenas condiciones sanitarias y proveer lo necesario para la salud y bienestar de los empleados, se consagraba constante y especial atención al envío y distribución de la enorme cantidad de material y provisiones de todas clases. Las compras comprendían no sólo las partidas que entran en la instalación permanente, sino también las que se requerían para los trabajos preliminares. El costo total aproximado de estas compras era como de \$9,000,000.

Hasta la presente fecha todos los gastos se han pagado de la asignación de \$10,000,000, hecha por el Congreso el 28 de junio de 1906.

En la ley del Congreso que autoriza la construcción del Canal y la asignación de \$10,000,000 para los trabajos preliminares, había una autorización adicional para que la Comisión celebrase contratos para dicha obra, cuyo costo total no había de exceder de \$135,000,000, y para facilitarlos el Congreso, de tiempo en tiempo, según lo exigiesen las circunstancias, haría una asignación adecuada. Con arreglo á la prescripción de esta autorización dicha Comisión ha celebrado contratos para la obtención de los materiales y provisiones que se han de entregar en lo sucesivo, y que son indispensables para la construcción del Canal, debiendo darse las órdenes para obtener dichas materiales y provisiones mucho antes del tiempo en que se han de necesitar, por que las diferentes industrias de los Estados Unidos tienen una cantidad de negocios domésticos tan enorme, que no pueden efectuar inmediatamente la entrega de dichos artículos.

En la actualidad la nómina de los empleados del Istmo atiende aproximadamente á \$600,000 mensuales. Por consiguiente, una asignación inmediata es necesaria, y el cálculo de dicha asignación para el período que termina el 30 de junio de 1906 asciende á \$16,500,000.

Mientras se llevaban á cabo estos trabajos preparatorios se hizo muy poco en la excavación verdadera. Sin embargo, en distintas ocasiones ha habido once palas de vapor operando en el tajo de la Culebra que constituye el factor más grande en la construcción del Canal, y ya se han extraído aproximadamente 1,000,000 de yardas cúbicas de material. Con esta obra se están llevando á cabo dos cosas: Primero, los niveles del tajo se están poniendo en las condiciones debidas para instalar el mayor número de máquinas que puedan operar eficazmente, y segundo, que se están recogiendo datos que han de ser útiles en lo porvenir al hacer los cálculos del costo de la construcción del Canal.

En la actualidad hay 2,600 hombres empleados en la obra de la Culebra. Se han construído vías de ferrocarril y patios, y se han llevado á cabo trabajos de dragado en ambos extremos del Canal, hasta donde se ha creído conveniente, mientras se decida la cuestión del modelo del Canal. Deberá entenderse que todo el trabajo que se ha hecho puede utilizarse para cualquier modelo de Canal que se construya.

Tratándose de un Canal al nivel del mar, la construcción de una represa en Gamboa para depositar el agua más fresca del alto Chagres es indispensable en la mayor parte de los planos que se han tomado en consideración. Á los exámenes y taladros hechos por la Compañía Francesa se han agregado otros más extensos y detenidos, bajo la dirección de la Comisión del Canal del Istmo, los cuales establecen el hecho de que puede hacerse una represa en dicho lugar. En conexión con estos exámenes, en el sitio de la represa se hicieron reconocimientos topográficos que se extendieron por todo el valle del alto Chagres con el fin de determinar el área del lago que la represa formaría, y también la posibilidad de descargar el excedente de agua del río en el Océano Atlántico ó en el Pacífico.

Se han hecho perforaciones á lo largo de la línea del Canal á trechos cortos desde un extremo al otro, para determinar la índole del material que se ha de extraer para la construcción de cualquier modelo de Canal que se adopte.

Se consagró pronta atención á la cuestión de abastecimiento de agua para Panamá, Colón y los campamentos á lo largo de la línea del Canal. La represa á través del Río Grande se elevó á fin de formar un reservoir del cual la ciudad de Panamá obtiene un amplio abastecimiento. La tubería de agua empezó á funcionar el 26 de junio; el 30 de septiembre ya se había completado más de la mitad de toda la obra de instalar las cañerías y efectuar las conexiones debidas con las casas en la ciudad de Panamá.

La obra en el Tajo de la Culebra se extendió gradualmente hasta que ya en junio había once palas de vapor operando. Según lo demuestran las obras ya efectuadas, así como los varios barrenos ó perforaciones y hoyos de prueba, el material es de índole mezclada, variando por grados de dureza desde el de la tierra ordinaria hasta el de la dura roca volcánica dispuesta con irregularidad, pero casi todo él requiere barrenarse para manipularlo con economía. Esta obra se emprendió principalmente con el fin de determinar por medio de experimentos prácticos el costo de la excavación; pero como quiera que las vías de ferrocarril se instalaron temporalmente, que los antiguos carros franceses no tenían capacidad suficiente, que los terreros no habían sido bien escogidos y que las habitaciones y alimentación de los empleados eran tan poco satisfactorias que causaron muchas enfermedades, el experimento hecho no puede considerarse satisfactorio. El costo de extracción de este material en los diferentes meses fluctuó desde 43 centavos hasta \$1.50 por yarda cúbica.

Los datos que ya se han recogido relativos al Istmo de Panamá, poco ó nada dejan que desear en cuanto á los estudios cuyo objeto es determinar el modelo de Canal que ha de construirse. Muy pocas obras de ingeniería—acaso ninguna—se ha emprendido jamás teniendo disponible mayor acopio de datos físicos completos.



La cuestión de brazos es muy seria y bastante difícil de resolver. Pueden obtenerse suficientes braceros de las islas y países tropicales cercanos, en cuanto al número, pero la cuestión de calidad es muy otra. Á menos que los obreros muestren una eficacia mucho mayor que la que hasta ahora han demostrado, ha de ser necesario buscar en otra parte una clase más hábil. Los sueldos que en la actualidad se pagan varían desde 80 centavos hasta \$1.04 en oro al día. Comparados con los mejores obreros comunes en los Estados Unidos, la eficacia de los que hasta ahora se han empleado en las obras del Canal representa una proporción que varía desde un 25 hasta un 38 por ciento. Más de un 80 por ciento de los empleados del Canal son en la actualidad, y continuarán siendo, obreros extranjeros. La mayoría del otro 20 por ciento de los empleados ha de consistir dependientes, inspectores ó con cualquier otro carácter, á los cuales no pueden aplicarse las varias leyes relativas á obreros de los Estados Unidos. Á esta clase de obreros estamos obligados á aplicar la ley de ocho horas de trabajo, es decir, á los extranjeros que uada saben de la existencia de dicha ley hasta que llegan al Istmo. La expresada aplicación ha de aumentar por lo menos un 25 por ciento el costo de los obreros empleados en la construcción de Canal, y ha de agregar innecesariamente muchos millones al costo total de dicha obra.

#### EXPORTACIÓN DE COBRE DE LOS ONCE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1905.

Las exportaciones de cobre fino de los Estados Unidos durante los once primeros meses que terminaron el 30 de noviembre de 1905, en toneladas de 2,240 libras, según el informe hecho por el New York Metal Exchange, fueron las siguientes, comparándose con las exportaciones hechas durante los meses correspondientes del año pasado:

Meses.	1905.	1904.
Enero.....	21,245	23,085
Febrero.....	17,508	17,073
Marzo.....	21,073	22,862
Abril.....	21,121	13,883
Mayo.....	23,758	14,772
Junio.....	22,096	16,279
Julio.....	18,478	13,439
Agosto.....	22,692	24,906
Septiembre.....	19,755	20,569
Octubre.....	17,781	26,585
Noviembre.....	12,382	23,294
Total.....	220,892	227,888

Las importaciones de cobre, hechas á los Estados Unidos durante los diez meses que terminaron el 31 de octubre de 1905, ascendieron á 77,450 toneladas, contra 66,350 toneladas importadas durante los meses correspondientes de 1904.

## ESCASEZ DE CUEROS.

Mr. McNALLY, cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Lieja, Bélgica, en su informe al Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos acerca del alza en los precios de cueros en los mercados del mundo, cita los siguientes párrafos del "Daily Mail" de Londres:

En una reunión de la Federación de Curtidores de Bristol y de la Inglaterra Occidental, se acordó que los precios del cuero curtido son poco satisfactorios, y que el alto precio de los cueros sin curtir hacen absolutamente necesario que se efectúe un alza en el precio del cuero curtido. El alza en la suela americana ha sido de un 10 á un 15 por ciento, y según dice un partido "cada uno de los materiales que se emplean en la fabricación de un par de zapatos, cuesta de un 15 á un 20 por ciento más de lo que costaba hace un año." En la actualidad esto no influye mayormente en el precio del calzado, pero sí influye en la depreciación del artículo corriente que se vende á un precio corriente. Hanse usado sustitutos de cuero curtido, tales como el cartón, pero se ignora si los curtidores y fabricantes de calzado pueden ir más allá al satisfacer los pedidos de calzado en general de las grandes casas que hacen negocios al por menor á los precios actuales al por mayor. Una de las dos causas principales de la escasez de cueros sin curtir es la guerra ruso-japonesa.

El Japón tuvo que suministrar calzado para un ejército que estaba acostumbrado á usar sandalias de paja. El Japón hizo su calzado de una calidad tan excelente, que aún continúa siendo la admiración de los fabricantes de calzado ingleses. Al efectuarlo así, consumieron una parte considerable del abastecimiento de cueros curtidos, y todavía se sienten las consecuencias de ese consumo extraordinario. El segundo factor determinante lo constituye el mercado de carne americano. Los encomenderos de Chicago regulan la matanza de ganado según la demanda existente de carne. Ha habido gran existencia de carne en los refrigeradores y, por supuesto, se han matado menos reses, dando esto por resultado que la existencia de cueros sin curtir sea menor. Hace seis años los cueros sin curtir que se vendían como á 8 centavos la libra, en la actualidad se venden á 15½ centavos, ó sea á un precio más alto que el de la misma carne. Chicago regula el precio de los cueros sin curtir en el mundo. No cabe duda, según la opinión de un perito en la materia, de que los curtidores ingleses están perdiendo dinero, y de que los fabricantes de calzado se encuentran en malas condiciones debido al hecho de que es difícil obtener un precio más alto de los compradores en mayor escala ó de los comerciantes al por menor. Una combinación de curtidores y fabricantes podría hacer que el público en general pagase un precio más alto por el calzado.

## MÉXICO.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE AGOSTO 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 agosto de 1905 y en los dos primeros meses de 1905-6, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1904-5.

Mercancías extranjeras con un valor de \$35,084,624.14 oro fueron importadas, comparadas con \$34,760,891.50 oro importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente, un aumento de \$323,732.64 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los dos meses del año fiscal de 1905-6 fueron \$41,232,930.62 plata, una diferencia en favor del corriente año fiscal de \$8,379,323.83 plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

#### IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

	Agosto—		Dos primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Materias animales .....	\$1,196,061.40	\$1,078,117.11	\$2,652,231.54	\$2,085,525.23
Materias vegetales .....	2,054,318.77	1,688,634.65	3,796,346.86	3,241,298.14
Materias minerales .....	3,100,253.85	3,555,641.56	6,912,198.85	7,156,115.42
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	1,645,788.47	2,125,091.69	3,289,084.93	3,626,877.51
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos ..	622,183.97	567,153.03	1,177,801.04	1,055,824.37
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales .....	612,159.17	578,334.31	1,187,889.03	1,025,973.28
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	449,731.11	478,732.86	827,668.23	896,426.50
Máquinas y aparatos .....	1,657,610.37	1,714,093.59	3,171,907.78	3,349,509.88
Vehículos .....	230,159.46	184,132.36	592,517.84	462,827.00
Armas y explosivos .....	249,894.64	517,491.90	811,384.99	1,020,069.82
Diversos .....	427,714.08	469,320.65	785,557.05	840,444.35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,545,965.59</b>	<b>12,967,069.74</b>	<b>25,084,624.14</b>	<b>21,760,891.50</b>

#### EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

Metales preciosos .....	\$10,560,665.29	\$10,768,166.16	\$21,308,075.47	\$16,078,564.59
Demás artículos .....	9,665,034.65	8,655,188.90	19,924,845.15	16,775,132.40
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,165,699.94</b>	<b>19,423,355.06</b>	<b>41,232,920.62</b>	<b>32,853,696.79</b>

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

	Agosto—		Dos primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Oro acuñado mexicano .....		\$32,305.50		\$74,744.47
Oro acuñado extranjero .....	\$1,400.88		\$3,400.88	1,348.32
Oro en pasta .....	2,365,998.53	2,568,426.78	5,382,954.95	4,228,983.67
Oro en otras especies .....	193,305.73	131,449.12	406,490.59	248,860.10
<b>Total oro.....</b>	<b>2,566,705.14</b>	<b>2,717,181.40</b>	<b>5,742,846.87</b>	<b>4,563,936.56</b>

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	Agosto—		Dos primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Plata acuñada mexicana.....	\$1,004,787.00	\$135,970.00	\$1,009,565.00	\$189,175.00
Plata acuñada extranjera.....	7,022.12		21,534.17	2,285.75
Plata en pasta.....	5,954,579.00	7,071,463.08	12,876,289.00	9,621,553.82
Plata en otras especies.....	1,026,971.07	843,551.58	1,655,040.93	1,701,607.26
Total plata.....	7,993,960.15	8,050,985.66	15,565,229.10	11,514,627.83
Antimonio.....	58,020.96	123,278.00	211,172.96	123,278.00
Cobre.....	2,436,657.65	1,997,881.73	4,750,517.65	4,337,510.41
Mármol en bruto.....	4,500.00	21,200.00	35,498.00	29,004.00
Plomogama.....	508,582.80		1,000.00	4,800.00
Plomo.....	20,620.49	985,649.00	1,250,488.80	1,286,822.00
Zinc.....	16,026.41	518.50	98,664.11	2,836.24
Demás productos minerales.....	763,365.00	166,276.50	1,420,766.50	476,065.94
Casajote, y cortezas y raíces para curtir.....	9,141.00	545.00	20,147.00	2,375.00
Caucho.....	86,477.80	56,007.74	161,551.80	88,541.74
Chicle.....	60,788.60	13,058.00	109,188.45	17,503.00
Frijol.....	71,714.00	27,308.00	115,110.00	83,328.00
Frutas frescas.....	11,084.30	6,348.50	16,938.30	14,539.00
Garbanzo.....	175,001.00	278,318.00	933,646.00	601,063.00
Guayule.....	1,428.00		5,932.00	
Haba.....	26,354.00	18.00	79,044.00	18.00
Henequén en rama.....	2,061,118.00	2,409,178.00	4,989,878.00	4,939,878.00
Leite en rama.....	448,158.00	249,059.00	612,578.88	450,972.25
Maderas.....	89,895.00	181,341.20	188,976.30	320,934.74
Maíz.....	1,253.00	1,003.36	9,970.00	1,553.36
Palo de moral.....	2,400.00	500.00	7,415.00	8,719.00
Palo de tinte.....	44,796.00	124,637.18	88,275.73	274,190.68
Raíz de zacatón.....	195,915.00	229,007.00	405,717.00	375,282.00
Tabaco en rama.....	119,104.00	389,867.00	229,136.00	576,896.00
Vainilla.....	801,110.00	263,712.00	1,477,235.00	881,322.00
Demás productos vegetales.....	29,071.28	50,063.00	76,135.93	73,895.80
Ganados.....	383,767.50	325,287.00	793,359.00	680,671.00
Pieles sin curtir.....	587,082.00	418,613.79	1,121,222.68	771,436.39
Demás productos animales.....	34,669.28	34,730.00	66,293.04	111,599.50
Azúcar.....	80,639.00	135,005.00	256,565.00	208,721.00
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harinoma.....	20,060.00	20,000.00	52,600.00	23,700.00
Pieles curtidas.....	21,947.00	14,145.60	35,648.00	39,225.60
Sombreros de palma.....	45,506.00	11,617.00	76,809.00	20,559.00
Tabaco labrado.....	30,416.00	59,104.00	61,364.75	104,466.00
Demás productos manufacturados.....	23,023.58	64,706.00	50,041.38	90,635.92
Diversos.....	34,681.90	97,265.80	92,562.90	127,093.80

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

	Agosto.		Dos primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europa.....	\$4,926,877.88	\$6,065,695.30	\$11,018,642.38	\$11,076,351.23
Asia.....	130,085.08	146,078.17	226,265.84	244,641.79
África.....	6,541.00	33,050.30	8,914.00	57,812.33
América del Norte.....	7,421,680.52	6,623,641.48	13,708,080.05	13,209,524.17
América Central.....	509.21	6,639.17	2,720.59	10,996.32
América del Sur.....	24,181.26	39,902.68	63,425.93	96,933.47
Antillas.....	28,459.64	8,856.63	46,491.35	18,574.54
Océanie.....	7,600.00	33,217.01	10,081.00	40,057.65
Total.....	12,545,935.59	12,957,069.74	25,084,624.14	34,760,891.50

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

	Agosto de.		Dos primeros meses de.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europa.....	\$5,624,132.33	\$7,439,599.21	\$11,199,561.97	\$10,012,923.49
América del Norte.....	13,955,378.57	11,575,469.35	28,808,166.86	21,944,151.34
América Central.....	139,968.04	44,433.80	256,171.79	71,221.96
América del Sur.....	10,274.00	12,073.00	21,213.00	13,901.00
Antillas.....	435,947.00	351,780.00	917,804.00	811,499.00
Total.....	20,165,699.94	19,423,355.36	41,232,920.62	32,833,696.79

COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, SEPTIEMBRE Á NOVIEMBRE DE 1905.

Las exportaciones de México á los Estados Unidos por el puerto de Nogales durante el mes de septiembre de 1905, ascendieron á \$1,073,854 y consistieron de los siguientes productos:

Productos.	Cantidad.	Valor.
Cobre en pasta .....	libras.. 5,264,345	\$631,721
Cueros de res al pelo .....	id. 133,656	14,440
Cal común .....	id. 59,550	190
Frutas varias .....	id. 600	91
Ganado vacuno .....	cabeczas.. 101	1,515
Mezcal licor .....	galones.. 36	28
Metales sin beneficiar .....	.....	285,131
Oro en pasta y en polvo .....	onzas.. 4,567	91,342
Plata pasta y en barras .....	id. 82,027	49,217
Plomo en metal .....	libras.. 684	14
Tabaco sin labrar .....	id. 87	70
Sal común .....	id. 48,600	94
Vaquetas curtidas .....	id. 2	1

Las importaciones de los Estados Unidos á Mexico, por el puerto de Nogales, en el mes de septiembre de 1905, fueron las siguientes:

Materias animales .....	\$6,644.38
Materias vegetales .....	27,424.28
Materias minerales .....	47,124.86
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	15,140.23
Productos químicos .....	9,882.36
Bebidas espirituosas .....	1,344.69
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	2,954.21
Máquinas y aparatos .....	47,555.09
Vehículos .....	5,605.94
Armas y explosivos .....	1,483.33
Diversos .....	12,025.33
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>177,184.75</b>

*Países de donde proceden las mercancías.*

Estados Unidos de América .....	\$164,852.49
Inglaterra .....	8,896.26
Francia .....	1,638.15
Alemania .....	1,492.33
Japón .....	305.52
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>177,184.75</b>
Derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes .....	103,879.44

El valor de las importaciones de México á los Estados Unidos, por el puerto de Nogales, en el mes de octubre de 1905, ascendió á

\$951,930, y dichas exportaciones consistieron de los siguientes productos:

Productos.	Cantidad.	Valor.
Cobre en pasta .....	libras. 4,170,539	\$500,464
Cueros de res al pelo .....	id. 53,170	4,406
Frutas varias .....	id. 690	226
Ganado vacuno .....	cabezas. 174	2,245
Mezcal licor .....	galones. 45	47
Metales sin beneficiar .....	.....	251,533
Oro en pasta y en polvo .....	onzas. 4,502	31,240
Plata pasta .....	id. 164,079	98,447
Plomo en metal .....	libras. 210	1
Tabaco sin labrar .....	id. 913	318
Total .....	.....	951,930

Las importaciones de los Estados Unidos á México por el puerto de Nogales, en el mes de octubre de 1905, fueron las siguientes:

Materias animales .....	\$21,175.13
Materias vegetales .....	31,112.93
Materias minerales .....	177,084.92
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	26,273.22
Productos químicos .....	13,277.57
Bebidas espirituosas .....	3,868.25
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	6,625.87
Máquinas y aparatos .....	26,482.76
Vehículos .....	13,314.24
Armas y explosivos .....	10,685.12
Diversos .....	17,592.24
Total .....	348,392.25

*Países de donde proceden las mercancías.*

Estados Unidos de América .....	\$313,424.78
Inglaterra .....	15,147.36
Francia .....	4,834.05
Alemania .....	13,749.91
Japón .....	834.15
España .....	402.00
Total .....	348,392.25
Derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes .....	77,367.97

El Cónsul Mexicano en Filadelfia anuncia que los embarques hechos de dicho puerto á Veracruz y Tampico, durante el mes de noviembre de 1905, consistieron de cargamentos de carbón de piedra que representan un valor total de \$56,378.05.

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 octubre de 1905, representaron un valor de \$370,901, compuestas de los siguientes productos:

Mineral de plata .....	\$31,147
Oro americano acuñado .....	800
Oro en pasta .....	79,390
Pesos mexicanos .....	25,398
Plato en pasta .....	200,177
Productos diversos .....	33,989
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>370,901</b>

Las exportaciones de San Francisco, Estado de California, á México, durante el mismo período, se valuaron en \$176,648, de la cual suma \$13,360 representaban el valor de mercancías extranjeras reexportadas. Las exportaciones de pesos mexicanos á Hongkong, durante el mes ascendieron á 1,599.

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 noviembre de 1905, representaron un valor de \$248,835, compuestas de los siguientes productos:

Minerales de plata .....	\$41,972
Oro en pasta .....	30,013
Plata en pasta .....	153,434
Varios .....	23,416
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>248,835</b>

Las exportaciones de San Francisco, Estado de California, á México, durante el mismo período, se valuaron en \$162,221, de la cual suma \$7,883 representaban el valor de mercancías extranjeras reexportadas. Las exportaciones de pesos mexicanos á Hongkong y á la Océania Británica, durante el mes de noviembre de 1905, ascendieron á 998,856.

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York anuncia que durante el mes de noviembre de 1905, 12 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 68,052 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 15, que conducían 243,632 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de 1905 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	14,363	Barras de plomo.....número..	31,724
Café.....sacos..	1,431	Metales.....cajas..	528
Cueros.....tercios..	3,785	Minerales.....bultos..	26
Do.....suelos..	1,925	Zarzaparrilla.....tercios..	167
Ixtle.....paños..	1,756	Vainilla.....cajas..	69
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	882	Pieles de cocodrilo.....número..	23
Pieles de venado.....id.....	971	Huesos.....bultos..	792
Hule.....id.....	582	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	120
Puros.....cajas..	53	Caoba.....trozos..	1,282
Zarcán.....tercios..	600	Cobre.....barras..	1,980
Chicle.....id.....	1,400	Chile.....sacos..	458
Pelo.....paños..	2	Naranjas.....cajas..	3,154

## LA PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO Y PLATA EN 1904 Y 1905.

El "Mexican Investor," correspondiente al 16 de diciembre de 1905, publica las siguientes cifras que comprenden la producción de oro y plata de México durante los años de 1894 á 1905, siendo así que del año de 1904 á 1905 sólo se representan las cifras correspondientes á los diez primeros meses de dicho año.

Año.	Oro.	Plata.	Año.	Oro.	Plata.
1891-95.....	\$2,237,484	\$12,677,223	1900-1901.....	\$5,460,700	\$40,391,541
1895-96.....	3,117,761	30,418,665	1901-2.....	5,626,981	31,235,985
1896-97.....	3,529,657	35,422,110	1902-3.....	7,417,806	35,283,763
1897-98.....	3,491,722	38,302,907	1903-4.....	7,682,165	40,921,811
1898-99.....	3,421,635	37,989,491	1904-5, diez meses.....	9,913,939	40,708,810
1899-1900.....	3,955,418	41,085,176			

Se verá, pues, que en once años la exportación de oro se ha cuadruplicado, al paso que la exportación de plata se ha triplicado.

En el año de 1876 á 1878 la producción total de plata mexicana ascendió á \$25,500,000, y en 1902 á 1903 ascendió á \$92,800,000. En los veintiséis años transcurridos entre los años económicos citados, el valor del oro y de la plata producido no bajó de \$1,249,963,748.

## DESECACIÓN DE LA LAGUNA DEL CARPINTERO.

El "Diario Oficial" del 28 de diciembre próximo pasado, publica el contrato celebrado por el Gobierno mexicano con el Sr. GARCÍA CUÉLLAR para la desecación de la Laguna del Carpintero, situada en el Distrito Sur del Estado de Tamaulipas.

El concesionario deberá presentar á la Secretaría de Fomento, dentro de seis meses, el proyecto de las obras hidráulicas, junto con una memoria descriptiva y los planos y diseños necesarios para la mayor claridad de los detalles del expresado proyecto, en la inteligencia de que las referidas obras no han de estorbar en manera alguna la navegabilidad del río Pánuco. Dentro del término de veinticuatro meses, á contar de la fecha de la vigencia del contrato, el concesionario ha de empezar la construcción de las obras, que deberán terminarse dentro de siete años, á más tardar, desde la precitada fecha. El concesionario tendrá derecho á utilizar en los terrenos baldíos y particulares contiguos á la laguna, cualesquiera materiales que juzgue necesarios para llevar á cabo los trabajos de desecación. El concesionario podrá importar, libres de derechos, por una sola vez, toda la maquinaria y accesorios necesarios para efectuar dichos trabajos. Los capitales invertidos en dicha desecación estarán exentos de todo impuesto federal, excepto el impuesto del timbre.

El concesionario podrá traspasar una parte ó toda la concesión con el consentimiento previo del Secretario de Fomento, y podrá asimismo emitir acciones comunes de preferencia, bonos y obligaciones.



**CONTRATO PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE MADERAS Y APROVECHAMIENTO DE PASTOS Y CULTIVOS EN EL ESTADO DE CHIHUAHUA.**

Con fecha 19 de diciembre de 1905, la Secretaría de Fomento celebró un contrato con el Sr. MANUEL LEVÍ, con el fin de llevar á cabo la explotación de maderas y utilizar los pastos y cultivos en 25,000 hectáreas de los terrenos baldíos situados en el Distrito de Andrés del Río, Estado de Chihuahua.

Por virtud de esta concesión el Sr. LEVÍ, ó la compañía que con tal fin organice, puede explotar los expresados terrenos, para los fines ya mencionados. Este contrato durará diez años, á contar del 28 de diciembre de 1905. El concesionario pagará una renta anual de \$500, y además pagará por dicha explotación las cuotas siguientes:

Cincuenta centavos anuales por cada hectárea de terreno dedicado al cultivo.

Diez centavos anuales por cabeza de ganado mayor que paste en los terrenos que arriende.

Cincuenta centavos por cada tonelada de madera que se use como combustible.

Cincuenta centavos por cada árbol que se derribe para otros fines.

**DECRETO MODIFICANDO LA TARIFA DE IMPORTACIÓN DE LA ORDENANZA GENERAL DE ADUANAS MARÍTIMAS Y FRONTERIZAS.**

[“Diario Oficial” del 16 de diciembre de 1905.]

El Presidente de la República ha expedido el siguiente decreto:

PONFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

Que el Congreso de la Unión ha tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, decreta:

Se modifica la tarifa de importación de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas Marítimas y Fronterizas vigente, en los términos que á continuación se expresan:

“I. Las fracciones 95 y 328 se reforman como sigue:

“Fracción 95. Café en grano con película ó sin ella, kilogramo neto \$0.10.

“Fracción 328. Hilo de algodón en ovillos y madejas, kilogramo neto \$1.40.

“II. Se adicionan las fracciones siguientes:

“Fracción 96A. Cebada preparada para la fabricación de cerveza (malta), kilogramo bruto \$0.05.

“Fracción 328A. Hilo de algodón en carretes. Por cada 1,000 metros de tiro \$0.07.”

TRANSITORIO. Esta ley comenzará regir el día 15 de febrero próximo de 1906, y por lo mismo, las cuotas que en ella se expresan se aplicarán á las mercancías que lleguen á los puertos y fronteras de la República después de las 12 de la noche del 14 de febrero.

**VALOR DEL KILOGRAMO DE PLATA PURA, QUE DEBE SERVIR DE BASE PARA CALCULAR EL IMPUESTO DEL TIMBRE DURANTE EL MES DE ENERO DE 1906.**

[“Diario Oficial” de México del 22 de diciembre de 1905.]

El valor en moneda mexicana, del kilogramo de plata pura, que deberá servir de base para calcular durante el mes de enero de 1906 el impuesto del timbre, en conformidad con lo que dispone el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905, es el de \$42.22, que resultó de multiplicar por 1,000 la cantidad de 29.9591 peniques, precio medio de la onza standard de plata en Londres, durante el mes transcurrido entre el 20 del pasada y el 19 del actual; de dividir el resultado entre 28.770719 gramos de plata pura que tiene la onza standard, y de dividir el cociente así obtenido, entre 24.661 peniques, promedio del cambio sobre Londres en el mismo período de tiempo.

**MOVIMIENTO COMERCIAL DEL PUERTO DE TAMPICO EN 1900 A 1905.**

Tampico es el puerto de embarque en México para efectuar la exportación de ganado vacuno, mular y caballar á Cuba, que mensualmente asciende á millares de cabezas de ganado. Es asimismo el segundo puerto de la República, siendo así que los siguientes datos estadísticos, tomados del “Mexican Herald,” correspondiente al 17 de diciembre de 1905, dan una idea adecuada de su importancia comercial.

En los cinco años transcurridos de 1900 á 1905, inclusive, el número de buques extranjeros que entraron en el puerto de Tampico, su tonelaje métrico y el número de bultos que condujeron fueron los siguientes:

Año.	Núm. de buques.	Tonelaje.	Bultos.
1900-1901.....	391	592,749	1,545,734
1901-2.....	376	538,396	1,440,235
1902-3.....	450	720,089	2,135,821
1903-4.....	383	675,743	.....
1904-5.....	418	633,251	.....

Las importaciones de oro durante el período referido fueron las siguientes:

1900-1901.....	\$9,713,651
1901-2.....	10,277,828
1902-3.....	13,092,606
1903-4.....	12,694,749
1904-5.....	15,717,104

Las salidas de buques durante el período de cinco años fueron las siguientes:

Año.	Núm. de buques.	Tonelaje.	Núm. de bultos.
1900-1901.....	313	129,467	2,233,059
1901-2.....	354	147,058	2,722,810
1902-3.....	459	159,830	2,892,551
1903-4.....	389	159,544	.....
1904-5.....	391	158,534	.....

El valor total de las exportaciones de dicho puerto fué el siguiente:

1900-1901.....	\$43,880,529
1901-2.....	46,900,655
1902-3.....	60,253,738
1903-4.....	58,635,031
1904-5.....	67,235,388

Los artículos principales que representan los totales que anteceden son los siguientes:

Año.	Plata.	Ixtle.	Ganado.	Harina y torta de semilla de algodón.
1900-1901.....	\$29,367,648	\$1,318,945	\$2,908,498	\$138,259
1901-2.....	30,904,939	1,456,412	2,322,878	219,995
1902-3.....	34,632,874	1,218,101	3,135,177	271,782
1903-4.....	35,448,238	1,424,884	1,711,423	375,808
1904-5.....	38,935,746	.....	1,233,768	562,808

#### REFORMA MONETARIA.

El encargado de negocios británico en México dice que se ha publicado un decreto en el cual se anuncia haberse conferido poder al Gobierno Mexicano por el Congreso Federal en relación con la reforma monetaria, á saber: Autorización para retirar de la circulación las monedas que es conveniente que dejen de circular; cambiar, si se juzga conveniente, el diseño del peso de plata; declarar legal la circulación de monedas de oro extranjeras durante un período limitado, y otras facultades relativas á la modificación de las contribuciones sobre minas, la modificación de la legislación bancaria y la expedición de leyes generales.

#### NUEVO SERVICIO DE VAPORES ENTRE CANADÁ Y MÉXICO.

El "British Board of Trade Journal," correspondiente al 2 de noviembre de 1905, anuncia que el 14 de septiembre de 1905 se firmó un contrato entre el Gobierno mexicano y los Señores ELDOR, DEMPSTER y COMPAÑÍA, para obtener un servicio recíproco de vapores entre los puertos canadenses en la costa del Atlántico, y los puertos del Golfo de México. El Gobierno Mexicano le ha concedido á dicha línea una subvención como de £10,000, y ya se ha inaugurado dicho servicio.

**DECRETO QUE PRORROGA HASTA EL DÍA 30 JUNIO, LOS EFECTOS DEL DECRETO DE 26 DE AGOSTO ÚLTIMO, SOBRE LA IMPORTACIÓN DEL TRIGO.**

[Del "Diario Oficial" del 26 de diciembre de 1905.]

PORFIRIO DIAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

Que en atención á que no ha cesado en los mercados nacionales la tendencia de aumentar el precio del trigo, y haciendo uso de la facultad que concede al Ejecutivo la fracción X del artículo 11 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, he tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Se prorrogan hasta el día 30 de junio de 1906, inclusive, los efectos del decreto de 26 de agosto de 1905, por virtud del cual el trigo extranjero que se introduce en la República, causa la cuota de un peso cincuenta centavos por cada cien kilogramos de peso bruto.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, á veintiséis de diciembre de mil novecientos cinco.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

**Transacciones Bancarias del Gobierno en 1905.**

El "Mexican Herald" correspondiente al 18 de diciembre de 1905, expresa que la cantidad de efectivo disponible que el Gobierno tenía en diferentes oficinas y depositado en varios bancos el 30 de junio de 1905—último día del año económico de 1904 á 1905—ascendía á \$57,300,198.74.

Según las relaciones anuales de las cuentas correspondientes á cada año económico desde 1895 á 1896, que el Ministro de Hacienda de México presentó al Congreso, los ingresos y egresos del Gobierno han sido los siguientes, habiendo quedado un excedente en efectivo cada año:

	Ingresos.	Egresos.	Superávit.
1895-96.....	\$50,521,470.42	\$45,070,123.13	\$5,451,347.29
1896-97.....	51,500,628.75	48,330,505.25	3,170,123.50
1897-98.....	52,697,984.55	51,815,285.66	882,698.89
1898-99.....	60,139,212.84	53,499,511.94	6,639,700.90
1899-1900.....	64,291,076.39	57,944,687.85	6,346,388.54
1900-1901.....	62,998,804.63	59,423,085.75	3,575,718.88
1901-2.....	66,147,048.72	63,081,513.73	3,065,534.99
1902-3.....	76,023,416.11	68,222,522.20	7,800,893.91
1903-4.....	86,473,800.94	76,381,643.22	10,092,157.72
1904-5.....	92,083,886.66	79,152,795.80	12,931,090.86

En vista de las cifras y hechos que anteceden, resulta evidente que México principia el año de 1906 en un estado financiero muy sólido.

El Gobierno tiene un superávit de consideración, y las rentas derivadas de las respectivas fuentes aumentan constante y continuamente, según lo demuestran los informes mensuales correspondientes.

#### SITUACIÓN ECONÓMICA Y FINANCIERA DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1904 Á 1905.

El 14 de diciembre de 1905, el Ministro de Hacienda de la República Mexicana presentó á la Cámara de Diputados una relación de la situación económica y financiera del país, que comprende el período del pasado año económico de 1904 á 1905. Se advierte un notable aumento en el comercio exterior de la República. El valor de las mercancías extranjeras introducidas en el país en 1904 á 1905 en oro, es decir, en pesos oro de la antigua moneda, comparado con el de las importaciones que se hicieron en 1903 á 1904, fué como sigue:

##### IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en pesos oro de la antigua moneda.]

Años fiscales.	Mercancías libres de derechos.	Mercancías sujetas á derechos.	Total.
1903-4.....	\$15,420,693.66	\$62,940,077.40	\$78,360,771.06
1904-5.....	16,023,481.56	70,698,812.10	86,722,293.66
Aumento.....	602,787.90	7,158,734.70	7,861,522.60

El acrecentamiento considerable del comercio de importación llama desde luego la atención, siendo así que el aumento es tres veces mayor que el del año de 1903 á 1904 sobre el del año anterior. Se importaron artículos libres de derecho más ó menos en la misma escala, puesto que dicho aumento representa menos de un cuarto por ciento del valor de las expresadas mercancías. Este resultado se debe en gran parte á la poca actividad desplegada en la construcción de ferrocarriles en el año de referencia, así como á la circunstancia de que ciertos productos y materiales que antes se obtenían casi exclusivamente del extranjero, tales como carbón de piedra y artículos de hierro, comienzan á producirse en el país en cantidades importantes. En las mercancías sujetas á derechos, el aumento ha sido de más de 11 por ciento, y probablemente la reforma monetaria influyó en dicho crecimiento al provocar una baja repentina en el tipo de cambio extranjero en los meses de noviembre y diciembre del año pasado, baja que, sin duda, estimuló á muchos comerciantes y particulares á hacer pedidos de mercancías al extranjero.

Debido á la variación continua del valor de la plata respecto del oro, no hay ningún otro medio de comparar el valor de las mercancías procedentes de naciones donde rige el patrón de oro, que expresarlo en moneda de oro. El resultado comparativo de las importaciones valo-

radas en moneda de plata, según el promedio de valor del peso de plata en el mercado de Nueva York, fué como sigue:

## IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plata.]

Años fiscales.	Mercancías libres de de- recho.	Mercancías sujetas á dere- chos.	Total impor- tación.
1903-4.....	\$35,060,573.86	\$142,800,778.48	\$177,861,352.3
1904-5.....	32,860,319.43	145,344,642.02	178,204,962.4
Diferencias.....	-2,200,254.43	+2,543,864.54	+343,610.1

La diferencia á favor de 1904 á 1905, que en el cuadro de valores de oro es \$7,761,522.60, oro, en el de valores de plata queda reducida á la insignificante cantidad de \$343,610.11, del cuño corriente.

Este resultado depende exclusivamente del hecho de que el tipo del cambio sobre el exterior fué más bajo en 1904 á 1905, en conjunto, que durante el año que le precedió, y que al mejorarse los cambios se ha podido comprar una cantidad mucho mayor de mercancías extranjeras, sin haber aumentado notablemente nuestras remesas. Ó, lo que es lo mismo, puede decirse que mediante un aumento en los desembolsos de plata por valor de \$343,610.11, adquirimos el año pasado un valor de \$7,761,522.60, oro, de mercancías extranjeras más que en 1903 á 1904.

El valor que las exportaciones representan es el declarado por los interesados en el momento de la exportación y, por consiguiente, este valor está expresado en moneda de plata del cuño mexicano.

Á continuación aparecen los datos del último quinquenio, debiendo advertirse que el valor del oro exportado se ha reducido también á pesos plata.

*Total exportación, incluso aumento por premio del oro exportado.*

1900-1901.....	\$158,009,487.43
1901-2.....	171,776,449.81
1902-3.....	207,377,793.17
1903-4.....	210,312,374.46
1904-5.....	208,520,451.43

Por consiguiente, las exportaciones de 1902 á 1903 y de 1903 á 1904, aumentaron en \$8,490,000, oro americano, y de 1903 á 1904 y 1904 á 1905 aumentaron en \$10,270,000, oro americano; y si las condiciones de los mercados extranjeros donde se venden nuestros artículos hubiesen permanecido inalterables hasta la fecha, y el tipo del cambio exterior como estuvo en 1902 á 1903, la misma cantidad de efectos que remitimos al extranjero en 1904 á 1905, en vez de representar los \$208,520,000, oro, habría representado un valor de \$254,000,000.

De mucha importancia es el desarrollo que ha tenido la producción del oro, puesto que sólo en el último año el incremento ascendió á \$3,000,000, oro, que en nuestra moneda actual equivalen á \$6,000,000. La gran inversión de capitales hecha recientemente en minas de este metal, seguirá dando impulso á la explotación de esta importante industria, y la notable reducción en las cargas del Gobierno disminuirá los fraudes que se han cometido en gran escala, exportando el metal amarillo sin pagar los derechos respectivos. Por estas razones hay mucho que esperar todavía de la producción de oro.

En cuanto á la plata, la reducción de \$14,000,000 que se advierte en el cuadro anterior, se explica con mayor facilidad descomponiendo las cifras de la exportación, tal como se hace en el siguiente cuadro:

## EXPORTACIÓN.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	Diferencias.
Plata mexicana acuñada.....	\$18,671,595.00	\$1,899,891.92	-\$16,771,703.08
Plata extranjera acuñada.....	86,998.60	77,971.00	- 9,027.60
Plata en pasta.....	45,788,106.91	53,014,016.12	+ 7,225,909.19
Plata en piedra mineral, cianuros, sulfuros, etc.....	14,503,989.18	10,331,766.66	- 4,032,222.52
Total.....	79,110,689.72	65,523,645.70	- 13,587,044.02

Por los datos que anteceden se ve con claridad que durante 1904 á 1905 la plata acuñada dejó de exportarse casi por completo, puesto que en vez de exportarse \$18,000,000 de pesos fuertes, como en 1903 á 1904, apenas se exportaron \$2,000,000. En cambio, la plata en pasta salió del país en mayor cantidad, y es probable que una buena parte de dicho aumento provenga de haberse beneficiado aquí la piedra mineral que antes se exportaba.

Las exportaciones en las cuales se han obtenido los mayores aumentos durante los cinco últimos años fueron la del azúcar, que no empezó á exportarse hasta 1902, y del cual en 1904 á 1905 se exportaron más de 38,000 toneladas, y la de cobre, que habiéndose exportado en la cantidad de 33,000 toneladas en 1900 á 1901, en 1904 á 1905 excedió de 137,000 toneladas. Se ve asimismo, que el plomo, la pasta de semilla de algodón, el ixtle, el tabaco en rama, los sombreros de palma, las pieles sin curtir y las curtiduras aumentaron casi constantemente durante el período señalado, mientras que el henequén, el café el garbanzo y el chicle, si bien es verdad que se exportan cada vez más, sin embargo, de vez en cuando sufren algunas interrupciones en su marcha ascendente.

La siguiente tabla muestra la comparación establecida entre las importaciones y exportaciones, en cuanto á su valor respectivo, durante el año económico de 1904 á 1905:

	Valor en plata.
Exportaciones.....	\$208,520,451.43
Importaciones.....	178,204,962.45
Excedente de exportaciones.....	30,315,488.98

**EL IMPUESTO DEL TIMBRE Y LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS  
METALÚRGICOS.**

El "Diario Oficial" ha publicado un importante decreto expedido por el Ejecutivo de la Unión, por conducto de la secretaría de hacienda, y que reproducimos en seguida:

"ARTÍCULO 1º. Los establecimientos metalúrgicos de la República que afinen la plata hasta obtener barras de metal maleable en las condiciones requeridas para la acuñación, y que tengan, cuando menos, una ley de 996 milésimos, sólo pagarán, por impuesto interior del timbre, el 1½ por ciento sobre el valor del metal así afinado.

"ART. 2º. La afinación del oro y de la plata, en las condiciones de que hablan el artículo anterior y el segundo del decreto de 23 del corriente mes, sobre acuñación de oro, dará derecho á los establecimientos metalúrgicos que la hubieren verificado, para que se les devuelva, en los términos que señalen las disposiciones reglamentarias, las tres cuartas partes del importe de las estampillas correspondientes al valor de dichos metales y que se hubieren cancelado en las facturas de compra de los minerales ó barras adquiridos por los establecimientos metalúrgicos después del 1º de enero de 1906, para su beneficio y afinación.

"No habrá lugar á la devolución del impuesto del timbre pasados seis meses, que se contarán desde la cancelación de las estampillas.

"ART. 3º. Se derogan el artículo cuarto de la ley de 25 de marzo de 1905, sobre impuestos y franquicias á la minería, y el decreto de 19 de junio de 1905, sobre rebaja del impuesto del timbre á los establecimientos metalúrgicos."

**SERVICIO POSTAL DURANTE EL MES DE OCTUBRE DE 1905.**

El Director General de Correos ha publicado detalladamente las operaciones del Servicio Postal Mexicano durante el mes de octubre, que es el cuarto mes del presente año económico de 1905 á 1906, proporcionándose también las cifras del mes correspondiente del año anterior para los fines de la comparación:

	1905.	1904.
Ventas de sellos de correo .....	\$259,383.94	\$230,050.80
Alquiler de apartados .....	21,012.00	19,746.00
Multas, etc. ....	3,368.10	2,898.34
Premio sobre giros postales:		
Servicio doméstico.....	23,721.76	22,577.93
Servicio internacional.....	702.19	433.45
Premio sobre giros de la prensa.....	3,011.74	3,264.55

Las cifras que anteceden muestran una renta total de \$277,001.07, derivada de las fuentes mencionadas en octubre de 1904, contra un total de \$311,199.73 en el mes correspondiente del presente año económico, ó sea un aumento en este último período de \$32,198.66, ó sea un 11.54 por ciento.



La renta total derivada del Servicio Postal durante los cuatro primeros meses del corriente año económico—es decir, de julio á octubre—ascendió á \$1,164,683.91, comparada con \$1,062,924.18 en el año económico de 1904 á 1905, durante el mismo período, resultando así un aumento de \$101,759.73, ó sea un 9.56 por ciento.

#### PROYECTO DE PRESUPUESTO PARA 1906 Á 1907.

El 14 de diciembre de 1905 el Señor Secretario de Hacienda presentó á la Cámara de Diputados el proyecto de presupuesto para el año económico venidero de 1906 á 1907, consistiendo dicho presupuesto de los cálculos de los ingresos y egresos correspondientes á dicho año, á contar del 1º de julio de 1906 hasta el 30 de junio de 1907. Las cifras de ambos cálculos son las siguientes:

Ingresos normales .....	\$90,073,500.00
Egresos .....	89,897,397.64
Superávit calculado.....	176,102.36

#### EXPORTACIONES EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905 Á 1906.

El acrecentamiento de las exportaciones fué muy notable en el primer semestre del corriente año económico, y especialmente en el mes de julio, en el cual las exportaciones arrojaron un aumento de \$7,500,000, comparado con el mismo mes del año anterior, lo cual representa un aumento de un 57 por ciento. Este resultado se debe principalmente á la ley que concedió una franquicia á la industria minera, la cual al reducir considerablemente las contribuciones que se imponer al oro y á la plata, al principio del corriente año económico, dió lugar á que en los últimos meses del año anterior se suspendiesen muchas exportaciones, no sólo de metales preciosos, sino también de otros que con ellos se asocian frecuentemente. Estas exportaciones en detalle fueron las siguientes:

#### VALOR EN PLATA.

	1904.	1905.	Aumento ó diminución.
METALES PRECIOSOS.			
Julio.....	\$5,310,397.93	\$10,747,410.18	+\$5,437,012.25
Agosto.....	10,768,166.46	10,560,665.29	- 207,501.17
Septiembre.....	8,497,589.43	9,491,818.63	+ 994,229.20
Total .....	24,576,153.82	30,799,894.10	+ 6,223,740.28
ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS.			
Julio.....	8,119,943.50	10,319,810.50	+ 2,199,867.00
Agosto.....	8,655,188.90	9,605,034.65	+ 949,845.75
Septiembre.....	7,829,317.92	8,998,348.42	+ 1,169,030.50
Total .....	24,604,450.32	28,923,193.57	+ 4,318,743.25
TOTAL DE EXPORTACIONES.			
Julio.....	13,430,341.43	21,067,220.68	+ 7,636,879.25
Agosto.....	19,423,355.36	20,165,699.94	+ 742,344.58
Septiembre.....	16,326,907.35	18,493,167.05	+ 2,166,259.70
Total general.....	49,180,604.14	59,723,687.67	+10,543,083.53

## SALVADOR.

## COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1904.

La memoria de Hacienda y Crédito Público presentada á la Asamblea Nacional de la República del Salvador en 1905, contiene una relación detallada de los asuntos del país durante 1904, y proporciona los siguientes datos, que comprenden el comercio exterior del Salvador durante el expresado período.

El valor en oro de las exportaciones hechas en 1904 ascendió á \$6,635,444.70, y el valor de las importaciones hacen un total de \$3,610,376.97 en oro.

Las cifras que muestran el valor de las exportaciones durante el quinquenio comprendido desde 1900 á 1904, inclusive, indican un promedio de valor anual de \$4,891,148.94, al paso que \$2,881,049.55 representan el promedio anual del valor de las importaciones durante el mismo período. Así, pues, se verá que el año de 1904 ocupa el primer lugar en los anales del comercio exterior del Salvador.

Los detalles de las exportaciones se publican en el informe con arreglo á su valor en plata, y el siguiente constituye un resumen de los artículos embarcados junto con su valor respectivo:

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
Café.....	\$13,470,696.91	Arroz.....	\$80,389.68
Miércoles.....	1,632,135.92	Hule.....	59,378.75
Añil.....	489,263.61	Tabaco.....	48,065.26
Azúcar.....	418,603.78	Artículos diversos.....	89,081.10
Bisnoso.....	225,784.50		
Cueros y pieles.....	95,212.19	Total.....	16,588,611.77

Los puntos de destino de las mercancías que anteceden fueron los siguientes:

Países de destino.	Valor.	Países de destino.	Valor.
Alemania.....	\$2,396,332.68	Gran Bretaña.....	\$9,666,763.21
Canadá.....	39,035.40	Guatemala.....	10,019.03
Austria-Hungría.....	613,973.21	Holanda.....	15,660.00
Bélgica.....	200.00	Honduras.....	55,343.85
Costa Rica.....	47,089.80	Italia.....	1,625,129.91
Antillas Holandesas.....	3,291.30	México.....	2,000.00
Chile.....	15,756.40	Nicaragua.....	68,553.16
China.....	198.00	Noruega.....	29,463.34
Ecuador.....	30,532.43	Panamá.....	139,650.60
España.....	105,328.24	Perú.....	98,471.00
Estados Unidos.....	2,757,573.99		
Francia.....	4,868,316.08	Total.....	16,588,611.77

El resumen de las importaciones y su respectivo valor en oro en el año de 1904, muestra lo siguiente:

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
Aboños .....	\$769.60	Hilo de lino .....	\$188.20
Aguas minerales .....	2,005.61	Géneros de lino .....	4,021.30
Hilo de algodón .....	146,911.31	Loza y porcelana .....	23,228.14
Géneros de algodón .....	1,204,487.73	Madera y corchos .....	4,971.88
Animales vivos .....	475.00	Maquinaria .....	48,317.57
Artículos de fantasía .....	2,047.15	Mármol .....	7,874.92
Artículos de diversos .....	272,426.44	Maíz .....	1,424.26
Artículos de libros .....	341,249.91	Material para jabón y velas .....	146,617.01
Cacao .....	3,290.96	Mercería .....	19,962.22
Cal y cemento .....	4,548.29	Moneda acuñada .....	2,375.00
Calzado .....	69,470.78	Muebles y obras de ebanistería .....	6,104.90
Cañamo de todas clases .....	4,628.59	Papel y artículos de escritorio .....	22,340.51
Cerveza y ginger ales .....	19,007.71	Petróleo y aceites para alumbrado .....	23,089.96
Comestibles .....	77,485.38	Perfumaría .....	16,715.63
Cristalería .....	16,042.65	Plantas y semillas .....	4.50
Cueros y sus manufacturas .....	23,823.87	Quesos y mantequilla .....	38,773.75
Drogas y medicinas .....	152,068.38	Sacos para café .....	116,023.01
Españes y té .....	5,377.28	Hilo de seda .....	55,791.78
Ferreteria .....	148,158.99	Géneros de seda .....	124,187.42
Fósforos .....	15,755.33	Sombreros de Junco .....	13,360.71
Harina .....	192,053.41	Sombreros de otras clases .....	18,029.42
Joyería .....	889.78	Tabaco en rama y elaborado .....	5,649.86
Estambre .....	678.21	Velas estearicas .....	70.08
Géneros de lana .....	80,532.19	Vinos .....	61,088.55
Libros impresos .....	6,678.84		
Licores .....	30,300.34		
		Total .....	3,610,376.97

Un resumen que comprende los países de destino de los varios artículos mencionados muestra lo siguiente:

Países.	Valor.	Países.	Valor.
Alemania .....	\$404,422.43	Guatemala .....	\$15,107.50
Austria-Hungría .....	9,447.89	Holanda .....	28,762.52
Bélgica .....	126,530.78	Honduras .....	27,624.66
Colombia .....	183.00	Indias Occidentales .....	1,411.41
Costa Rica .....	3,628.90	Italia .....	92,745.93
Cuba .....	2,223.00	Japón .....	31,119.48
Chile .....	278.45	México .....	17,980.81
China .....	152,631.01	Nicaragua .....	65,644.36
Dinamarca .....	3,143.27	Noruega .....	29.25
Ecuador .....	15,933.86	Panamá .....	655.00
España .....	52,997.99	Perú .....	20.00
Estados Unidos .....	1,042,437.47	Portugal .....	1,029.20
Francia .....	239,944.61	Suecia .....	6,281.41
Gran Bretaña .....	1,308,465.03	Suiza .....	4,745.42

## VENEZUELA.

## ARANCEL DE ADUANAS PARA 1905 Á 1906.

El Arancel de Aduanas de Venezuela para el año económico de 1905 á 1906, según se ha promulgado en el "Diario Oficial," del 26 de agosto con las modificaciones que se hicieron hasta el 19 de agosto de 1905, es como sigue:

[Monedas, pesas y medidas—La unidad monetaria es el bolívar, que vale 1 peseta (valor nominal) y se divide en 100 céntimos—Con respecto á pesas y medidas, este país ha adoptado el sistema métrico.]

*Decreto de 20 de mayo de 1905, estableciendo el Arancel de importación.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 26 de mayo de 1905, número extraordinario.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Las mercaderías procedentes del extranjero que se introduzcan por las Aduanas de la República se dividen en nueve clases, á saber:

- 1ª clase pagará por kilogramo 5 céntimos de bolívar.
- 2ª clase pagará por kilogramo 10 céntimos de bolívar.
- 3ª clase pagará por kilogramo 25 céntimos de bolívar.
- 4ª clase pagará por kilogramo 75 céntimos de bolívar.
- 5ª clase pagará por kilogramo 1.25 bolivianos.
- 6ª clase pagará por kilogramo 2.50 bolivianos.
- 7ª clase pagará por kilogramo 5.00 bolivianos.
- 8ª clase pagará por kilogramo 10.00 bolivianos.
- 9ª clase pagará por kilogramo 20.00 bolivianos.

SECCIÓN 1.—*Corresponde á la primera clase, cinco céntimos de bolívar el kilo.*

1. Anuncios en forma de almanaques.
2. Aparatos y máquinas para generar vapor del residuo del petróleo y los aparatos extintores de incendio "Biosca" y sus similares y las sustancias de su carga.
3. Aparatos y máquinas para producir el alumbrado por gas ó por electricidad.
4. Aparatos para incubar huevos.
5. Barrenas para perforar piedras ó troncos.
6. Bombas para incendio y las bombas hidráulicas con sus respectivos tubos, válvulas y demás piezas accesorias.
7. Cartas hidrográficas y de navegación.
8. Carrujes, utensilios y materiales destinados exclusivamente para caminos de hierro.
9. Ejes, resortes, yantas y planchas para coches, carretas, carretillas y zorras que hayan de construirse en el país.

10. Esferas ó globos celestes ó terrestres, los mapas y los planos topográficos de todas clases litografiados ó impresos.
11. Extracto de cuajo.
12. Filtros de agua.
13. Huevos de aves.
14. Hierro nativo y el hierro viejo en piezas, propios ambos para fundición.
15. Libros impresos en pliegos ó á la rústica no libres, folletos, y cuadernos de instrucción primaria que vengan en la misma forma en media pasta.
16. Maderas aparejadas á la construcción naval y las piezas redondas de pino ó pitchpine propias para los mástiles.
17. Máquinas y aparatos para telégrafos eléctricos y las máquinas, estanques de hierro galvanizado y aparatos no especificados en otros clases, cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos y los refrigeradores para conservar el hielo.

18. Motores de vapor de cualquiera clase con todo sus accesorios.
  19. Molinos de viento con todos sus accesorios.
  20. Oro y plata sin manufacturar.
  21. Platino ú oro blanco sin manufacturar.
  22. Plantas vivas de todas clases, los herbarios ó colecciones de plantas secas que no sean medicinales.
  23. Semillas para sembrar que no sean alimenticias.
  24. Cuando se introduzcan botellas vacías de vidrio ordinario en cajas que hayan de servir para trasportar el mismo número de botellas que contienen, después de llenas, pagarán las botellas y las cajas separadamente el derecho que tienen señalado en esta ley.
  25. Los objetos en que se introduzcan los artículos libres ó de clases inferiores como bñiles, sacos de noche, cartetas, mantos ó telas que no desmejoren su precio ordinario, se pesarán por separado y pagarán el derecho que á cada uno corresponda.
- SECCIÓN 2a. *Corresponden á la segunda clase, diez céntimos de bolívar el kilo.*
26. Acido sulfúrico y gas ácido carbónico líquido.
  27. Afrecho de trigo, de maíz, de linaza, de avena, de centeno y de cualesquiera otros cereales, y las tortas de los mismos afrechos para alimentos de animales.
  28. Anzuelos y alambre de hierro galvanizado ó sin galvanizar no manufacturado.
  29. Almagre, greda, ocre, blanco de España, arcilla, caputmortuum y toda tierra para edificios, no especificada.
  30. Alquitrán mineral ó vegetal, asfalto, petróleo bruto y betunes de todas clases, excepto el de calzado.
  31. Arcos ó flejes de hierro ó de madera para pipas, bocoyes, barriles y cedazos, y las grapas de hierro para asegurarlos en las cajas y barriles.
  32. Aguas minerales.
  33. Arroz y avena en grano.
  34. Barras de hierro (como herramienta).
  35. Botellas comunes de vidrio ordinario, negro ó claro, para envasar licores, agnas gaseosas y leche esterilizada, las damasanas ó garrafrones vacíos, los frascos cuadrangulares del mismo vidrio ordinario y las cañecas en que viene ordinariamente la ginebra.
  36. "Baldosas y losas de barro cocido, de mármol, de jaspe, de madera y de cualquiera otra materia, para pisos, siempre que no excedan de 60 centímetros, las tejas de barro ó de pizarra y las piedras ordinarias, brntas, de todas clases."
  37. Botes y lanchas armadas ó en piezas y los remos y velas para estas embarcaciones pequeñas.
  38. Bréa rubia ó negra.
  39. *Cal hidráulica*, cal común y cualquier otro material semejante de construcción, no incluido en otras clases.
  40. Carnaza, desperdicios ó garras de enero y las tripas secas que emplean las salchicheras.
  41. Cañamo ó estopa en rama ó torcida para calafatear ó estopar, la estopa embreada y los desperdicios de algodón para limpiar máquinas.
  42. Cañerías ó conductos de hierro ó de plomo para cañerías y los codos y conexiones para dichos tubos.
  43. Cartón en pasta y la masa filtrante que usan las fábricas de cerveza.
  44. Cartón impermeable para techar edificios y otros usos.
  45. Carros y carretas.
  46. Carretillas de mano y escaleras de incendio para bomberos.
  47. Caspos ó camisas de paja ó cartón para cubrir botellas.
  48. Cebada en concha.
  49. Centeno y trigo en grano.
  50. Coches, calesas, quitrines, ómnibus, faetones y toda clase de carruajes no comprendidos en otras clases.
  51. Corteza de encina, de roble ó de otros árboles que se emplean en las curtidurías, y las cenizas de hueso.
  52. Cubierto impermeable para muros.
  53. Harina de cebada, de garbanzos ó sea reváleciere de Barry y cualquiera otra harina no especificada en otras clases.

54. Hieratol. (Substancia que se emplea para purificar el gas acetilino.)
55. Herramientas é instrumentos, como mazas, mandarrias, hachuelas, cabrestantes, fraguas, fuelles de todas clases, gatos para levantar pesos, mollejonas, tornillos grandes para herreros y bigornias, yunques y toda otra herramienta é instrumentos semejantes á los indicados.
56. Hielo que se introduzca por los puertos, donde hayan establecidas con autorización del Gobierno, máquinas para producirlo, que funcionen.
57. Hierro redondo ó cuadrado, en platinas, en planchas ó en láminas de hierro bruto negro que se emplean para hacer calderas y estanques.
58. Ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos.
59. Ladrillos, aunque sean refractarios y las losas ó baldosas de barro cocido, de mármol, de jaspe, de madera y de cualquiera otra materia para pisos, siempre que no excedan de sesenta centímetros; las tejas de barro ó de pizarra y las piedras ordinarias brutas de todas clases.
60. Leña y carbón vegetal en pedazos.
61. Madera ordinaria como tablas, vigas y cartones de pitch pine y cualquiera otra sin cepillar ni machihembrar, menores de m. 0.25 de espesor y las de pino no especificadas, cualquiera que sean sus dimensiones.
62. Maíz en grano.
63. Manzanas, uvas, peras y cualquiera otra fruta fresca.
64. Máquinas, estanques, baños de hierro galvanizado y aparatos no comprendidos en la clase anterior, cuyo peso no exceda de mil kilogramos, advirtiéndose que cuando con las máquinas vengan artefactos anexos á ellas para repuestos y que separadamente paguen más derechos, se aforará el todo como máquinas, si vienen en el mismo bulto.
65. Molinos y molinetes no comprendidos en la primera clase.
66. Música escrita en pliegos, cuadernos ó en media pasta.
67. Mañoco.
68. Papel de estraza y la paja ó sea yerba seca, que no sean medicinales, como el heno y otras semejantes, propias para alimento de animales y también el de madera.
69. Pez común, blanca, negra ó rubia.
70. Palo de campeche, guayacán, brasilete, mora, sandalino rosado y cualquier otro semejante en rasura.
71. Pizarras para techos.
72. Pizarras para mesa de billar.
73. Pizarras con marcos ó sin ellos, y los libros y lápices de pizarra.
74. Resina del pino y cualquiera otra que no sea medicinal.
75. Ruedas para coches, carros y carretas, las bocinas de hierro para dichos vehículos y las ruedas de acero montadas sobre ejes de acero.
76. Sal de Epsom.
77. Sal de Glauber y el silicato de soda y de aluminio.
78. Sardinas prensadas en aceite, tomate y cualquiera otra forma.
79. Tierra de Siena y tierra negra para limpiar.
80. Túmulos ó sepulcros de mármol, de granito ó de cualquiera otra materia.
81. Teja-maná.
82. Tiza ó greda blanca en pedazos ó en polvo y también los polvos de mármol y de vidrio.
83. Yeso en piedra ó en polvo y el yeso mate.

SECCIÓN 3.—*Corresponden á la tercera clase, veinticinco centimos de bolivar el kilo.*

84. Aceite de oliva y sus imitaciones y el de semillas de algodón.
85. Aceite de kerosene, de colza, el de hueso y el de esperma de cristal, que se emplean en las máquinas.
86. Ácido esteárico y oleico; estearina pura sin manufacturar y también la mezclada con parafina, conocida con el nombre de estearina comercial.
87. Ácido acético, hidrocórico ó muriático, el ácido bórico, bórax y el llamado ácido grasoso y el ácido fénico.
88. Ácido nítrico ó agua fuerte.
89. Aguas y limonadas gaseosas.

90. Acero, bronce, latón ó azófar, peltre, cobre, estaño puro ó ligado, plomo, níquel y zinc en pasta ó en bruto, en barras, en cabillas, en rasuras ó láminas, estén ó no estas últimas taladradas ó agujereadas.
91. Agua de azahares.
92. Aguarrás ó espíritu de trementina.
93. Agujas para tejer, de acero, de madera, hueso, caucho ó de cualquier otra materia semejante.
94. Algodón.
95. Allucema ó espliego.
96. Alumbre crudo ó en piedra.
97. Amarillo inglés ó cromato de plomo, azarcón ó minio, litargirio y manganeso mineral, el albayalde ó carbonato de plomo y la asbestina.
98. Animales disecados.
99. Los aparatos telefónicos con las partes adherentes á dichos aparatos, como conmutadores, clavijas, manubrios, carbones y el alambre de cobre forrado para teléfono.
100. Arneses y colleras, para coches de todas clases y para calesas, quitrines, ómnibus, factones y toda clase de carruajes, carros y carretas.
101. Arroz molido, sagú, salú, tapioca y el maíz pilado.
102. Avena quebrantada.
103. Azúcar mosecado ó prieto, y el azúcar quemado ó granulado que se emplea en la fábrica de cerveza.
104. Azufre en flor ó en pasta.
105. Balanzas romanas, con sus pesas, excepto las de cobre, ó que tengan la mayor parte de este metal.
106. Barba de palo, y la fibra especie de esparto.
107. Barriles, pipas y bocoyes armados y sin armar, y las duelas, cuando vengan por separado.
108. Barro vidriado ó sin vidriar en cualquiera forma no especificado en otras clases.
109. Blanco de zinc y bolo blanco.
110. Bejuco, junco ó junquillo, enéa, palmas, paja no especificada, mimbre sin manufacturar y la espiga del trébol para hacer escobas.
111. Balas, municiones y perdigones.
112. Bromuro de cianógeno.
113. Cables, jarcias y cordelería ó mecate.
114. Cachimbas, boquillas y pipas de barro ó de loza ordinaria, sin ninguna otra materia.
115. Calsonina, calcarium, litina y ed-noré.
116. Cañones de guerra, de cualquiera materia que sean.
117. Caraotas, frijoles, garbanzos, lentejas, habichuelas y toda clase de legumbres, hortalizas y rafees alimenticias ó comestibles sin preparar.
118. Crudo ó cañamazo y coleta cruda número tres, telas crudas ordinarias que regularmente se emplean para hacer sacos de cacao y de café y para enfardelar mercanefas, cuyo color naturalmente oseuro no ha sido alterado por las preparaciones propias para blanquearlo, aunque tengan listas ó cuadros de color.
119. Carbón vegetal en polvo, carbón animal y negro humo.
120. Carne salada, salpresa ó ahunada, jamones, paletas que no vengan en latas, el tocino y las lenguas ahumadas ó saladas, excepto la carne salada en tasajos, que es de prohibida importación.
121. Cañamazo empapelado para enfardelar, cartón fino ó papel grueso para escritorio, para tarjetas y para cualquier otro uso, incluyendo en esta clasificación el papel impermeable para prensas.
122. Cloruro de cal y cianuro de potasio.
123. Cedazos de alambre de hierro.
124. Cerda vegetal y sus similares.
125. Cianuro de sodio.
126. Cerote para zapateros.
127. Cerveza simple y sidra.
128. Creolina y todos los desinfectantes líquidos ó en polvo.
129. Cobre viejo en piezas inutilizadas.
130. Cocinas portátiles de hierro ú otro metal.
131. Conservas alimenticias.
132. Coches fúnebres, incluso los vidrios, plumeros y penachos y cualquier otro artículo perteneciente al coche, aunque sea de los que separadamente pagan más derecho, siempre que venga con el coche, en él ó en otros bultos.

133. Creta blanca ó roja, en piedra ó en polvo.
134. Crisoles de todas clases.
135. Eneurtidos en vinagre, con excepción de las aceitunas, aleaparras y aleaparrones.
136. Enebrilla ó semilla de enebro.
137. Esmeril en piedra ó en polvo.
138. Esparto en rama.
139. Espoletas y mechas para la explotación de minas, y la estopa lubricante para la unión de maquinarias.
140. Estoperoles de cobre.
141. Fuentes ó pilas de hierro, ó mármol ó cualquiera otra materia, y las estatuas, bustos, jarrones y floreros de mármol, alabastro, granito ó cualquiera otra piedra semejante.
142. Flor de sagú.
143. Galletas de todas clases, sin mezcla de dulce.
144. Gas fluido y el orozuz.
145. Goma arábiga.
146. Harina de trigo y sémola quebrantada para hacer tidcos, el trigo quebrantado y la harina de avena.
147. Hierro manufacturado en alambre y en tela de alambre, que sirven de fondo á las camas; en anclas y cadenas para buques, en cajas para guardar dinero; en morteros ó almíreces; en muebles; en prensas para copiar cartas y timbrar papel; en clavos, tachuelas, brocas, remaches y estoperoles; en edificios desarmados ó en parte de ellos, como balcones, puertas, balaustrés, rejas, columnas, techos, aunque vengan separadamente; en estatuas, jarrones, floreros, bustos ó cualquiera otro adorno semejante para casas y jardines; en pesas para pesar; en planchas para aplanchar; en postes para empalizadas; en alcayatas con argollas ó sin ellas; en tambores ó calboyas; en adafes, budares, calderas, parrillas, ollas, sartenes, tostadores y cualquiera otra pieza para el servicio doméstico, estén ó no estañadas, tengan ó no baño de loza, excepto el latón de hierro ú hojalata en las mismas piezas, que corresponden á la 4ª clase. Los clavos de hierro galvanizados con arandelas también de hierro galvanizado, corresponden á esta 3ª clase, así como los desinfectantes ó inodoros de hierro.
148. Hojalata sin manufacturar y las láminas de lata papel que se emplea para forrar baúles y también las de cobre abotonado.
149. Hueso, cuerno y pezuña, sin manufacturar.
150. Holandilla azul de algodón.
151. Instrumentos para artes y oficios con cabos ó sin ellos.
152. Juguetes de todas clases para niños, de cualquiera materia que sean y también las metras, con excepción de la goma para chinas, que se aforarán como caucho manufacturado.
153. Leuceína ó fécula para aplanchar.
154. Libros impresos empastados, con excepción de los mencionados en la octava clase, cuadernos y folletos impresos.
155. Lija con base de género ó de papel.
156. Linaza en grano ó molida y las semillas de colza.
157. Lino en rama.
158. Loza ordinaria y loza vidriada ó sin vidriar, en cualquiera forma, no especificada en otras clases.
159. Madera de nogal.
160. Madera fina para construir instrumentos de música, ebanistería, etc., etc.
161. Madera en hojas ó sean chapas para enchapar muebles.
162. Maderas aserradas, cepilladas ó machihembradas.
163. Manteca de puerco y mantequilla.
164. Mineral de hierro, cobre, estaño, el lápiz, plomo ó mina de plomo, asfeto y amianto.
165. Papas de todas clases y tamaños.
166. Papel de cualquiera clase no especificado, las serpentinas ó cintas de papel, papel picado, blanco ó de color que se emplea en el juego de carnaval y el papel de seda blanco en hojas que estén dentro de las dimensiones de 49 centímetros de largo por 36 de ancho que se emplea para la fabricación de libros de copia.
167. Pasta llamada *Brightina de Ronde*.



168. Pescado salpreso, alado ó ahumado que no venga en lata.
169. Piedras para litografiar, piedra pómez, piedras de todas clases y en cualquiera forma para moler ó amolar; las refractarias para hornos de fundición, las de destilar y cualesquiera otras semejantes á las indicadas.
170. Pinturas ordinarias preparadas en aceite.
171. Pianos aunque sean mudos.
172. Salitre, sal de nitro y la potasa común y la calcinada.
173. Sanguijuelas.
174. Sebo preparado para bujías esteáricas ó estearina.
175. Soda ó sosa común ó calcinada.
176. Soda ó sosa carbónica cristalizada.
177. Sulfato de hierro ó caparrosa.
178. Sulfato de cobre ó piedra lípis.
179. Semillas de enebro ó Enebrina.
180. Telas ó tejidos de alambre de hierro no comprendidos en otras clases y los flejes de alambre.
181. Tela cruda, ordinaria para filtros.
182. Timbres eléctricos.
183. Trementina común de Venecia y la pasta y el extracto de campeche.
184. Veneno para preservar pieles.
185. Vidrios ó cristales planos sin azogar, blancos ó de color.
186. Vinagre común y vinagre empíreumático y el orujo de uvas en aguardiente.
187. Vinos de todas clases, en pipas, barriles y barricas, excepto los medicinales y también el vino tinto en garrafones y botellas.
188. Venteadores de café.
189. Zumaque en polvo ó en rama.
194. Aceiteras, talleres, angarillas ó aguaderas y portavinagreras, excepto las que tengan oro ó plata, que corresponden á la (8ª) octava clase, y las de plata alemana ó dorada y plateadas, que corresponden á la (6ª) sexta.
195. Acero, hierro, cobre, latón ó azófar, estaño, hojalata, metal campanil, bronce, plomo, peltre, zinc, aluminio y níquel manufacturados en cualquiera forma, no comprendida en otras clases, estén ó no pulidos, charolados, estañados ó bronceados, y los hornos para fabricar azúcar.
196. Alambre manufacturado en armaduras para pelucas, en jaulas para pájaros, en armadores ó perchas para vestidos y para sombreros ú otros aparatos semejantes, también las armaduras de paraguas ó quitasoles y el alambre de cobre.
197. Almendras, avellanas, nueces, maní, castañas y cualquiera otra fruta seca con cáscara, no especificada.
198. Alambiques, y todo otro aparato semejante.
199. Amargo de Siegert.
200. Ajonjolí, alpiste y mijo.
201. Anís en grano, alcaravéa, canela, canclón, ajos, cebollas, cominos, clavos, orégano, piniñenta y demás especies que sirven para sazonar y condimentar los alimentos.
202. Arañas, bombas, briseras, candelabros, candeleros, fanales, faroles, girándulas, lámparas, linternas, palmatorias, guardabrisas y quinqués, con excepción de los que tengan algo de oro ó plata, corresponden á la octava clase, y los de plata alemana ó dorados ó plateados que corresponden á la sexta clase; debiendo aforarse en la clase á que corresponden los artículos expresados, todo lo que sea anexo á dichos artículos cuando vengán juntamente con ellos.

Sección 4.—*Corresponden a la cuarta clase, setenta y cinco céntimos de bólvor el kilo.*

190. Aceite de linaza.
191. Aceite de pescado que no sea de bacalao, aceite de ajonjolí, de sésamo, y de almendras.
192. Aceite de palma y aceite secante ó líquido para pintores.
193. Aceitunas, alcaparras y alcaparrones.
203. Árboles llamados de Navidad.
204. Azabache en bruto.
205. Azúcar blanca, ó refinada.

206. Balanzas, romanas, y pesas de cobre ó que tengan la mayor parte de este metal, inclusive las pesas aunque sean de hierro, si vienen junto con las balanzas y pesos.
207. Baldes, tinas y tubos de madera.
208. Bandas de billar y las bandas ó fajas de telas gruesas enceradas para correas de volantes en los motores de vapor.
209. Bagatelas con todos sus accesorios (juego).
210. Bandas angostas de tela y goma para correaje de máquina de poca fuerza.
211. Bandas de suela sencillas ó superpuestas para volantes de los motores de vapor.
212. Batisajes ó sean sombreros de fieltro para sombreros sin fular, pelos para sombreros, estuches de papel, cueritos, forros, felpas, viseras para cachuchas y morriones, las cintas de seda ó de algodón cuando vengan cortadas en pedazos que no excedan de 0.80 m. de largo y todo otro artículo que sólo se use en la fabricación de sombreros, como la tela barnizada con gomalaca disuelta en alcohol, que se emplea en la fabricación de sombreros de pelo negro y el espíritu alcohólico preparado con la misma goma y los cordones de lana y de seda de 0.80 m. de largo que también se emplean en dicha fabricación.
213. Betún y crema para calzado y el aceite bituminoso para ennegrecer y suavizar arneses.
214. Billares con todos sus accesorios incluidas las bolas y el paño correspondiente á toda mesa de billar, cuando venga juntamente con los billares.
215. Borra de aceite, de manteca y de cualquiera otra materia grasosa y el Bolo arménico.
216. Cajas de maderas, aunque vengan desarmadas ó sean en tablitas para hacerlas y los excusados de luza con sus conexiones de metal y demás accesorios.
217. Canastos, canastillos, cestas, cochecitos para niños de cualesquiera otras piezas de mimbre ó junco, quedando incluidos en esta clasificación los cochecitos para niños, de cualquiera materia que sea, el cañamazo de algodón enpapelado para la fabricación de sobres y el que se trae con baño de sulfato de cobre.
218. Cartón manufacturado ó preparado para cajas, cajitas, ó en cualquiera otra forma, excepto en juguetes para niños, en máscaras y en barajas ó naipes. Las tarjetas en blanco en todos tamaños corresponden á esta 4ª clase.
219. Cebada mondada ó molida.
220. Cebadilla.
221. Cápsulas para cubrir las tapas de botellas.
222. Cepillos para dientes, el pelo, ropa y calzado.
223. Cepillos ordinarios ó bruzas para bestias y los de cuerno ó ballena para lavar pisos.
224. Cera negra ó amarilla vegetal sin labrar.
225. Cerda ó erin y las telas de cerda que se usan para ahormar vestidos de hombres.
226. Circo de caballos ó carrouseles.
227. Cola ordinaria en pasta ó líquida y colodión para fotografiar.
228. Crudo y coleta cruda número 2, tela ordinaria del mismo nombre que las comprendidas en el número 119, de la 3ª clase, pero que ya haya sido más ó menos blanqueada y también la cotonia.
229. Cuchillos de punta ordinarios, con vainas ó sin ellas; los de mango de madera ú otra materia ordinaria para pescadores; los cuchillos grandes y machetes de acero de monte, y en general los cuchillos que se emplean para artes y oficios.
230. Cheroles y barnices de todas clases.
231. Caucho manufacturado en tubos ó conductos de más de 1 centímetro de diámetro; y en láminas ó bandas para correaje de maquinarias y las arandelas ó anillos de caucho con alma de género. —

232. Encerado ó hule para cubrir el piso, para enfardelar y para techos y la empaquetadura para máquinas.
233. Espejos de todas clases armados ó desarmados y lunas azogadas.
234. Epecrina de ballena y parafina.
235. Espuma de mar, sustancia que se aplica á la elaboración del pan, y los polvos para hornear.
236. Estera, esterilla ó petates para pisos.
237. Esterillas y felpudos de moccas, pintados para mesas.
238. Extracto de carne.
239. Figuras, adornos y envases para dulces de cualquiera clase que sea, así como los cartuchos de papel dorado hechos ó á medio hacer que se traen con el mismo objeto. Cuando los envases para dulces vengan forrados con seda ó terciopelo ó adornados con flores ú otros artículos de clases superiores á éstas, se aforarán en la 6ª clase, como artículos de fantasía.
240. Felpudos ó limpia-piés no especificados.
241. Frutas pasadas.
242. Frutas en aguardientes, en almíbar ó en su jugo.
243. Fustes ó armaduras para monturas.
244. Flores artificiales de porcelana.
245. Galletas que tengan mezcla de dulce.
246. Gasolina, bencina ó nafta.
247. Gelatina de todas clases.
248. Harina de papas, de maíz y de centeno.
249. Hebillas forradas de cuero.
250. Hilaza ó hilo para zapateros, las cuerdas de cáñamo para riendas con almas de estopa.
251. Hilo grueso de cáñamo ó de pita y los guarales ó cordeles de la misma materia que se emplean en el ramo de pesquería.
252. Hilo acarreto.
253. Hojalata y latón de hierro manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada y las piezas de hierro para uso doméstico cuando vengan con tapa de hojalata ó latón.
254. Las hebillas de hierro para uso de los talabarteros, ya sean estafiadas, niqueladas ó bronceadas.
255. Incienso.
256. Instrumentos de cirujía, de dentista y para estudios de anatomía.
257. Jabón de piedra, llamado de sastrero.
258. Jarabes de todas clases excepto los medicinales, los dulces de todas clases, el azúcar cande y la fécula de arroz aromatzada que se emplea en la fabricación de dulces.
259. Lacre en panes ó en barretas ó zulaere.
260. Lona y la loneta cruda de lino ó de algodón y la loneta cruda de lino y algodón llamadas "Sanitas."
261. Leche condensada.
262. Libros y libretines en blanco, creyones y carboncitos para dibujar y libros de esqueletos litografiados para libranzas.
263. Loza, imitación de porcelana.
264. Loza de porcelana y de China, en cualquiera forma no especificada.
265. Lúpulo y flor de cerveza y la lana en bruto.
266. Madera manufacturada en cualquiera forma no comprendida en otras clases.
267. Malto.
268. Manógrafos.
269. Muebles de hierro y de madera.
270. Máquinas para hacer cigarrillos.
271. Mármol, jaspe, alabastro, granito y toda otra piedra semejante, labrada ó pulida en cualquiera forma no mencionada en otras clases.
272. Mechas y torcidos para lámparas y los limpiadores de tubos.
273. Medicinas y productos químicos patentados.
274. Mostaza en grano ó molida.
275. Muebles de madera común, de mimbre, de paja ó junco.
276. Organos ó cualquiera de sus accesorios cuando vengan por separado.
277. Ostefina y la oleomargarina.
278. Paja preparada para hacer sombreros.
279. Palitos para hacer fósforos.
280. Pasadores de madera tejidos con hilo de lino.
281. Pasta ó mastic para lustrar y también el que sirve para los tacos de billar.
282. Papel pintado para tapicería, incluso el negro y el papel albuminado.

283. Pasta imitando ó porcelana, mármol, granito ú otra piedra fina en cualquiera forma manufacturada, excepto en juguetes para niños.
284. Piedras de chispa, piedras de toque ó de pulir ú otras semejantes, no incluidas en otras clases.
285. Pielés sin curtir no manufacturadas.
286. Palas cuando sean todas de madera.
287. Preparación para soldaduras.
288. Puntas de suela para tacos de billar.
289. Quesos de todas clases.
290. Sacos vacíos de cañamazo, de coleta, de crudo ó de otra tela semejante.
291. Salchichones, chorizos, jamones en latas, pescado en latas, mortadella, hongos secos ó en salsa, harina lacteada y todo otro alimento preparado ó sin prepararse, no incluidos en las clases anteriores, como la pasta glutinada de Buitoni y la Fosfatina.
292. Salsas de todas clases y encurtidos en mostaza.
293. Sebo en rama, en pasta ó prensado, y toda grasa ordinaria para hacer jabón.
294. Sifones y máquinas para aguas gaseosas.
295. Suela colorada ó blanca no manufacturada y la suela-cañamo para alpargatas.
296. Taburetes para piano de cualquiera materia que sean.
297. Talcó en hojo ó en polvo.
298. Tanza ó hilo de cerda para pescar.
299. Tapaderas de alambre para las viandas.
300. Tapas con coronillas de metal, vidrio, cristal ó porcelana.
301. Telas ó tejidos de algodón, cañamazo, esparto ó lino, para cubrir el suelo, aunque tenga una mezcla de lana, y las telas de cerda para forrar muebles.
302. Telas preparadas para retratos y pinturas al óleo y también el esfumino para dibujo.
303. Telas y tejidos ordinarios de cañamazo, lino ó algodón para muebles, y las manufacturadas en cinchones ó en cualquiera otra forma; las rodillas de algodón para uso doméstico, y la cinta de paja para empaquetar.
304. Tacones de madera, con ó sin casquillos de cobre ó hierro.
305. Tiras de gúero ó de papel estañado para el calzado, de 1 centímetro de ancho y 12 de largo.
306. Tirabotas y tirabuzones.
307. Tiza en panes, en tabletas ó en otra forma para uso en los billares.
308. Transparentes y celosías para puertas y ventanas.
309. Triquitraques y los fulminantes para cosacos ó tiritos.
310. Tubos ó conductos de goma de más de 1 centímetro diámetro las bandas de goma para correajes de maquinarias y también las bandas angostas de tela y goma para correaje de máquinas de poca fuerza.
311. Velas de lona, loneta y cotofia para embarcaciones mayores.
312. Velas de sebo.
313. Velocípedos y bicicletas.
314. Vidrio, cristal manufacturado en cualquiera forma, no comprendido en otras clases.
315. Vinos blancos cualquiera que sea su clase si se importa en garrafones ó botellas (excepto los medicinales) y el de Oporto en garrafones ó botellas aunque sea tinto.
316. Yeso manufacturado en cualquiera forma, excepto en juguetes para niños.

SECCIÓN 3.—*Corresponden á la quinta clase, un biliar cincicénc centimos el kilo.*

317. Aceite de bacalao, de tártago, los medicinales y cualquiera otro no especificado.
318. Aceites y jabones perfumados.
319. Accesorios y cilindros para fonógrafos.
320. Arsénico.
321. Acido tártrico en polvo.
322. Amoníaco líquido.
323. Aguas de olor para el tocador y para lavar el pelo, como la florilina y otras semejantes, y las aguas para limpiar metales.
324. Aguardiente de todas clases, el brandy y cognac y sus esencias, el ajenjo, la ginabra y sus esencias hasta 22° Cartier; pasando de este grado se hará la liquidación proporcionalmente. Quedan también

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incluidos en esta clase los amargos no especificados, como el *sir* amargo de coca.
325. Almendras mondadas.
326. Aparatos ó conformadores para medidas de sombreros.
327. Aparatos de fotografía y los útiles que se emplean para hacerlos, no comprendidos en otras clases.
328. Armaduras ó formas de tela engomada para sombreros, gorros y cachuchas.
329. Argollas forradas en cuero ó suela.
330. Asentadores de navajas, piedras finas para amolar navajas y también la pasta para afilarlas.
331. Asfalto para uso de grabadores.
332. Azafrán.
333. Azogue ó mercurio vivo.
334. Baúles, sacos de noche, bolsas y maletas de todas clases para viajes.
335. Botas para cargar vinos, y las bolsas y saquitos de género encerado para remitir muestras de granos al exterior.
336. Botones de todas clases con excepción de los de seda, plata y oro.
337. Bragueros, candelillas ó sondas, suspensorios, hilas para heridas, mangas ó filtros, pezoneras y teteros ó biberones, picos de teteros, manaderas, émbolos, ventosas, collares anodinos, espátulas, lancetas, reortas, elisobombas, jeringas de todas clases y sifones no especificados.
338. Bramante, brin, cotí, dril, doméstico, liencillo, platillo, warandol ó irlandia cruda de lino ó de algodón y toda otra tela cruda semejante, debiendo aforarse en esta clase cualquiera de estas telas aunque tengan listas ó flores de color, siempre que el fondo sea crudo; y la holaudilla de hilo, negro ó azul.
339. Brochas y pinceles de todas clases.
340. Cajas de suela para sombreros.
341. Cajetillas para cigarrillos.
342. Calendarios de todas clases.
343. Cámaras claras ú oscuras para dibujos ó fotografías, y demás aparatos semejantes.
344. Cañamazo de algodón para bordar y el de hilo crudo, similar al punto ordinario que se emplea para mosquiteros.
345. Cápsulas, bolsas ó sacos de papel de cualquiera clase y tamaño que sean, para uso de boticarios, estén ó no rotulados.
346. Carey sin manufacturar.
347. Carteles, cartelones y hojas volantes impresas ó litografiadas circulares impresas ó litografiadas.
348. Caserillo, coleta blanca, lienzo de rosa; lomo de canella, crea de algodón y la de hilo llamada crea eruda alemana, número 9, 10 y 11; la crehuela rayada ó de cuadro pintada ó sin pintar y toda otra tela semejante á las expresadas, no incluídas en las clases anteriores.
349. Cedazos de alambre de cobre, de cuero, de madera ó de cerda.
350. Cera blanca pura ó mezclada sin labrar y la cera mineral.
351. Cerda de jabali para zapateros.
352. Cola de pescalo y cola líquida para pegar zapatos.
353. Colores y pinturas no incluídos en clases anteriores, como azulillo ultramarino y el kalsomine, tierra de varios colores y la pintura preparada en aceite que sirve para esmalte.
354. Corcho en tablas, en tapones ó en cualquiera otra forma.
355. Cordonado para zapatos, las trenzas ordinarias de algodón para taloneras de alpargatas y los cordones y gurales de algodón, ya sea que vengán retorcidos ó flojos, según el uso á que se destinan, siempre que contengan diez hilos ó más en su formación.
356. Cuarzo amatista.
357. Cubeba.
358. Cortaplumas, navajas, tijeras, chambetas, enchillos y tenedores, excepto los que tengan mangos de hojilla de oro ó plata que corresponden á la 8ª clase y los que lo tengan de plata alemana ó plateados ó dorados que corresponden á la 6ª clase.
359. Cuerdas y entorchados.

360. Cerveza concentrada ó peptonizada.
361. Corteza de saesfrás y toda otra corteza medicinal.
362. Dril de algodón blanco y de color, el llamado dril casinete de algodón, la franeta blanca de algodón, el batín de algodón y la tela felpuda blanca ó cruda que sirve para paños de baño, de mano ó toallas.
363. Drogas, medicinas y productos químicos no incluidos en las clases anteriores, y cualquier otro artículo de uso medicinal, como el bicarbonato de soda, el vino de bucy, el vino quina Bisleri, la semilla de cardomomo y la planta que lo produce y la dinamita.
364. Encerados ó hules de cualquiera forma, menos los que se emplean para pavimentos, para enfardelar y para techos, incluidos en la 4ª clase.
365. Entretela de algodón.
366. Escobas, escobillas y escobillones de cerda.
367. Esencias y extractos de todas clases no especificados, inclusive el de tabaco.
368. Esponjas.
369. Estereoscopios, cosmioramas, dioramas, panoramas, linternas mágicas, fonógrafos, grafófonos y todo otro aparato semejante.
370. Farolillos de papel, cuellos, pecheras y puños de papel, incluso los forrados en géneros y el papel manufacturado, no comprendidos en otras clases.
371. Floretas, máscaras, petos y guantes para esgrima.
372. Fotografías.
373. Frazadas de algodón.
374. Goma laca, tesina de copal y toda clase de goma ó resina no especificada en otras clases.
375. Guantes de cerda y también los de esgrima.
376. Glicerina.
377. Hilo común de coser, el hilo flojo para bordar, y el hilo flojo de una hebra simple, propios para tejidos mecánicos.
378. Imán.
379. Imágenes y efigies, que no sean de oro ó plata y los maniqués mecánicos de tamaño natural.
380. Instrumentos de música y las cajas de música ó cualquiera de sus partes ó accesorios, exceptuándose los órganos y los pianos.
381. Jabón blanco jaspeado, llamado de Castilla ó de Marsella.
382. Jabón común, polvos de jabón y sal de roca para las bestias.
383. Juegos de ajedrez, de damas, de dominó, de ruleta y otros semejantes, y también las barajas ó naipes de cualquiera clase.
384. Láminas ó estampas de papel.
385. Bultos ó portafolios, lápices de todas clases, excepto los de pizarra, goma para borrar, sellos y timbres para cartas, tinta para escribir y polvo de tinta, cuchillos para papel, lapiceros, lacre, obkás, arenilla, plumas de acero, palilleros, tinteros y todo otro artículo de escritorio, inclusive los sobres para cartas oficios y tarjetas. Los artículos que tengan algo de oro ó plata quedan excluidos de este número.
386. Libritos con hojillas de oro ó plata finos ó falsos para dorar ó platear, el bronce en polvo y libritos para broncear.
387. Licoreras vacías ó con licor.
388. Liencillo, brin y doméstico, crudo ó de colores, de hilo ó de algodón.
389. Limadura de hierro.
390. Listados, arabias y guingas de lino ó de algodón ordinario, entendiéndose como ordinarios los que sólo tengan hasta 13 hilos de urdimbre ó trama en un enadrado de cinco milímetros.
391. Listones, cañelas y cenefas ó molduras de maderas, pintadas, barnizadas, doradas ó plateadas y los alzapaños de madera, ó sean las abrazaderas ó perillas de madera que se usan para recoger las cortinas.
392. Loneta de algodón de color y las trenzas del tejido ordinario de lino, de algodón ó lana de 7 á 15 centímetros de ancho, para cinchas y

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sobrecinchas, y también la loneta  
cruda de más de 10 hilos de urdim-  
bre en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros.
393. Licores dulces como cheri cordial,  
crema de vainilla, de cacao ó de  
otros semejantes.
394. Madapolán, breñaña, doméstico,  
matrimonio de algodón, irlandés,  
eréa, elefante, platilla, liencillo,  
simpático, savaje, holandilla blanca  
y cualquiera otra tela de algodón  
semejante á las anteriores.
395. Marcos ó cuadros de cualquiera ma-  
teria que sean, con vidrios ó sin  
ellos, con estampas, retratos, efigies  
ó láminas ó sin ellas.
396. Máscaras ó caretas de todas clases.
397. Maizena.
398. Macarrones, tallarines, fidéos, y  
cualquiera otra pasta de sopa  
semejante y fósforos en pasta.
399. Medidas de cuero, de tela ó papel,  
sueltas ó en estuches.
400. Medicinas y productos químicos no  
especificados y también el algodón  
medicinal.
401. Muebles en madera fina, como pali-  
sandro, caoba, palo de rosa y nogal;  
los que tengan forrado el espaldar  
ó asiento de cerda, lana, algodón  
ó seda; los de madera ordinaria  
que estén dorados, y las urnas  
funerarias de cualquiera clase que  
sean.
402. Nuez de agallas, nuez-moscada y las  
flores de nuez-moscada llamadas  
macis.
403. Pantallas de metal, de papel ó de  
género.
404. Pastillas de goma de cualquiera clase  
que sean.
405. Perfumería de todas clases y los  
libros perfumados de papier  
poudre.
406. Pergaminos y sus imitaciones de  
cualquiera forma no comprendidos  
en otras clases: las telas que sólo  
se usan para encuadernar libros, la  
teja de algodón y goma tramada  
impermeable que se emplea para  
hacer mantas y sobretodos de in-  
vierno, y el fieltro de algodón para  
máquinas de litografiar.
407. Pesa-licores ó areómetros de todas  
clases y los alcoholómetros.
408. Pinturas, cromos, dibujos, retratos  
sobre lienzos, madera, papel, piedra  
ú otra materia; los anuncios lito-  
grafiados que vienen adheridos á  
cartones y las tarjetas con paisajes  
ó figuras en color, propias para  
bautismo.
409. Papel de seda y el papel de escribir  
cuando traiga rótulo ó membrete,  
aún cuando sea para uso particular.
410. Polvos de arroz para el tocador; ca-  
raeol de Persia calcinado.
411. Porta-botellas y porta-vasos.
412. Pólvora.
413. Tabaco picado cigarrillos, pagará  
además de este derecho B2 sobre  
cada kilogramo.
414. Tanino.
415. Tarjetas grandes impresas ó litogra-  
fiadas.
416. Té y vainilla.
417. Tinta de China, las de teñir el pelo  
y cualquiera otra clase de tinta no  
especificada.
418. Tubos ó conductos de goma que  
tengan menos de 1 centímetro de  
diámetro; con las irrigadoras, 5ª  
clase, sin ellas, 6ª clase.
419. Velas de esperma, de parafina, de  
composición ó estearina y las me-  
chas torcidas para las mismas.
420. Warandol crudo de lino ó de algod-  
ón, aunque tengan listas ó flores  
de color, comprendiéndose en esta  
clase el que tiene el fondo aplomado  
ó amarillo claro.
421. Yesqueros ó yesca y mechas para  
yesqueros.

SECCIÓN 6.—Corresponden á la 6ª clase, dos  
bolivares cincuenta céntimos el kilo.

422. Abalorios, canutillos y cuentas de  
vidrio, de porcelana, de acero, de  
madera ó de cualquiera otra ma-  
teria, excepto las de oro y plata;  
los adornos para urnas funerarias;  
los objetos de fantasía de vidrio ó  
porcelana, cuando vengau guarne-  
cidos de metal dorado ó plateado;  
las plantas artificiales compuestas  
de caucho, papel ó género repre-

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sentando palmas, begonias y hojas grandes y los envases para dulces cuando vengan formados con seda ó terciopelo, ó adornados con flores ú otros artículos superiores á la 4ª clase.
423. Abanicos de todas clases.
424. Acero forrado y sin forrar para crinolinas y miriñaques y corsés.
425. Alemanisco, bretaña, bramante, cotí, créa, con excepción de la créa cruda alemana números 9, 10 y 11 que corresponden á la 5ª clase, damasco, dril blanco ó de color, estopilla, estrepe, florete, garantido, platilla, ruán, el warandol blanco ó de color y cualquiera otra tela semejante, de lino ó mezclada con algodón.
426. Alfileres, agujas, ojetes, horquillas, broches para los vestidos y para el calzado, ganchos de zinc y de cobre para el calzado, hebillas para los sombreros, para los chalecos, pantalones y para el calzado, excepto las de oro y plata.
427. Alfombras sueltas ó en piezas.
428. Almillas ó guardacamisas, bandas, birretes, calcetas, calzoncillos, pantalones, medias y guardacorsés de punto de media de algodón y las telas del mismo tejido. Las almillas ó guardacamisas con cuellos y puños ó hechas como para ponérselos postizos, pagan este derecho con un recargo de 50 por ciento.
429. Anteojos, espejuelos, gemelos ó binóculos, catalejos, lentes, telescopios y microscopios, excepto los que tengan la guarnición de oro ó de plata, quedando incluidos en esta clase los cristales ó lentes para ellos que vengan por separado.
430. Barba de ballena y sus imitaciones.
431. Badanas y pieles curtidas no manufacturadas, excepto la suela blanca ó colorada que corresponde á la 4ª clase.
432. Barómetros, higrómetros, cronómetros, termómetros, sextantes, octantes ú otros instrumentos semejantes y las brújulas de todas clases.
433. Bastones, latigos, foetes y salvavidas, con excepción de los que tienen estoque ó mecanismo para disparar, que corresponden á la 7ª clase.
434. Bayeta, bayetilla y ratina en piezas ó frazadas y las cobijas hechas de estas telas y la tela de bayeta y cancho para cobijas.
435. Cachimbas, boquillas y pipas para fumar, de ámbar, de porcelana y de cualquiera otra materia semejante, excepto las de oro y plata y las determinadas en la 3ª clase.
436. Cajas conteniendo necesarios de afeitar, costureros, indispensables y necesarios de viaje.
437. Capas impermeables.
438. Caracoles ó conchitas sueltas ó formando piezas ó adornos.
439. Carteras, tabaqueras, tarjeteras, portamonedas, cigarreras, cajitas para anteojos, fosforeras, álbums que no tengan forros de terciopelo ni dorados ni plateados en la pasta, y cualquiera otro artículo semejante, excepto los que tengan algo de oro ó plata.
440. Cera manufacturada en cualquier forma, excepto en juguetes para niños.
441. Cigarrillos de papel ó de hoja de maíz.
442. Colechas, sábanas, mantas, hamacas, cobertores y carpetas para mesas, de lino ó de algodón.
443. Cintas de goma para calzado.
444. Coral en cualquiera forma, excepto cuando venga montado en oro ó plata.
445. Coronas fúnebres y otros adornos funerarios semejantes.
446. Cordón de lino ó de algodón blanco ó de color, retorcido ó flojo que tenga menos de diez hilos en su formación, así como también el hilo torcido en forma de cordón delgado como los llamados de cartas y de coser velas que por su flexibilidad no sea cordel y pueda aplicarse á los tejidos de mano ó en máquina-.



447. Crinolinas, polizones y toda clase de miriñaques y también los cauchos forrados ó sin forrar que se ponen en el interior de las trajes de señora.
448. Cuchillos y tenedores con mango de plata alemana, ó metal blanco ó plateados ó dorados.
449. Colchones, jergones, almohadas y cojines que no sean de seda, las plumas de aves para hacerlos, y la tela de alambre manufacturada en la misma forma de los jergones.
450. Cabulleras de algodón para hamacas.
451. Damasco, coquí, bombasí, bordón, colchado, cotí, alemanisco, mahón, nanquín, nanquinete, setrepe, piqué, tangepe ó lino engomado de algodón y cualquiera otra tela semejante á las expresadas no comprendidas en otras clases.
452. Dedales que no sean de oro y plata y los dientes y ojos artificiales.
453. Enaguas, fustanes, dormilonas y tónicos de algodón hechos ó en cortes y las telas algodón preparadas para enaguas con tiras bordadas.
454. Efectos de plata alemana ó metal blanco y sus imitaciones, como bandejas, azafates, frenos, bozales, espuelas, estribos, charnelas, hebillas, arañas, lámparas, candelabros ú otros.
455. Efectos de hierro ú otros metales dorados ó plateados, no incluyéndose los artículos de escritorio que pagarán siempre como de 5ª clase aunque estén dorados ó plateados.
456. Estambre en rama y pelo de cabra.
457. Estuches con peiecitas de acero, cobre ú otro metal para bordar, para limpiar la dentadura ó las uñas y para dibujos y pinturas.
458. Escobas, escobillas y escobillones de palma, junco ú otra materia vegetal.
459. Etiquetas y rótulos impresos ó litografiados que no vengán adheridos á ningún objeto.
460. Fieltro en piezas para gualdrapas y el fieltro tejido de lana para máquinas de aplanchar.
461. Frazadas de lana ó mezcladas con algodón, de algodón, blancas ó con fondos de color ó de diferentes colores, y las mantas ó cobertores para camas, de lana ó mezclada con algodón, también de colores y también las frazadas oscuras de cabrín.
462. Géneros ó tejidos para chinelas, excepto los de seda.
463. Goma ó cinta de goma para el calzado.
464. Gutapercha labrada ó sin labrar y los zapatos de goma.
465. Hilo de oro ó de plata falsos, alambrijo, lentejuelas, relumbrón, oropel, hojillas, galones, pasamanería y cualquier otro artículo de oro ó plata falso para bordar ó coser.
466. Hueso, marfil, nácar, azabache y sus imitaciones, carey y sus imitaciones, caucho, goma elástica, láminas de celuloide, asta ó cuerno y talco, manufacturados en cualquiera forma, no especificada en otras clases, y exceptuando también los manufacturados en juguetes para niños que corresponden á la 3ª clase y los que tengan algo de oro ó plata, que corresponden á la 8ª clase.
467. Mantiles, paños de manos y servilletas de todas clases.
468. Matrimonio de hilo ó mezclado con algodón.
469. Minuteros ó manecillas, llaves, muellecitos, resortes y otras piezas para el interior de relojes, que no sean de oro ó plata.
470. Motas de plumas para polvos.
471. Pábilo y algodón hilado flojo para pábilo.
472. Pañuelos de algodón, entendiéndose por pañuelo el que no pase de 1 metro de largo.
473. Papel dorado ó plateado, el estampado á manera de relieve y el pintado para hacer flores.
474. Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles, de lana, lino ó de algodón.
475. Perlas y piedras falsas sin montar, ó montadas en cualquier metal que no sea oro ó plata.
476. Plata alemana manufacturada en cualquiera forma, no especificada.

477. Plumas de ganso preparadas para limpiar dientes.
478. Plumeros para limpiar.
479. Prendas falsas.
480. Relojes de mesa ó pared, los llamados despertadores, los de agua ó arena y cualquiera otra clase de reloj, excepto los de faltriquera y los introducidos por el Gobierno Nacional para uso público, que están determinados en otras clases.
481. Rosarios de madera y vidrio.
482. Sombreros, gorras, cascos y pavitas de paja y sus imitaciones, sin ningún adorno.
483. Suela charolada ó de patente no manufacturada.
484. Tabaco hueva, el torcido para mascar y el en forma de cigarillos egipcios.
485. Warandol blanco de lino ó mezclado con algodón.
486. Zarzas, percalas, nansouk de algodón de color, popelinas de algodón, cretonas, calicós, carlancanes, brillantinas, listados que tengán más de 13 hilos de urdimbre en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros, malvinas japonesas, lustrillos, muselinas, crespó de algodón, blanco y de color, lino, rengue, rasete, barege, granadinas, organdía, céfiro, clarín, dulce sueño, tarlatán, imité, holán batista, batistilla de algodón, blanca ó de color, lisa, labrada, calada ó bordada, en piezas ó en cortes para vestidos, merino de algodón, etamina de algodón de color, y cualquiera otra tela de algodón semejante á las clases aquí determinadas, que sirvan para vestidos de mujer, pagarán, además, un recargo de diez por ciento (10%) sobre el derecho arancelario de 6ª clase que les corresponde.
- SECCIÓN 7.—*Corresponden á la séptima clase cinco botivares el kilo.*
487. Abrigos ó sereneras de lana ó mezclada con algodón.
488. Almillas ó guarda-camisas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.
489. Alambritos de magnesio.
490. Bastones con estoque ó con mecanismo para disparar.
491. Bolsas para dinero, de lino ó de algodón.
492. Calcetas, medias, flecos, borlas, encajes, cintas, bandas, cordones, pasamanería, felpas, gorros, fajas, lazos, charreteras, escarpines y guantes de lana ó mezclados con algodón.
493. Calzado en cortes ó sin suela, que no sea de pieles y los felpudos de pieles de carnero.
494. Capelladas de alpagatas.
495. Carpetas, paños y cualquier otro artículo de tejido crochet, menos los de seda.
496. Casullas, bolsas para los corporales, manteles ó frontales, capas pluviales; dahnáticas, estolas, manfpu-los, paños para cubrir cálices, bandas y demás ornamentos, para uso de los sacerdotes y de las iglesias.
497. Cintas de hilo, algodón ó lana que contengan en su tejido una mezcla de caucho para que tengan elasticidad.
498. Cortinas, colgaduras ó mosquiteros, de lino y de algodón.
499. Encajes, tiras bordadas, blondas, embutidos, cintas, bandas, charreteras, borlas, cordones, fleecos, escarpines, fajas, trenzas, guantes y pasamanería de lana ó de algodón.
500. Espadas, sables, puñales y cuchillos finos de monte, trabucos, pistolas, revólveres, escopetas, tercerolas, fusiles, rifles, carabinas y demás armas propias de infantería y de la artillería, así como también los proyectiles, cápsulas y fulminantes, ó pistones para el uso de dichas armas, las chimenéas, llaves, cartuchos cargados ó vacíos y todo lo concerniente á las armas blancas y de fuego, y las armas de aire comprimido para tirar al blanco.
501. Fósforos de estrellitas ó fuegos de Bengala.
502. Fuegos artificiales.
503. Gualdrapas y sualaderos de todas clases.
504. Medias de lino ó mezcladas con algodón y las de algodón torcido llamadas vulgarmente de hilo de Escocía.

505. Municioneras, polveras, pistoneras y bolsas ó sacos para cazadores.
506. Muselina y batista de lino ó mezclada con algodón crudo ó de otro color, en piezas ó en cortes para vestidos.
507. Pana, panilla y felpa de algodón, imitación de terciopelo, en piezas ó en cintas.
508. Paño, pañete, casimir, casinete, muselina, raso, punto, francla, lanilla, alepín, alpaca, cambrón, merino, sarga, cúbica, damasco y cualquiera otra tela de lana ó mezclada con algodón, no mencionada en otra clase ó que esté confeccionada en vestidos, pues entonces corresponden á la 9ª clase.
509. Pañolones, chales, paños y pañoletas de muselina, lino, punto ú otra tela fina de algodón y las telas y tejidos de Ramie, aunque estén mezclados con algodón.
510. Pañuelos, pañolones, chales, paños, carpetas para mesa, de lana ó mezcladas con algodón, sin adornos ó bordados de seda.
511. Paraguas, paraguaitas, quitasoles ó sombrillas, de seda ó mezcladas con lana ó algodón.
512. Pielés curtidas manufacturadas en cualquiera forma, no comprendidas en otras clases.
513. Punto ó tul de algodón ó pita y el luto clásico de crespó para sombreros.
514. Sillas de montar, cabezadas, cañoneras ó pistoleras, riendas, cinchas, gruperas, pellones y zaléas de todas clases.
515. Tabaco en rama y los tallos ó palitos de la hoja del tabaco.
516. Tabaco elaborado y preparado en cualquier forma no especificado y los cigarillos con envoltura de tabaco.
517. Tiros para calzado.
- SECCIÓN 8ª.—*Corresponden á la octava clase, diez bolívars el kilo.*
518. Adornos de cabeza y redecillas de todas clases.
519. Cabello ó pelo humano y sus imitaciones, manufacturado ó no.
520. Camisas hechas de algodón sin nada de hilo y las camisas hechas de lino y de lana y las de algodón, que tengan algo de lino, los pantalones, chaquetas, blusas, chalecos, calzoncillos, paletós, sacos, levitas y cualquiera otra pieza de vestido, hecha de hilo ó de algodón, para hombres, no comprendidas en otras clases.
521. Cuellos, pecheras y puños de lino ó de algodón para hombres y mujeres.
522. Chinchorros de todas clases.
523. Corbatas de algodón, cerda ó lana.
524. Elásticas ó tirantes, corsés, cotillas, guardacorsés y ligas de todas clases.
525. Enaguas, fustanes, dormilonas, fustansones, fundas de almohadas y túmicos de lino ó mezclados con algodón, excepto las de holán batista ó clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón que corresponden á la 9ª clase.
526. Flores y frutas artificiales, no especificadas en otras clases y los materiales para flores, exceptuando el papel pintado para flores, comprendido en la 6ª clase.
527. Guantes de piel, exceptuando los de esgrima que pertenecen á la 5ª clase.
528. Holan, batista, clarín, punto, céfiro, linó, tarlatán, muselina y cualesquiera otras telas finas de lino ó mezcladas con algodón, preparadas en gorgueras, ruchas, gorras de niños, faldellines, manguillos, camisitas ú otras piezas ó adornos no incluidos en otras clases.
529. Joyas, perlas, alhajas, piedras y prendas finas y los artículos de oro ó plata ó los que tengan algo de estos metales, los relojes de faltriquera, de cualquiera materia que sean, las cajitas vacías preparadas para relojes y vendas finas, aunque vengan por separado.
530. Libros y álbums, cuya pasta contenga terciopelo, seda, nácar, carey, marfil, cuero de Rusia ó filetes ó adornos dorados ó plateados.
531. Pañuelos de lino ó mezclados con algodón.

532. Pañuelos para adornos de sombreros y gorras y sus similares y también los plumeros para los coches fúnebres, cuando vengán separadamente de éstos.
533. Seda pura ó mezclada con otra materia y las telas ó tejidos de otras materias que estén mezcladas con seda.
534. Telas ó tejidos de cualquiera materia, que estén mezclados ó bordados con plata ú oro fino ó falso, excepto los ornamentos para las iglesias y para los sacerdotes, que corresponden á la 7ª clase.
535. Telas ó tejidos de lana ó mezclados con algodón preparados en mosquiteros, colgaduras, cortinas ú otras piezas que no estén determinadas en las clases anteriores.
- Sección 9.—*Corresponden á la novena clase, veinte bolígrafos el kilo.*
536. Calzado hecho y las pieles curtidas preparadas en calzado.
537. Paños, pañete, casimir, raso, punto, franela, alepín, alpaca, cambión, surga, cúbica y damasco de lana, ó
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mezclado con algodón, confeccionados en vestidos para hombres.
538. Pastas para libros que vengán separadamente y las postizas para los mismos.
539. Sombreros, gorras, pajas y cachuchas adornadas para señoras y niños.
540. Sombreros de felpa de seda negra, copa alta, llamados de pelo negro, y los demás sombreros de esta forma de cualquiera materia que sean, quedando comprendidos en esta clase los de resortes, los sombreros en corte, los fieltros fulados y cualquiera otra de sombreros hechos ó á medio hacer, exceptuándose solamente los de paja y sus imitaciones.
541. Tarlatán, seda, lana, holán batista, clarín, céfiro, linó, muselina y cualquiera otra tela de lino ó de algodón confeccionada en vestidos para señoras.
542. Vestidos de lana, algodón ó lino para hombres, excepto los mencionados en otras clases.

ART. 2º. Es sobre el peso bruto que deben cobrarse los derechos establecidos en este Arancel.

ART. 3º. Son artículos de libre importación:

1. Los que se importan por orden del Gobierno Nacional.
2. Los animales vivos, excepto las sanguijuelas.
3. Los efectos que traigan para su uso particular los Ministros Públicos extranjeros y los Agentes Diplomáticos de la República á su regreso á Venezuela.
4. Los equipajes del uso de los pasajeros con exclusión de los efectos que no hayan sido usados y de los muebles, los cuales pagarán aún siendo usados, según la clase á que correspondan, con una rebaja proporcionada al demérito que hayan sufrido con el uso.

Los derechos de los efectos no usados que se traen en los equipajes se recargarán con un 20 por ciento, si vienen de las Antillas; este recargo es además del 30 por ciento adicional.

5. Hielo cuando se importe por los lugares donde no hayan maquinarias establecidas, con autorización del Gobierno, para producirlo, ó cuando aún habiéndolas, no funcionen; el carbón mineral y el que sirve para producir la luz eléctrica de arco, el gas acetileno y el trisulfito de cal.

6. Los frutos y producciones naturales de Colombia que se introduzcan por la frontera de aquel país, siempre que gocen de igual excepción en aquella República los frutos y producciones de Venezuela.

7. Muestras de telas en pequeños pedazos, cuyo peso no exceda de 25 kilos, y también de papel de tapicería, que no exceda de metro 0.50 de longitud, ó de otros objetos, siempre que por su dimensión ú otras circunstancias, no puedan ofrecerse en venta.

8. Oro en moneda legítima.
9. Almas, fondos ó calderas de hierro, parrillas, tambores y juegos de trapiche y los ejes, almas y demas piezas de que se compone.
10. Arados y rejas de arados ó puyones, azadas, azadones, calabozos, chícuras, chícronones, escardillas, hachas, palas de hierro, picos, tasíes, podaderas con ó sin mango de madera y los machetes de rozar, ordinarios.
11. Alambre propio para cercas con púas ó en la forma indicada en el cliché comprendido en la resolución de 13 de junio de 1894 y también las grapas con que se fija dicho alambre.
12. Carburo de calcio.
13. Cenizas de madera, orujo de uvas, guano y toda otra sustancia vegetal, mineral, animal ó artificial que sirva para abonar la tierra y que no esté comprendida en otra clase.
14. Cimento romano y cimento Tilestoniete para techos.
15. Libros impresos en pliegos que traten de ciencias, artes y oficios.
16. Lámparas para alcohol y todos sus accesorios, así como también los aparatos de calefacción y motores de alcohol por el término de dos años, á contar del 27 de marzo de 1905.
17. Sacos usados, ordinarios, que se introduzcan del extranjero para exportación del dividive.
18. Máquinas para imprenta y los útiles para darle forma á la impresión, como tipos, interlíneas, tinta preparada, inclusive las que emplean los litógrafos, el papel blanco de imprenta sin cola ó goma, y también el grueso para hacer matrices y el metal compuesto de plomo y aluminio que se emplea para imprimir, según el sistema de estereotipia.
19. Máquinas propias para la agricultura y explotación de minas, telares, aserraderos y fundiciones no especificadas en otras clases y las piezas de repuesto que se introduzcan para los juegos de trapiche y para máquinas propias para la agricultura.
20. Las trozas de pino y pitch-pine de más de metro 0.25 de espesor propias para ser aserradas en tablas, enartones, etc.
21. Puentes con sus cadenas, pisos y adherentes, cuando sean para uso público ó empresas agrícolas.
22. Relojes para uso público.

**ART. 4º. Son artículos de prohibida importación:**

- 1º. El aceite de coco.
- 2º. El almidón.
- 3º. El añil.
- 4º. El cacao.
- 5º. El café.
- 6º. Las melazas ó miel de azúcar ó abeja.
- 7º. La carne salada en tasajo.
- 8º. La sal.
- 9º. La raíz de zarzaparrilla.
10. La moneda de plata, de níquel y de cobre.
11. Los aparatos para fabricar moneda que no vengan por cuenta de la Nación.
12. Fósforos de todas clases con excepción de los estrellitas ó fuegos de Bengala.
13. El papel para cigarillos y también las bobinas de papel para el mismo uso.

**Parrafo único.** Cuando el Poder Ejecutivo creyese necesario permitir que se introduzca por las aduanas de la República algún artículo de prohibida importación, fijará el derecho que deba pagar á su entrada dicho artículo y dará cuenta al Congreso en su próxima reunión.

ART. 5°. Para la importación por las aduanas de la República, de las armas de fuego gravadas con derechos y de la pólvora, la dinamita, plomo, cápsulas, fulminantes, piedras de chispa y salitre y cualquiera otra materia explosiva no especificada en esta ley, se necesita permiso previo y orden del Gobierno Nacional.

Parrafo único. Las armas de precisión y todos los elementos de guerra, que sean exclusivamente para parques, sólo pueden ser importados por el Gobierno Nacional.

ART. 6°. Cuando un artículo esté determinado, no se atenderá á la materia de que esté compuesto, sino á la clasificación que de él se haya hecho; v. g., los bragueros, jeringas, clisobombas, jugnetes para niños, máscaras, anteojos, tarjeteras, carteras y otros artículos especificados, pagan el derecho de la clase en que estén incluídos, de cualquiera materia de que estén fabricados, excepto solamente cuando sean ó tengan algo de oro ó plata, pues entonces corresponden á la 8ª clase.

ART. 7°. Los bultos que contengan muestras de telas, en pequeños pedazos, y también los de muestras de papel de tapicería, que pesen más de 25 kilogramos, pagarán sobre el exceso de 25 kilogramos el derecho de 3ª clase.

ART. 8°. Cuando se introduzcan mercancías ú otros artefactos sujetos al pago de derechos de importación, que no sean conocidos en el país ó que no estén comprendidos en este Arancel, ni en Resoluciones posteriores del Ministerio de Hacienda, los introductores deben hacer constar esta circunstancia en sus manifiestos y ocurrir al Gobierno por medio de una solicitud, informada por la Aduana respectiva, acompañando una muestra del artículo para que se le declare la denominación y clasificación que le corresponda.

ART. 9°. Las máquinas, enseres y demás utensilios para la explotación de minas, sólo están exentos de derechos de importación por una sola vez para cada compañía minera, y las piezas de repuesto que introduzcan para reemplazar las que ya anteriormente se hayan importado libres, no gozarán de franquicia.

ART. 10. No serán despachados por las Aduanas, sin previa orden del Ministro de Hacienda, los efectos que gocen de exención de derechos de importación, por virtud de contratos ó de leyes vigentes.

ART. 11. Los efectos extranjeros no usados que importen en sus equipajes los pasajeros del exterior, deben pagar un 20 por ciento sobre el derecho que tienen señalados en este Arancel.

ART. 12. Los artículos que se introduzcan desarmados, porque de ello sean susceptibles, en un solo bulto ó en bultos distintos, se aforarán en la clase á que corresponda el artículo no desarmado.

ART. 13. Queda autorizado el Poder Ejecutivo para aumentar hasta un veinticinco por ciento (25%) los derechos de importación de las mercaderías procedentes de los países extranjeros que no tengan en sus

tratados con Venezuela establecida la cláusula que los iguale á la Nación más favorecida.

Párrafo único. También queda autorizado el Poder Ejecutivo para aumentar, disminuir ó suprimir algunos aforos de este Arancel, cuando causas imprevistas hagan necesaria esta alteración, dando cuenta al Congreso en su inmediata reunión, de las medidas que diere en tal sentido.

ART. 14. Se deroga la ley de 20 de mayo de 1905 y todas las Resoluciones Ejecutivas sobre la materia, que contraríen la presente ley.

*Resolución de 20 de mayo de 1905, relativa á la importación y exportación de mercancías.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 29 de mayo de 1905, n° 9473.]

Por la presente Resolución se dispone que tanto la importación de artículos extranjeros como la exportación de productos del país, se haga en buques de una cabida que no baje de cuarenta toneladas, y que se ordene á los Administradores de Aduanas y á los Cónsules de la República, que no expidan despacho á ningún buque de menor tonelaje que el indicado.

*Decreto de 22 de mayo de 1905, relativo á la importación de las mercancías que se expresan.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 5 de junio de 1905, No. 9479.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se habilita la Aduana de Carúpano para guiar de embotaje mercaderías extranjeras para todos los puertos de la República, sin excepción alguna.

ART. 2°. Se deroga el Decreto Ejecutivo fecha 3 de enero del presente año que permitía libres los cereales, y se les acuerda á los introductores los plazos ultramarinos de que trata el artículo 225 de la ley XVI del Código de Hacienda.

ART. 3°. El maíz, la harina de maíz, la cerveza, el jabón, las velas, el tabaco en cualquier forma, los cigarrillos y demás artículos que se producen en el país, cuando se introduzcan del extranjero por la Aduana de Pampatar para el consumo de la Isla de Margarita, pagarán los mismos derechos arancelarios que pagan en las demás aduanas de la República.

ART. 4. El 30 por ciento que fija el artículo 1° de la ley XIX del Código de Hacienda sobre las mercaderías procedentes de las Antillas, se cobrará en la Aduana de Pampatar, de acuerdo con el Arancel vigente y en la misma forma que se hace en las demás aduanas.

ART. 5°. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público queda encargado de la ejecución de este Decreto.

*Resolución de 15 de junio de 1905, relativa á la importación de sombreros para el Estado Táchira.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 15 de junio de 1905, No. 9488.]

Por la presente Resolución se dispone que se excluyan los sombreros que se importen para el Estado Táchira de la bonificación que se les concedió por la Resolución de este Ministerio fecha 5 de enero del presente año.

*Resolución del 23 de junio de 1905, referente al cobro de los derechos aduaneros de las mercaderías extranjeras que se introduzcan con destino al consumo del Estado Táchira.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 26 de junio de 1905, No. 9497.]

Por la presente Resolución se dispone:

1°. Que se cobre en la Aduana de Maracaibo los derechos de las mercancías que se introduzcan declaradas para el consumo del Estado Táchira, haciéndoles las rebajas que se les acordó en la Resolución Ejecutiva fecha 5 de enero del presente año, con excepción de los sombreros, que han sido excluidos por una disposición posterior, y

2°. Que el Administrador de la Aduana de San Antonio cuide de que las mercancías que guíe la Aduana de Maracaibo, y que hayan sido manifestadas para el consumo de aquel Estado, estén en relación con la demanda que tenga el artículo ó artículos comprendidos en la citada Resolución de 5 de enero de 1905.

Se deroga la Resolución de 5 de enero del corriente año, ya citada.

#### LEY DE MINAS.

[De “La Gaceta Oficial” correspondiente al 5 de septiembre de 1905.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Es mina toda acumulación de sustancias inorgánicas metalíferas y los fósiles (combustibles) que se encuentran en la superficie ó en el interior de la tierra en filones, capas ó cualquiera otra forma. También se consideran minas las piedras preciosas que se prestan á explotación y se usen en joyería; los criaderos ó yacimientos de oro corrido de aluvión ó de greda; las sustancias terrosas como la colombina y el caolín; las betuminosas como el asfalto, el betún, la brea, el petróleo y otras semejantes, y las fertilizantes, como los fosfatos, salitres, huanos y otras, minerales ó no, empleadas como abono.

1°. Las perlas, corales, esponjas, ámbar, carey y otras materias similares, ya se hallen en placeres ó diseminadas en la playa, no se consideran minas, y su explotación se regirá por disposiciones especiales del Ejecutivo Federal.



2°. Las arenas, pizarras, arcillas, cales, yeso, puzolanas y turbas, y las piedras y sustancias terrosas de cualquiera especie de las no comprendidas en las arribas señaladas, pertenecen al propietario del suelo y son de libre explotación.

ART. 2°. Todas las minas que existan en el territorio de la República son propiedad de los Estados. Su administración corre á cargo del Ejecutivo Federal de conformidad con la atribución 14, artículo 80 de la Constitución Nacional, y su producto se distribuirá entre aquéllos de acuerdo con la base 27, inciso 2°, artículo 7°, de la propia Constitución.

ART. 3°. Las exploraciones para el descubrimiento de minas serán libres en las tierras baldías y de egidos y en las incultas de propiedad particular.

ART. 4°. Las minas no podrán explotarse sin que proceda una concesión del Ejecutivo Federal. Cada concesión se denominará "Pertinencia Minera." Las pertenencias mineras no podrán exceder de cien (100) hectáreas de superficie ni ser menores de una, y se otorgarán en cuadrado perfecto ó en rectángulos de altura no inferior á la mitad de la base, se exceptuarán las de oro corrido de aluvión ó de greda que, siempre que sean para explotarlas por sistemas mecánicos, podrán tener de superficie desde diez (10) metros cuadrados hasta cuatro (4) kilómetros también cuadrados, adjudicables de la misma manera, en cuadrados ó rectángulos.

ART. 5°. Las pertenencias mineras de filón ó veta son inmuebles y podrán otorgarse hasta por noventa y nueve años. Las de oro de aluvión ó de greda, se adjudicarán por un plazo que no excederá de cincuenta años y se declaran también inmuebles.

Párrafo único. Se consideran asimismo inmuebles los edificios, máquinas, aparatos y enseres del servicio de cada pertenencia minera, y mientras en ella se empleen para el beneficio y laboreo de la mina.

ART. 6°. Las pertenencias mineras podrán ser adquiridas por venezolanos ó extranjeros; pero el concesionario ó la compañía que se organice para su explotación, aun cuando aquél ó alguno ó todos los miembros de ésta fuesen extranjeros, serán siempre considerados como venezolanos y estarán sujetos á las leyes de la República y á la jurisdicción de sus tribunales, para todos los negocios relacionados con la pertenencia y su explotación, sin que en ningún caso ni por ningún motivo den lugar á acción diplomática ni á reclamación internacional. Los concesionarios y las compañías deberán tener necesariamente su domicilio en la República, sin perjuicio de que puedan también domiciliarse fuera de ella. Las compañías se constituirán siempre en el territorio de la Nación y de acuerdo con sus leyes.

ART. 7°. Las disposiciones contenidas en el artículo que precede, serán estampadas en el título en que se concede la pertenencia minera y

en el acta de la constitución de la compañía, si la hubiere, y las pertenencias no podrán gravarse ni traspasarse sin que en el documento correspondiente se hagan constar las referidas disposiciones, bajo la pena, si se omitieran estas formalidades, de nulidad del título, acta, gravamen ó traspaso y de destitución ó inhabilitación por cinco años del funcionario que autorizare los dichos títulos, actas, gravamen ó traspaso.

ART. 8°. Además de la explotación por pertenencias mineras, habrá, para la del oro corrido de aluvión ó de greda, la conocida con el nombre de barrancos: y se entiende por tal un sólido de diez metros de longitud por diez metros de latitud y de profundidad indefinida.

ART. 9°. Los títulos expedidos y los contratos celebrados de conformidad con leyes anteriores á la presente, acerca de propiedad ó explotación de minas, se mantienen en la fuerza y vigor que tengan para la fecha de la promulgación de esta Ley.

ART. 10. Se autoriza al Ejecutivo Federal para dictar los reglamentos necesarios á cuanto tenga relación con las minas dentro de los términos de esta Ley, debiendo fijar los gravámenes que hayan de satisfacer las pertenencias mineras y sus productos.

ART. 11. Se deroga el Código de Minas del 23 de enero de 1904; la Ley aprobatoria de dicho Código de 24 de marzo del mismo año, y las demás disposiciones vigentes en la materia.

Párrafo único. La derogación de que trata este artículo comenzará á tener efecto desde la fecha en que se promulguen los Reglamentos Ejecutivos á que se refiere el artículo precedente.

Dada en el Palacio Federal Legislativo, en Caracas, á 3 de agosto de 1905. Año 95° de la Independencia y 47° de la Federación.

El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,

[L. s.]

N. URDANETA.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

[L. s.]

R. LÓPEZ BARALT.

El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

[L. s.]

EZEQUIEL GARCÍA.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

[L. s.]

MARIANO ESPINAL.

Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 14 de agosto de 1905. Año 95° de la Independencia y 47° de la Federación.

Ejécútese y cúidese de su ejecución.

[L. s.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado:

El Ministro de Fomento,

[L. s.]

DIEGO BTA. FERRER.

## MOVIMIENTO DE BUQUES EXTRANJEROS.

En el año económico de 1903 á 1904, entraron en los puertos de la República los siguientes buques conduciendo carga de procedencia extranjera:

## RESUMEN POR PUERTOS.

	Buques.		Tonelaje.		Totales.	
	Vapores.	Veleros.	Vapores.	Veleros.	Buques.	Tonelaje.
La Guaira .....	244	15	421,392	1,669	259	423,061
Puerto Cabello.....	191	10	350,253	1,017	201	351,300
Maracaibo .....	34	68	29,395	7,765	102	37,160
Caripano .....	101	11	135,708	241	112	135,949
Guaira .....	4	28	1,699	742	32	2,441
Porlamar .....	5	35	5,371	1,086	40	6,457
Guanta .....	10	1	12,742	34	11	12,776
Puerto Sucre.....	11	6	15,678	104	17	15,782
La Vela .....		1		81	1	81
Total.....	600	175	975,238	12,772	775	988,010

## RESUMEN POR NACIONALIDAD.

Alemanes.....	54		77,995		54	77,995
Americanos.....	118	2	197,282	674	120	197,956
Austriacos.....	11		18,133		11	18,133
Daneses.....		4		1,193	4	1,193
Españoles.....	24		70,652		24	70,652
Franceses.....	77		145,819		77	145,819
Holandeses.....	162	51	211,683	5,412	213	217,095
Ingléses.....	119	11	238,898	1,456	130	240,354
Italianos.....	22		48,337		22	48,337
Nacionales.....	7	105	1,307	3,516	112	4,823
Rusos.....		1		218	1	218
Suecos-Noruegos.....	6	1	5,132	303	7	5,435
Total.....	600	175	975,238	12,772	775	988,010

## COMERCIO DE IMPORTACIÓN EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1904.

Las siguientes cifras forman un resumen de la importación de mercaderías extranjeras por las Aduanas de la República en el semestre de enero á junio de 1904 y en el año económico de 1903 á 1904.

Aduanas.	Bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor comercial.	Derechos.
			<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
La Guaira.....	296,462	22,589,158,082	15,704,418,76	6,579,972,38
Puerto Cabello.....	128,763	6,736,463,830	6,840,975,12	2,803,479,94
Maracaibo .....	110,828	5,666,022,750	6,970,976,24	2,644,319,76
Ciudad Bolívar.....	156	6,618	5,900,00	3,531,75
Caripano .....	36,377	1,772,704,975	1,250,519,36	479,860,52
La Vela .....	36	6,986	843,00	Libre.
Guanta .....	17	574	350,00	155,00
Puerto Sucre.....	1,419	124,835	57,740,15	24,878,74
Guaira .....	2,769	224,101,500	49,293,50	18,760,02
Porlamar .....	1,195	241,966	196,002,27	14,385,80
Cristóbal Colón.....	809	41,427	13,109,55	7,806,70
Total.....	578,861	37,410,857,137	31,087,125,95	12,577,150,61

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*Resumen de la importación de mercaderías extranjeras por las Aduanas de la República en el año económico de 1903 á 1904.*

Aduanas.	Bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor comercial.	Derechos.
			<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
La Guaira.....	851,460	47,774,302.878	30,517,813.91	13,438,765.31
Puerto Cabello.....	308,938	13,954,588.302	13,247,981.93	5,590,817.88
Maracaibo.....	221,968	11,077,088.810	12,523,334.83	5,073,626.54
Ciudad Bolívar.....	156	6,618	5,900.00	3,531.75
Carúpano.....	77,554	3,773,774.364	2,529,709.76	1,048,612.77
La Vela.....	36	6,986	843.00	Libre.
Guanata.....	17	574	346.00	155.00
Puerto Sucre.....	1,449	124,835	57,740.15	24,878.71
Guaira.....	2,769	224,101.500	49,293.50	18,760.02
Porlamar.....	2,566	339,771.092	514,120.77	23,585.14
Cristóbal Colón.....	809	41,427	13,109.55	7,806.70
Total.....	1,470,722	77,321,066,946	59,460,227.10	25,230,539.85

### INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Cónsul General de Venezuela en Nueva York ha hecho el siguiente resumen comparativo de las exportaciones de Nueva York á Venezuela durante los meses de marzo y abril de 1905:

Puertos.	Observaciones.	Marzo de 1904.		Marzo de 1905.	
		Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
La Guaira.....	Mercancías.....	1,290,320.45	643,385.10	2,161,611.10	761,611.05
id.....	Oro.....	68.00	200,000.00		
Puerto Cabello.....	Mercancías.....	462,760.75	229,884.35	716,549.10	229,133.75
id.....	id.....	423,867.25	291,440.50	366,256.75	251,502.20
id.....	Oro.....	53.25	147,500.00		
Carúpano.....	Mercancías.....	88,051.50	45,668.00	112,812.50	35,463.65
id.....	id.....	28,755.00	10,005.00	40,340.10	17,360.00
Cumaná.....	id.....	8,120.00	4,145.00	13,353.00	6,545.00
Ciudad Bolívar.....	id.....			135,055.50	183,222.05
Cristóbal Colón.....	id.....			12,011.00	4,990.65
Guaira.....	id.....	26,604.00	9,661.25		
Total.....		2,328,600.20	1,587,687.30	3,557,675.50	1,489,858.35

Puertos.	Observaciones.	Abril de 1904.		Abril de 1905.	
		Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
La Guaira.....	Mercancías.....	1,431,385.20	787,879.00	2,723,736.00	1,061,426.45
id.....	id.....	490,475.75	235,470.15	545,578.00	256,924.80
Maracaibo.....	id.....	438,550.65	263,862.55	404,633.00	1,220,536.75
id.....	Oro.....	35.25	95,250.00		
Cumaná.....	Mercancías.....	8,161.00	4,110.00	7,086.00	2,705.00
Carúpano.....	id.....	69,492.00	41,601.10	52,128.00	18,042.90
Guanata.....	id.....	60,555.75	39,134.75	15,519.00	4,040.00
Ciudad Bolívar.....	id.....			386,391.00	138,540.75
Total.....		2,498,655.60	1,467,307.55	4,105,071.00	2,642,216.65

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

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## SEÑOR PARDO RECEIVED AS PERUVIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

On December 27, 1905, Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, accredited by the Peruvian Government as its representative near the Government of the United States, was received in that capacity by President ROOSEVELT, the Secretary of State making the formal presentation.

In delivering his credentials, Señor PARDO said:

"I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the autograph letter by which His Excellency the President of Peru accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America, and to present at the same time the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Señor Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON, who has been called upon to fill another high and important diplomatic mission.

"The Government of Peru has instructed me to consecrate all my efforts to strengthen more and more every day the bonds of old and unalterable friendship that have always united both our countries. Peru, by its geographic situation, its natural resources, and the good will that exists there toward American institutions, wishes to develop its commercial intercourse with the United States. It needs to receive the impulse of American capital and desires to educate its young men in the spirit of this great people. And as commercial, financial, and social links are the best guarantee of useful and durable friendship among nations, when accompanied by mutual respect and mutual consideration, the cordial relations that exist already by these means between Your Excellency's country and my own are bound to become stronger and stronger every day.

"In the furtherance of this noble purpose my Government has intrusted me with this mission, having in view the profound admiration I feel toward the United States and the great enthusiasm inspired

in me by Your Excellency's vigorous policy that embodies and achieves at each instant the ideals of justice, peace, and greatness that flourish in the American soul. I feel confident, Mr. President, that Your Excellency will facilitate the furtherance of the mission I have the honor to fill and I express my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's personal welfare and for the prosperity of the United States."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"Mr. MINISTER: It is very gratifying to receive you in the high character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States, as announced by the credential letters which you hand to me.

"Knowing as I well do the desire of the Government of Peru for the maintenance of the most cordial relations between the two countries, as well as your own friendship for the United States, I welcome your assurance that your efforts will be directed toward strengthening more and more the unbroken friendship that has subsisted between the United States and Peru. Having at heart all that tends to the material prosperity of Peru, I offer you our earnest cooperation toward the same beneficial end.

"To yourself, Mr. Minister, I give a hearty welcome, and I beg you to convey to His Excellency the President of Peru an expression of my wish that prosperity and happiness may ever attend him and the Peruvian people.

"I shall take an early occasion to make to His Excellency direct acknowledgment of the letter of recall of your predecessor."

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1905.

The trade returns of the Argentine Republic for the first nine months of 1905 (January-September), according to figures published in the "Review of the River Plate" for November 10, 1905, show imports valued at \$155,651,460 gold, and exports \$247,110,133 gold. As compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the imports show an increase of \$16,889,197 and the exports \$43,917,214.

This trade was divided as follows among the participating countries:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Africa.....	\$27,851	\$4,253,426	France.....	\$16,296,255	\$25,796,704
Germany.....	22,154,122	26,575,854	Italy.....	16,364,562	4,354,805
Belgium.....	6,992,289	16,273,047	Holland.....	753,897	2,726,664
Bolivia.....	102,210	482,428	Paraguay.....	905,707	249,059
Brazil.....	4,230,610	9,204,781	United Kingdom.....	51,733,672	33,957,017
Cuba.....	48,440	324,545	Uruguay.....	697,545	5,905,573
Chile.....	465,733	1,083,929	Various.....	8,339,003	12,171,245
Spain.....	4,378,979	1,675,985	Orders.....		91,631,534
United States.....	21,794,585	10,443,507			

The classification of imports was as follows:

Character.	Value.	Character.	Value.
Live stock .....	\$763,051	Paper and manufactures .....	\$3,032,611
Food stuffs .....	10,304,555	Leather and manufactures .....	1,372,519
Tobacco and manufactures .....	3,444,523	Iron and manufactures .....	19,811,887
Wines, spirits, etc. ....	6,679,834	Agricultural appliances .....	11,197,632
Textiles, clothing, etc. ....	38,959,327	Locomotion appliances .....	15,714,998
Oils .....	4,420,809	Metals, other than gold .....	4,166,270
Chemicals and drugs .....	5,091,542	Pottery, china and glass ware .....	13,018,302
Colors and dyes .....	1,032,567	Electrical goods .....	1,658,357
Lumber and manufactures .....	10,909,550	Various .....	4,072,326

The classification of exports was as follows:

Character.	Value.	Character.	Value.
Pastoral products .....	\$100,157,409	Mineral products .....	\$220,993
Agricultural products .....	138,917,200	Products of the chase .....	514,535
Forest products .....	4,969,046	Various .....	2,330,950

Of the \$16,889,197 noted as indicating the increase in import valuations over the nine months of 1904 the portion free from duty amounted to \$13,387,094, which is accounted for by the large importation of machinery and materials for railways, tramways, and electric-light companies; also of coal and seeds. Thus the increased value of locomotives was \$1,032,222; of steel sleepers, \$557,779; of wooden sleepers, \$187,389; of steel rails, \$1,642,330; of wagons, \$1,922,108; of tramway carriages, \$336,211; of various materials for railways and tramways, over \$1,000,000. Coal increased by \$691,745, alfalfa seed by the enormous sum of \$2,134,200, and other seeds by \$287,659. Agricultural machinery and implements increased by only \$200,000 in the aggregate, there having been a considerable diminution in some classes. There was also a decrease of \$267,000 in bags, \$1,047,000 in sacking, and \$110,000 in twine for binders.

The value of animals imported (duty free) was \$763,051 gold, being an increase of \$122,140. Coffee increased by \$79,731, and cocoa by \$23,674, and tea by only \$13,470. In yerba there was a diminution by the large amount of \$594,000. Chicory imports diminished by \$12,650, the total value having been \$33,000. The value of hops imported also decreased to the extent of \$20,787, an aggregate of \$55,371 being reported.

Imports of foreign wines increased by \$946,777, vermouth being accountable for \$269,500, and spirituous liquors increased by \$93,745, of which \$84,900 was attributable to bitters. There was a falling off of 20 per cent in the consumption of whisky.

Woolen manufactures increased by \$1,153,968, but cotton goods decreased in the aggregate by \$1,741,242. Wooden materials and articles manufactured of wood increased by \$1,438,311, and iron and steel materials and manufactures by \$1,076,805.

Mineral and vegetable oils decreased by \$214,398, and articles of luxury increased considerably in all branches, thus testifying to the general prosperity of the Republic.

The total value of live animals exported was \$6,048,645, an increase of \$2,756,712. Chilled and frozen beef covers \$11,251,661, an increase of \$4,477,328, but frozen sheep declined by \$875,873 to \$4,649,922. There was an increase in salted and dry hides of more than \$4,000,000 and in wool of \$8,118,474. Jerked beef increased by \$1,952,744, while elaborated animal substances increased by \$2,231,947, and animal refuse by \$467,000. In agricultural products there was an increase of \$19,154,782 in spite of a decline in linseed exports to the amount of \$4,540,000. Wheat increased by \$14,842,336, and maize by \$8,026,343.

Quebracho was exported in logs to the amount of \$2,827,592, an increase of \$973,940, and in extract to the amount of \$1,821,679, an increase of \$574,637.

Mining products declined by \$133,400.

The "Standard" of Buenos Ayres, in publishing the figures of the nine months' foreign commerce of the Republic, states that in 1896 the imports from January to September amounted to only \$82,834,000, passing the hundred-million mark in 1903, when the total imports for the year were \$131,000,000. The exports for the first nine months of 1896 amounted to \$89,572,000, but in 1897 they declined to \$79,600,000, the total for the year aggregating \$101,169,000. For 1905 it is calculated that the exports will exceed \$325,000,000 gold and the imports \$207,000,000.

#### EXPORTS, FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1905.

Figures showing the nature of Argentine exports during the first ten months of the year 1905, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, are published as follows in the "Review of the River Plate" for November 10, 1905:

Articles.	1905.	1904.	Articles.	1905.	1904.
Oxhides:			Linseed..... tons..	1,958,848	2,002,181
Dry..... number..	1,524,521	1,673,603	Flour.....do....	559,536	870,694
Salt.....do....	1,436,451	1,194,335	Bran.....do....	103,537	79,055
Horsehides (dry).....do....	84,896	89,479	Pollards.....bags..	122,885	126,668
Sheepskins.....bales..	112,590	122,391	Oilseed cake.....do....	85,858	253,163
Hair.....do....	46,647	62,904	Hay.....bales..	169,062	147,357
Tallow.....pipes..	5,023	3,935	Quebracho.....tons..	739,881	723,448
Do.....casks..	26,219	27,151	Quebrachoextract.do....	221,967	233,960
Do.....hogheads..	86,770	27,195	Butter.....cases..	24,577	11,353
Goatskins.....bales..	15,748	26,033	Sugar.....tons..	159,440	151,617
Wool.....do....	11,393	5,746	Mutton carcasses.do....	13,531	10,643
Wheat.....tons..	336,190	326,983	Beef.....quarters..	2,942,866	3,171,859
Maize.....do....	2,576,285	2,257,902		1,564,376	984,814



PORT MOVEMENT OF ROSARIO, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The export movement of the port of Rosario during the first nine months of the calendar year 1905 was as follows, as published in the Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*:"

Country and article.	Quantity.	Country and article.	Quantity.
<b>Belgium:</b>		<b>Germany—Continued.</b>	
Wheat..... tons..	11,595	Flour..... tons..	60
Corn..... do.....	25,459	Flax cakes..... do...	46
Bran..... do.....	3,287	Sugar..... do.....	70
Linseed..... do.....	16,632	Hay..... do.....	405
Turnip seed..... do...	674	Quebracho logs..... do...	36,502
Birdseed..... do.....	214	Minerals..... do.....	140
Borate of lime..... do...	200	Oxhides—	
Dry..... do.....	753	Dry..... do.....	8
Salted..... do.....	357	Salted..... do.....	3,454
Sheepskins..... do.....	14	Hair..... do.....	17
Hair..... do.....	6	Claws..... do.....	22
Horns..... do.....	14	Wool..... do.....	494
Wool..... do.....	146	Oils and grease..... do...	28
Oils and grease..... do...	20	<b>Italy:</b>	
<b>Brazil:</b>		Corn..... do.....	13,438
Wheat..... do.....	5,042	Oxhides—	
Hay..... do.....	3,419	Dry..... do.....	154
Corn..... do.....	230	Salted..... do.....	101
Flour..... do.....	668	Sheepskins..... do.....	1
Bran..... do.....	40	Hair..... do.....	1
<b>England:</b>		Bones..... do.....	38
Wheat..... do.....	31,340	Horns..... do.....	8
Corn..... do.....	41,122	<b>Netherlands:</b>	
Bran..... do.....	26	Linseed..... do.....	3,259
Barley..... do.....	1,122	Hair..... do.....	10
Linseed..... do.....	51,942	Tallow..... do.....	4
Turnip seed..... do...	38	<b>South Africa:</b>	
Seeds..... do.....	57	Bran..... do.....	201
Hay..... do.....	52	Hay..... do.....	9,087
Flour..... do.....	528	<b>Spain:</b>	
Sugar..... do.....	248	Corn..... do.....	3,893
Quebracho logs..... do...	10,950	<b>United States:</b>	
Minerals..... do.....	78	Quebracho extract..... do...	3,378
Borate of lime..... do...	118	Quebracho logs..... do...	16,533
Oxhides—		Oxhides—	
Dry..... do.....	16	Dry..... do.....	2,225
Salted..... do.....	85	Salted..... do.....	280
Bones..... do.....	71	Various hides..... do...	245
Horns..... do.....	41	Sheepskins..... do.....	36
Wool..... do.....	165	Goatskins..... do.....	59
Tallow..... do.....	448	Hair..... do.....	133
<b>France:</b>		Bones..... do.....	627
Corn..... do.....	9,062	Wool..... do.....	2,327
Linseed..... do.....	3,666	<b>Uruguay:</b>	
Turnip seed..... do...	9	Sugar..... do.....	110
Birdseed..... do.....	110	<b>Various:</b>	
Flour..... do.....	308	Sugar..... do.....	206
Quebracho logs..... do...	1,185	Wool..... do.....	16
Borate of lime..... do...	241	<b>Orders:</b>	
Wool..... do.....	322	Wheat..... do.....	480,581
<b>Germany:</b>		Corn..... do.....	727,800
Wheat..... do.....	35,193	Bran..... do.....	2,433
Corn..... do.....	61,018	Linseed..... do.....	137,667
Bran..... do.....	36,867	Turnipseed..... do.....	153
Rye..... do.....	45	Birdseed..... do.....	28
Barley..... do.....	358	Peanuts..... do.....	619
Linseed..... do.....	12,495	Flour..... do.....	103
Turnip seed..... do...	175	Hay..... do.....	4,534
Birdseed..... do.....	75	Quebracho extract..... do...	75
Peanuts..... do.....	789	Quebracho logs..... do...	36,457
		Bones..... do.....	692

IMMIGRATION IN 1905.

Press reports state that during 1905 there arrived in the Argentine Republic more than 170,000 immigrants, against 125,000 the previous year.

## IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

In a report made to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under date of November 1, 1905, the special agent of the Department, Mr. HUTCHINSON, states that no feature of the recent growth of Argentina's foreign trade is of greater significance to the United States than the astonishing development in the purchases of iron and steel. During the four years 1895-1898, the imports by the Republic, of these goods averaged \$16,032,000 per annum. In the five years just ended, 1900-1904, this had risen to \$25,500,000 per annum, an increase of 59 per cent. In 1903 the total was \$26,845,000, and in 1904, \$42,173,000. The growth is so phenomenal that this class of goods bids fair soon to become the most important item in Argentine foreign purchases. In 1895-1898 the imports of iron and steel constituted only 15.9 per cent of the grand total of all imports. In 1900-1904 the percentage had risen to 19.8. For the single year 1904 it was 22.5, and in the first six months of 1905 it jumped to 29.8, passing textiles for the first time.

In the Argentine official statistics of foreign trade iron and steel goods are divided into no less than 102 subclasses. To examine all of these in detail in a brief report is impossible, but a clear idea of the chief features of the development may be had by analyzing the figures for the most important articles. Such an analysis follows. The annexed table shows the importation of the several commodities named, the values being stated in thousands of gold pesos (1 peso=98.5 cents):

Articles.	Average 1895-1898.		Average 1900-1904.		Percentage from the United States.	
	From all countries.	From United States.	From all countries.	From United States.	1895-1898.	1900-1904.
Iron:						
Bar, plate, etc.....	1,460	23.5	2,139	80.0	1.7	3.7
Galvanized.....	1,689	111.5	2,513	157.0	6.6	6.3
Steel rails.....	2,275	109.0	2,651	243.0	4.8	9.1
Wire:						
Galvanized.....	969	173.0	2,170	638.0	17.9	29.4
Other.....	1,190	57.3	762	61.0	4.8	8.0
Beams, columns, etc.....	488	4.8	651	.4	1.9	.1
"Keys" for rails.....	464	27.0	596	73.0	5.8	12.3
Nails.....	242	16.5	202	14.4	6.8	7.1
Screws, nuts, etc.....	229	3.8	414	12.2	1.6	2.9

Of all the imports into the Argentine Republic none show a more rapid increase than agricultural implements and machinery. The total purchases have jumped from \$1,093,000 per annum for the years 1895-1898 to \$3,340,000 per annum for 1900-1904, an increase of over 205 per cent. For 1895-1898 these goods constituted 6.8 per cent of the total imports of iron and steel; in 1900-1904 this had risen to 13.1 per cent. And the United States holds two-thirds of this rapidly increasing trade.

Description.	Average, 1895-1898.		Average, 1900-1904.		Percentage from the United States.	
	From all countries.	From United States.	From all countries.	From United States.	1895-1898.	1900-1904.
Plows.....	120.0	96.0	961.0	647.0	79.9	67.3
Plowshares.....	31.0	13.0	96.0	51.0	61.9	53.4
Harvesters.....	285.0	257.0	750.0	707.0	90.1	94.3
Headers.....	210.7	210.6	256.0	251.0	99.9	98.0
Thrashers.....	161.0	34.0	659.0	165.0	20.8	25.1
Shovels, picks, hoes, etc.....	100.0	64.0	139.0	82.4	64.0	59.2
Cornshellers.....	98.3	54.3	94.0	41.4	55.3	44.1
Sowers.....	12.5	11.2	141.0	125.0	90.4	88.7
Rakes.....	22.3	16.8	48.0	45.0	75.3	98.8
All others.....	61.8	38.8	196.3	122.0	62.8	62.2

The annexed table shows the imports of the principal items of iron and steel other than those heretofore named. The values represent thousands of gold pesos (1 peso=96.5 cents).

Description.	Average, 1895-1898.		Average, 1900-1904.		Percentage from the United States.	
	From all countries.	From United States.	From all countries.	From United States.	1895-1898.	1900-1904.
Materials for railways.....	1,500.0	115.0	1,908	108.6	7.7	5.7
Cooking utensils, hollow ware, etc.....	604.0	22.0	473	7.2	3.6	1.5
Machines, not specified.....	542.0	70.0	1,194	238.0	12.3	19.9
Repairs, etc., for machines.....	522.0	82.0	905	267.0	15.7	29.5
Locomotives.....	353.0	.....	1,065	86.0	.....	8.1
Carpenters' and domestic tools, etc.....	269.0	54.0	443	119.8	20.1	27.0
Sewing machines.....	228.0	74.5	388	180.0	32.7	46.3
Materials for electric installations.....	225.0	76.0	193	46.0	33.8	23.8
Pipes:						
galvanized.....	209.0	18.5	310	100.2	8.8	32.3
Other.....	193.0	8.8	283	17.6	4.5	6.2
Cutlery.....	251.0	3.3	248	6.6	1.3	2.6
Firearms.....	211.0	31.0	151	21.2	14.7	14.0
Bicycles, etc.....	160.0	97.0	60	31.8	60.5	53.2
Windmills and other motors.....	157.0	70.2	406	245.6	44.6	55.5
Boilers.....	64.5	8.5	126	9.0	13.2	6.2
Wire screen.....	51.0	.....	71	3.4	.....	4.8
Pumps.....	26.5	19.0	39	29.6	71.7	76.7
Needles.....	25.5	2.5	30	2.4	9.8	7.9
Stoves, etc.....	29.0	7.3	57	21.0	25.0	36.7
Dynamoes.....	24.0	13.0	50	24.2	54.2	48.4
Typewriters.....	8.5	7.5	26	21.6	88.2	81.8
Bath tubs.....	(a)	(a)	31	27.2	.....	80.5

a Not entered separately.

**HARVEST RESULTS FOR 1906.**

The Minister of Agriculture has received from the Division of Statistics and Rural Economy of his Ministry a long and detailed report respecting the probable results of the approaching harvest, with plans showing the areas of land devoted to the production of wheat, linseed, and maize in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios, and the Territory of the Pampa, respectively, and also giving particulars of the "galpones" and "tinglados" existing for the protection of the grain harvested, of the means of transport by railway, and of the facilities afforded by the ports for the embarkation of grain. According to this report, the total area of grain cultivation in the four Provinces and the Territory mentioned is about 9,100,000

hectares, of which, in round numbers, the wheat-growing area is 5,600,000 hectares, and that of linseed 1,000,000. The production is estimated as follows:

	Wheat	Linseed.	Maize.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Buenos Ayres.....	2,168,230	171,114	3,548,388
Santa Fe.....	1,389,250	324,220	2,006,440
Cordoba.....	1,112,774	76,805	545,920
Entre Rios.....	282,881	87,766	332,640
Central Pampa.....	43,000	3,900	58,958
Total.....	4,998,142	663,805	6,492,346

## BOLIVIA.

### POSTAL STATISTICS, 1904-5.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General of Bolivia, Dr. E. SANJINÉS, for the year 1904-5, to the Secretary of Home Affairs and Fomento, contains the following interesting data:

#### FOREIGN SERVICE.

The total amount of the appropriation for the support of the international office of the Postal Union at Berne for the year 1904, including the sum intended to increase the fund for the monument to be erected at Berne, commemorative of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union, aggregates 125,000 francs, made up of the following items:

Amount of operating expenses, including salary of the personnel, etc ...	105,695.17
Amount set aside for monument.....	19,304.83
Total.....	125,000.00

#### INTERNATIONAL POSTAL ORDERS.

The postal money-order service established with the United States continues to steadily increase in importance.

In the preceding year 85 money orders for 1,919.98 *bolivianos*, equivalent to \$695.71 at the current rate of exchange at their respective dates, were issued. United States money orders drawn on the different post-offices of Bolivia numbered 33 in the same year and aggregated 506.13 *bolivianos*, equivalent to \$181.75, which were paid immediately on presentation at the proper offices.

According to the statement of the La Paz post-office, on the 31st of December last there were on hand in account with the United States 1,776.10 *bolivianos*, of which amount 894.29 *bolivianos* represent the aggregate of postal orders issued in the Republic, and the balance of 881.81 *bolivianos* the profits obtained up to said date for commissions received and for differences in the rates of exchange fixed by the post-office.

The accounts with the post-office at Washington by reason of this service are accepted by both nations, and show a balance in favor of the United States of of \$319.39, which, carried over in the accounts of the first quarter of the present year, was paid on April 27 last, leaving a balance at that time in favor of Bolivia of \$17.65.

The interchange of postal orders with the Republic of Chile commenced in June of last year under equally favorable circumstances, and up to December of the same year showed the following operations: Forty-five money orders issued, amounting to \$625.57 gold; 7 postal orders received, amounting to \$283.03 gold, the payment of which left a balance of 957.81 *bolivianos*.

The steps taken during the past year for the establishment of a direct postal money-order exchange with France have been entirely successful.

The Post-Office Department is now negotiating a convention with the German Government which, when concluded, will permit the exchange of money orders with Germany and her colonies.

The signing of a similar convention with Great Britain is also greatly to be desired, and although the negotiations with that nation are more slow and difficult, due to the fact that Great Britain does not belong to the Universal Postal Union, it is to be hoped that a convention along the lines of the one sent to Bolivia by the London Post-Office Department on January 28 last will be concluded.

In spite of close and intimate relations with the Argentine Republic and Peru and of the fact that both of those countries are members of the Convention of Washington, the negotiations for the establishment of an international money-order exchange with these countries have not yet been successful.

The postmaster-general of the Argentine Republic at Buenos Ayres stated, on the 7th of January last, that he would have to delay the putting into operation of such a useful interchange, because he considered it imperative to first revise all the postal treaties celebrated with the Argentine Republic, with the object of making uniform the service of interchange of postal money orders.

#### PARCELS POST.

Notwithstanding the exchange and promulgation of the Parcels Post Convention, signed on July 12, 1902, at La Paz, between the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Bolivia and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, it has not been possible, up to date, to put this convention into effect, the negotiations to that end with the Post-Office Department of Peru having failed up to the present time.

For several years past the Post-Office Department of Bolivia has endeavored to establish a parcels-post exchange with the Argentine Republic, and the failure to do so has been chiefly felt in the southern

part of Bolivia and the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic, due to the fact that the business relations of the two countries continue to increase from day to day.

The increase of the business of parcels post carried on with foreign countries through Chilean offices is very great, the results in 1904 being quite promising, inasmuch as during that year 3,145 parcels, weighing 6,659,955 kilograms, were received, on which customs duties were collected to the amount of 7,643.42 *bolivianos*, there being included in this sum 1,362.67 *bolivianos* from parcels received at the office of La Paz originating in the United States.

The parcels forwarded through this service from the Oruro and Uyuni post-offices were 518, weighing 877.346 kilograms, representing a commercial value of 4,387.34 *bolivianos*, and producing a revenue through the sale of postage of 758.08 *bolivianos*.

#### CHARGES FOR MARITIME TRANSIT.

All of the maritime transit accounts received from the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Peru have been settled by national treasury drafts on the "*Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris*" made payable to the order of the post-office department of the respective countries, as follows: On May 24 last, to the Argentine Republic, 2,559.50 *centimes*, the aggregate of the accounts for 1903 and 1904. On December 21 of the foregoing year, 5,040.77 *francs* to Chile in settlement of the accounts from 1893 to 1903, inclusive. On the 25th of January of the present year, to Peru the sum of 10,306.09 *francs* for the transit for the years 1901, 1902, and 1903, and on the 12th of the same month (July) 4,646.25 *francs* for the special transit by rail through Panama for the years 1899 to 1903.

The total of the foregoing items is 22,552.61 *francs*, the payment of which amount settled all the accounts rendered the Bolivian post-office for said transit.

The accounts for this item for 1904 with Chile and Peru and the Argentine Republic are still pending, as the accounts of this year have not yet been received.

#### SPECIAL TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the post-office department of Peru regarding the amount relating to the charges for transit for special service of the Panama Railway concerning the mail forwarded from Bolivia to foreign countries through the Peruvian offices.

#### DOMESTIC SERVICE.

*Movement of the mails.*—The total number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1904 was 3,742,474, the receipts being 2,161,657 pieces and the number forwarded being 1,580,817 pieces.

During the year 1903 the number of pieces of mail matter handled was 3,204,003, which, compared with the number handled in 1904, shows an increase of 538,471 pieces.

The number of the post-office orders in the domestic service also shows a large increase.

During the past year 11,029 postal orders were issued, representing a value of 521,450.09 bolivianos, and producing revenue to the amount of 3,377.92 bolivianos. The revenue in 1903 for this same service amounted to 2,863.71 bolivianos, so that the increase in favor of 1904 was 514.21 bolivianos.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SERVICE.

The receipts of the postal service were in proportion to the increased business shown by the statistics in comparison with the business of the previous year. The total receipts in 1904, not including the budget appropriations, etc., were 150,627.87 bolivianos, or 14,704.05 bolivianos in excess of the receipts from the same source in 1903. The total expenditures were 203,003.26 bolivianos.

#### GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

ISMAEL MONTES, Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia, on October 26, 1905, promulgated the following law as passed on October 13, 1905, by the National Congress at La Paz:

"ARTICLE 1. The ownership of public lands shall be acquired by purchase, except as provided for by special regulations and laws.

"ART. 2. The unit of measurement for all kinds of grants shall be the hectare, grants by "*estradas*"<sup>a</sup> being prohibited.

"ART. 3. The ownership of the land includes the plants that may develop thereon.

"ART. 4. All natives, or foreigners capable of making a contract under the civil law, may buy from the State up to 20,000 hectares, paying 10 centavos cash per hectare; if the land may be used for agricultural purposes and for raising cattle, one boliviano shall be paid per hectare in the territories containing rubber trees (*Siphonia* and *Hebea*). Buyers shall be bound to settle on the lands bought, at least one family for each 1,000 hectares. Every application for a grant exceeding 20,000 hectares must have the prior approval of Congress.

"ART. 5. After the grant has been made, the survey and fixing of the landmarks shall be made by two experts, appointed one by the Government and the other by the buyer, unless the latter is satisfied with the Government's expert. All expenses shall be borne by the buyer.

<sup>a</sup> A measure of land based upon the number of rubber trees therein contained, usually from 100 to 150.

"Following the survey, a report shall be made to the proper authority for approval and in order that the concession may be recorded in the proper registers. .

"ART. 6. The Government will reserve such public lands as it may deem necessary for colonization purposes, apportioning them among the natives or dedicating them for public institutions, towns, roads, etc., or in order to encourage foreign immigration.

"ART. 7. Every concession shall be allotted in square surfaces in so far as it may be possible, the hectares being grouped, their situation in zones in which the said hectares are not contiguous being avoided.

"ART. 8. Mineral, inorganic nonmetalliferous and earthy substances shall remain under the operation of the mining and other laws relating thereto.

"ART. 9. Public lands intended for use as centers of foreign immigration, for public institutions, towns, roads, and for apportionment among the natives shall be granted only with the approval of Congress. The Executive shall furnish the plan and situation of these lands.

"ART. 10. Persons possessing Government lands without legal title shall legalize their possession by acquiring ownership of the same in conformity with this law within the two years following its promulgation in each district; those who fail to do so shall forfeit their rights to said lands, which shall revert to the Government.

"Lands owned by native communities are subject to special laws and regulations governing such lands, as are also lands owned by tribes in different sections of the Republic.

"ART. 11. Those who may have obtained concessions of public lands in conformity with the law of November 3, 1886, and the rules and regulations of March 10, 1890, as well as under other provisions and regulations governing such lands, may perfect their titles by complying with the conditions under which the concessions were made, provided they shall survey and mark with landmarks the lands as granted, in the event that this has not already been done, in accordance with the provisions of said laws.

"ART. 12. Those who may have acquired concessions of estradas of rubber trees, the titles to which are not yet perfected, may finally definitely complete their titles in conformity with the provisions of this law, and in such cases the amount of the annual payments which have been made shall be deducted from the total amount which should be paid for the value of the hectares.

"In order to declare a forfeiture for having failed to make the payments of the proper fees or charges, a statement of charges shall be sent the grantee, allowing him the term of ninety days in which to settle the same, and in this case the rules and regulations governing



in mining matters shall be applied. Whoever obtains a concession because of a forfeiture having been declared shall pay whatever fees or charges are due.

"ART. 13. The grantees of rubber "*estradas*" who, up to the date on which this law is promulgated, have not paid their respective quotas, and who have, therefore, failed to perfect their title of ownership, shall forfeit all rights in accordance with the last section of the foregoing article, and said rubber "*estradas*" shall be subject to denouncement by anyone.

"ART. 14. In no case shall title by prescription to Government lands, illegally occupied, be considered valid.

"ART. 15. In case of opposition to the sale of Government lands, under the claim of priority in the application for purchase, legal ownership, or possession thereof, the matter shall be considered in litigation, and shall be submitted for decision to the consideration of the proper judges.

"ART. 16. The grantees and assignees of public lands shall not have the right to object to the opening of roads and streets on their lands whenever the increase in population should so require, nor to said lands being crossed by railroads, and shall have no right to any indemnity for the land used or occupied in such cases. They shall have the right to an indemnity only for such buildings as may be upon the lands appropriated by the roads.

"ART. 17. The matters to which the present law refers are subject exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Colonies, who shall direct the notary of Government and Treasury to keep a special register of grants of public lands.

"ART. 18. All laws not in conflict with this law shall continue in force.

"ART. 19. The Executive and the national representatives, within their respective jurisdictions, are authorized to sell public lands in conformity with the provisions of this law and in accordance with the rules and regulations that the Executive may issue with regard thereto.

"ART. 20. The term for the recording of titles referred to in the law of colonization of October 15, 1902, is extended to December 31, 1907.

"ART. 21. The Executive shall issue rules and regulations for the enforcement of the present law."

#### BREWERIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The United States Minister to Bolivia has furnished to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States a table showing the capitalization and reported output of breweries in Bolivia. The quantity of beer imported is stated to be 22,651 dozen bottles, of which 19,204

dozen came from Chile, 1,108 dozen from Peru, 1,695 dozen from Germany, and 654 dozen from England. The import tax is 3 *bolivianos* per dozen bottles, and the municipality of La Paz imposes a tax of 40 cents per dozen. Mr. SORSBY expresses the opinion that the reported output of La Paz is considerably below the actual figures. Below is a table showing the capital and output of the several breweries (1 *boliviano* = 44.1 cents):

Municipality.	Brewery.	Capital (bolivianos).	Output (dozen bottles).
La Paz .....	Corveceria Aleman.....	200,000	40,000
Do.....	Cerveceria Nacional y Boliviana.....	500,000	70,000
Oruro.....	Germania.....	30,000	.....
Cochabamba.....	Colon.....	300,000	40,000
Do.....	Taquina.....	80,000	10,000

The retail price for Bolivian beer per dozen is 4 *bolivianos*, and the retail price for imported beer per dozen, 10 *bolivianos*.

## BRAZIL.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Custom-house.	1905.	1904.	Custom-house.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Mauaos.....	8,082,115	7,711,663	Macahé.....	.....	34,958
Belém.....	18,280,674	17,308,013	Rio de Janeiro.....	58,742,171	53,461,425
Mirahão.....	3,379,884	3,294,211	Santos.....	26,065,824	32,521,922
Parahyba.....	876,672	936,580	Parnaíba.....	1,065,180	1,271,641
Fortaleza.....	3,671,065	2,510,100	Florianopolis.....	831,906	889,844
Natal.....	111,572	105,974	Rio Grande.....	6,847,018	9,702,310
Parahyba.....	634,631	783,667	Porto Alegre.....	5,723,900	5,191,160
Recife.....	13,744,398	11,416,270	Uruguayana.....	937,962	740,082
Maceió.....	1,280,917	1,367,459	Santa Anna do Livramento.....	266,685	190,804
Penedo.....	.....	33,245	Corumbá.....	1,038,580	739,309
Araçajú.....	208,865	301,695			
Bahia.....	11,360,930	11,104,396	Total.....	162,873,271	151,929,974
Victoria.....	320,318	313,266			

## FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SANTOS, TEN MONTHS OF 1905.

The foreign commerce of the port of Santos for the ten months January to October, inclusive, was as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of 1904 being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

	1905.	1904.
Exports.....	£11,390,994	£10,074,086
Imports.....	4,068,543	3,555,008
Total.....	15,468,537	13,629,094

Compared with the first ten months of 1904, the trade of Santos in 1905 shows an increase of £1,839,443, exports showing an advance of £1,325,908 and imports £513,535. The monthly average for exports was £1,139,999, while that of imports was £406,854.

The articles of import showing increased valuations were steel and iron, either crude or manufactured, agricultural machinery, codfish, gold coin, and foreign bank notes. In exports there was an increase noted for bran, pineapples, and bananas.

#### RUBBER EXPORTS FROM MANAOS AND PARA, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The following figures relate to the exports of rubber from Manaus and Para for the first nine months of 1905:

Month.	Values.		
	Quantity in kilos.	Milreis, paper.	Pounds sterling.
January .....	3,618,586	25,479,225	1,456,490
February .....	4,618,023	32,603,303	1,857,286
March .....	4,383,230	32,531,912	1,906,167
April .....	2,481,138	15,588,517	1,040,249
May .....	2,032,237	12,113,095	819,369
June .....	1,470,948	9,193,154	612,877
July .....	1,271,910	7,819,569	538,111
August .....	1,306,764	7,890,132	509,671
September .....	1,826,670	10,954,185	781,627
Total .....	23,009,996	154,173,092	9,581,787

For the corresponding period last year the quantity in kilograms was 20,472,028, the value in *milreis*, paper, 144,532,159\$, and the sterling value £7,246,956. This shows an increase in quantity of 2,537,968 kilograms, in value in *milreis*, paper, of 9,640,933\$, and in pounds sterling of £2,334,831 in favor of 1905 as compared with 1904.

#### RATIFICATION OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for December 7, 1905, states that the Sanitary Convention signed on June 12, 1904, between Brazil and the Uruguayan, Argentine, and Paraguayan Republics has been ratified.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1905.

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

Custom-house at—	1905.	1904.	Custom-house at—	1905.	1904.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Manaos .....	784,997	793,965	Rio de Janeiro .....	6,653,466	6,013,493
Belém .....	1,910,985	2,003,337	Santos .....	2,776,763	2,577,904
Maranhão .....	337,284	374,464	Paraguari .....	117,938	181,225
Pernambuco .....	48,531	106,040	Florianopolis .....	67,761	74,503
Foz de Iguaçu .....	331,253	279,210	Rio Grande .....	593,782	709,502
Natal .....	21,344	11,375	Porto Alegre .....	835,563	655,621
Parahyba .....	82,293	55,049	Uruguayana .....	149,819	95,217
Recife .....	1,713,787	1,176,247	Santa Anna do Livramento .....	31,180	31,218
Macaco .....	174,922	219,884	Corumbá .....	112,776	52,848
Aracaju .....	20,822	26,584			
Bahia .....	1,186,196	1,101,886			
Victoria .....	21,425	23,242			
			Total .....	17,972,857	16,562,904

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, OCTOBER, 1905.

The customs revenue at the port of Rio for the month of October, 1905, amounted in all to 7,131,322\$516, of which 1,905,527\$412 in gold and 5,225,795\$104 paper, an increase of 251,425\$ gold and 415,936\$ paper, as compared with the same month last year.

The customs revenue at the port of Recife (Pernambuco), for the month of October, amounted to 1,800,452\$503, as against 1,279,721\$151 during the same month last year, an increase of 520,731\$352.

## EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, OCTOBER, 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 October:

Sugar .....	kilos..	8,666,275	Rubber.....	barrels..	12
Cotton .....	do....	1,670,553	Rubber.....	bales...	104
Brandy .....	pipes..	425	Textiles .....	do....	271
Alcohol .....	do....	605	Corn .....	bags...	28,030
Honey .....	do....	105	Skins .....	bales..	157
Cotton-seed .....	bags..	3,065	Castor-oil beans .....	bags..	2,859
Hides .....	number..	8,634	Coffee .....	do....	3,130
Sole leather.....	do....	180	Soap .....	boxes..	11,389
Carnauba wax.....	bags..	289	Oil .....	do....	559
Mandioca flour.....	do....	14,200	Oil.....	barrels..	65

## THE PORT OF MANAOS.

The following is a complete description of the port of Manaus, which, as the result of the improvements it has received under the contract awarded to Messrs. B. DE RYMKIEWICZ & Co. and afterwards transferred to the Manaus Harbour Company (Limited), has become the port in the northern part of the Republic offering the greatest facilities to commerce.

By the terms of the contract the concessionaires were to straighten the shore of the Rio Negro, construct wharves and approaches, stationary and floating docks, alongside of which vessels of any size may moor at any season of the year, and operate a complete service for the loading and unloading of both large and small seagoing and coasting vessels.

By the terms of this contract the capital is limited to 20,000 *contos*, and the warehouses built by the company shall enjoy the same advantages and privileges granted to the customs warehouses, and be subject to the same charges. The Manaus Harbour Company (Limited) was incorporated in London, with a capital of £1,000,000.

The contractors are to have charge of the service of loading and unloading and storage of merchandise, and shall collect the official taxes in force in the custom-houses of the Republic, as well as those

conceded by law to companies engaged in the construction of port-improvement works.

In addition to this contract entered into with the Federal Government the concessionaires acquired from the government of the State of Amazonas, on March 5, 1902, the wharf *Quinze de Novembro*. and are thus prepared to handle all freight of the State of Amazonas.

The port of Manaus presents to the observer two entirely different aspects according to the time of the year in which it is visited. Either the waters of the Rio Negro are seen pressing the rough wall along the river's side, as though it were endeavoring to reach the same level as the streets, thus giving the false impression of an exceptionally easy and cheap service of loading and unloading, for vessels may come directly up to the small warehouses along the shore, and the anchorage may be said to be within the city—and this is the rainy season, December to May—or, if visited during the dry season, there will be seen a space from 100 to 130 meters in width between the level of the river and the base of the wall which runs along the river front, the difference in level between these two points being 15 meters.

This phenomenon which occurs in the Amazon River and is reflected in its principal affluents, causing ordinarily six months of high water and six months of low water, is not common, and is almost unknown except in Brazil.

Such an anomaly made impossible the installation of works ordinarily erected for the mooring, loading, and unloading of vessels directly at the wharf, and it therefore became necessary to study a system which would be feasible and at the same time economical. The only solution presented was the construction of anchored pontoons forming perfect floating docks, and placed as near as possible to the shore, but at a point where there should always be plenty of water, even in the season of low water, for the mooring of vessels of the largest draft. The first pontoon having a length of 200 meters and a width of 20 meters has already been built and is in operation. This pontoon or enormous floating dock is built on water-tight cylinders, having a diameter of 2 meters and a length of 5 meters. Four of these cylinders placed side by side form the width of the dock, and 30 of these cylinders, placed at intervals of 30 centimeters, form the length of the dock. On these cylinders are placed, running lengthwise, five rows of iron beams in rectangular-section, and on these are seated, transversely, double T-shaped beams, which receive the floor of the dock. A system of aerial wires is used for the transportation of merchandise from the dock to the warehouses.

The wires or cables are suspended from three steel towers located on the pontoon, and three others, also of steel, on large pillars of masonry on the land side, in the center of the wood platform. The cables are firmly fastened to the pontoon towers, and, on the land side,

to the large counterweights which move in grooves placed in the rear part of the platform towers. In this way the cables, whether empty or carrying freight, sustain the same strain. Directly under the pontoon towers, and below the cylinders forming the structure of the pontoon, are sunk six cylinders. The regulating levers and commutator are installed in a small cabin halfway up the side of each of the pontoon towers. The towers on the land side are 15 meters high and those on the pontoon 21 meters, and the span between these is 153 meters. This pontoon is fastened in front to the platform and is also secured by ten anchors placed parallel to the platform, which prevent any movement. The chains of the anchors are tightened or loosened, according as the waters fall or rise.

The civil engineer who planned these works was A. DE LAVANDEYRA, technical director of the Manaus Harbour Company (Limited).

The preliminary work of construction was begun on September 21, 1902, the date when the first pile of the great platform was driven. The works still to be constructed by the company are a large floating dock, a platform on piles, a floating bridge for mooring vessels, a wall along the wharf, filling in the space behind the wharf, a row of warehouses for the reception and storage of all merchandise loaded and unloaded at Manaus, a custom-house building, and a large floating dock.

In order to give some idea of the rapidity with which the works have been constructed, it will suffice to say that up to the month of November, 1902—the work having been begun in September of the same year—there were completed nearly 2,000 cubic meters of masonry having its foundation under water. The rest of August and the month of September were spent in receiving material and in setting up the first machinery.

The company imported from Europe and the United States everything used in the work of construction, such as blacksmiths', carpenters', masons', and stonecutters' tools, shovels, levers, hammers, pul-someters, engines, rails, and wagons.

During the first days of October, the marking off of the wharf was begun, beginning at the east and going west, as well as of the zone west of the wharf, where the large wood platform is to be erected on pitch-pine piles, 12 by 12 in section. On this platform six large iron warehouses will be built, four fronting on the Rio Negro and two others in the rear of these, along the Boulevard Lavandeyra. These warehouses will extend along the river front for a distance of 137.5 meters and back from the shore a distance of 70 meters, or a total area of 9,625 meters. The piles are driven 2.50 meters apart, the pile drivers used in this work being worked by steam. The slope of the ground in this zone is not even or regular, there occurring more

or less abrupt depressions, so that the last six lines of piles on the river side had to be reenforced by an excellent system of braces consisting of St. Andrew's crosses and horizontal beams resting on the heads of the piles, and running both lengthwise and crosswise of the platform, thus insuring, even before the filling in, which is nearly finished, perfect stability to the structure. The platform is designed to support a weight of 8 tons per pile with perfect safety. On this platform are three groups of four masonry pillars, on which rest the three steel towers fronting those on the pontoon.

In front of the Avenue Edmardo Ribeiro, which ends at the shore and at the rectangular reentrance of the wharf, a large metallic bridge was built, resting on water-tight caissons, having a length of 16 meters and a width of 12 meters. This bridge is to be used as a passengers' landing and for the loading and discharge of merchandise.

In addition to this freight and passenger landing, the company has equipped the platform, the wharf Quinze de Novembro, and the floating dock with an excellent system of electric and steam cranes, and has constructed two inclined planes—one a simple inclined plane and the other having a movable floating bridge at the top, all of which enable vessels of small draft, rafts, and canoes to unload directly on land.

Up to April 30, 1905, the following works had been completed: Two hundred meters of floating docks; the large platform built on piles and comprising an area of 9,625 meters; a floating metallic bridge of approach; 279 linear meters of wharf; 80,000 cubic meters of earth were filled in behind the wharf, to form the foundation for the first row of large warehouses; 6 large warehouses, covering an area of 5,200 square meters, built on the platform; 3 warehouses, Nos. 7, 9, and 10, covering an area of 4,100 square meters, built on land reclaimed from the river; a large shed for the storage of cement, lime, and similar substances; also a wine vault, built of masonry and iron, where the temperature is always kept low. The company has purchased a number of old warehouses, and a building to be used as a repair shop and another as a power house. The motive power used is electricity, which is generated by a motor of 500 horsepower.

The company hopes to finish the works by 1908, when the port will be completely equipped for service.

Since the 24th of May, 1903—that is, eight months after the work of construction had been begun—the company has had facilities for loading, unloading, and the storage of goods sufficient to meet all the demands of the port. The docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., at the present time operated by the company, cover an area of 11,000 square meters. These are abundantly lighted by electricity and equipped with telephones and fire-extinguishing apparatus.

In case of fire, water is supplied from a reservoir which is kept permanently filled and connects by pipes with the warehouses and other buildings of the company.

The warehouses, docks, and yards are equipped with the Decanville system of tramways, but these are to be substituted this year by the electric system. The number of workmen employed varies between 300 and 350.

Warehouses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and the vault are used for the import service. They are under the direct inspection of the customhouse and subject to its laws and regulations. The remaining warehouses—Nos. 6, 7, 9, and 10—are used exclusively for the coasting trade.

The company is subject to the regulations authorized by the decree of May 3, 1903.

#### POSTAL RECEIPTS, 1904.

The report of the Postmaster-General of Brazil for the year 1904 shows that the actual receipts were 7,569,970\$, or 1,268,970\$ more than was estimated. On the other hand, expenditure reached 10,128,002\$, being less than the estimated expenditure by 1,184,121\$, showing a deficit of 2,550,023\$. National postal orders reached 17,555 *contos*. The total correspondence posted was 107,943,542 pieces, while the number distributed was 182,028,713.

## CHILE.

#### FOREIGN TRADE IN 1904.

As supplementary to figures previously published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN with regard to the foreign commerce of Chile during the year 1904, the following statement based on statistics recently issued through official sources is reproduced from the "Chilean Times," the figures having a gold valuation:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
United Kingdom .....	\$53,720,000	\$57,345,000	\$61,637,000	\$70,547,000
Germany .....	38,981,000	42,457,000	42,540,000	62,633,000
United States .....	12,220,000	13,998,000	32,776,000	30,715,000
France .....	9,368,000	10,930,000	27,451,000	28,823,000
Holland .....			9,334,000	6,975,000
Peru .....	6,047,000	6,609,000	3,622,000	3,837,000
Argentine Republic .....	4,255,000	5,970,000		
Italy .....	4,525,000	4,736,000	3,206,000	4,296,000
Belgium .....	2,072,000	3,343,000	8,005,000	3,295,000
Brazil .....		1,503,000		
Spain .....		1,127,000		
Australia .....	3,394,000	3,866,000		
India .....	1,692,000	2,129,000		



The total value of the imports in 1904 amounted to \$157,152,000 as compared with \$142,471,000 in 1903, and of the exports to \$215,998,000 as compared with \$194,280,000 in the preceding year. There is a slight difference between these figures and those given in the message of the President of the Republic delivered to the National Congress on June 1, 1905, and published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for August, 1905.

**EXPORTS FROM VALPARAISO TO PERU IN APRIL AND MAY, 1905.**

[From "El Auxiliador del Comercio" of Callao of November 18, 1905.]

Month.	Shipped to—	Packages.	Weight.	Value. <sup>a</sup>
April .....	Ilo .....	100	<i>Kilos.</i> 7,510	490
	Mollendo .....	147	2,742,681	14,103
	Chula .....	1		1,067
	Pisco .....	160	16,477	1,699
	Callao .....	28,457	2,374,809	161,564
	Salaverry .....	3,515	4,709	5,993
	Eten .....	8	417	390
	Payta .....	122	12,191	1,709
	Total.....	32,510	5,158,791	187,015
May .....	Ilo .....	305	8,510	925
	Mollendo .....	827	74,605	7,283
	Chula .....	118	13,176	1,610
	Pisco .....	12,209	965,422	146,753
	Callao .....	4		600
	Salaverry .....	1,180	82,049	6,741
	Eten .....	36	2,618	1,062
	Payta .....	200	10,000	400
	Total.....	14,879	1,136,380	165,379

<sup>a</sup> In soles of 24d.

**COLOMBIA.**

**EMERALD MINES.**

The production of the emerald mines of Colombia for the period included between May 1, 1904, and January 31, 1905, was as follows, stated in carats: First-class emeralds, 262,548; second-class, 467,690; third-class, 22,700; fourth-class, 16,000. These figures give a total of 768,938 carats sent to Bogota in the period under review.

The profits of the Muzo mines for ten months were as follows: Ten per cent of the production, 76,893 carats; allow one-half for cutting, 38,446 carats; production, estimated value, £153,784; less wages and other expenses at mines, £10,784; net profit, £143,000, equal to \$696,410.

The following article on the emerald mines of Muzo, Republic of Colombia, is a translation of an article published in the "Jornal do Recife," of October 14, 1905:

"The mines of Muzo are situated in the State of Boyaca, at the distance of an hour and a quarter's ride on muleback from the little town

of Muzo, which at present seems to be in a state of inactivity, but was once a town of considerable importance. Muzo is at the distance of a three days' journey by mule, over very bad roads, from Zipaquira, the terminus of the Northern Railway.

"The emerald beds at Muzo, while they have never been properly studied or examined, are believed to extend over a very wide area of territory, estimated at 40,000 hectares, a large part of which contains emeralds. The mines have been worked, very probably, for a thousand years, at first by the Indians, then for nearly three hundred years by the Spaniards, and more recently by different companies or syndicates under contract with the Colombian Government. The greater part of these contracts were for short periods, and each company that worked the mines extracted as many emeralds as it could without thinking of the future of the mine. The result was that each one left the mine full of débris without taking any thought of the future. Naturally by this method, while many emeralds were obtained and many people made fortunes, the production was not as large as it might have been had better mining methods been employed.

"Under great heat and pressure, due undoubtedly to subsequent volcanic action, these various minerals have crystallized in the veins, taking different aspects and forms, according to the different ores existing in a given vein. Under favorable circumstances there were formed in these small veins the most beautiful of the emeralds, those of a dark-green color, this color being due unquestionably to the presence of chrome in sufficient quantity. In other veins are found emeralds of a light-green color, due without doubt to the fact of there not having been sufficient chrome present to give a dark-green color. Still other veins contained no chrome, and the result was that the crystals are pure white or of a red or yellow color, owing to the presence of oxide of iron. Many of the crystals are pure silica and others show various minerals in combination with silica. The majority of the emeralds of these beds, however, are of a dark-green color, these being the most valuable.

"The emerald mines at present in active operation are situated near the end of a long deep valley, which is closed by a chain of hills. During the rainy season the waters carry the débris from the mines to the valley below, but during the dry season the volume of water is not sufficient to remove this earth, which rapidly accumulates and may even go so far as to obstruct the working of the mines.

"The thickness of the deposits in the present workings at Muzo varies between 100 and 200 feet. While some emeralds are found in the upper strata of these beds, their quantity is not large, the majority being found in the lower strata of the deposits; that is to say, it is necessary to remove enormous quantities of sterile rock before the deposit containing the emeralds can be reached. As it would be very

expensive to do this by manual labor, it is necessary to have recourse to the aid of water. The method at present employed is the following: A small mountain stream near the workings is intercepted and the water is made to flow into a tank; when the tank is full the water is let loose, carrying with it the débris from the workings to the valley below. This method serves very well during the rainy season, especially when the workings are on a small scale."

#### PUBLIC LAND LAW.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of Bogota, May 10, 1905.]

*Law No. 56, April 29, 1905, concerning the adjudication of public lands.*

The National Constituent and Legislative Assembly of Columbia decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Every person occupying Government lands, who builds a residence thereon and cultivates said lands, acquires the right of ownership to the cultivated portion thereof and to additional land equal in extent to the cultivated portion.

ART. 2. Any person who, as a colonist or agriculturist, thinks he has any right of ownership to the cultivated land, either because of having artificial pasturage, coffee plantations, cacao plantations, wheat fields, cornfields, potatoes, etc., should apply to the respective survey and land office, filing a report signed by three witnesses, giving the name by which said lands or parts thereof are known, the province, municipality, township wherein the adjoining lands are situated, and other particulars, giving a clear idea of the same. The depositions shall be made in the presence of the municipal judge in whose jurisdiction the lands are situated, and in the presence of the municipal attorney, who shall be summoned for that purpose, and in the absence of the latter said depositions shall be made in the presence of the proper mayor.

In this statement the witnesses should declare the fact as knowing to them that the applicant has established his residence and has cultivated lands, stating also the character of the crops. The statement made by the witnesses, together with the petition making the denouncement, shall be addressed to the municipal board of the proper district in whose jurisdiction the denounced lands are situated. On the receipt of said petition the survey of the land by an expert surveyor shall be ordered, and the latter, together with the denouncing party, shall be responsible for the accuracy of the survey. The surveyor shall fix the boundaries by natural limits or by magnetic directions and exact distances, and shall confine himself to the scientific prescriptions, and upon drawing the plans he shall be guided by established rules. After the survey has been made, and it has been proved that the colonists are such and that they have cultivated fields, the municipal board shall decree the provisional adjudication and shall send the proceed-

ings to the Department of Public Works for final adjudication, which shall be granted if there is no legal reason to prevent the same. The formal delivery shall be made in accordance with the provisions now in force relating to public lands and in such way as not to injure the rights of third parties.

ART. 3. The title of ownership of the adjudication of public lands shall be issued by the Department of Public Works, in a record book duly paged, in which there shall be entered the extent and situation of the adjudicated land and the name, residence, and nationality of the person acquiring it. Said title should be recorded in the registration office of the circuit where the lands sold are located.

ART. 4. The procedure for the adjudication, delivery, and registration of public lands by the sale thereof shall be made in the same manner as that employed in the case of colonists and agriculturists, and the witnesses shall declare that the lands are not for any public use, that they are public lands, and are situated at a distance exceeding 1 myriameter from existing railways or those in construction, which statement shall, in addition, be verified at the Department of Public Works.

ART. 5. In order to verify at any time the accuracy of the adjudicated lands by concessions made to companies or by sales to private persons, the longitude and latitude shall be determined in the proper plans with reference to the meridian which passes through the Astronomical Observatory at Bogota.

ART. 6. In drawing all plans of public lands, whether by sale or adjudication, the surveyor shall only estimate in areas whole numbers of hectares on the scale of one-thousandth, or on a smaller one.

ART. 7. Public lands which have not been cultivated since the promulgation of law No. 48 of 1882 shall again become *ipso facto* the property of the nation, and after it is proved that they are not cultivated they may be denounced. Likewise, in future, one-half at least of the extent of all public lands adjudicated to colonists, companies, or agriculturists shall be cultivated, since without such requisite the right of the person to whom they have been adjudicated shall expire within the term fixed in the title of said adjudication.

ART. 8. Agriculturists or colonists may freely sell the plantations, buildings, and seed plots established on public lands, the buyer thus acquiring the right of ownership of the seller over the cultivated lands.

ART. 9. The title of ownership of adjudicated public lands is the certificate issued by the Minister of Public Works stating the final adjudication, and which is also recorded in the registry office to which the respective municipality in which the lands are situated belongs.

ART. 10. The possession of public lands is the holding of the same

by an individual with the intention of becoming owner thereof, either for himself or in representation of third parties, by virtue of acts of ownership, such as forming seed plots, constructing buildings, and the cultivation of the land in general.

ART. 11. No adjudication of public lands shall exceed 1,000 hectares, the Nation reserving to itself alternate areas equivalent to those adjudicated.

ART. 12. The survey and other expenses incidental to all adjudications shall be for account of the respective concessionaires and grantees.

ART. 13. All adjudications of public lands now in force by any title whatever and whose lands have not been cultivated shall pay a tax equal to that which obtains on rural lands, and the municipal boards of the respective districts in which the said public lands are situated are authorized to collect said tax, irrespective of the provisions of article 7 concerning public lands adjudicated subsequent to the promulgation of law 48 of 1882.

ART. 14. Colonists or agriculturists desiring to obtain adjacent lands in adjudication may do so by purchase, in accordance with the provisions of the present law.

ART. 15. On and after the date of the passage of the present law the issue of territorial bonds is absolutely prohibited.

ART. 16. The titles or bonds of public lands, in circulation, must be recorded in the Department of Public Works within the term of one year from the promulgation of this law. In order to render it easier for the holders to make this registration, it shall be sufficient for them to exhibit their bonds to the Municipal Treasurer of the respective district in which they reside, and said official shall forward a statement to the aforesaid department containing the following:

- (1) The name, domicile, and nationality of the holder.
- (2) The kind of bond, stating the date of issuance and its origin.
- (3) The amount of the bond.

Foreign holders of territorial bonds shall show their bonds to the respective consul, and the latter to said department.

ART. 17. The final titles of adjudication of public lands made either in exchange for titles or to agriculturists or colonists must be recorded or registered immediately at the Department of Public Works in order that they may be legally valid afterwards. This registration must be made within two years from the date of the promulgation of this law.

In order to avoid difficulties in making this registration the same shall be made before the municipal treasurers of the respective districts where the adjudicated lands are situated.

ART. 18. The municipalities shall enjoy the right of usufruct of the public lands of their respective jurisdiction, with the previous consent of the National Government, but this shall not prevent their alienation and adjudication, which, after having been made, the right of usufruct shall cease.

ART. 19. The ownership of all public lands is in the Nation, because of having recovered the absolute ownership over those which belonged to the former States, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, article 202, of the National Constitution.

ART. 20. The titles of concession of public lands issued in favor of said former States are hereby declared void, in accordance with the law of the 19th of May, 1865, and article 870 of the Fiscal Code, with the exception of those which were alienated before the issuance of the Constitution of 1886.

ART. 21. The adjudications of public lands in exchange for titles already delivered in favor of companies or contractors of certain public works, as a subsidy to the latter, shall not be considered as final except in so far as the Government shall declare that the contractors or concessionaires have complied with the obligations by virtue of which the concession had been made.

ART. 22. The Department of Public Works shall make a statement of said adjudications, which shall be published in the "*Diario Oficial*."

ART. 23. In future no adjudications shall be made in exchange of titles of the origin referred to in article 21 unless they have been duly recorded.

ART. 24. The free exploitation of National Forests is hereby prohibited. The Executive Power is authorized to make rules and regulations for the carrying out of such exploitation.

ART. 25. The Government is hereby authorized to create agricultural boards or committees, the powers of which shall be determined by Executive decrees.

ART. 26. All bonds paid shall be perforated, and in addition shall be made void by a communication signed by the Secretary of the Department of Public Works. The omission of these requisites renders the chief of the respective division responsible for the value represented by the bond and subjects him to a criminal action for an attempt of a breach of trust.

ART. 27. Lands adjudicated to colonists and which have not been cultivated owing to the last war will not be subject to the provisions of articles 7 and 13 of this law.

Given at Bogota on the 29th of April, 1905.

The President (of the National Constituent and Legislative Assembly),

ENRIQUE RESTREP GARCÍA.

The Secretary.

DANIEL RUBIO PARÍS.

Executive Power, Bogota, April 29, 1905.

Let it be published and duly enforced.

[L. s.]

R. REYES.

The Secretary of Public Works.

MODESTO GARCÉS.

*Decree No. 1113 of September 19, 1905, relating to Law 56 of the present year, concerning adjudications of public lands.*

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in the exercise of his legal powers, and

Whereas, by virtue of law No. 56 of the current year some of the provisions of the Fiscal Code, of the subsequent laws, and of the executive decrees relating to the adjudication, sale, and lease of public lands have been modified, and that consequently the development of the former and the modification and regulation of the latter, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Nation transfers the ownership of public lands as follows: By adjudication to agriculturists; by assignment to companies for the development of works of public utility; to new settlements and to the settlers of those already established, in exchange for bonds or titles of concession, and to private parties by purchase for money.

ART. 2. The Nation recognizes in favor of agriculturists the right of ownership referred to in article 1 of law No. 56 of the present year, said agriculturists being obliged, however, to obtain the traditional legal title by virtue of the final adjudication and the actual delivery decreed after the proper proceedings.

ART. 3. Plantations, by virtue of which the right to the acknowledgment of ownership by the Government is acquired, must have been established previous to the application for adjudication, in accordance with the provisions of the laws and decrees concerning the matter.

Paragraph. The plantations established subsequent to the adjudications for any other reason, when the lands again become the property of the Nation, entitle the persons who have established them only to an indemnization in conformity with the civil laws relating to the interpretation and rescission of contracts.

ART. 4. When, contiguous to cultivated public lands, there are no uncultivated lands of sufficient area to complete the equivalent to which the agriculturists are entitled to, only the existing lands shall be adjudicated, and in case there are several adjacent colonists, said uncultivated lands shall be distributed in proportion to the extent of their cultivated lands without reserving any portion thereof for the Nation.

ART. 5. If the uncultivated lands which, in accordance with Article 11 of Law 56 already quoted, should be reserved for the Nation adjacent to those adjudicated to the agriculturists are not sufficient to complete an area equivalent to that adjudicated, only the excess shall be reserved to the Nation.

ART. 6. The grantees and the present owners or holders of any title of public lands must grant in favor of the new colonists or denouncers the right of way they may seek through such lands, provided the inter-

ested parties should justify or prove such need before the municipal board.

ART. 7. The municipal boards shall cause to be recorded in the registry of real property of the respective district the public lands which have not been cultivated, the adjudications of which are previous or subsequent to the time when law 48 of 1882 became effective; shall cause said lands to be appraised, and shall impose on them the proper tax; this to be done in accordance with article 13 of law 56 of 1905.

ART. 8. Whenever the municipal board has knowledge that there are, within its municipal territory, uncultivated public lands which have been adjudicated after law 48 of 1882 became operative, it shall cause an ocular inspection to be made, and when such fact is verified the board shall communicate it to the Department of Public Works.

ART. 9. The provisions of article 7 of law 56 already cited and the provisions of the preceding article are applicable to public lands which have been adjudicated after the passage of the aforesaid law 48, should the cultivated portion not bear the proportion prescribed in article 12 of the decree No. 832 of 1884.

ART. 10. By virtue of the right of usufruct enjoyed by the municipalities in accordance with the law of the public lands not yet adjudicated, the respective municipalities may administer them by leasing them or permitting private parties to use them, but of an area not exceeding 1,000 hectares nor for a period of time greater than five years.

ART. 11. From the date on which this decree becomes operative, all the licenses and authorizations gratuitously conferred by the authorities for the use of public lands that have not been adjudicated shall be void. Consequently, the municipalities shall recover the lands referred to in this article.

ART. 12. In the ten years prescribed by article 7 of law 48 of 1882 for establishing in the adjudicated lands some agricultural or cattle industry, the time of the disturbance of the public peace during the last war shall not be counted.

ART. 13. Persons to whom public lands have been adjudicated after law 29 of April 19, 1873, became operative, where there have already been discovered coal mines or deposits, shall communicate this fact to the Department of Public Works within six months counting from the publication of this decree, with the understanding that if they fail to comply with this requisite they shall not have the right of priority in the contracts for the exploitation of said mines or deposits as the Government should make.

ART. 14. The prohibition contained in article 11 of law 56 of 1905, as a special and subsequent provision, prevails over all contrary provisions.



## PROCEDURE.

ART. 15. In the statements of naked facts in which the facts referred to in articles 2 and 4 of law 56, to which this decree refers, are proved, the witnesses shall state the reason of their allegations in the presence of the municipal attorney.

ART. 16. The respective municipal solicitors shall give their opinion in all cases, in which the municipal councils shall present a resolution in the proceedings relating to the adjudication of public lands.

ART. 17. The denouncer of public lands shall be jointly liable with the surveyor with regard to the accuracy of the survey and other requisites required by the laws and the decrees in force concerning the making of the plans, said responsibility consisting of the obligation to pay to the nation the value of the excess land or the damages caused by the mistake, as well as the expenses incurred in the correction of the same.

Paragraph. This provision does not divest the denouncer of the rights granted him to the excess land by article 940 of the Fiscal Code.

ART. 18. The surveyor shall mark in the plan, and it shall also be stated in the certificate of adjudication, the place through which the necessary road leading to the adjacent lands shall be established, whether the latter are private or public lands, and which lack direct communication with public highways, taking into consideration above all the greatest convenience and the shortest distance.

ART. 19. All kinds of adjudications, whether they be greater or less than 100 hectares, require, in order to be granted, the drawing of the plan in accordance with the provisions of the law in force.

ART. 20. The oppositions made to the applications for adjudication by occupants of public lands without final title shall be decided by the respective municipal council simultaneously with the issuance of the decision by virtue of which they are provisionally adjudicated. The application made by persons who show titles to property granted before the denouncement shall be decided upon by the judicial power, to whom shall be sent the proceedings and to whom the interested parties shall apply.

ART. 21. The evidence which the denouncers shall produce, according to the provision of article 7 of law 56 of the present year, relating to the failure to cultivate the public lands adjudicated after law 48 of 1882, shall consist of the actual personal inspection by the mayor, accompanied by the municipal attorney and a neighbor, who shall be a land owner in good standing, at the expense of the interested party.

ART. 22. The denouncers of public lands, in exchange for territorial bonds or titles of the origin referred to in article 21 of law 56, and of those lands which for any reason have not been registered in accordance with said law in the Department of Public Works, and whose applications are being acted upon, may exchange the same for others

of different origin already registered, before any decision is reached concerning the final adjudication.

ART. 23. The certificate which constitutes the title of ownership, referred to in article 9 of law 56 of the current year, shall be issued by the Department of Public Works as soon as the latter receives the proceedings from the respective municipality, together with all the documents relating to the ownership to be finally filed.

ART. 24. From the decisions reached by the municipal councils, in the proceedings concerning the adjudication of public lands, there shall be no appeal except from those regarding temporary adjudications, of which the Department of Public Works shall have cognizance.

Paragraph. In the administrative proceedings relating to adjudication of public lands, applications for repeal shall only be allowed once.

ART. 25. The decisions of the officials referred to in article 5 of law 61 of 1874 may be brought on appeal before the respective provincial alcalde or prefect.

ART. 26. When the denounced public lands are situated in two or more municipalities the interested party may apply for the adjudication of the same to any of the municipal councils they may select.

ART. 27. The notifications of the administrative decisions in matters concerning public lands shall be personally made to the interested party or parties whenever they apply to receive the same, or through a decree in case they should not so apply, which decree shall be posted twenty-four working hours on the day following the one on which said notifications have been issued.

ART. 28. After a period of five days shall have elapsed from the date of the notification the same shall be considered finally settled.

#### ADJUDICATIONS BY PURCHASE.

ART. 29. The purchase of public lands referred to in article 4 of the aforesaid law 56 shall be made either in exchange for titles of concession already issued or by purchase in national money.

ART. 30. In denouncing public lands for the purpose of obtaining them by purchase, the denouncer shall state in his application the amount he offers to pay for them, which shall not be less than 50 cents gold for lands suitable only for grazing stock, and \$1 gold for cultivated lands, and shall deposit 10 per cent of the total price as a guaranty of the fulfillment of his pledge.

ART. 31. Once the denouncement has been accepted by the Municipal Council, the latter shall direct that the same be made known by means of decrees, which shall not be less than three in number, and which shall be posted in the most public places of the municipality, stating therein the boundaries of the land and the price offered, in order that, during said term, those desirous of making better bids may do so.

ART. 32. After thirty days shall have elapsed without anyone having made a better bid, and the decrees having been added to the proceedings with the respective motive of having been posted and taken down, the procedure shall go on without any further requisite.

ART. 33. If while the said decrees are posted there should appear persons who offer to increase the price of the first bid, and the denouncer should agree to make his bid equal to the highest made, the proceedings shall be continued in favor of the latter bidder.

ART. 34. If the denouncer should not desire to make his bid equal to the one already made, and the highest bidder should deposit in the municipal treasury 10 per cent of the bid made, the proceedings in favor of the latter shall be continued, adding to the said proceedings the receipt of the deposit.

ART. 35. Before reaching a decision concerning the final adjudication in favor of the purchaser, the latter shall show the receipt of having deposited in the National Treasury the sum offered as value of the lands which shall be adjudicated to him.

#### SALES OF MORE THAN 1,000 HECTARES.

ART. 36. Public lands exceeding 1,000 hectares in area may be sold by the Government, provided the bids for their acquisition are made directly to the Department of Public Works, accompanied by the vouchers required for the adjudication of public lands in accordance with Law 56 of the present year, stating the sum offered for the same.

ART. 37. The application, made in accordance with the foregoing article, shall serve as a basis for making the bids, and shall be made in accordance with the rules established by the fiscal code concerning the sale of Government property.

#### ADJUDICATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHING OF NEW TOWNS AND MADE TO NEW SETTLERS.

ART. 38. The adjudication of public lands intended for the establishment of new towns and to new settlers shall be made after the National Government has made the grant of the land necessary to the respective municipalities, in conformity with the following articles:

ART. 39. The grant shall be applied for by the respective municipal councils, stating the number of hectares required for the establishment of a new town, or for the new settlers, with proofs as to the quality of the public lands in question.

ART. 40. In view of the application and of the proofs attached thereto the National Government shall decide whether the grants of public lands for the purpose indicated shall be made or not.

ART. 41. After the grant has been made, the respective municipal councils shall proceed to make the distribution and adjudication to the

settlers, using for that purpose the provisions of Law 14 of 1870 and those of decree No. 520 of 1878 with regard to the duties of the surveyor and of the agrarian committees.

ART. 42. It is understood that the provisions of the foregoing articles shall not impair the rights which settlers already established on said lands have to solicit said adjudications.

#### HERON ROOSTS.

ART. 43. Public lands containing heron roosts or sleeping places for herons shall not in future be adjudicated, being held to be leased to private parties who may so desire to lease them.

ART. 44. The bids shall be made to the Intendente or first civil authority in which said lands are situated, stating clearly the boundaries and the price offered for the annual lease.

ART. 45. The application or bid shall serve as a basis of the sale of the lease, which shall be advertised thirty days before, and which shall be carried out by the official to whom the petition shall have been made, and the latter shall adjudicate said lands to the highest bidder.

ART. 46. The sale of the leasehold shall be made in accordance with the provisions relating to auctions in judicial matters.

ART. 47. Copy of the proceedings of the auction sale shall be forwarded to the Department of Public Works for its approval.

#### REGISTRATION AND ANNULMENT OF TITLES.

ART. 48. The municipal treasurer, to whom the bonds or titles of final adjudication are presented for registration, shall write a note thereon, under his signature, stating therein the number and date of the entry of the book wherein the registration was made in the Department of Public Works, as soon as he receives the data which should be sent him from said Department, together with the proper voucher that the said registration has been made, holding the titles while this is being done.

ART. 49. The municipal treasurers shall forward to the Department of Public Works the statements of the bonds or titles of grants and the titles of adjudication presented to them for registration, in accordance with the provisions of articles 16 and 17 of the aforesaid Law 56, and shall leave a copy of said statement in a book which shall be kept for this purpose.

ART. 50. The provisions of the articles above quoted do not prevent the holders of bonds or titles of adjudication from presenting them directly to the Department of Public Works in order that they may be registered in that Department.

ART. 51. The Department of Public Works shall, for the purpose of registering the titles or bonds of grants of public lands in the order

of dates, series, and origin, retain them the time necessary to verify the greater number of one kind, with the details relating thereto, and record them in one single proceedings, issuing a provisional receipt to the parties presenting them.

ART. 52. The inscription in the registration book shall be made in an inverted order to that of the respective date of the issue of the bonds or titles of grants.

ART. 53. If, on making the registration in the Department of Public Works of the bonds or titles of grant or adjudication presented for that purpose, it should be found that they belong to the kind referred to in article 21 of Law 56, before cited, the registration shall not be made until it shall be proved by the interested parties or until official proof is furnished that the contractors or grantees comply with the obligations by virtue of which the title was issued in their favor or the adjudication was made to them.

ART. 54. No title or voucher of adjudication of public lands issued after Law 48 of 1882 became effective, and which has been issued for a period greater than ten years, shall be registered in the Department of Public Works until the interested party proves that the adjudicated land has been cultivated to the extent prescribed by article 12 of Decree No. 832 of 1884.

ART. 55. The title or bonds of concession of public lands which, at the time of registration in the Department of Public Works, should prove to be counterfeit or to have been taken from proceedings already concluded shall be perforated and annulled, the owner thereof reserving to himself the right to proceed against the person who may have sold or indorsed them.

ART. 56. The titles or bonds of concession of public lands which, notwithstanding that they have been registered, are counterfeit or have been stolen shall be declared void by the Department of Public Works and a description of them shall be published in the "*Diario Oficial*" (Official Gazette).

ART. 57. The titles or bonds of grants of public lands which after the term fixed by article 16 of the said law 56 shall have expired have not been registered in the Department of Public Works are declared void, and shall not therefore have any value whatever thereafter.

ART. 58. The bonds or titles of grants of public lands which are the property of private persons deposited for any purpose in the Department of Public Works shall be registered after being duly examined and verified for the purpose of proving their authenticity.

Paragraph. In case it should appear that said bonds or title are counterfeited or stolen the proper officials shall proceed to void and perforate the same, the receipt issued for them being thereby canceled and annulled.

ART. 59. If a deposit has been made to guarantee the fulfillment of the obligations contracted in favor of the nation by virtue of contracts entered into with the Government, and it should appear that the titles or bonds of the grant are counterfeited or stolen, after the annulment of the same, a new guarantee shall be required of the person contracting the obligation.

ART. 60. For the annulment and perforation of the titles which shall be carried out in conformity with the foregoing articles, the proceedings prescribed in article 26 of Law 56 of the current year shall be followed.

ART. 61. Decree No. 832 of 1884, and circular No. 94 of the 15th of October, 1884, are hereby amended, in so far as they conflict with the present decree, as well as all other similarly conflicting provisions.

Given in Fusagasugá, on the 19th of September, 1905.

Let it be published and enforced.

R. REYES.

The Secretary of Public Works.

MODESTO GARCES.

#### INCREASE IN SUGAR DUTIES.

United States Consul-General ALBAN G. SNYDER, of Bogota, has reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor that the Colombian Government has revoked the order which deducted 50 per cent of the import duties on certain breadstuffs and that the import duty on sugar is fixed at 15 cents per kilogram, dating from December 8. The Consul-General says that the greater part of the sugar imported comes from the United States and Germany, and such a heavy duty is bound to have a serious effect upon the importation of this article. Foreign sugar has gone up 5 cents a pound since the publication of this decree, now selling at 22 cents a pound, and when the new duty becomes effective it will very probably go to 30 cents a pound.

#### DUTY ON CATTLE EXPORTS.

[Decree No. 1077, September 9, 1905, "Diario Oficial" of October 4, 1905.]

The President of the Republic of Colombia decrees:

SOLE ARTICLE. A duty shall be levied on the exports of cattle made through any of the ports of the Republic on the Atlantic coast, as follows:

On exports of female cattle, per head, \$6 gold.

On exports of male cattle, per head, \$2 gold.

Paragraph. The duty referred to herein shall be collected on and after the present decree has been received in the different ports of shipment.

Let it be communicated and published.

Given at Bogota, September 9, 1905.

R. REYES.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Colombia publishes the following regulations for the payment of import duties at the custom-houses of the Republic:

"ARTICLE 1. Import duties shall be paid in metal coin or its equivalent in national-bank notes or other money of legal tender with the various custom-houses.

"ART. 2. With the view of facilitating the movement of funds the importer may, on application, be allowed to discharge the duties by drafts up to three days' sight, to the order of the Treasurer-General of the Republic or of the Departmental Administrator of National Finance designated for the purpose by the Minister of the Treasury.

"In order to avail himself of the option hereby granted to him, the person concerned shall, by a public instrument, furnish a bond to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the custom-house where the duties are payable or of the Treasurer-General of the Republic, in accordance with Articles 158 and 159 of the Fiscal Code, and the bondsman shall be jointly and severally liable with him for any prejudice caused by delay in payment of the duties.

"ART. 3. The same persons can not act as bondsmen for different importers except in case the aggregate amount of duty to be guaranteed does not exceed the sum of 20,000 *pesos*.

"ART. 4. The customs administrators will pay special attention that the amount of the drafts furnished by each importer does not exceed the value or sum specified in the bond; but payments effected shall not be chargeable on the amount of the bond.

\* \* \* \* \*

"ART. 5. Within seventy-two hours after receipt of the drafts at the general treasury the treasurer will present same to the drawees for acceptance.

"The treasurer shall be directly responsible for any unrecovered sum or for any prejudice suffered by the treasury through non-presentation of the drafts.

"ART. 6. Debtors who have been served with legal notice to meet drafts issued in satisfaction of import duties shall pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent for every month's delay, without prejudice to any means of execution for recovery which shall be adopted by the treasurer with the least possible delay, either personally, in exercise of his coercive power, or by transmitting the papers proving the claim to the judge having jurisdiction, in the case provided for in the second paragraph of article 166 of the Fiscal Code, or by returning the papers to the custom-house by which they were issued, in the case provided for in the first paragraph of said article.

"ART. 7. The importer who has been served with legal notice to pay customs duties shall not thereafter be allowed to discharge the

amount by drafts and will therefore have to settle the duties leviable on the goods before he can immediately withdraw same from the customs warehouses.

Foreign merchandise imported into Colombia is subject to the payment of duties in accordance with the tariff contained in legislative decree No. 15 of the year 1905, published in the "*Diario Oficial*," No. 12,267, of the 28th of January last, said duty to be paid at the custom-houses on the Atlantic Coast, in the custom-houses of the Pacific, at Cucuta, Ipiales, Arauca, and Orocué, in conformity with Law 63 of 1903.

Besides, at Buenaventura there is a reduction of 25 per cent on each liquidation; at Tumaco, 50 per cent, and in Arauca and Orocué, 40 per cent.

The duties are payable in gold, and may also be paid in coin or its equivalent in paper money at 10,000 per 100. At the ports of Tumaco, Ipiales, Cúcuta, and Arauca, where silver coin of a fineness of 0.835 is in circulation, said coin being accepted at 150 per cent, that is to say, at the rate of \$2.50 for each dollar in gold. The foregoing applies to export duties, pilotage, tonnage, ballast, wharfage, light-house, storage, and consumption charges. The duty called "sisa" (excise) does not exist in Colombia.

A custom-house duty ad valorem is collected on precious stones set in jewels at the rate of 10 per cent.

The rate of exchange of 10,000 per cent on paper money is a fixed one, and up to the present time no provision has been made tending to the payment of a surcharge for the purpose of compensating the depreciation of paper money.

The import duty is liquidated and collected at the custom-houses, except in the case of postal packages, the duties on which are paid and collected at the proper post-office.

Decree No. 261 of the 15th of March last, published in the "*Diario Oficial*" No. 12314, of the 30th of last March, governs the manner and time of payment.

#### QUARRYING AND MINING INDUSTRIES.

United States Consul-General SNYDER, of Bogotá, in reply to inquiries concerning the mining, quarrying, and kindred industries of Colombia, furnishes the following details:

"In Colombia, mines of nearly every description exist, but in no case, up to date, have minerals been found on a large scale. The three principal departments productive of precious metals are Tolima, 600 miles from the Atlantic coast; Antioquia, 450 miles from the same coast, and the Cauca, which stretches from the Pacific coast landward.



## "TOLIMA.

"The gold veins, with very few exceptions, are superficially rich, gold pinching out on penetrating some 10 to 20 fathoms. Alluvial gold washings are more abundant and give better results, being a less speculative enterprise.

"*Free gold* quartz veins are the most worked in Tolima, as no reduction works have been set up to treat compound minerals, although many lodes exist and remain untouched.

"*Silver* mines are abundant in this department, and several mines export their concentrated minerals to Swansea, England.

"*Asphaltum* is found in clear block veins in the south of the department, 900 miles from Atlantic, and is shipped to Boston as a basis for varnishes.

"*Marble*.—Several mines exist in this department, 600 miles from the coast and from 10 to 30 miles from the Magdalena River, all unworked.

"*Coal*.—Very few mines have been found, and none are worked.

## "ANTIOQUIA.

"This is essentially the gold field of Colombia. Considerable weight of gold is exported annually, the greater part being obtained from alluvial gravel by pan washing by the natives, but on the other hand valuable gold mines are being worked at deep levels to advantage. The district of Remedios is rich in good lodes and refractory ore, and compound minerals are treated by one or another process.

## "CAUCA.

"This department is the most important of all and the least explored. It is rich in many minerals, and the few mines at work are a success.

## "CUNDINAMARCA.

"This department has coal mines, some being worked successfully for home consumption.

"*Iron* is found (700 miles from Atlantic), and one mine produces, or could produce, enough for the entire requirements of the country.

"*Copper* is found in many localities, but no large deposits are known to exist.

## "BOYACA.

"This department produces copper for local requirements, and one mine is reported to be immensely rich and abundant in mineral.

"*Emeralds* are found in great numbers and of superb quality at Muzo mines in this department and 75 miles northwest of Bogota. Work is carried on at Muzo on the quarry system, the rock being of a calcareous nature and not hard.

“*Sandstone.*—The eastern range of the Andes is in great part formed of sandstone. Bogota, the capital, with a population of 75,000, not 100,000, as generally stated, stands at the foot of this range, and immediately behind the city and also to the north and south splendid sandstone quarries exist, all the modern buildings being built of it. Immense blocks are blasted or barred out from the mountain face, and hundreds of native dressers chisel out the columns or squares required. It is considered equal to the French sandstone, and many different shades exist.”

#### DECREE CONCERNING MINES.

[No. 1112, Issued September 19, 1905.]

Whereas the circumstances under which the decision was made which temporarily suspended the proceedings in matters concerning mines and the adjudication of public lands in the Choco region, including the territory which extends to the Gulf of Uraba and to the promontory of Arboletes on the boundary line of the Department of Bolivar, have varied; and

Whereas the Government is authorized by Law 6 of the current year to fix the tax on the gold and silver mines existing in the Territory of the Republic; and

Whereas it is not advisable that the Republic grant concessions in perpetuity of rights for the exploitation of mines that may be denounced or for which title may hereafter be issued,

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in the exercise of the powers vested in him, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The decision of the Department of the Treasury whereby the temporary suspension of the proceedings in the matters of adjudication of mines and of public lands in the Choco region in favor of natives is hereby repealed.

ART. 2. The payment of the tax on gold and silver mines is fixed in the following manner:

(a) For the denouncement of each gold or silver mine the denouncer shall pay a tax of \$1 gold.

(b) For the title of concession of each gold, platinum, and silver mining claim, the owner thereof shall pay the sum of \$25 gold.

(c) Every adjudicated mine shall pay an annual tax of \$10 gold for each mining claim.

ART. 3. In future no rights in perpetuity shall be granted for the exploitation of mines in the territory of the Republic.

ART. 4. It devolves on the National Government in each case to fix the time during which the applicant shall have the right to exploit the mine, and for that purpose the title of the mine denounced shall be issued by the Department of Public Works as soon as all the proceedings have been completed.

ART. 5. Mines shall not be denounced on lands belonging to educational or charitable institutions except with the consent of their respective owners.

ART. 6. No concessions of mines shall be made in the beds of rivers except by special contracts made with the national executive power.

ART. 7. Gold, in dust or in bars, if exported, shall pay a duty of \$1 gold for each 50 grams from the 1st of November of the present year.

Given at Coburgo (Fusagasuga), on September 19, 1905.

Let it be published and enforced.

R. REYES.

MODESTO GARCES,

*Secretary of Public Works.*

**DECREE GOVERNING THE DUTIES ON FOREIGN CIGARS, CIGARETTES, MATCHES, AND LIQUORS, AND FIXING THE PRICES ON HIDES SOLD IN THE COUNTRY.**

[No. 1046 of September 14, 1905.]

Whereas it is advisable to systematize and simplify the collection and payment of Government duties and taxes; and

Whereas under the contract bearing date of March 6, 1905, the administration of the taxes on liquors, hides, cigars, cigarettes, and matches was entrusted to the Central Bank, and the latter was authorized, in order to carry out said administration, to levy and collect taxes, with the consent of the Treasury Department, on the imports and sale of monopolized articles; and

Whereas in the exercise of the aforesaid authority the Department of the Treasury and the Central Bank have agreed and have fixed a sole tariff for the introduction and consumption of said articles; and

Whereas article 6 of decree 997 of the current year provides for the sale to merchants of the hides that they may need, at current prices and in the proportion they were sold before the establishment of the monopoly; and

Whereas the prices of hides considered as current prices before the monopoly are different in the several Departments of the Republic, and it is desirable to fix the prices in order to avoid disputes between the consumers and sellers,

The President of the Republic of Colombia decrees:

ARTICLE 1. On and after this date there shall be collected on cigars, cigarettes, and matches the following taxes:

	Gold.
For each kilogram of foreign cigars.....	\$3. 00
For each kilogram of foreign tobacco in any other form, including cut tobacco.....	1. 00
For each kilogram of foreign cigarettes.....	2. 50
For each kilogram of foreign wax matches.....	1. 20
For each kilogram of foreign wooden matches.....	. 60

ART. 2. The cigarette factories now established or which may hereafter be established in the country, shall pay on each kilogram of cigarettes that they manufacture, whether of domestic or foreign cut tobacco, a consumption duty of \$0.50.

ART. 3. The wax matches manufactured in the country shall pay, per kilogram, a consumption duty of \$0.60. The domestic wooden matches shall pay, per kilogram, \$0.30.

ART. 4. Brandy, champagne, chartreuse, and other foreign pousse-café's shall pay from the 1st of January, 1906, the following duties: January, \$1.80 per kilogram; February, \$1.60 per kilogram; March, \$1.40 per kilogram; April, \$1.20 per kilogram, and on and after the 1st of May, \$1 per kilogram.

ART. 5. This tariff shall not be changed while the contract the Central Bank has made with the Government for the administration of the revenue is in force, which term expires on the 9th of March, 1910, but the Central Bank may, with the consent of the Department of the Treasury, prepare the rules and regulations necessary for the collection of the duty imposed on cigarettes, matches, and foreign liquors, and in order to avoid smuggling and other frauds.

ART. 6. No individual or company wishing to introduce any of the articles taxed by the present decree shall do so without previously obtaining from the General Collector of Revenue, or from the agents designated by the latter in the different Departments, a certificate stating the kind and amount of the articles sought to be introduced. After this certificate has been issued the interested parties shall present the same at the respective division of the Department of the Treasury, where it shall be recorded in a special book and shall be taken into consideration in order to verify the same with the order, when the latter arrives, and in order to be satisfied that they agree with each other. The payment of the tax shall be effected in accordance with the respective vouchers, and the official who makes the comparison shall draw at once for the amount of the duties in favor of the agent who issued the certificate, and on the interested party, under the conditions that, in order to be sure of the actual payment, he shall designate that the payment shall be made at the Central Bank. The certificate shall be forwarded, together with a copy of the liquidation, to the General Administrator of Revenue and to the departmental administrator residing in the capital of the Department from which the order was sent.

ART. 7. The sole tax fixed on matches, cigarettes, cigars, and foreign liquors shall not apply in places where the revenue has been assigned.

ART. 8. The prices for hides for industrial purposes shall be as follows:

In the capital district, Cundinamarca, and Quesada, \$13 per quintal; in Antioquia, Caldas, Tolima, and Huila, \$13; in Bolívar, Atlántico, and Magdalena, \$14, and in Nariño, \$11 per quintal.

When the present contract with the lessees of the revenue from hides in Santander and Galán expires, as well as the contract now in force relating to the slaughter-house duty at Boyaca and Tundama, the price in those Departments shall be \$13 per quintal.

Paragraph. The above prices are for hides of good quality, weighing 15 pounds or more. For those of inferior quality or weighing less than 15 pounds the price shall be \$8 per quintal; and the same shall apply in all the Departments mentioned in the present article.

Let it be communicated and published.

Given at Bogota on September 4, 1905.

R. REYES.

BONIFACIO VÉLEZ,

*Secretary of the Interior.*

CLÍMACO CALDERON,

*Secretary of Foreign Relations and of the Treasury.*

CLÍMACO LOSADA,

*Secretary of War.*

CARLOS CUERVO MÁRQUEZ,

*Secretary of Public Instruction.*

MODESTO GARCÉS,

*Secretary of Public Works.*

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## COSTA RICA.

### ISLAND PROPERTIES DECLARED INALIENABLE.

A law of Costa Rica, becoming operative on November 23, 1905, declares the lands on all islands on the coast or within the gulfs and bays of Costa Rica to be inalienable, and prohibits the denouncement of veins, beds, and other natural deposits of minerals located on these islands. The executive power may, whenever deemed advantageous to national interests, grant special concessions for cultivation, exploitation of forests, veins, beds, and other mineral deposits situated in the islands.

### IMPORT DUTY ON CHINAWARE AND PORCELAIN.

[From "La Gaceta," of San Jose, of December 17, 1905.]

ASCENCION ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, in order to avoid the questions which frequently arise in the custom-houses regarding the appraisement of chinaware and porcelain, and exercising the power conferred on him by article 1 of decree No. 46 of July 16, 1888, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Hereafter china and porcelain articles imported forming part of any china sets, such as cups, plates, platters, pitchers, soup-tureens, washstand sets and other pieces for table service, lighting, and other household uses shall be classified for the purpose of appraisement as follows:

(1) Smooth and unornamented pieces of chinaware or ironstone china.

(2) Worked or ornamented pieces of chinaware or ironstone china.

(3) Plain and unornamented porcelain pieces.

(4) Wrought or ornamented porcelain pieces.

ART. 2. Pieces made of earthenware or ironstone china for any of the aforesaid uses, provided they are entirely plain and unornamented, without relief, open work, or decorations of any kind. The pieces of this schedule shall pay per kilogram an import duty of 0.10 *colones*.

ART. 3. The same pieces of earthenware or ironstone china described in article 1 belong to schedule 2 when wrought in relief, or have ornaments or decorations of any kind. The pieces comprised in this schedule shall pay a duty of 0.15 *colones* per kilogram.

ART. 4. The aforesaid porcelain pieces of china sets for table service, for lighting and other domestic uses, without ornaments, relief, openwork, or any decoration whatever—that is to say, entirely plain pieces—shall be included in schedule 3. The merchandise included in this schedule shall pay 0.20 *colones* per kilogram.

ART. 5. The aforesaid pieces of porcelain having adornments or decorations of any kind, quantity, or quality whatsoever belong to schedule 4. The merchandise of this schedule shall pay at the rate of 0.25 *colones* per kilogram.

ART. 6. Pieces belonging to schedules 1 and 2 are different from those belonging to schedules 3 and 4 in the fact that the latter, in addition to being of a lighter color and brilliant, they are transparent, a quality lacking in the former.

ART. 7. Pieces intended for the same uses made of white paste or copper-colored granite, those called Japan chinaware and black chinaware of any kind shall pay the duties of the earthenware and ironstone china comprised in schedules 1 and 2, according as they are or are not wrought, painted, openworked or enameled or decorated in some way.

ART. 8. The appraisements herein specified are not subject to the 50 per cent fixed by the decree of April 27, 1901.

ART. 9. The present decree shall become effective on and after February 1, 1906.

Issued at San Jose on December 16, 1905.

ASCENCION ESQUIVEL.

## CUBA.

## TAX ON SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

The rate of taxation upon Cuban sugar plantations is 3 per cent, calculated upon the number of *caballerias* ( $33\frac{1}{3}$  acres) of cane under cultivation. The production is calculated, more or less, in *arrobas* (25.4375 pounds) of cane, and estimating that 100 *arrobas* of cane produce 5 *arrobas* of sugar, the value of the production is taken at the current prices of sugar, i. e., average market price.

This is effected upon the sworn declaration of the owner, verified by the municipal board. If found to be correct the board accepts it, and if not, rectifies it. If the owner does not agree with the rectification he has the right of appeal to the junta provincial. The rate of taxation is the same all over the island. Plantations pay only upon the *caballerias* of cane that the owner cultivates. The "*colonias*" (a plantation without a sugar mill) pay only at the rate of 6 per cent in the manner before described. Plantations pay nothing for the industry of sugar making, nor under any other heading, further than the tax of 8 per cent upon the production of cane. The municipality collects the tax, the State collects none.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

## TRADE WITH GERMANY IN 1904.

A report of the Consul of the Dominican Republic in Berlin, under date of October 16, 1905, states that Germany imported Dominican products in 1904 to the value of 8,592,000 *marks*, and exported German manufactures to the value of 972,000 *marks*. The values of the Dominican products referred to forwarded to Germany are shown in the following table:

	<i>Marks.</i>
Cacao .....	4,608,000
Tobacco .....	2,457,000
Coffee .....	416,000
Wax .....	397,000
Hides .....	340,000
Dividivi .....	141,000
Miscellaneous .....	233,000
Total .....	8,592,000

Due to the excellent quality of Dominican cacao, this product continues to be highly esteemed in Germany, and its consumption has recently increased considerably, the increase in the value of the imports of this article in 1904, as compared with 1903, being 1,367,000 *marks*.

The German articles exported to the Republic in 1904 are as follows:

	<i>Marks.</i>
Rice .....	345,000
Beer .....	102,000
Cutlery .....	55,000
Sewing machines .....	39,000
Earthenware .....	39,000
Cotton hosiery .....	31,000
Miscellaneous articles of a value of 30,000 marks each .....	361,000
Total .....	972,000

The following table compares the commerce of 1904 with that of 1903:

	1903.	1904.	Excess in 1904.	Approximate per- centage of excess.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	
Dominican products imported into Germany .....	7,043,000	8,592,000	1,549,000	22.0
German manufactures imported into the Dominican Republic .....	875,000	972,000	97,000	11.1

The Dominican products shipped to Germany in 1904, and which show an increase as compared with the same products in 1903, are the following:

	1904.	Increase in 1904.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Cacao .....	4,608,000	1,367,000
Tobacco .....	2,457,000	104,000
Coffee .....	416,000	81,000
Cotton .....	75,000	75,000
Cocoanuts .....	54,000	54,000
Wax .....	397,000	29,000

The imports into Germany of divi-divi from the Dominican Republic showed a decrease in 1904, as compared with 1903, of 151,000 *marks*.

Three of the German products exported to the Dominican Republic increased in 1904, as compared with 1903, as follows:

	1904.	Increase in 1904.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Rice .....	345,000	44,000
Cutlery .....	55,000	24,000
Sewing machines .....	39,000	24,000

There was a decrease in the exports from Germany to the Dominican Republic in the items of cars for sugar cane, and matches, of 40,000 and 30,000 marks, respectively. Two Dominican products—cotton and cocoanuts—were imported into Germany for the first time in considerable quantities.



## ECUADOR.

## A MARKET FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

United States Consul DIETRICH, of Guayaquil, replying to inquiries from the managers of the proposed floating exposition regarding the character of the markets in Ecuador, writes as follows:

“So far, the main articles of value that are imported from the States that are ready salable products are flour, lard, kerosene, and lumber, which of late years have only been imported from the United States. The bulk of the shoes handled here also come from the United States, as well as the majority of nutritious articles and a considerable amount of drugs, paints, oils, candles, thread, cordage, hardware and machinery, wines and liquors. Some American hats are also handled here, but the bulk of them are brought from Europe. As to the class and kind of goods that would be particularly susceptible of display here, I might say all kinds of merchandise, if the quality and price is attractive and interesting to the buyers. That means, of course, that the quality should be equal or superior to the same class of merchandise offered by the European markets. The price must be equally as interesting in order to receive the consideration desired.

“Therefore it is quite natural for the merchants of Ecuador to be interested in all kinds of American merchandise, especially as there are no factories of importance here of any kind. The close competition offered between American and European markets will, to a certain extent, cause the merchants of this country to be more alert and make a more exhaustive investigation of prices and terms offered them. In preparing yourselves to meet competition in this country you will also bear in mind the fact that nearly all the merchants here have from the very beginning of their business career acquired the habit and custom of buying principally from European manufacturers on account of the wide latitude given in paying for their merchandise, and for which reason they are still in close touch with the said manufacturers.

“The merchants here claim that European manufacturers always extend to them a credit from six to twelve months' time without interest, which terms they claim they can never get from manufacturers and jobbers in the States. Therefore as long as European manufacturers extend more liberal terms for the payment of merchandise than the manufacturers and jobbers of the States are willing to extend it will certainly be very hard to get these merchants to buy other articles of merchandise in the States than such articles of merchandise that can not be duplicated or bought for less money in Europe.”

## GUATEMALA.

### DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

A communication has been received at the commercial intelligence branch of the "British Board of Trade Journal" from the acting British commercial agent at Guatemala, reporting on the present condition of the Guatemala Railway, from which it appears that the roadbed has been completed to Sanarate, a distance of 160 miles from Puerto Barrios, and there yet remains a distance of 35 miles to be built.

Attention is called to the fact that the city of Guatemala is already connected by railroad with the Pacific ports of San José and Champerico. By far the greater part of the maritime trade of the country passes through these ports, and there are regular steamer services to San Francisco, to Europe and the Eastern States via Panama, and through the Straits of Magellan, in German bottoms, to Europe. It is hoped that on the completion of the new railway a large proportion of this trade will be diverted from these long and expensive routes and will be shipped from Puerto Barrios direct to European and American ports.

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## HONDURAS.

### ADHERENCE TO THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the State Department of the United States, under date of January 6, 1905, of the adherence by Honduras to the Sanitary Convention signed at Washington on October 14, 1905.

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## MEXICO.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN AUGUST, 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 August, 1905, and for the first two 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 two months under review was \$25,084,624.14 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$333,732.64, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the two months were valued at \$41,232,920.62, showing an increase of \$8,379,223.83, as compared with the same period of 1904-5.

The detailed imports during the two months were as follows:

## IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Animal substances.....	\$1,496,061.40	\$1,078,417.14	\$2,652,234.54	\$2,085,525.23
Vegetable substances.....	2,054,348.77	1,688,034.65	3,766,346.86	3,241,298.14
Mineral substances.....	3,100,253.85	3,555,641.56	6,912,198.85	7,156,115.42
Dry goods.....	1,645,788.47	2,125,091.69	3,289,084.93	3,626,877.51
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	622,183.97	567,153.03	1,177,804.04	1,055,824.37
Beverages.....	612,159.17	578,334.31	1,187,889.03	1,025,973.28
Paper and its applications.....	419,731.41	478,732.86	827,889.23	896,426.50
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,637,640.37	1,714,099.59	3,171,907.78	3,349,509.88
Vehicles.....	230,159.46	184,152.36	502,547.84	462,827.00
Arms and explosives.....	249,894.64	517,491.90	811,384.99	1,020,069.82
Miscellaneous.....	427,714.08	469,320.65	785,557.05	840,444.35
Total.....	12,545,935.59	12,937,069.74	25,084,624.14	24,760,891.50

## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals.....	\$10,560,665.29	\$10,768,166.46	\$21,308,075.47	\$16,078,564.39
Other articles.....	9,605,934.65	8,655,188.90	19,924,845.15	16,775,132.40
Total.....	20,165,699.94	19,423,355.36	41,232,920.62	32,853,696.79

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Mexican gold coin.....		\$32,305.50		\$74,744.47
Foreign gold coin.....	\$1,400.88		\$3,400.83	1,348.32
Gold in bars.....	2,365,998.53	2,553,126.78	5,332,954.95	4,238,983.67
Gold in other forms.....	193,305.73	131,449.12	406,490.59	248,860.10
Total gold.....	2,560,705.14	2,717,181.40	5,742,846.37	4,563,936.56
Mexican silver coin.....	1,004,787.00	185,970.00	1,009,565.00	189,175.00
Foreign silver coin.....	7,622.13		24,331.17	2,288.75
Silver in bars.....	5,954,573.36	7,071,463.08	12,876,289.00	9,621,559.82
Silver in other forms.....	1,025,971.07	843,551.98	1,655,040.93	1,701,007.26
Total silver.....	7,993,960.15	8,050,985.06	15,565,229.10	11,514,627.83
Antimony.....	58,020.96	123,278.00	211,172.96	123,278.00
Copper.....	2,436,657.65	1,997,881.73	4,750,517.65	4,337,510.44
Marble, rough.....	4,300.00	21,200.00	35,498.00	2,604.00
Plumbago.....			1,000.00	1,860.00
Lead.....	508,582.80	985,619.00	1,230,488.80	1,286,822.00
Zinc.....	20,620.49		33,121.99	
Other mineral products.....	16,026.41	518.50	98,564.11	2,836.24
Coffee.....	763,365.00	166,276.50	1,420,766.50	476,066.94
Barks and roots, raw.....	9,141.00	545.00	20,147.00	2,375.00
Rubber.....	86,177.80	56,007.74	161,551.00	88,544.74
Chicle.....	60,788.60	13,038.00	100,188.45	17,593.00
Beans.....	71,714.00	27,308.00	115,110.00	83,328.00
Fruits, fresh.....	11,084.30	6,318.50	16,938.30	14,539.00
Chick-peas.....	475,001.00	278,318.00	933,616.00	601,003.00
Guayule.....	1,428.00		5,932.00	
Other beans.....	26,354.00	18.00	73,044.00	18.00
Heniquen in fiber.....	2,061,118.00	2,409,178.00	4,980,269.00	4,939,880.00
Ixtle in fiber.....	419,158.00	249,059.00	612,578.88	450,972.25
Woods.....	89,895.00	181,311.20	188,976.30	320,934.74
Cori.....	1,253.00	1,003.36	9,970.00	1,553.36
Mulberry wood.....	2,400.00	500.00	7,416.00	8,719.00
Dyewoods.....	44,796.00	124,637.18	88,275.73	274,190.68

	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Grass.....	\$195,915.00	\$229,007.00	\$405,717.00	\$375,282.00
Tobacco, leaf.....	119,164.00	289,867.00	229,136.00	575,896.00
Vanilla.....	801,110.00	283,712.00	1,477,225.00	481,322.00
Other vegetable products.....	29,071.28	50,003.00	76,135.93	93,895.80
Cattle.....	383,767.50	325,287.00	793,359.00	680,671.00
Raw hides.....	587,082.00	418,613.79	1,121,222.68	771,436.39
Other animal products.....	34,669.38	34,730.00	66,293.04	111,599.50
Sugar.....	80,639.00	135,005.00	256,555.00	208,721.00
Flour, and cotton-seed paste.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	52,600.00	28,700.00
Hides, manufactured.....	21,947.00	14,145.60	35,648.00	39,225.60
Straw hats.....	45,360.00	11,617.00	76,809.00	20,559.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	30,416.00	59,104.00	61,364.75	104,466.00
Other manufactured products.....	23,029.58	64,706.00	50,041.38	90,535.32
Miscellaneous.....	31,681.90	97,265.80	92,562.90	127,093.80

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$4,926,877.88	\$6,065,695.30	\$11,018,642.38	\$11,076,351.23
Asia.....	130,086.08	146,078.17	226,265.84	244,641.79
Africa.....	6,541.00	33,039.30	8,914.00	57,812.33
North America.....	7,421,680.52	6,623,641.48	13,708,080.05	13,209,524.17
Central America.....	590.23	6,639.17	2,720.59	10,946.32
South America.....	24,181.26	39,902.68	63,425.93	96,933.47
West Indies.....	28,459.64	8,836.63	46,494.35	18,574.54
Oceania.....	7,600.00	33,217.01	10,081.00	46,057.65
Total.....	12,545,935.59	12,957,069.74	25,084,624.14	21,760,891.50

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$5,624,132.33	\$7,439,599.21	\$11,199,564.97	\$10,012,923.49
North America.....	13,955,378.57	11,575,469.35	28,808,166.86	21,944,151.34
Central America.....	139,968.04	44,433.80	256,171.79	71,221.96
South America.....	10,274.00	12,073.00	21,213.00	13,901.00
West Indies.....	435,917.00	351,780.00	917,804.00	811,499.00
Total.....	20,165,699.94	19,423,355.36	41,232,920.62	32,853,696.79

#### RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY, 1906.

The Secretary of Treasury of the Republic of Mexico recently issued the usual monthly circular, announcing that in accordance with the provisions of the law of March 25, 1905, the value in Mexican currency of 1 kilogram of pure silver is \$42.22, which shall serve as basis for calculating the stamp tax during the month of January, 1906.

The circular states that the average price of the standard ounce of silver in London from November 20 to December 19 was 29.9591 pence, and the average rate of exchange on London during the same period was 24.661 pence.

## EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905-6.

The upward movement of Mexican exports was very marked during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and was particularly accentuated in July, during which month the exports were 7,500,000 *pesos* more than in the same month of the preceding year, representing a gain of 57 per cent. This result is chiefly traceable to the law granting franchises to mining, which, by offering a substantial reduction in the taxes on gold and silver for the beginning of the current fiscal year, led to the suspension, during the closing months of the previous year, of a large volume of exportations, not alone of the precious metals, but also of other metals with which they are frequently associated. These exportations in detail were as follows:

[Silver valuation.]

	1904.	1905.	Difference.
<b>PRECIOUS METALS.</b>			
July .....	\$5,310,397.93	\$10,747,410.18	+ \$5,437,012.25
August .....	10,768,166.46	10,560,665.29	- 207,501.17
September .....	8,497,589.43	9,491,818.63	+ 994,229.20
Total .....	24,576,153.82	30,799,894.10	+ 6,223,740.28
<b>OTHER ARTICLES.</b>			
July .....	8,119,943.50	10,319,810.50	+ 2,199,867.00
August .....	8,655,188.90	9,605,034.65	+ 949,845.75
September .....	7,829,317.92	8,998,348.42	+ 1,169,030.50
Total .....	24,604,450.32	28,923,193.57	+ 4,318,743.25
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
July .....	13,430,341.43	21,067,220.68	+ 7,636,879.25
August .....	19,423,355.36	20,165,699.94	+ 742,344.58
September .....	16,326,907.35	18,490,167.05	+ 2,163,259.70
Grand Total .....	49,180,604.14	59,723,087.67	+10,542,483.53

## CONDITIONS GOVERNING WHEAT IMPORTATION.

On December 26, 1905, President DIAZ issued the following decree:  
 "PORFIRIO DIAZ, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

"That in view of the fact that the upward tendency of the price of wheat has not ceased, and making use of the power granted to the Executive by Section X of Article II of the general customs-house ordinances, I have seen fit to issue the following decree:

"FIRST AND ONLY ARTICLE: The effects of the decree of August 26, 1905, whereby foreign wheat imported into the Republic is subject to a duty of 1.50 *pesos* for every 100 kilograms of gross weight, are extended until June 30, 1906, inclusive.

"Therefore I order that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly enforced."

## BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906-7.

On December 14, 1905, Lic. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR, Minister of Finance of Mexico, sent to the Federal Congress the budget statement for the coming fiscal year of 1906-7, being the estimates of revenue and expenditure for that year, beginning July 1, 1906, and ending June 30, 1907. The figures of the two estimates are as follows:

Estimate of normal revenue.....	\$90, 073, 500. 00
Appropriations of which the approval is asked.....	89, 897, 397. 64
Estimated excess of revenue over expenditures .....	176, 102. 36

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DURING 1904-5.

A review of the economic conditions, covering the period of the fiscal year 1904-5, was presented to the Federal Congress of Mexico by the Minister of Finance of that Republic on December 14, 1905. A marked advance is noticed in the foreign trade of the Republic, the value of foreign merchandise brought to the country in 1904-5, expressed in gold—that is to say, in *pesos* of the former issue of that metal, as compared with the imports in 1903-4, being as follows:

## IMPORTS.

[Value in gold *pesos* of the old issue.]

Year.	Free goods.	Dutiable goods.	Total.
1903-4.....	\$15, 420, 693. 66	\$62, 940, 077. 40	\$78, 360, 771. 06
1904-5.....	16, 023, 481. 56	70, 098, 812. 10	86, 122, 293. 66
Increase .....	602, 787. 90	7, 158, 734. 70	7, 861, 522. 60

Attention is at once arrested by the substantial growth in the import trade, the increase being three times as great as the increase of the year 1903-4 over the year preceding. Free goods were imported more or less on the same scale, for the increase represents less than 4 per cent of the value of said goods. This result is to be attributed in no small degree to the inconsiderable activity, in the year under review, in railway construction, as well as to the fact that certain products and materials which were previously obtained almost exclusively from abroad, such as coal and iron manufactures, are beginning to be produced in the country on an important scale. The increase in the importation of dutiable goods was more than 11 per cent, and probably the monetary reform influenced that increase by causing a sudden decline in the rate of foreign exchange in the months of November and December of last year, a decline which undoubtedly encouraged many merchants and private persons to place orders for goods abroad.

Owing to the continual variation in the purchasing power of the currency there is no other means of comparing the values of articles

coming from gold standard nations than to express them in gold coin. The comparative result of importations valued in silver coin according to the average value of the silver *peso* on the New York market was as follows:

## IMPORTS.

[Value in silver.]

Year.	Free goods.	Dutiable goods.	Total.
1903-4.....	\$35,060,573.86	\$142,800,778.48	\$177,861,352.34
1904-5.....	32,860,319.43	145,344,643.02	178,204,962.45
Difference.....	-2,200,254.43	+2,543,864.54	+343,610.11

The difference in favor of 1904-5, which in the gold-value table is \$7,761,522.60 gold, dwindles in the silver-value table to the insignificant sum of \$343,610.11 of the current coin.

This result is due exclusively to the fact that during the year 1904-5 the rate of foreign exchange was on the whole lower than in the year which preceded it, and this improvement in exchange resulted in the purchase of a much larger quantity of foreign merchandise without any very material increase in the remittances abroad. In other words, it may be said that merely by an increased disbursement of \$343,610.11 silver there was obtained last year \$7,761,522.60 gold worth of foreign merchandise more than in 1903-4.

The value of the exports declared by the interested parties at the moment of exportation, and therefore expressed in Mexican silver coin, for the year under review was slightly less than in the preceding year. The figures of the last five years (the value of the gold exported reduced to silver *pesos*) are given as follows:

## EXPORTS.

[Including premium on gold exported.]

1900-1901.....	\$158,009,487.43
1901-2.....	171,776,449.81
1902-3.....	207,377,793.17
1903-4.....	210,312,374.46
1904-5.....	208,520,451.43

Between 1902-3 and 1903-4 exports increased by \$8,490,000, American money, and between 1903-4 and 1904-5 by \$10,270,000, American money, and if the conditions of foreign markets where the articles of this Republic are marketed and the rate of foreign exchange had continued to prevail up to the present time as they averaged in 1902-3 the same quantity of goods which were shipped abroad in 1904-5, instead of representing \$208,520,000, would have figured out at \$254,000,000.

Considerable importance attaches to the increase in the gold production, which last year alone showed a gain of \$3,000,000 gold, equiva-

lent in the national currency to \$6,000,000. The recent heavy investments of capital in gold mines augur a still more considerable development of this important source of wealth, and the substantial diminution of fiscal burdens will curtail the frauds that have been perpetrated on a large scale in the exportation of the yellow metal without payment of duties. For these reasons much is still to be expected from the gold production.

In regard to silver, the falling off of \$14,000,000 shown by the foregoing table is more readily understood when the returns are analyzed, as they are in the following table:

	1903-4.	1904-5.	Difference.
Mexican silver coin .....	\$18,671,595.00	\$1,899,891.92	- \$16,771,703.08
Foreign silver coin .....	86,998.60	77,971.00	- 9,027.60
Silver bullion .....	45,788,106.94	53,014,016.12	+ 7,225,809.18
Silver ore, cyanides, sulphides, etc.....	14,563,989.18	10,531,766.66	-- 4,032,222.52
Total .....	79,110,689.72	65,523,645.70	- 13,587,044.02

The foregoing figures show clearly that in 1904-5 the exportation of silver coin almost dwindled to nothing; for, as against 18,000,000 pesos exported in 1903-4, less than 2,000,000 pesos was sent abroad last fiscal year. Per contra, a larger quantity of silver bullion was exported, and it is probable that a considerable portion of this increase is due to the reduction in the country of ore which was formerly exported as such.

The exports in which there have been the most remarkable gains during the last five years were sugar, which only began to be exported in 1902, and of which 38,000 tons were shipped in 1904-5, and copper, of which the exports rose from 33,000 tons in 1900-1901 to more than 137,000 tons in 1904-5. It is also seen that lead, cotton-seed cakes, ixtle, unmanufactured tobacco, palmetto hats, tanned and untanned hides show an almost continuous gain during the period in question, whereas heniquen, coffee, chick-peas, and chicle, though in general their exportation continued to grow, showed occasional setbacks in their record of progress.

The following table shows the comparison of imports and exports in values for the fiscal year 1904-5:

[Silver valuation.]

Exports .....	\$208,520,451.43
Imports .....	178,204,962.45
Excess of exports .....	30,315,488.98



## MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF.

[From "Diario Oficial" of December 16, 1905.]

The President of the Republic has issued the following decree:

"PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

"That the Congress of the Union has seen fit to decree as follows:

"The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees:

"The import maritime and frontier customs tariff now in force is hereby modified as follows:

"Schedules 95 and 328 are modified as follows:

"I. Schedule 95. Coffee in the bean, with or without parchment, per net kilogram, 0.10 *peso*.

"Schedule 328. Cotton thread in spools or skeins, per net kilogram, 1.40 *pesos*.

"II. The following schedules are likewise added:

"Schedule 96A. Barley prepared for the manufacture of beer (malt), gross kilogram, 0.05 *peso*.

"Schedule 328A. Cotton thread in spools, for each 1,000 meters, 0.07 *peso*.

"Transitory. This law shall become effective on and after the 15th of February, 1906, and therefore the rates fixed therein shall be applied to the merchandise arriving at the maritime and frontier ports of the Republic after 12 o'clock of the night of February 14."

## GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1894-1905.

The "Mexican Investor" for December 16, 1905, publishes the following figures covering the gold and silver production of Mexico during the years from 1894 to 1905, the latter being only for the first ten months of the year:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1894-95.....	\$2,237,484	\$12,677,223	1900-1901.....	\$5,460,700	\$40,391,541
1895-96.....	3,117,761	30,448,065	1901-2.....	5,626,981	31,238,985
1896-97.....	3,520,057	35,422,110	1902-3.....	7,417,806	35,283,763
1897-98.....	3,404,722	38,302,907	1903-4.....	7,682,105	40,921,814
1898-99.....	3,421,695	37,989,491	1904-5 (10 months).....	9,913,939	40,708,810
1899-1900.....	3,955,418	41,095,176			

It will be seen that in eleven years the exportation of gold has more than quadrupled, while that of silver has increased more than threefold.

The total production of Mexican silver in the year 1877-78 was \$25,500,000. In 1902-3 it was \$92,800,000. During the twenty-six years between and including these fiscal years the value of gold and silver produced was not less than \$1,249,963,748.

## MAIL SERVICE DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during the month of October, the fourth month of the fiscal year 1905-6, have been published by the Postmaster-General in detail, as follows, the figures for the corresponding month of the preceding year being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

	1905.	1904.
Sales of postage stamps .....	\$259,383.94	\$290,080.80
Rentals of post-office boxes .....	21,012.00	19,746.00
Fines, etc .....	3,368.10	2,898.34
Premiums on postal money orders:		
Interior .....	23,721.76	22,577.93
International .....	702.19	433.45
Premiums on editors' drafts .....	3,011.74	3,264.55

The foregoing figures show a total revenue from the sources noted of \$279,001.07 in October, 1904, as against a total of \$311,199.73 in the corresponding month of the present fiscal year, an increase in the latter period of \$32,198.66, or 11.54 per cent.

The total revenue received from the mail service during the first four months of the current fiscal year (July-October) amounted to \$1,164,683.91, as compared with \$1,062,924.18 in 1904-5 for the same period, an increase of \$101,759.73, or 9.56 per cent.

## MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT TAMPICO.

A concession having for its object the improvement of the port of Tampico and the draining of Laguna del Carpintero has recently been granted to SAMUEL GARCIA CUELLAR, the principal articles of said concession being as follows, as published in the "*Diario Oficial*" for December 28, 1905.

ARTICLE 1. Engineer SAMUEL GARCIA CUELLAR is authorized, either on his own account or through a company which he may organize, and without prejudice to the rights of third parties, to execute the hydraulic works necessary to dry up the Laguna del Carpintero, which limits on the north the city of Tampico, situated in the southern district of the State of Tamaulipas.

ART. 2. In view of the present health conditions of the city of Tampico and the improvement therein that will result from the drying up of the Laguna del Carpintero, the works which are the subject-matter of this contract, and which aim at the draining of the lagoon in question, are declared to be of public utility.

\* \* \* \* \*

ART. 7. The concessionaire may take from vacant and national lands situated in the neighborhood of the lagoon, as well as from the Panuco River, the materials necessary for the work of desiccation, with the

proviso that on no account shall harm be done to the navigable conditions of the river, and that before use is made of said materials due notice will be given to the Department of Fomento for its approval.

ART. 8. The concessionaire may also, in consideration of the fact that the work is one of public utility, take from private lands the same materials as are mentioned in the foregoing, subject to due expropriation.

\* \* \* \* \*

ART. 11. The concessionaire may import, duty free, on a single occasion, all the machinery, apparatus, utensils, implements, and accessory pieces of all kinds that he may need for the work of drying up the Laguna del Carpintero, according to the nature and magnitude of the undertaking, the amount of said articles to be fixed, in connection with the plan for the works, by the Department of Fomento, in consultation with the Department of Finance.

The concessionaire will present to the Department of Fomento detailed lists of the articles which he may have to import to meet the requirements of this concession, but he must do this within the periods of time laid down in this contract for the installation of the plant, specifying in said lists the number, quantity, and character of the articles needed. In the importation of said articles the rules that have already been laid down by the Department of Finance will be observed, as well as the limitations fixed by the Department of Fomento.

\* \* \* \* \*

ART. 13. During five years, counted from the promulgation of this contract, the capital invested by the concessionaire in the works which are the subject-matter of this contract will enjoy exemption from all federal taxation, with the exception of the stamp tax, which will be paid in accordance with the law in force.

ART. 14. The concessionaire may transfer all or part of the concessions granted by the present contract, with the permission of the Department of Fomento, and may also mortgage them to private individuals or corporations; but in the former case such individuals or corporations must assume all the obligations imposed on the concessionaire by the present contract.

ART. 15. The concessionaire may also issue common and preferred stock, bonds, and debentures, and may alienate same.

\* \* \* \* \*

ART. 24. In compensation for the expenses which the concessionaire has to defray with a view to carrying out the works which are the subject-matter of the present contract, the Department of Fomento will alienate to him, at current tariff prices, the national lands that may be reclaimed by the execution of the works.

Tampico is the second port in importance of the Republic. It has an improved harbor, providing anchorage for the largest steamers. The city's sanitary works—that is, sewerage and waterworks systems—have just been completed, at a cost of \$3,000,000, and bids are in the hands of the contractors for paving the city and for laying new sidewalks. There are two electric-light companies and a mule-car system of tramways.

The land to be reclaimed by the drainage company covers an area of about 458 acres, and the estimated expense connected therewith is about \$800,000, Mexican currency.

#### MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF TAMPICO, 1900-1905.

Tampico is the port of shipment, in Mexico, for the exportation of cattle, mules, and horses for Cuba, aggregating thousands of heads monthly. It is also the second port of the Republic, the following statistics, reproduced from the "Mexican Herald" for December 17, 1905, giving an adequate idea of its commercial importance.

The number of foreign vessels entering Tampico Harbor during the five years 1900-1905, their metric tonnage, and the number of packages on board, were as follows:

Year.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Number of packages.
1900-1901.....	391	532,749	1,515,734
1901-2.....	376	538,396	1,440,235
1902-3.....	450	720,089	2,135,821
1903-4.....	393	675,743	.....
1904-5.....	418	653,251	.....

The imports of gold during the period in reference were as follows:

1900-1901.....	\$9,713,651
1901-2.....	10,277,828
1902-3.....	13,092,606
1903-4.....	12,694,749
1904-5.....	15,717,104

The sailings for the five years' period were as follows:

Year.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Number of packages.
1900-1901.....	313	129,467	2,233,059
1901-2.....	354	147,058	2,722,810
1902-3.....	450	159,830	2,892,551
1903-4.....	389	159,544	.....
1904-5.....	391	158,534	.....

The total exportations from the port were valued as follows:

1900-1901.....	\$43,880,529
1901-2.....	46,900,655
1902-3.....	60,253,738
1903-4.....	58,635,031
1904-5.....	67,235,388

The foregoing totals had for leading items the following:

Year.	Silver.	Ixtle.	Cattle.	Cotton- seed meal and cake.
1900-1901 .....	\$29,367,648	\$1,348,945	\$2,908,498	\$458,259
1901-2 .....	30,904,939	1,456,442	2,322,878	249,996
1902-3 .....	34,632,874	1,213,101	3,135,177	271,782
1903-4 .....	35,448,258	1,424,884	1,711,423	375,908
1904-5 .....	38,905,746	.....	1,293,768	562,808

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The "Mexican Herald" for December 18, 1905, states that the amount of available cash held by the Government at its various offices and on deposit in various banks on June 30, 1905, the last day of the fiscal year 1904-5, was \$57,300,198.74.

According to the annual statements of the accounts for each fiscal year since 1895-96 submitted by the Finance Minister of Mexico to Congress, the revenues and disbursements of the Government have been as follows, each year having left a cash surplus:

Year.	Cash revenue.	Cash expendi- ture.	Surplus of reve- nue over ex- penditure.
1895-96 .....	\$50,521,470.42	\$45,070,123.13	\$5,451,347.29
1896-97 .....	51,500,628.75	48,330,505.25	3,170,123.50
1897-98 .....	52,697,984.55	51,815,285.66	882,698.89
1898-99 .....	60,139,212.84	53,499,541.94	6,639,670.90
1899-1900 .....	64,261,076.39	57,944,687.85	6,316,388.54
1900-1901 .....	62,998,804.63	59,423,005.75	3,575,798.88
1901-2 .....	66,147,048.72	63,081,513.73	3,065,535.99
1902-3 .....	76,023,416.11	68,222,522.20	7,800,893.91
1903-4 .....	86,473,800.94	76,381,643.22	10,092,157.72
1904-5 .....	92,083,886.66	79,152,795.80	12,931,090.86

In view of these figures and facts, it is evident that Mexico enters upon the year 1906 in a very sound financial condition. The Government has a heavy surplus, and the revenues from the respective sources are steadily and continuously increasing, as shown by the corresponding monthly returns.

Wealth is expanding at a wonderful rate. Banks are increasing their capital to meet the growing business. The people generally earn more money and spend more. A sound and unvarying currency attracts foreign capital, and investments increase.

#### REPORT OF THE CANANEA MINING COMPANY, 1904-5.

The fourth annual report of the Cananea mining company was recently issued, the present one being for the fiscal year 1904-5. The comparison with the previous three fiscal years gives a very favorable showing, each year being an increase over the preceding one. This

increase in detail, giving quantity of bullion of copper, gold, and silver and gross value, is as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Gross value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1901-2 .....	12,586,841	\$1,703,654
1902-3 .....	43,228,120	5,706,192
1903-4 .....	56,239,672	7,390,338
1904-5 .....	64,211,895	9,468,734
Total .....	176,266,528	24,268,918

The capital expenditures during the year 1904-5 were \$852,995, as compared with \$1,200,162 in the preceding year and \$1,796,728 in 1902-3.

Six dividends aggregating \$1,900,800 were paid in 1904-5, as against \$259,200 in 1903-4, and making the total distribution for four years \$2,812,000.

To maintain its policy the company has treated a large proportion of low-grade ores, the average copper extraction for the last six months of the year being 76.8 pounds per ton of ore treated. This compares with 98.8 pounds for the preceding six months and 114.6 pounds for the previous fiscal year.

Owing to the extent of the ore bodies at Cananea a very large amount of timber is used, the present consumption being at the rate of 40,000,000 feet per year.

There are 5,226 stockholders on the rolls of the company.

During the year ending July 31, 1905, there were treated 735,029 tons of ore, yielding an average of 4.32 per cent copper, or a total of 62,839,510 pounds. In the previous year the recovery was 55,014,339 pounds fine copper. Exports to the El Paso works of the American Smelting and Refining Company in 1904-5 were 55,096.60 tons, wet weight, of ore concentrates and fine dust, from the treatment of which 8,939,945 pounds fine copper were returned in salable form in New York.

The low-grade ores now being treated in the concentrator come almost entirely from the Veta Grande, Oversight, and Capote mines. All the other mines contain large reserves of ore of too low grade to bear direct smelting, and yet incapable of yielding satisfactory results by water concentration. Experiments have been made, however, to successfully treat these low-grade ores, but preparations have not yet been made to erect the necessary plants.

Mining-development work during the year under review has been satisfactory. The mines are being supplied with electrical power for lighting and underground haulage. Additional power at the mines can be advantageously brought from the smelter as soon as the latter is equipped with electric generators capable of furnishing high-tension current. Coal has been substituted for wood as fuel in most places.

It is expected that the ore-bedding plant now in course of construction will greatly improve the blast-furnace results, and No. 1 reverberatory will afford relief from the finest of the fine material which, with the increase of concentrates to be handled, is seriously augmenting certain mechanical difficulties. The greater tonnage of concentrates will necessarily increase the quantity of sulphur to be eliminated, and it is quite probable that roasting furnaces will soon be found necessary.

The income account for the year ending July 31, 1905, was as follows:

Copper sales, 77,991,946 pounds .....	\$11,095,699
Selling and shipping expenses.....	272,207
Net proceeds.....	10,823,492
Total cost of product and of inventory brought over from last year ....	8,159,638
Gross profit on copper sold .....	2,663,854
Silver sales, 437,308 ounces.....	233,038
Gold sales, 3,861.383 ounces.....	77,228
Miscellaneous revenues .....	26,389
	3,000,509
Deduct administrative expenses .....	87,807
Total earnings.....	2,912,702
Interest .....	107,315
Net profit for the year.....	2,805,387
Dividends paid, Nos. 8 to 12, inclusive.....	1,641,600
Balance brought forward .....	1,163,787

It should be stated that of the 77,991,946 pounds of copper sold, 62,839,510 pounds were produced during the year, the balance being carried forward from 1903. The average selling price of the copper was 14.257 cents per pound, the highest average monthly price being 15.077 cents per pound and the lowest 12.671 cents.

The general profit and loss account was as follows:

Balance at credit July 31, 1904.....	\$591,919
Undivided surplus for year ended July 31, 1905.....	1,163,787
Sundry adjustments.....	7,862
	1,763,568
Dividend No. 7.....	259,200
Balance July 31, 1905.....	1,504,368

The investments of capital amounted to \$15,213,874, and the current assets to \$2,605,252, which includes \$280,734 in cash. The total assets are \$17,895,884. Actual liabilities amount to \$1,517,278, in addition to \$8,640,000 capital stock.

The reserve account shows that \$491,419 provides for depreciation of plants, accidents, bad debts, etc.; \$10,792 hospital fund, and \$52,948 for unclaimed wages, etc.; total, \$555,159. The surplus invested in permanent improvements amounts to \$5,680,079, which, added to the

balance brought forward, of \$1,504,368, makes the total reserve and surplus \$7,739,607.

During the year there was extracted in addition to the 734,018 tons of ore, 64,094 tons limestone, 60,904 tons iron ore, 13,140 tons silica, 11,322 tons clay, and 15 tons tale; a total of ores and fluxes, etc., of 883,493 tons. Of the 734,018 tons ore mined 258,899 tons were sent to smelter, 442,800 tons to concentrator, and 32,319 tons were exported.

The development work during the year was as follows: Shafts, 1,288 feet; winzes and raises, 11,205 feet; diamond drill holes, 7,452 feet; drifts, tunnels, crosscuts, single 31,045 feet, and double 3,272 feet. The total development work completed to July 31, 1905, was: Shafts, 6,069 feet; winzes and raises, 29,530 feet; diamond drill holes, 7,543 feet; drifts, tunnels, crosscuts, single, 11,037 feet: and double, 21,407 feet.

#### EXPORT STATEMENT, 1900-1905.

Incorporated in the report made by the Mexican Minister of Finance to the National Congress is a statement of the valuations of the exports made from Mexico during the five years' period 1900-1905. The valuations are as furnished by the shippers on making the exportations, and are consequently expressed in Mexican currency.

The total for each year are reported as follows:

1900-1901	\$158,009,487
1901-2	171,776,449
1902-3	207,377,793
1903-4	210,312,374
1904-5	208,520,451

An analysis of the exports shows the following results:

Year.	Mineral products.	Vegetable products.	Animal products.	Manufactured products.	Sundries.
1900-1901	\$97,911,617	\$36,149,110	\$11,538,085	\$2,395,108	\$665,080
1901-2	92,075,179	51,946,478	11,935,954	2,471,088	474,623
1902-3	113,992,201	57,849,916	15,262,830	5,133,666	950,877
1903-4	119,256,162	60,548,679	10,871,318	5,528,072	522,276
1904-5	115,638,243	59,076,269	10,505,119	7,896,959	738,125

The mineral products are divided as follows:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Other minerals.
1900-1901	\$8,955,536	\$72,420,784	\$16,535,297
1901-2	9,315,257	59,652,471	23,127,450
1902-3	9,469,313	77,554,713	26,968,175
1903-4	10,726,439	79,110,689	29,419,033
1904-5	13,696,146	65,523,645	26,418,451

In the foregoing the fractions of a dollar are omitted.



**RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.**

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico contains the text of a concession granted to the Southern Pacific Company for the construction and working, for ninety-nine years, of the following railway lines:

1. From a suitable point on the Cananea, Rio Yaqui and Pacific Railway near Alamos, State of Sonora, to Culiacan, State of Sinaloa.
2. From Culiacan to the port of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa.
3. From a suitable point on the preceding line, via Santiago, to Tepic City.
4. From Tepic City to a point on the Central Railway between San Marcos and Guadalajara.

The company is further authorized to construct branch lines, not exceeding 150 kilometers in length, from any of the above lines, provided the necessary applications are lodged and the plans are approved within the term of ten years. Ten years are allowed for the free importation of materials and goods enumerated in article 74 of the railway law.

**CURRENCY REFORM.**

The British Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico reports the publication of a decree announcing that powers have been conferred upon the Mexican Government by the Federal Congress in connection with the reform of the currency, namely, the power to demonetize coins which it is desirable to withdraw from circulation; to change, if deemed advisable, the design of the silver dollar; to make foreign gold coins legal tender for a limited period, and other powers relative to the modification of the taxes on mining, the modification of banking legislation, and the issuance of general enactments.

**NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN CANADA AND MEXICO.**

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for November 2, 1905, states that a contract was signed on September 14, 1905, between the Mexican Government, and Messrs. ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co. for a monthly service of steamers between Canadian ports on the Atlantic and ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The line is subsidized by the Mexican Government to the amount of about £10,000. The service has already been inaugurated.

**CONTRACT FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF TIMBER, GRAZING, AND CULTIVATED LANDS IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.**

On December 19, 1905, the Department of Fomento of Mexico contracted with MANUEL LEVI for the exploitation of 25,000 hectares of Government timber, grazing, and agricultural lands situated in San Andres del Rio district, State of Chihuahua.

Under this contract Mr. LEVI, or the company he organizes, may exploit the said lands for the purposes mentioned. The duration of this contract is ten years from December 28, 1905. An annual rent of \$500 shall be paid by the grantee to the Government in addition to the following: Fifty cents annually for each hectare of cultivated land; 10 cents annually per head of cattle pastured on the lands rented; 50 cents per ton of wood used for fuel, and 50 cents for each tree felled for other uses.

#### SHIPMENT OF ORANGES FROM TAMPICO.

The initial shipment of oranges from the port of Tampico by steamers was recently made, the fruit going to points in the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. Shippers in the vicinity of Tampico have learned that they can send large consignments to Gulf points and make very good profits, and it is likely that the trade will be engaged in on a large scale in the near future.

While the steamers touching at Tampico are not equipped with a refrigerator service, the first shipments were not injured in the least on that account. If there is sufficient indication of the continuance of the trade, steamers of the Mexican-American line and others touching at Tampico will be equipped with refrigerators, in which case tomatoes and other garden commodities raised in large quantities about Tampico will be shipped to the United States.

#### THE REVENUE-STAMP TAX AND METALLURGICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" has published an important decree issued by the Executive of the Union, through the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The metallurgical establishments of the Republic which refine silver to the point of obtaining bars of malleable metal of the required conditions for coinage having at least a fineness of 0.996 shall pay, as a revenue-stamp tax,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent only on the value of the metal so refined.

"ART. 2. The refining of gold and silver under the conditions set forth in the preceding article and in article 2 of the decree of the 23d instant, relative to the coinage of gold, shall give a right to such metallurgical establishments to a rebate, according to the rulings in force, of 75 per cent of the value of the stamps corresponding to the value of the said metals, which may have been canceled in the purchase invoices of ores or bullion acquired by metallurgical establishments after the 1st of next January for the purpose of treatment and refining.

"The right to this rebate in the stamp tax shall be forfeited after six months from date of the cancellation of the stamps.

"ART. 3. Article 4 of the law of March 25, 1905, relative to taxation and franchises to mining, and the decree of June 19, 1905, relative to the reduction of the revenue-stamp tax to metallurgical establishments, are hereby abrogated."

#### STAMP DUTIES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The Mexican stamp duties collected during the months of August and September, 1905, amounted to \$2,242,740 and \$2,690,520, respectively, as compared with \$2,255,357 and \$2,497,297, respectively, for the months of August and September, 1904, being respectively a decrease of \$12,616 and an increase of \$193,223.

#### ONYX QUARRIES OF NORTHERN MEXICO.

One of the most extensive fields of onyx marble in Mexico lies along the border between the States of Durango and Coahuila, according to the "Mexican Herald" of November 19, 1905. Rich beds of this marble have been found in the hummocks at the foot of the high mountains which fall within the jurisdiction of the Hacienda Jimulco and on both sides of the Agnanaval River.

The topography of this particular part of the country consists of wide-open valleys and plain lands, thus permitting of easy transportation from the foot of the mountains where the marble lies. The Mexican Central Railway traverses two sections of the land of the Hacienda Jimulco, the eastern part of the hacienda being only a short distance from Noria station on this railway, the western part having its outlet through a gateway to Peralta station.

The most important of these marble beds lies west of the Mexican Central Railway, being 20 kilometers from Peralta at the foot of a high sierra on the way to Cueneame. Those beds east of the railway lie in a similar position, that is to say, in the hills at the bottom of deep valleys. Some are in the Vivoras ravine, while others are near Paso de Calvo ranch, 4 or 5 kilometers from Noria station. The proximity of the railway, the quantity and beauty of the marble unite two facilities for making these beds of easy exploitation. They are not only very extensive, but are important because of their accessibility.

Limestone and slate rocks predominate in the lands of the Jimulco Hacienda, the limestone rocks containing the largest deposits of onyx marble. This is attributed to the fact that incrustant waters have oozed into the limestone caverns, the coloring being given by the metallic oxides. The beauty of this color is one of the chief characteristics of this Jimulco onyx, which compares favorably in this respect with any other Mexican stone.

The origin of marble beds of Jimulco shows that they range according to a general formation. In fact, they appear at the surface of the land as metal veins, overtopping the land for a distance of several

centimeters, evidence of this being given by the contrast in color that exists between the white of the onyx and the black of the limestone. Some of these beds are so close together that it would be comparatively easy to exploit several of them by operating only one cut. The thickness of the beds ranges from several centimeters to 40 meters, and some are more than 300 meters in length.

With few exceptions the quality of the Jimuleo onyx is good from the surface, though the deposits are the remains of ruined caverns. From the cuts made to secure samples sent to various expositions it is possible to calculate how much marble can be secured from a cut.

Onyx easily separates in slabs from 20 to 50 centimeters in thickness, and a lever is used to remove these slabs from a cut.

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## PARAGUAY.

### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 1371, of May 5, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. From the date of publication of the present law, lithographed tin plates for manufacturing peanut-oil cans of 2½ and 5 liters in capacity shall be free of duty on importation.

The said cans must show the name of the manufacturer, of the factory, the description and kind of the product, and state that it is manufactured in the country.

ART. 2. \* \* \*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 1383, of May 20, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1: During a period of one year from the date of promulgation of the present law, automobiles and carriages, the latter together with the necessary harness for each carriage, shall be free of all import duties.

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## PERU.

### COLLECTION OF THE SALT TAX.

MR. RICHARD R. NEILL, secretary of legation of the United States at Lima, has forwarded a copy of the decree recently issued by the Government of Peru, containing the necessary conditions for the collection of the tax on salt by a "Limited liability company" formed in that Republic. The decree follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive Power is hereby authorized to contract the administration of the salt with a limited liability company, under the conditions which it may consider most convenient for the Government's interest, with a charge for commission not to exceed 6 per cent, and for such a length of time as may be necessary for the more effective execution of the laws Nos. 43 and 44, of December 30, 1904.

"ART. 2. For the purpose of fixing the prices for the sale of the salt in the different places of its consumption the Government shall consider as a tax the same rate which now rules, viz, 5 cents per kilogram for that used for domestic consumption and 1 cent for that used for industrial purposes.

"ART. 3. The limited liability company, to which the present authorization refers, shall be necessarily formed in Peru, by shares offered to the public, so as to give employment to national capital."

## SALVADOR.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1904.

The "*Memoria de Hacienda y Crédito Público*," presented to the National Assembly of the Republic of Salvador in 1905 and setting forth in detail the internal affairs of the country during 1904, contains the following data covering the foreign trade of Salvador during the period in reference.

The gold value of exports during 1904 amounted to \$6,635,444.70, imports aggregating \$3,610,376.97 gold.

Figures showing export valuations during the five years' period, 1900-1904, indicate an average valuation per annum of \$4,891,148.94, while \$2,881,049.55 represent the annual average for imports during the same time. It is thus shown that the year 1904 takes first place in the record of Salvador's foreign trade.

Details of exports are published in the report in accordance with their silver valuations, a résumé of the articles shipped, with their respective values, being as follows:

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
Coffee .....	\$13,470,696.91	Rice .....	\$80,389.68
Minerals .....	1,632,135.92	Rubber (Hule) .....	69,378.75
Indigo .....	439,263.61	Tobacco .....	48,065.26
Sugar .....	418,603.78	Various .....	89,081.16
Balsam .....	225,784.50		
Hides and skins .....	95,212.19	Total .....	16,588,611.77

The destinations of the foregoing merchandise are shown to have been as follows:

Destination.	Value.	Destination.	Value.
Germany .....	\$2,396,332.68	Great Britain .....	\$3,666,763.24
Canada .....	39,035.40	Guatemala .....	10,019.08
Austria-Hungary .....	613,973.21	Holland .....	15,660.00
Belgium .....	209.00	Honduras .....	55,343.85
Costa Rica .....	47,089.80	Italy .....	1,625,129.94
Dutch Antilles .....	3,201.30	Mexico .....	2,000.00
Chile .....	15,756.40	Nicaragua .....	68,563.19
China .....	188.00	Norway .....	29,463.30
El Salvador .....	30,632.43	Panama .....	139,650.64
Spain .....	105,328.24	Peru .....	98,471.00
United States .....	2,757,573.99		
France .....	4,868,346.08	Total .....	16,588,611.77

A résumé of the imports and their respective valuations in gold for the year 1904 shows the following:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Fertilizers .....	\$769.60	Liquors.....	\$30,300.34
Mineral waters.....	2,005.61	Flax thread.....	188.20
Cotton thread.....	146,911.31	Flax textiles.....	4,021.30
Cotton cloths.....	1,204,487.73	China, etc.....	23,228.14
Live animals.....	475.00	Wood and corks.....	4,971.88
Fancy articles.....	2,047.15	Machinery.....	48,317.57
Various articles.....	272,426.44	Marble.....	7,874.92
Articles, free.....	341,249.91	Maize.....	1,424.26
Cacao.....	3,290.96	Soap and candle materials.....	146,617.01
Lime and cement.....	4,548.29	Silk goods.....	19,962.22
Shoes and foot gear.....	69,470.78	Coined money.....	2,375.00
Heap in all forms.....	4,628.59	Furniture, etc.....	6,104.90
Beer and ginger ale.....	19,007.74	Paper and writing materials.....	22,340.51
Foodstuffs.....	77,485.58	Petroleum and illuminating oils.....	23,089.96
Glassware.....	16,042.65	Perfumery.....	16,715.03
Leather, manufactured.....	25,823.87	Plants and seeds.....	4.50
Drugs and medicines.....	152,068.38	Cheese and butter.....	38,773.75
Groceries and tea.....	5,377.28	Coffee bags.....	116,023.04
Ironware.....	145,158.99	Silk thread.....	55,794.78
Matches.....	15,755.33	Silk textiles.....	124,187.42
Flour.....	192,053.41	Hats (juncos).....	13,360.71
Jewelry.....	889.78	Hats, others.....	18,029.42
Woolen thread.....	678.21	Tobacco, manufactured and leaf.....	5,649.86
Woolen cloths.....	80,532.19	Stearin candles.....	70.08
Printed books.....	6,678.84	Wines.....	64,088.55

A résumé covering the countries of origin for the various articles noted shows the following:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Germany.....	\$404,422.43	Guatemala.....	\$15,107.50
Austria-Hungary.....	9,447.89	Holland.....	28,761.52
Belgium.....	126,530.78	Honduras.....	27,624.66
Colombia.....	183.00	West Indies.....	1,411.41
Costa Rica.....	3,628.90	Italy.....	92,745.93
Cuba.....	2,223.00	Japan.....	31,119.48
Chile.....	278.45	Mexico.....	17,980.81
China.....	152,634.01	Nicaragua.....	65,644.36
Denmark.....	3,143.27	Norway.....	29.25
Ecuador.....	15,933.86	Panama.....	655.00
Spain.....	52,997.99	Peru.....	20.00
United States.....	1,002,437.47	Portugal.....	1,029.29
France.....	239,944.01	Sweden.....	6,281.41
Great Britain.....	1,303,465.03	Switzerland.....	4,745.72

#### VANILLA.

[From "Annals of the National Museum" of San Salvador.]

The vanilla seen in the beautiful forests of San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua belongs to the species known in commerce as "vainillón"—that is to say, the ordinary vanilla. Its pods, which measure from 14 to 19 centimeters in length by 14 to 20 millimeters in width, are almost black, soft, viscons, have a strong odor, but not as pleasant as that of the other species, and consequently are in less demand.

In commerce the genuine vanilla bean is usually sold, this being the only kind employed in the manufacture of perfumes and other industries, it being known by its length, which varies from 16 to 20 centime-

ters, its width being from 7 to 9 millimeters, wrinkled up lengthwise, bent at the base, of a dark-brown color, soft, viscous, strong odor, and quite aromatic, covered at times with crystals of benzoic acid. A thinner vanilla bean is also sold; drier and of a lighter color, though less aromatic than the former; finally, the third class, is our vanilla—that is to say, the “vainillón,” or ordinary vanilla, which is the kind commonly found here and for which there is not so much demand on account of it being less aromatic.

The first of this kind also is found here, although it is not so abundant, and even the wild vanilla is not properly prepared here for export. The plant is a climbing orchid, sarmentose, which fastens itself by means of special roots, called “claws,” to the trunks of the trees in the shady forests so abundant in several regions of Nicaragua. It is frequently found in the Province of Matagalpa, in the forests adjacent to rivers and streams.

The stems of the vanilla plant are of a cylindrical shape, green, knotty, of the thickness of a finger, and from every knot there branch off roots or claws which are firmly implanted in the bark of live and generally very high trees. These roots serve to support the vine, which sometimes extends along the ground to a distance equal to the height of the tree which it encircles, and also serve to nourish the vine by absorbing the humidity of the bark. The leaves have no peduncle, but shoot from the stem, alternate, far apart, elongated, shaped like a wide lance, thick, lustrous, provided with longitudinal grooves. The flowers are on the top of the stems in axial bunches, of a light yellow, and are aromatic. The fruit is a fleshy capsule, green when young, and of a dark brown when mature; it is long, cylindrical, very aromatic, and therefore much sought after by birds; it contains a great number of small, black, oval, lustrous seeds, covered by a black, thick, and balsamic pulp.

Heretofore Mexico has been the only country that has exploited on a large scale this precious product, supplying the European markets, where vanilla is sold at a high price. Should the Salvador species be cultivated, as is done at Papantla and Misantla, Mexico, the plant would develop to better advantage and produce a fruit more valuable than that which is at present obtained from the chance harvest secured in the forest before the fruit is matured, the fruit being poorly prepared, and almost without aroma.

The planting of this vine is very simple. Plots of black, smoky, loose, and damp soil are selected, where there are trees having few branches and at some distance from each other. The ground should be cleared, leaving only trees, at the base of which the vines should be planted and fastened to the trunks until the roots adhere to the bark, this being obtained by means of the humidity produced by the rains, the rainy season being the time for planting the vines.

Vanilla can be cultivated together with other crops. Vines prosper and yield abundant fruits when planted at the foot of cocoanut and other fruit trees. All that is needed is sufficient light, air, humidity, and that the sun penetrate through the branches down to the plants, and for this reason it is advisable to select trees which have fine leaves.

It is almost impossible to produce the vanilla plant from the seed. Generally, for planting, pieces of the vine from 60 to 80 centimeters in length are cut, and these pieces are planted in holes of from 8 to 10 centimeters deep, then the holes are covered with earth and are lightly fastened with banana filaments or tree moss to the trunk until the stems develop roots in the knots, which are the claws by which the vine is kept attached to the bark.

In order that the vines may obtain a firm hold, the planting is done in May or June, after the rainy season has set in. Four to six months thereafter the soil is freed from weeds, the vines that have not been properly entwined are straightened, and the rotten or dry ones are replaced.

At the end of three years the vine is greatly developed and creeps up through the branches until covering the same, and then it commences to bear fruit. The crops are good until the ninth year, when the plant commences to degenerate, and the yield is scant, and then it should be replaced by new vines planted on the opposite side of the old ones, or the latter might be torn out by the roots if there are not sufficient trees to plant in some other place. As a general rule, it is in the dry season, near the months of December and January, when the crop is ready for harvest. By that time the pods are entirely ripe and of a smoky yellow color, emitting a pleasant aroma, which attracts many birds, for which reason many planters cut it while green, which injures the aroma of the fruit.

The male and female flowers being in separate bunches, it becomes necessary to fertilize them artificially by shaking the pollen of the male flowers over the female flowers. Without this precaution the plant yields not more than 30 to 50 pods, whereas by the artificial method each vine produces from 250 to 300 pods.

As the vanilla vine often grows along the higher branches of the trees to which it adheres, it is necessary that the pod gatherers use wire ladders with iron hooks, which they fasten to the branches or trunks. To transfer the pollen a stick with a ball of cotton at one end is sufficient, it being used to touch the female organs of the flowers, an operation which should be done each morning, inasmuch as the flowers are closed by the sun about nightfall. Children and women may be employed in this operation to gather the barren flowers that generally fall from the plants two days after coming into bloom.

The capsules should be gathered as soon as they commence to become yellow, and before they are in full bloom, for besides being eagerly



sought by birds when they are in such condition, they lose almost all their aroma. In cutting the fruit the necessary care should be taken not to injure the stem from which the bunch hangs, because it becomes rotten easily at the time of preparing it.

The best way to get vanilla that will sell easily is by the Mexican system. Messrs. SEGURA & CORDERA explain said treatment as follows:

“The preparation of the vanilla is one of the most delicate operations and one that requires the greatest practice. It is not sufficient to dry the fruit, but it is necessary that the latter preserve a certain softness, that the weight be not greatly diminished, that it develop all the aroma of which it is susceptible, and that the crystals of its active principle appear profusely on its surface, thus forming a sort of frost, which is vulgarly called the silver plating of the vanilla. In order to obtain these results it is necessary to make a series of manipulations which are practically successive fermentations and desiccations, sometimes using the furnace and at other times the solar heat when the season is favorable, until the fruit has acquired the silver plating referred to. In order to give a more exact idea of the preparation, we make the following explanations:

“Immediately after the harvesting of the crop the capsules are placed alongside each other on a sort of grate made of poles and arranged one above the other, forming steps, the ends of said grates resting on benches or stairs placed at the ends of the grates. The room used for this operation should be large, well protected, and easily ventilated. In this place the fruit is allowed to drip for twenty-four hours, and the green and damaged fruit is separated from that which remains in good condition. If some of the fruit is about ready to open, it should be gently rubbed with the fingers anointed with castor oil, leaving them on the grates until the next day, when they are placed in the sun, placing the same in an inclined plane on dark blankets. Before sunset and when the fruit is well heated it is taken from the place where it is exposed to the sun and is kept in a box within which a blanket has been placed, which also has been exposed to the sun. Then care should be taken that the vanilla is properly placed, forming layers, with the stems toward the center, and covered with the ends of the blanket, which have been left projecting outside, as well as with other blankets which are placed upon them. At the end of sixteen to twenty hours of having carried out this operation, if the same has been properly conducted, the vanilla has acquired a black color. Then it is taken from the box and again exposed to the sun, if the weather permits, and if this can not be done it is spread on the grates. During one month or twenty days, which is the time the vanilla generally requires to crystallize, the clear days are taken advantage of to expose it to the sun, and during this period it is given four

or five sweats, after which the desiccation is completed on the grates, and it is exposed to the sun one hour at the most. If at the beginning of the preparation there should be no sunny days, or if there is a large amount of green vanilla harvested, then furnaces are used, which are heated or arranged so that the temperature may not rise above 95° to 120°.

“In order to place the vanilla in the furnace, it is customary to make a sort of bundle, which is formed by placing a blanket upon a table and spreading over the blanket about 500 or 600 capsules, which are immediately covered with the ends and sides of said blankets which are folded over them. The bundle thus formed is wrapped up with the same care as a bundle of clothes and is tied with a cord. The bundles remain in the furnace from ten to twenty hours, care being taken to see from time to time if the temperature has not risen or lowered, and after twelve hours one bundle should be opened in order to see the condition of the contents, and thus prolong or shorten the time of operation, as the case may be. On coming out of the furnace the vanilla has acquired a uniform black color, even though it was green when placed in the furnace. It is taken out of the bundle and is spread in the sun. In the afternoon it is placed for sweating in the boxes and the next day it is taken out of the latter to be exposed again to the sun or to be placed on the grates, and this operation is continued during twenty days or a month, repeating the same operations which have been mentioned before until the vanilla is prepared.”

The best vanilla is that of a dark color, which retains some softness to the touch and is covered with a great number of very fine prismatic crystals, which have been developed during the preparation, giving it that pleasant and delicate aroma which renders it so valuable.

The degree of heat in the furnace, if the vanilla is to be dried by means of this process (an operation which is unnecessary in our country in summer), constitutes an important operation which it is important to know, and may be regulated by introducing a thermometer near the center, covering the mouth of the furnace during ten minutes, and then may be seen the degrees indicated by the scale.

The heat in the furnace shall be maintained uniform by covering the mouth of the same, as is customary to do in the ordinary furnaces for making bread, and adding to it some fuel as the furnace cools off, care being taken to place between the vanilla and the fuel a board or division so that the vanilla will not be subjected to the direct action of the fire, or taking out the vanilla and regulating the heat by means of the thermometer. This instrument should be placed in a wooden handle 2½ yards long in order that the operator should not be troubled with the heat, and said instrument should be introduced into the center of the furnace. In order to take out the bundles, hooks are used, placed at the end of a pole of sufficient length.

## 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 November, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending November, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for November, for example, are not published until some time in January.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Pao de campeche; Campeche</i> );	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America .....	6,525		13,945	50,246
Mexico .....			876	873
Cuba .....				1,845
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico .....			698	93
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America .....	4,116	497	166,907	22,615
Brazil .....	116,006	226,217	1,116,593	857,944
Other South America .....	101,608	44,428	1,601,732	1,620,926
Coffee ( <i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i> ):				
Central America .....	124,587	30,711	4,857,958	5,835,422
Mexico .....	126,903	122,973	2,170,158	2,728,954
Brazil .....	7,211,574	7,866,329	55,073,195	50,173,408
Other South America .....	1,008,989	748,195	9,457,808	7,197,486
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1,327,270	1,173,851	13,042,169	15,478,627
South America .....	5,000	51,648	9,837	132,344
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America .....	82,209	18,975	342,392	310,519
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1,620,867	1,701,774	13,572,075	14,305,644
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Paltanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America .....	308,827	350,336	3,992,314	3,950,174
Cuba .....	1,854	25,936	1,608,408	1,231,231
South America .....	32,821	27,565	407,032	620,139
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Central America .....	96	76	4,890	550
Mexico .....	13,029	8,778	43,846	45,591
Cuba .....	900	2,306	2,643	4,359
Fur skins ( <i>Pielcs finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America .....	7,916	53,778	225,386	482,636

156 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<i>Hides and skins (Cueros y pieles; Couros e peles; Cuirs et peaux):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	53,847	54,673	567,942	504,382
Mexico.....	198,611	238,012	2,959,423	3,410,771
South America.....	753,509	1,251,855	10,684,753	12,637,489
<i>India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc):</i>				
Central America.....	59,979	68,088	706,938	731,617
Mexico.....	8,943	28,080	137,163	276,197
Brazil.....	2,388,682	2,509,572	21,797,198	25,107,331
Other South America.....	111,319	74,924	964,476	1,082,491
<i>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingaotas, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.):</i>				
Mexico.....	260,520	248,839	3,262,354	3,013,486
South America.....	4	683	14,874	20,583
<i>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):</i>				
Central America.....			142,782	44,726
Mexico.....	9,738	434	71,896	590,129
Cuba.....	240,736	1,843,931	54,805,039	69,574,133
Brazil.....		3,276	101,476	1,335,769
Other South America.....	1,109,849	469,120	2,422,130	1,981,935
<i>Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles):</i>				
Mexico.....	955	593	37,818	10,947
Cuba.....	867,927	1,269,195	8,410,549	10,699,854
<i>Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogno; Acajou):</i>				
Central America.....	158,098	58,482	749,621	481,418
Mexico.....	32,050	35,960	417,913	321,429
Cuba.....	6,913	438	158,183	71,397
South America.....	2,630		51,191	25,909
<i>Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine):</i>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	25,573	41,786	2,653,534	8,469,581
Class 2 (combing).....	16,461	44,144	138,752	615,007
Class 3 (carpet).....	89,115	120,883	1,023,401	937,006

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

<i>Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles):</i>				
Central America.....	1,457	608	12,043	14,640
Mexico.....	17,076	34,479	321,668	390,713
Cuba.....	18,730	16,239	134,422	255,520
Argentine Republic.....	439,224	759,274	4,163,720	5,153,427
Brazil.....	3,585	8,030	80,004	148,161
Chile.....	12,422	3,898	251,838	255,096
Colombia.....	1,086	139	3,289	2,523
Venezuela.....	181	100	1,501	1,228
Other South America.....	11,182	33,328	113,650	233,859
<i>Breadstuffs:</i>				
<i>Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):</i>				
Central America.....	33,076	4,326	116,527	467,508
Mexico.....	1,825	94,008	82,593	639,461
Cuba.....	60,051	165,129	677,926	1,004,115
South America.....	1,610	258	18,281	148,281
<i>Wheat (Trigo; Trigo; Blé):</i>				
Central America.....	1,420	7,643	23,317	25,210
Mexico.....	2,990	176,629	21,511	616,089
South America.....	5	117,771	1,310	208,394
<i>Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):</i>				
Central America.....	118,060	140,282	1,298,770	1,880,148
Mexico.....	21,727	19,576	161,529	253,491
Cuba.....	323,808	390,635	2,780,060	3,185,872
Brazil.....	115,443	73,526	1,565,358	984,184
Colombia.....	50,299	102,764	455,690	613,894
Other South America.....	142,329	216,465	1,629,177	2,358,511

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	3,270	37,830	137,306	395,322
Mexico.....	127,491	130,583	1,841,806	1,083,181
Cuba.....	60,263	67,157	294,753	588,085
Argentine Republic.....	51,944	113,792	526,959	1,484,389
Brazil.....	1,110	32,796	38,235	108,166
Chile.....	9,511	109,437	60,724	411,318
Colombia.....	3,385	10,177	37,263	39,001
Venezuela.....	2,765	487	24,023	7,255
Other South America.....	1,426	12,277	111,531	144,663
Cycles, and parts of ( <i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicycles et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	522	423	4,134	4,926
Mexico.....	3,857	6,402	40,671	59,920
Cuba.....	1,998	3,479	31,581	36,460
Argentine Republic.....	4,153	1,010	19,321	12,910
Brazil.....		887	11,850	5,856
Colombia.....	472	975	5,007	2,940
Venezuela.....	73	25	332	698
Other South America.....	418	1,310	13,066	12,248
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	98,734	98,137	1,014,963	1,065,624
<b>Cotton:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	595,901	308,350	2,379,596	3,516,445
South America.....			24,630	
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	124,430	127,328	1,258,362	1,422,053
Mexico.....	34,077	24,470	201,107	283,562
Cuba.....	35,383	64,587	612,653	1,140,001
Argentine Republic.....	30,708	47,450	209,430	416,943
Brazil.....	59,891	32,378	569,482	679,134
Chile.....	24,607	38,866	571,697	763,921
Colombia.....	92,291	43,888	771,116	453,835
Venezuela.....	37,741	34,319	344,390	369,215
Other South America.....	18,861	44,500	357,391	458,845
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America.....	49,394	59,840	552,190	600,380
Mexico.....	50,700	44,156	489,424	583,010
Cuba.....	37,452	33,208	334,685	383,914
Argentine Republic.....	15,282	23,025	196,922	307,589
Brazil.....	7,234	2,079	85,861	58,200
Chile.....	841	1,033	16,430	19,362
Colombia.....	5,839	5,327	90,976	43,684
Venezuela.....	2,014	2,657	33,427	22,120
Other South America.....	3,416	3,303	39,368	48,466
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,242	13,576	144,711	149,745
Mexico.....	69,354	66,614	626,378	773,523
Argentine Republic.....	44,296	44,701	196,842	24,651
Brazil.....	8,918	26,641	259,160	410,833
Chile.....	3,661	16,810	73,294	121,792
Venezuela.....	5,713	5,412	75,127	90,375
Other South America.....	7,918	28,129	153,147	231,744
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails ( <i>Carries de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America.....	60,601	824	166,547	272,336
Mexico.....	36,605	159,483	600,162	1,861,212
South America.....	144,601	244,231	573,490	2,625,484
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America.....	189	23,136	194,504	278,311
Mexico.....	55,123	117,427	695,518	974,470
Cuba.....	30,909	40,171	350,851	567,074

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.				
Argentine Republic.....	42,943	79,017	449,587	583,016
Brazil.....	29,435	24,208	258,846	336,387
Chile.....	10,489	6,400	150,651	142,073
Colombia.....	7,084	3,329	92,081	53,210
Venezuela.....	4,452	4,444	44,177	30,621
Other South America.....	15,460	26,035	178,676	223,766
Sewing machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	9,077	9,161	95,396	91,079
Mexico.....	25,906	32,497	639,765	636,206
Cuba.....	19,303	10,259	276,809	334,565
Argentine Republic.....	35,941	53,063	357,134	578,745
Brazil.....	12,624	23,169	117,361	159,461
Colombia.....	15,372	5,756	101,429	54,229
Other South America.....	14,327	23,322	254,074	324,085
Steam engines, and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,160	.....	62,360	152,068
Mexico.....	29,110	20,500	1,666,870	242,808
Cuba.....	15,669	31,500	202,462	439,109
Argentine Republic.....	.....	8,840	120,910	216,288
Brazil.....	.....	.....	102,452	147,292
Colombia.....	.....	.....	34,251	18,933
Other South America.....	9,900	.....	162,435	106,525
Typewriting machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,439	2,808	20,385	49,588
Mexico.....	19,926	25,560	200,050	308,807
Cuba.....	3,743	3,492	45,616	62,027
Argentine Republic.....	11,112	.....	58,744	84,757
Brazil.....	2,628	899	21,332	40,245
Colombia.....	307	1,162	7,534	10,522
Other South America.....	6,684	8,042	87,297	142,681
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America.....	12,253	12,306	121,913	140,439
Mexico.....	5,427	19,981	60,011	87,767
Cuba.....	14,913	17,246	186,207	238,514
Argentine Republic.....	24,436	31,962	156,164	261,212
Brazil.....	8,369	11,799	89,754	123,411
Chile.....	986	.....	33,452	50,114
Colombia.....	4,297	7,059	30,472	34,629
Venezuela.....	6,334	4,207	60,037	41,287
Other South America.....	2,078	6,423	44,766	73,949
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America.....	21,456	39,814	241,372	271,563
Mexico.....	93,588	86,253	779,706	1,350,319
Colombia.....	24,920	4,925	128,805	52,858
Other South America.....	24,196	35,291	145,826	239,779
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,042	1,960	16,439	19,724
Mexico.....	1,551	3,128	12,678	15,800
Cuba.....	5,444	5,722	53,982	62,533
Argentine Republic.....	100,729	156,176	211,599	228,125
Brazil.....	29,619	14,085	292,392	425,788
Chile.....	133	7,921	18,052	33,545
Colombia.....	2,664	2,570	17,071	19,856
Venezuela.....	2,016	2,021	27,516	30,390
Other South America.....	1,052	8,055	93,262	147,380
Turpentine ( <i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,782	8,463	20,535	33,764
Mexico.....	949	464	7,086	7,090
Cuba.....	5,540	5,443	56,763	59,042
Argentine Republic.....	22,918	19,169	184,840	124,415
Brazil.....	4,319	6,146	79,606	102,392
Chile.....	937	5,124	41,066	64,068
Colombia.....	587	589	6,231	5,209
Venezuela.....	849	742	8,206	5,922
Other South America.....	3,478	1,682	41,287	31,402

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Naval stores—Continued.</b>				
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minerales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico.....	Dollars. 48,993	Dollars. 579	Dollars. 731,487	Dollars. 680,272
Cuba.....	60,658	24,658	467,448	388,348
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured ( <i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America.....	23,659	31,667	271,581	295,429
Mexico.....	13,342	31,344	176,698	250,152
Cuba.....	50,354	31,355	225,019	298,186
Argentine Republic.....	233,628	387,305	2,196,193	2,072,931
Brazil.....	192,505	222,284	2,154,004	2,352,116
Chile.....	51,329	26,164	734,078	854,782
Colombia.....	10,423	10,310	118,009	102,475
Venezuela.....	7,896	9,435	139,302	126,076
Other South America.....	49,069	54,232	707,132	787,062
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,400	1,445	26,600	29,229
Mexico.....	84,567	140,570	1,068,332	763,103
Cuba.....	4,984	13,884	34,071	110,462
Argentine Republic.....	1,227	3,208	65,844	24,183
Brazil.....	5,907	3,647	278,215	163,129
Chile.....	5,799	205	27,785	28,055
Other South America.....	13,032	9,251	121,121	140,994
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,181	2,100	17,001	35,858
Mexico.....	6,691	1,333	23,547	34,701
Cuba.....	781	2,218	7,437	16,135
Argentine Republic.....	80	564	.....	801
Brazil.....	446	.....	6,412	4,213
Colombia.....	375	175	3,729	3,092
Other South America.....	3,688	3,931	23,087	25,152
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em saimoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,742	9,006	49,059	76,325
Mexico.....	600	449	1,334	5,681
Cuba.....	68	247	1,592	3,042
Brazil.....	66	175	1,405	5,566
Chile.....	989	442	3,803	4,076
Colombia.....	908	48	9,665	5,175
Other South America.....	12,895	5,861	149,662	184,428
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; Sebo; Sulf</i> ):				
Central America.....	12,647	6,899	106,677	117,191
Mexico.....	3,299	2,715	19,350	82,118
Cuba.....	1,103	1,864	24,870	7,215
Brazil.....	.....	.....	4,397	42
Chile.....	773	1,088	12,089	22,911
Colombia.....	250	141	9,764	10,839
Other South America.....	2,420	2,545	34,201	45,029
Bacon ( <i>Bacino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i> ):				
Central America.....	908	1,574	23,740	11,909
Mexico.....	6,248	3,332	39,498	36,738
Cuba.....	27,178	14,132	340,638	368,879
Brazil.....	5,919	10,446	73,338	101,814
Colombia.....	67	21	1,820	531
Other South America.....	285	984	17,030	12,177
Hams ( <i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,727	6,306	40,902	71,071
Mexico.....	11,319	10,961	89,721	120,468
Cuba.....	49,550	30,343	428,888	419,867
Brazil.....	216	.....	2,003	729
Colombia.....	815	444	7,690	5,633
Venezuela.....	4,206	7,556	34,897	34,867
Other South America.....	4,888	1,754	29,815	42,067
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore</i> ):				
Central America.....	8,213	11,885	120,582	141,032
Cuba.....	28,399	58,015	233,678	420,275
Brazil.....	5,077	220	36,493	28,436
Colombia.....	985	.....	6,061	7,240
Other South America.....	12,353	9,497	203,533	192,901
Lard ( <i>Manteca; Banha; Saindouz</i> ):				
Central America.....	20,208	17,589	127,043	414,751
Mexico.....	18,069	74,419	206,435	386,923

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
<b>Lard, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Cuba.....	116,353	179,582	1,436,746	2,068,819
Argentine Republic.....	105	122	2,788	2,634
Brazil.....	23,081	5,718	242,714	101,262
Chile.....	2,970	2,847	40,741	69,793
Colombia.....	8,373	79,074	157,543	355,171
Venezuela.....	19,373	32,905	241,223	342,627
Other South America.....	36,686	46,799	346,268	378,557
<b>Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):</b>				
Central America.....	4,020	7,163	58,627	88,624
Mexico.....	11,455	10,857	98,120	119,988
Cuba.....	4,329	4,149	22,370	29,282
Brazil.....	7,853	8,954	115,557	122,106
Colombia.....	1,500	751	13,454	19,052
Venezuela.....	7,474	15,633	79,253	70,005
Other South America.....	974	298	12,653	22,184
<b>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</b>				
Central America.....	2,706	5,398	31,317	55,447
Mexico.....	3,174	3,668	44,050	36,800
Cuba.....	866	687	11,746	14,984
Brazil.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Colombia.....	269	294	2,884	3,105
Other South America.....	65	615	730	1,108
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</b>				
Central America.....	5,363	8,891	47,969	60,127
Mexico.....	17,974	6,628	168,640	104,166
Argentine Republic.....	30,253	16,800	78,109	49,556
Colombia.....	3,503	1,014	24,728	8,691
Other South America.....	7,226	2,311	75,310	70,885
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):</b>				
Central America.....	11,445	15,225	98,292	108,307
Mexico.....	660	1,596	14,078	21,133
Cuba.....	10,063	6,111	112,636	95,770
Argentine Republic.....	.....	214	5,527	12,269
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Colombia.....	1,094	81	7,611	6,651
Other South America.....	4,000	2,493	49,111	43,158
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):</b>				
Central America.....	40,606	16,551	267,462	343,546
Mexico.....	52,857	80,329	470,320	761,306
Cuba.....	3,488	16,488	13,579	74,699
Argentine Republic.....	589	2,242	34,308	95,960
Brazil.....	160	.....	12,388	684
Chile.....	.....	4,210	17,466	39,435
Colombia.....	.....	6,867	4,091	19,491
Other South America.....	1,197	.....	66,144	91,491
<b>Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):</b>				
Central America.....	18,220	57,032	250,114	407,697
Mexico.....	400,209	145,945	2,113,279	1,470,177
Cuba.....	104,052	197,062	1,280,864	1,700,867
Argentine Republic.....	210,239	421,588	2,381,486	2,237,020
Brazil.....	47,329	51,992	550,104	414,347
Chile.....	37,564	42,960	347,974	426,947
Colombia.....	4,530	2,019	52,241	43,738
Venezuela.....	802	189	21,687	8,572
Other South America.....	10,352	61,461	551,760	613,234
<b>Furniture (Muebles; Mobília; Meubles):</b>				
Central America.....	12,411	21,740	92,237	232,098
Mexico.....	56,851	58,895	550,327	642,346
Cuba.....	30,326	63,590	426,467	617,342
Argentine Republic.....	16,203	36,267	111,040	286,345
Brazil.....	2,148	4,918	29,322	35,460
Chile.....	1,304	958	23,666	57,512
Colombia.....	5,946	2,093	42,488	33,830
Venezuela.....	1,245	9,516	11,906	35,638
Other South America.....	4,989	5,622	61,142	85,468



**RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.**

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of January 15, 1906, of the recognition of the following Latin-American consular officers:

MIGUEL ARISTIZABAL, Consul-General of Ecuador, at San Francisco, California.

GABRIEL VALVERDE CALLE, Consul-General of Bolivia, at San Francisco, California, for the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territory of Arizona.

JAMES F. FERGUSON, Consul-General of Nicaragua in Maryland, and Vice-Consul of Panama, at Baltimore, Maryland.

MAXIMILIANO MARÍN, Consul-General of Ecuador, at San Francisco, California.

PEDRO ALVIZUA, Consul of Venezuela, at Chicago, Illinois.

THOMAS C. BORDEN, Consul of the Argentine Republic, at Fernandina, Florida.

REGINALD T. GUARD, Consul of Panama, at Hilo, Hawaii.

WILLIS H. JENKINS, Consul of Chile, at Portland, Oregon.

A. MALVEHY, Consul of Chile, at Manila, Philippine Islands.

DOCTOR ELIAS MARTINEZ ORAMAS, Consul of Venezuela, at Fernandina, Florida.

CARLOS FERNANDEZ PASALAGUA, Consul of Mexico, at Yuma, Arizona, for Yuma and its dependencies.

B. SINGER, Consul of Nicaragua, at Chicago, Illinois.

MANUEL N. VELARDE, Consul of Mexico, at Galveston, Texas.

DEVEROUX BACON, Vice-Consul of Brazil, at Fernandina, Florida.

MANUEL CUESTA, Vice-Consul of Mexico, at Calexico, California, for Calexico and its dependencies.

WALTER FOSTER, Vice-Consul of Brazil, at Gulfport, Mississippi.

ALFONSO JIMENEZ, Vice-Consul of Mexico, at Mobile, Alabama, for Mobile and its dependencies.

MANUEL ROS, Vice-Consul of Brazil, at Pascagoula, Mississippi.

SIMEON ROVIRA, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic, at Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

JULIO ZUMETA, Consular Agent of Panama, at Mobile, Alabama.

**TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1905.**

Statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor show that for the eleven months ending November 30, 1905, the commerce of the United States with Mexico was in the latter's favor, the excess of imports from Mexico being \$198,555 greater than the exports to that country; the totals being, imports, \$46,231,217, and exports, \$46,032,662. For the month of November, 1905, the figures were, exports to Mexico, \$4,918,858, and imports, \$4,087,310.

In its commerce with Central America, the West Indies, and South America the United States has the balance of trade in its favor only as regards Central America.

Following is a statement showing the imports and exports of the United States with the West Indies, Central and South America, by countries, for the first eleven months of 1905:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Costa Rica .....	\$3,863,679	\$1,712,987
Guatemala .....	3,191,462	2,582,525
Honduras .....	1,563,466	1,392,248
Nicaragua .....	1,296,080	1,658,705
Panama .....	800,198	6,757,342
Salvador .....	905,667	1,331,956
Total .....	11,620,552	15,430,763
Total, 1904 .....	11,100,492	10,025,342
WEST INDIES.		
Cuba .....	90,862,901	39,862,025
Haiti .....	1,017,685	2,599,116
Santo Domingo .....	4,603,787	1,651,758
Total .....	96,484,383	44,112,899
Total, 1904 .....	76,387,881	32,994,018
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Argentine Republic .....	16,153,360	25,765,942
Bolivia .....		133,532
Brazil .....	81,547,912	10,909,054
Chile .....	13,232,335	6,333,873
Colombia .....	5,673,305	3,206,859
Ecuador .....	2,077,126	1,733,547
Paraguay .....	2,205	6,381
Peru .....	2,346,544	3,747,807
Uruguay .....	3,431,962	2,442,365
Venezuela .....	6,611,402	2,885,608
Total .....	131,076,151	57,174,975
Total, 1904 .....	122,096,556	45,419,806

#### 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 imports from the United States into Mexico, through the port of Nogales, in September, 1905, were as follows:

Animal substances .....	\$6,644.38
Vegetable products .....	27,424.28
Ores .....	47,124.86
Textiles and manufactures thereof .....	15,140.23
Chemical products .....	9,882.36
Spirituous beverages .....	1,344.69
Paper and paper products .....	2,954.21
Machinery and apparatus .....	47,555.09
Vehicles .....	5,605.94
Arms and explosives .....	1,483.38
Miscellaneous .....	12,025.33
Total .....	177,184.75

*Countries of origin.*

United States of America.....	\$164,852.49
England.....	8,896.26
France.....	1,638.15
Germany.....	1,492.33
Japan.....	305.52
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>177,184.75</b>

The customs duties collected during the month of September amounted to \$103,879.44.

The exports from Mexico into the United States, through the port of Nogales, in the month of September, 1905, amounted to \$1,073,854, consisting of the following items:

Product.	Quantity.	Total.
Copper bullion.....pounds..	5,264,345	\$631,721
Hides.....do.....	133,656	14,410
Lime.....do.....	59,550	190
Sundry fruits.....do.....	600	91
Cattle.....head.....	101	1,515
Mescal.....gallons..	36	28
Ores.....		285,131
Gold bullion and dust.....ounces.	4,567	91,342
Silver bullion and ingots.....do.....	82,027	49,217
Lead ores.....pounds.	684	14
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	87	79
Salt.....do.....	48,600	94
Sole leather.....do.....	2	1
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,073,854</b>

The imports from the United States into Mexico, through the port of Nogales, in October, 1905, were as follows:

Animal substances.....	\$21,175.13
Vegetable products.....	31,112.93
Ores.....	177,984.92
Textiles and manufactures thereof.....	26,273.22
Chemical products.....	13,277.57
Spirituous beverages.....	3,868.25
Paper and paper products.....	6,625.87
Machinery and apparatus.....	26,482.76
Vehicles.....	13,314.24
Arms and explosives.....	10,685.12
Miscellaneous.....	17,592.24
	<b>348,392.25</b>

*Countries of origin.*

United States of America.....	\$313,424.78
England.....	15,147.36
France.....	4,834.05
Germany.....	13,749.91
Japan.....	834.15
Spain.....	402.00
	<b>348,392.25</b>

The customs duties collected during the month of October amounted to \$77,367.97.

The exports from Mexico into the United States, through the port of Nogales, in October, 1905, amounted to \$951,930, and consisted of the following items:

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper bullion .....	pounds.. 4,170,539	\$500,464
Hides.....	do. 53,170	4,406
Dried fruits.....	do. 690	226
Cattle.....	head.. 174	2,245
Mescal.....	gallons.. 45	47
Ores.....		254,533
Gold bullion and dust.....	ounces.. 4,562	91,240
Silver bullion.....	do. 164,079	98,417
Lead ores.....	pounds.. 210	4
Leaf tobacco.....	do. 913	318
Total.....		951,930

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of October, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of \$370,901, made up of the following items:

Silver ores .....	\$31,147
American gold coin.....	800
Gold bullion .....	79,390
Mexican pesos.....	25,398
Silver bullion.....	200,177
Miscellaneous products.....	33,989
Total .....	370,901

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to \$176,648, of which sum \$13,360 was the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong during the month of October, 1905, numbered 1,599.

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of November, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of \$248,835, made up of the following items:

Silver ores .....	\$41,972
Gold bullion .....	30,013
Silver bullion.....	153,434
Miscellaneous.....	23,416
Total .....	248,835

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to \$162,221, of which sum \$7,883 was the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong and Oceania during the month of November, 1905, numbered 998,856.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of November, 1905, 12 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 68,052 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 15, carrying 243,632 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in November, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales.	14,363	Lead bullion.....number.	31,734
Coffee.....bags.	1,431	Metals.....boxes.	528
Hides.....bales.	3,785	Ores.....sacks.	26
Do.....loose.	1,925	Sarsaparilla.....bales.	167
Ixtle.....bales.	1,756	Vanilla.....boxes.	69
Goatskins.....do.	882	Alligator skins.....number.	23
Deerskins.....do.	971	Bones.....packages.	702
Rubber.....do.	582	Honey.....barrels.	120
Cigars.....boxes.	53	Mahogany.....logs.	1,282
Broom root.....bales.	660	Copper bullion.....bars.	1,980
Chicle gum.....do.	1,400	Chile.....sacks.	458
Hair.....do.	2	Oranges.....boxes.	3,154

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments from said port to Veracruz and Tampico during the month of November, 1905, consisted of cargoes of coal aggregating a value of \$56,378.05.

The Venezuelan Consul-General at New York has made the following comparative summary of the exports from New York to Venezuela during the months of March and April, 1905:

Port.	Article.	March, 1904.		March, 1905.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
La Guaira.....	Merchandise.....	<i>Kilos.</i> 1,290,320.45	<i>Bolivares.</i> 649,383.10	<i>Kilos.</i> 2,161,611.10	<i>Bolivares.</i> 761,611.05
Do.....	Gold.....	68.00	200,000.00		
Puerto Cabello.....	Merchandise.....	462,760.75	229,884.35	716,549.10	229,133.75
Maracaibo.....	do.....	423,867.25	291,440.50	366,256.75	251,502.20
Do.....	Gold.....	53.25	147,500.00		
Carupano.....	Merchandise.....	88,051.50	45,688.00	112,812.50	35,463.65
Guanta.....	do.....	28,755.00	10,065.00	40,340.10	17,390.00
Cumaná.....	do.....	8,120.00	4,145.00	13,353.00	6,545.00
Ciudad Bolívar.....	do.....			135,055.50	183,222.05
Cristóbal Colon.....	do.....			12,011.00	4,990.65
Guiría.....	do.....	26,604.00	9,661.25		
Total.....		2,328,600.20	1,587,687.30	3,557,675.50	1,489,858.35

Port.	Article.	April, 1904.		April, 1905.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
La Guaira.....	Merchandise.....	<i>Kilos.</i> 1,431,385.20	<i>Bolivares.</i> 787,879.00	<i>Kilos.</i> 2,723,786.00	<i>Bolivares.</i> 1,001,426.45
Puerto Cabello.....	do.....	490,475.75	235,470.15	545,578.00	256,324.80
Maracaibo.....	do.....	438,550.65	263,822.55	401,663.00	1,220,536.75
Do.....	Gold.....	35.25	95,250.00		
Cumaná.....	Merchandise.....	8,161.00	4,110.00	7,086.00	2,705.00
Carupano.....	do.....	69,492.00	41,601.10	52,128.00	18,042.90
Guanta.....	do.....	60,555.75	39,134.75	1,519.00	4,040.00
Ciudad Bolívar.....	do.....			356,391.00	138,540.75
Total.....		2,498,655.60	1,467,307.55	4,105,071.00	2,642,216.65

**FOREIGN COMMERCE IN NOVEMBER, 1905.**

Exports from the United States increased more than \$12,000,000 and imports more than \$3,000,000 in November, according to a preliminary statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics. For the first time in many months there was a material decrease in imports of raw materials for manufacturing and a marked increase in invoices of articles finished, ready for consumption.

Under the head of articles in crude condition for use in manufacturing, the total imports for November, 1905, were valued at \$30,318,508, as against \$31,797,220 in the same month of the preceding year. On the other hand the imports of finished products amounted in value to \$16,020,928, as against \$12,897,386 in November, 1904. The value of imported articles of luxury was \$13,115,978, as against \$12,855,626 in the corresponding month of last year. The total imports of all kinds were \$98,349,076, as against \$95,180,172 in November, 1904.

The exports of agricultural products were 68 per cent of total exports of domestic products, which is considerably higher than the average percentage of the last two years. The value of agricultural exports was \$108,932,175, as against \$99,844,516 in November of last year. Exports of manufactured products increased from \$46,573,065 to \$48,276,817, and the total exports of all classes increased from \$158,068,657 to \$170,327,865.

In the first eleven months of this year the exports were \$1,427,253,167, as against \$1,306,065,481 in the same eleven months of last year, and the imports increased from \$939,342,431 to \$1,078,209,845.

**REPORT OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.**

The annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for the year ending December 1, 1905, as presented to the Secretary of War of the United States contains the following statements covering the type of waterway and the engineering work accomplished:

The act approved June 28, 1902, pledged for the construction of the canal \$145,000,000, of which it appropriated \$10,000,000, this total being practically the estimated cost of the project submitted by the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1899-1901. That appropriation was made under conditions and circumstances almost identical to those that are followed for harbor and river works, and leaves no doubt that the project adopted by Congress was the one submitted by that Commission, and all construction work done thus far has been under and in accordance with that project.

The Commission appointed in March, 1904, had under consideration at the time it was disbanded in March, 1905, a project for a sea-level canal. As a sea-level canal, however, could not be built for the amount authorized by law, and inasmuch as there seemed to be a difference of

opinion among engineers as to the best type of canal, the President, by Executive order, ordered a board of consulting engineers to convene in the city of Washington for the purpose of considering the type of canal to be constructed through the Isthmus of Panama.

The Isthmian Canal Commission by that order was directed to have all proposed plans in detailed form, with maps and surveys and other documents sufficient to enable the consulting engineers to decide the questions presented to them. This was done, and the board met on September 1, visited the Isthmus during October, and has been giving the subject careful study since. It is expected that the report of this board will be made to the Commission in a short time.

The work on the Culebra cut was undertaken with the idea that the excavation done would be useful in any plan or any type of canal that might be adopted. This is only true to a limited extent. No systematic organization for attacking this cut can be effected until it is known how much material is to be removed and the depth to which the cut is to be excavated. If 120,000,000 cubic yards are to be removed it must be attacked in an entirely different manner from what it would be if only 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 cubic yards were to be removed. If the sea-level type be adopted, about one-eighth of the total in that cut will be rock under water, whereas in the case of a lock-level canal, with a summit not less than 60 feet above tide, there will be none. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the type of canal be decided upon with the least possible delay.

While this necessary work of sanitating the Isthmus and providing for the health and welfare of the employees was in progress the task of purchasing, forwarding, and distributing the enormous quantity of material and supplies of all kinds was receiving constant and most careful attention. The purchases included not only the items entering into the permanent plant, but also those required for the preliminary work. The approximate total cost of these purchases was about \$9,000,000.

All expenditures up to the present time have been paid out of the appropriation of \$10,000,000 made by the Congress on June 28, 1902.

In the act of Congress authorizing the construction of the canal and appropriating \$10,000,000 for the preliminary work there was a further authorization for the Commission to enter into contracts for the work, with a total not to exceed \$135,000,000, to meet which Congress would from time to time, as the necessities required, make suitable appropriation. Under the provision of this authorization the Commission has entered into contracts for materials and supplies for future delivery, which are essential to the construction of the canal, the orders for which must be placed considerably in advance of the time when they are to be needed, because the industries of the United States are so crowded with domestic business that immediate delivery of such articles can not be made.

While this preparatory work has been in progress, very little has been done in the way of actual excavation. Eleven steam shovels have been at different times in operation, however, in the Culebra cut, which is the largest single factor in the construction of the canal, and approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards of material have been removed. By this work two things are being accomplished. First, the levels of the cut are being put in proper condition for the installation of the largest number of machines which can be effectively operated, and second, data are being gathered which will be useful in future estimates of the cost of canal construction.

In the Culebra work 2,600 men are now employed. Railway tracks and yards have been built, and dredging has been done at both ends of the canal so far as advisable, until the question of type of canal is decided. It should be understood that all the work done is applicable to any type of canal.

For a sea-level canal the construction of a dam at Gamboa to impound the fresher waters of the upper Chagres is essential in most of the plans which have been considered. The examinations and borings made by the French company were supplemented by others more extensive under the direction of the Commission, which establish the fact that a dam here is practicable. In connection with these examinations at the dam site, topographic surveys were extended over the valley of the upper Chagres to determine the area of the lake which would be formed by the dam, and also the feasibility of discharging the surplus waters of the river into the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean.

Borings have been made along the line of the canal at frequent intervals, from one end to the other, to determine the character of the material to be removed for any type of canal that may be adopted.

The question of water supply for Panama, Colon, and the camps along the line of the canal received early attention. The dam across the Rio Grande was raised so as to create a reservoir, from which the city of Panama derives an ample supply. Water was turned into the pipe lines June 26. Up to September 30, more than half of the entire work of laying the mains and making house connections in the city of Panama had been completed.

The work in the Culebra cut was gradually expanded, until in June 11 steam shovels were in operation. The material, as shown by actual work performed and by numerous borings and test pits, is of a mixed character, varying in degrees of hardness from that of ordinary earth to hard trap rock, irregularly disposed, but nearly all of it requiring blasting to be economically handled. This work was undertaken chiefly to determine by actual experiment the cost of excavation; but inasmuch as the railroad tracks were laid in a temporary manner, the old French cars were of insufficient capacity, the dumps not well selected, and the housing and feeding of employees so unsatisfactory as to cause much



sickness, the experiment can not be regarded as a success. The cost of removing this material varied in different months from 43 cents to \$1.53 per cubic yard.

The data now collected on the Panama Isthmus leaves little or nothing in that line to be desired in studies having for their object the determination of the type of canal. Few engineering works (possibly none) have ever been undertaken with more complete physical data available.

The question of labor is a grave and perplexing one. A sufficient supply of labor can be secured from nearby tropical islands and countries, so far as numbers are concerned. The question of quality is a very different matter. Unless a much greater efficiency can be developed than is secured at present it will be necessary to look elsewhere for a better class.

The present wage varies from 80 cents to \$1.04 a day in gold. As compared with the best common labor in the United States its efficiency is rated at from 25 to 33 per cent. More than 80 per cent of the employes of the canal are now and will continue to be alien laborers. A majority of the other 20 per cent employed will be in a clerical, a supervisory, or in some other capacity to which the various labor laws of the United States are not applicable.

#### GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE FOR EXPENDITURES IN 1906-7.

The annual estimate of the appropriations required for the Government service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, has been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total for all Departments, including deficiencies, miscellaneous, and permanent annual appropriations, is \$622,723,151.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year were \$629,738,093, and the estimates for the current fiscal year were \$619,669,852.

The following table is a recapitulation, by Departments, of the estimates for the coming fiscal year and the appropriations for the present fiscal year:

Department.	Estimates for 1907.	Appropriations for 1906.
Legislative.....	\$11,330,835	\$12,097,554
Executive.....	383,750	385,762
State.....	4,241,867	2,758,441
Treasury.....	160,143,478	167,913,176
War.....	109,601,067	123,735,572
Navy.....	125,112,468	119,374,358
Interior.....	170,359,456	173,589,121
Post-Office.....	13,960,506	2,302,202
Agriculture.....	7,626,210	7,785,487
Commerce and Labor.....	11,264,938	11,092,221
Justice.....	8,700,073	8,874,199
Total.....	622,723,151	629,738,093

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1905.

The ordinary revenues of the United States Treasury for 1905, as compared with 1904, show an increase of \$3,642,935.45, while the expenditures were less by \$15,123,407.86. The net result for the fiscal year was an excess of expenditures over revenues of \$23,004,228.60.

For the last two years the expenditures of the Government have been in excess of the revenues to the aggregate amount of more than \$64,000,000. This, however, included the extraordinary expenditures in 1904 of \$50,000,000 on account of the Panama Canal.

The available cash balance in the general fund on June 30, 1905, was \$145,477,491.89, a reduction for the year of \$26,574,076.13.

The revenues for the first quarter of 1906 were \$147,014,725.10 and the expenditures \$156,588,966.66, an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$9,574,241.56. In the first quarter of 1905 expenditure were \$17,856,615 in excess of receipts.

United States notes to the amount of \$11,517,579 and Treasury notes for \$340,675 were redeemed in gold from the reserve fund during the last fiscal year. The redeemed notes were immediately exchanged for gold, and the reserve was thus kept intact.

The trust funds at the close of the fiscal year 1905 amounted to \$992,467,969, a net increase for the year of \$14,723,400.

The total amount of United States paper currency issued during the fiscal year was \$637,750,000, and the redemptions were \$623,026,600. Gold certificates increased \$23,499,400, while silver certificates were reduced \$5,211,000 and Treasury notes \$3,565,000. The annual cost of maintenance of the paper currency issued by the Government averages about two-tenths of 1 per cent of the amount outstanding.

National-bank notes to the amount of \$308,298,760 were presented for redemption during the year. This was 65.84 per cent of the average amount of notes outstanding. The expenses incurred were \$247,973.26, which have been assessed upon the banks at the rate of 80.993 cents per \$1,000 of their notes redeemed.

The deposits in national banks to the credit of the general fund at the beginning of the year were \$102,290,863.64, but the excess of expenditures over revenues in the early part of the year soon made it apparent that the cash in the Treasury vaults would be reduced below the limit required by prudence. Calls were therefore issued withdrawing from the depository banks a part of the public moneys held by them, and the balance therein to the credit of the general fund at the close of the fiscal year 1905 was \$65,084,246.87. This withdrawal of public funds from the banks was accomplished without disturbance to business.

The withdrawal of public moneys from depository banks released a considerable amount of Government bonds, which the banks have used

largely as a basis for increasing their circulation. The bonds pledged to secure bank circulation have increased \$52,050,250 during the year, while those pledged to secure public deposits have decreased \$39,578,600.

During the year \$68,739,793 was added to the money in circulation. The per capita circulation advanced from \$30.77 on July 1, 1904, to \$31.38 on November 1, 1904; then declined to \$30.86 on April 1, 1905, and at the close of the year on June 30, 1905, stood at \$31.08. By October 1, 1905, the total money in circulation had advanced to \$2,624,230,391, a per capita circulation of \$31.39, 42.8 per cent of which was gold.

To maintain the present per capita circulation the increase in population of the country makes it necessary to add about \$50,000,000 to the monetary stock each year.

The gold in the Treasury, including the reserve and trust funds, on October 9, 1905, amounted to \$739,898,600.36, a sum never equaled in our annals; nor has any other government ever held so much of the precious metal.

The volume of United States paper currency of the denominations of \$10 and under has increased \$167,186,321 since March 1, 1900, but only \$14,629,320 of this increase took place during the last fiscal year. Bills of the denomination of \$20 and over have been redeemed and reissued in the smaller denominations in an effort to respond to the demands for small notes.

During the year the usual facilities have been extended to aid in the movement of the crops. The deposits for transfer in the New York and Chicago subtreasuries were \$30,093,034, for which payments by telegraph were made at other points in the denominations required to meet the demands of the locality in which the funds were to be used. Heretofore the Treasury has been able to keep up this exchange by vigilance and forethought in the preparation of currency for the anticipated needs. If these accommodations are to be continued some action must soon be taken by Congress to enlarge the volume of small notes.

The moneys received in the redemption and exchange account during the fiscal year 1905 amounted to \$1,150,625,763, and were equal to 44 per cent of the money in circulation at the close of the year.

The silver dollars in circulation on June 30, 1898, were \$58,482,966. The amount of this coin distributed at Government expense for transportation, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1905, was \$275,536,512, but the amount in circulation on the latter date was only \$73,584,336.

Subsidiary silver coin to the amount of \$27,606,185 was distributed to depositors during the last fiscal year. The average rate for transportation on shipments of silver coin during the year was \$1.90 per \$1,000.

## COPPER EXPORTS, FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1905.

The exports of copper from the United States during the eleven months ended November 30, 1905, in tons of 2,240 pounds fine, as reported by the New York Metal Exchange, were as follows, comparison being made with exports during the corresponding months of last year:

Month.	1905.	1904.	Month.	1905.	1904.
January .....	21,245	29,065	August .....	22,692	24,906
February .....	17,508	17,073	September .....	19,755	20,569
March .....	21,073	22,832	October .....	17,784	26,585
April .....	24,121	13,983	November .....	12,382	22,294
May .....	23,758	14,772	Total .....	220,892	227,888
June .....	22,096	16,279			
July .....	18,478	19,490			

Imports of copper into the United States during the ten months ended October 31, 1905, were 77,450 tons against 66,350 tons during the corresponding months of 1904.

## OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, 1895-1904.

The following tables, showing the production of manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes in the United States in the ten-years' period 1895-1904, are compiled from an annual abstract statement of manufacturers' accounts prepared by collectors of internal revenue for their respective districts at the close of each calendar year:

Year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
1895 .....	263,404,840	10,887,709	4,099,137,855	4,237,754,453
1896 .....	248,708,581	12,708,919	4,048,463,306	4,967,444,232
1897 .....	283,320,857	13,768,455	4,431,050,509	4,631,820,620
1898 .....	261,532,298	13,607,631	4,915,663,350	4,885,783,897
1899 .....	279,911,822	14,723,392	5,531,885,085	3,744,975,408
1900 .....	286,901,878	13,805,311	6,176,596,421	3,258,716,305
1901 .....	296,378,074	17,513,317	6,914,639,012	2,728,153,697
1902 .....	323,933,131	18,682,341	6,907,830,553	2,971,360,447
1903 .....	328,803,329	22,689,767	7,398,424,150	3,366,486,715
1904 .....	333,465,174	20,221,400	7,376,669,742	3,483,993,422

## PRODUCTION OF LEAF TOBACCO, 1901-1903.

The annual production of leaf tobacco in the United States for three successive years from January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1903,<sup>a</sup> inclusive, as shown in the "United States Tobacco Journal" for December 9, 1905, was as follows:

<sup>a</sup>The production for 1904 can not be ascertained until returns have been received for 1905.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Leaf used in manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff .....	<i>Pounds.</i> 298,348,638	<i>Pounds.</i> 300,758,210	<i>Pounds.</i> 307,491,554
Leaf used in manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.....	129,181,526	142,595,469	141,026,029
Domestic leaf exported.....	364,069,340	316,325,914	349,331,687
Imported leaf exported.....	3,118,965	4,684,477	4,609,518
Total.....	794,718,469	764,364,070	802,452,788
Deduct imports for each calendar year.....	32,192,212	32,997,923	30,603,290
Total annual production.....	762,526,257	731,366,147	771,849,498

There was an increase of 5,157,904 pounds in the quantity of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of taxable tobacco products, and an increase of 33,005,773 pounds and a decrease of 2,394,633 pounds, respectively, in the quantity of domestic leaf exported and foreign leaf imported, and an increase of 40,483,351 pounds in the quantity of domestic leaf tobacco produced in 1903, as compared with the previous year.

The duties and taxes collected from tobacco during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, amounted to \$68,349,522.50.

The duty collected upon imported leaf unmanufactured amounted to \$18,896,940, and that collected upon imported tobacco manufactures entered for consumption amounted to \$3,792,672, while the internal revenue tax collected amounted to \$45,659,910.50.

**EXPORT CONDITIONS IN 1905.**

The export trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1905 exceeded that of any preceding year, amounting to \$1,518,561,666, exceeding by \$57,734,395 that of 1904, and by \$30,796,675 the highest record of any earlier year. The growth in exports occurred chiefly in manufactures, increasing from \$452,415,921 in 1904 to \$543,607,975 in 1905, and formed in the latter year 36.44 per cent of the total exports of domestic products.

While exports of agricultural products and products of the forests and fisheries showed a slight decline as compared with 1904, the increase in exports of manufactures was sufficient to more than offset these losses and to bring the total exports to a point higher than ever before reached, being \$1,518,561,666, against \$807,538,165 in 1895, \$742,189,755 in 1885, and \$513,442,711 in 1875. The decrease in exports of agricultural products was due to a remarkable decline in the exportation of wheat and wheat flour, the result in part of reduced production in 1904, of large crops and low prices abroad, and of a large demand from the home market.

The result of these unusual conditions was that the exports of flour fell from \$73,756,404 in 1903 and \$68,894,836 in 1904 to \$40,176,136 in 1905, and those of wheat from \$87,795,104 in 1903 and \$35,850,318 in 1904 to \$3,905,579 in 1905. In quantity the exports of wheat and

flour (in terms of wheat) amounted to only 44,112,910 bushels in 1905, as against 120,727,613 bushels in 1904 and 202,905,598 bushels in 1903. This great reduction in exports of wheat and wheat flour from \$161,551,508 in 1903 and \$104,745,154 in 1904 to \$44,081,715 in 1905 was partially offset by an increase in cotton exports, of which the total value in 1905 amounted to \$381,398,939, against \$372,049,264 in 1904 and \$291,598,356 in 1902. Cotton exports in 1905 were the largest in the history of our export trade, while those of wheat and wheat flour were less than in any year since 1872.

As a consequence of this large reduction in exports of wheat and wheat flour the total of agricultural exports for the year 1905 amounted to only \$820,863,405 against \$853,643,073 in 1904 and \$943,811,020 in 1901, the high record year of agricultural exports. This loss in agricultural exports was more than compensated by the increase in exports of manufactures, of which the total in 1905 was \$543,607,975, as compared with \$452,415,921 in the preceding year, \$183,595,743 in 1895, \$147,187,527 in 1885, and \$92,678,814 in 1875. Manufactures formed in 1905, 36.44 per cent of the total domestic exports; in 1895, 23.14 per cent; in 1885, 20.25 per cent, and in 1875, 16.57 per cent.

This increase of \$91,000,000 in exports of manufactures is greater than that of any preceding year, except 1900, when the increase was \$94,000,000. The increase occurs chiefly in manufactures of iron and steel, copper, cotton cloths, and manufactures of leather, though a large proportion of the other articles and classes of articles exported shows moderate gains over the preceding year. In iron and steel the increase is \$23,000,000; in copper, \$29,000,000; in cotton cloths, \$27,000,000, and in leather, \$4,000,000. Of the \$29,000,000 increase in copper, about one-third occurred in exports to China and the remainder chiefly to Europe. Of the \$27,000,000 increase in cotton cloths, \$24,000,000 occurred in exports to China, and of the \$4,000,000 increase in leather \$3,500,000 was in exports to Japan.

The increase in exports was chiefly to China, Japan, Canada, Argentina, Cuba, and the new Republic of Panama.

To North America the exports increased \$26,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 was to Cuba, \$9,000,000 to Canada, and nearly \$4,000,000 to Panama. To South America the exports increased \$6,000,000, of which practically all was to the Argentine Republic.

The commerce with Cuba in 1905, the first full fiscal year under the reciprocity treaty, shows a considerable increase over 1904, of which one-half was under the reciprocity treaty, and a marked increase over 1903, the last full year prior to that treaty, which went into effect December 27, 1903. The total exports to Cuba from the United States in 1905 were \$38,380,601, against \$27,377,465 in 1904 and \$21,761,638 in 1903, an increase of 76.3 per cent more than in 1903, the last full year prior to the operations of the reciprocity treaty. The import

values are greater than those of 1904 or 1903, being \$86,304,259 in 1905, \$76,983,418 in 1904, and \$62,942,790 in 1903. This increase in value, however, in 1905 is apparently largely due to increased prices of sugar, the chief article imported from Cuba, rather than to increased quantity. The total value of sugar imported from that island in 1905 was \$64,386,104, exceeding by nearly \$8,000,000 that of 1904 and by nearly \$22,000,000 that of 1903; while the quantity of sugar imported into the United States from Cuba in 1905 was 2,057,684,169 pounds, or 762,000,000 pounds less than in 1904 and 338,000,000 pounds less than in 1903. The other articles which show an increase in 1905 as compared with the immediately preceding years are leaf tobacco, with an increase of about \$1,000,000 more than in 1904 and 1903, respectively, and cigars, also an increase of about \$1,000,000 more than in 1904 and 1903, respectively. In exports to Cuba from the United States the increase occurs in nearly all of the principal articles, but is especially marked in manufactures of iron and steel, flour, provisions, lumber, and rice.

#### A REPORTED SCARCITY OF HIDES.

United States Consul McNALLY, of Liege, Belgium, in reporting to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor of the United States on the advanced prices of hides in the world's markets, quotes the following extract from the London "Daily Mail." "A meeting of the Bristol and West of England Tanners' Federation has decided that the prices of leather are very unsatisfactory, and that the high prices of hides make it imperative to obtain a substantial advance in the price of leather. American sole leather has advanced 10 to 15 per cent, and 'every item in the cost of the boot,' said an expert, 'costs from 15 to 20 per cent more than it did twelve months ago.' At present this has had no appreciable effect upon the price of boots and shoes to the public, but it has had an effect in the depreciation of the standard article sold at a standard price. Leather substitutes have been used, such as cardboard, but it is a question whether the tanners and the boot manufacturers can go further in meeting the demands of the large retail houses for boots and shoes at the present wholesale prices.

"Of the two principal causes of the shortage of hides, one is the recent Russo-Japanese war. Japan had to provide footwear for an army of men accustomed to wear straw sandals. They made their own boots of such an excellent quality that they are still the admiration of English bootmakers. In doing so they drew on the world's supply of tanned hides and the effect still remains. The second determining factor is the American meat market. Chicago packers regulate the slaughter by the demand for meat. There have been large stocks in the refrigerators and fewer cattle have been killed.

The result has been fewer hides. Six years ago hides which were selling at about 8 cents a pound are now realizing 15½ cents, or a higher price than the beef itself. Chicago rules the world's prices for hides. 'There can be no doubt,' as was remarked by a well-informed man, 'that the English tanners are losing money and that the boot manufacturers are in a bad way owing to the difficulty of forcing a higher price out of the largest buyers or retailers.' A combined movement of tanners and makers might force up the price of boots and shoes to the public."

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## URUGUAY.

### RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for December 21, 1905, states that an arrangement has been concluded between the Uruguayan Central Railway Company and the Government of that Republic for the extension to Centurion, a place on the river Yaguaron, forming the boundary of Uruguay and Brazil, of the railway now terminating at Nico Perez, in the province of Minas. The arrangement also includes the construction of a branch line to Treinta y Tres. The length of these lines will be from 250 to 300 miles, the company undertaking to complete the work in three years, at a cost of about £5,000 per kilometer, requiring a total expenditure of some £1,500,000.

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## VENEZUELA.

### CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1905-6.

The customs tariff of Venezuela for the fiscal year 1905-6, as amended in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" extraordinary for August 26, 1905, is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Goods of foreign origin which are introduced through the custom-houses of the Republic are divided into the following nine classes:

1. Goods liable to a duty of 5 centimes of the *bolivar*<sup>a</sup> per kilogram.
2. Goods liable to a duty of 10 centimes of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
3. Goods liable to a duty of 25 centimes of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
4. Goods liable to a duty of 75 centimes of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
5. Goods liable to a duty of 1 *bolivar* 25 centimes per kilogram.

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<sup>a</sup>The *bolivar* = 9.6 d. and is divided into 100 centimes. For weights and measures, Venezuela has adopted the metric system.



6. Goods liable to a duty of 2 *bolivars* 50 *centimes* per kilogram.
7. Goods liable to a duty of 5 *bolivars* per kilogram.
8. Goods liable to a duty of 10 *bolivars* per kilogram.
9. Goods liable to a duty of 20 *bolivars* per kilogram.

## SECTION 1.—CLASS I.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 5 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.*

1. Advertisements in almanac form.
2. Apparatus and machines for generating steam by means of petroleum residus and fire extinguishing apparatus "Biosca" and the like, also substances for charging the same.
3. Gas or electric-lighting apparatus and machinery.
4. Incubators.
5. Perforators for stone or trees.
6. Fire engines and hydraulic pumps with their respective pipes, valves, and other fittings.
7. Hydrographic and marine charts.
8. Carriages, accessories, and materials exclusively intended for railroads.
9. Axletrees, springs, rims, and boards for carts, carriages, and wheelbarrows to be constructed in the country.
10. Geographical or astronomical globes; maps of all kinds and lithographed or printed topographical plans of all kinds.
11. Rennet.
12. Water filters.
13. Eggs.
14. Native iron or scrap iron for resmelting.
15. Books, printed, unbound or stitched, not exempted on importation; booklets and writing copy books for primary schools, in leaves or stitched.
16. Wood prepared for shipbuilding and round pieces of pine or pitch pine for masts.
17. Telegraphic apparatus and machinery, machines, reservoirs of galvanized iron, and apparatus not mentioned in other classes, and not exceeding 1,000 kilograms in weight, also ice chests.

18. Steam engines of all kinds with their accessories.

19. Windmills with their accessories.
20. Gold and silver, unwrought.
21. Platinum, unwrought.
22. Living plants of all kinds; herbariums or collections of dry plants, other than medicinal.
23. Seeds for sowing which can not be used as food.
24. When empty common glass bottles are imported in boxes which may be used to carry the same number of filled bottles, the bottles shall pay the respective duty to which they are liable under this tariff.
25. Should receptacles in which duty-free articles are imported, such as trunks, bags, portfolios, wrappers or stuff, not have lost their ordinary value, they will be weighed separately and pay the duty applicable to their respective class.

## SECTION 2.—CLASS II.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 10 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.*

26. Sulphuric acid and liquefied carbonic acid.
27. Bran of wheat, maize, linseed, oats, barley, and all other cereals; bran oil cake of the same kinds, for cattle fodder.
28. Fishhooks and iron wire, galvanized or not, unwrought.
29. Almagra, chalk, ocher, Spanish white, clay, caput mortuum, and all unenumerated earths for building purposes.
30. Mineral or vegetable tar, asphalt, raw petroleum, and bitumens of all kinds.
31. Hoops or iron or wood, for casks, barrels, and sieves, and iron hooks to secure them to the cases or barrels.

32. Mineral waters.
33. Rice and oats in the grain.
34. Iron bars (tools).
35. Common bottles of ordinary black or white glass, for bottling liqueurs, aerated waters and sterilized milk; empty demijohns and square bottles of similar glass, and jars generally used for importing Hollands.
36. Slabs and tiles of baked clay, marble, jasper, wood, or any other material for pavements, not exceeding 60 centimeters; roofing tiles of baked clay, slates, and all kinds of common unwrought stone.
37. Boats and lighters, whole or in detached pieces; also oars and sails for the same.
38. Rosin, yellow or black.
39. Hydraulic lime, common lime, and all other similar materials for building purposes, not elsewhere mentioned.
40. Parings and wastes of skins, also dried intestines, employed in the manufacture of sausages.
41. Hemp or tow, in the mass or twisted, for caulking; tarred tow and cotton wastes for cleaning machines.
42. Conducts or pipes of iron or lead, also elbows and joints.
43. Cardboard in the paste and filtering paper used in breweries.
44. Waterproof cardboard for roofing and other purposes.
45. Carts and wagons.
46. Handcarts and fire ladders.
47. Straw or cardboard envelopes for bottles.
48. Barley, unhulled.
49. Rye and wheat in the grain.
50. Coaches, chaises, gigs, omnibuses, phaetons, and all kinds of vehicles not otherwise mentioned.
51. Bark of oak and other trees used in tanning and bone ash.
52. Waterproof lining for partitions.
53. Flour of barley, chick-peas, Du Barry's Revalenta, and any flour not otherwise mentioned.
54. "Heratol," a substance used to purify acetylene gas.
55. Tools and implements, such as hammers, ship mauls, hatchets, capstans, forges, bellows of all kinds, cranes, "molejones," large serews for blacksmiths, bickerns, anvils, and all other similar tools and implements.
56. Ice imported into ports where ice factories have, with permission of the Government, been established and are in operation.
57. Iron, round or square, hoop iron, iron in rough black plates or sheets for the manufacture of boilers and tanks.
58. Bath bricks.
59. Bricks, even fire clay, slabs and tiles, of baked clay, marble, jasper, wood, or any other material, for pavements, not exceeding 60 centimeters; roofing tiles of baked clay, slates, and all kinds of common unwrought stone.
60. Firewood and charcoal, in pieces.
61. Common wood, such as planks, beams, and joists, of pitch pine or any other wood, neither planed, tongued nor grooved, less than 25 centimeters in thickness, and pine wood not specially mentioned of whatever size.
62. Maize in the grain.
63. Apples, grapes, pears, and all other fresh fruit.
64. Machinery, reservoirs, and baths of galvanized iron, and apparatus not mentioned in Class I, the total weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms.  
Provided that when machines are imported with extra pieces, which taken separately are subject to a higher duty, the whole will be dutiable as machines when such pieces arrive in the same packages.
65. Mills, large and small, not mentioned in Class I.
66. Music, manuscript, in loose sheets, copybook form, or half-bound.
67. Manioc.
68. Wrapping paper, and straw, and dried herbs, not being medicinal, such as hay and other similar fodder for animals, also wood paper.

69. Pitch, common, white, black, or yellow.
70. Logwood, guaiacum, Brazil wood, mulberry wood, red sandal wood and other similar woods, in shavings.
71. Slates, roofing.
72. Slates for billiard tables.
73. Slates, with or without frames, slate books and pencils.
74. Pine resin, and other all nonmedicinal resins.
75. Wheels for carriages, carts, and wagons, iron axle boxes for the same, and steel wheels fitted on steel axles.
76. Epsom salts.
77. Glauber's salts and silicate of soda.
78. Sardines, pressed, sardines in oil, with tomatoes, or prepared in any other manner.
79. Sienna and black earths, for cleaning purposes.
80. Tombstones of marble, granite, or any other material.
81. Wooden laths for roofing ("*tejamina*").
82. Chalk, white, in sticks or powder, and marble and glass powder.
83. Gypsum in pieces or in powder, and gypsum for casting.
- SECTION 3.—CLASS III.
- Goods dutiable at the rate of 25 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.*
84. Olive oil and imitations thereof, and cotton-seed oil.
85. Kerosene, colza and bone oils, and so-called "*esperma de cristal*" oil for machines.
86. Stearic and oleic acids; stearine pure, unwrought, and stearine mixed with paraffin, known as trade stearine.
87. Acetic acid, hydrochloric or muriatic acid, boric acid and borax, also fatty acids and carbolic acid.
88. Nitric acid or aqua fortis.
89. Aerated waters and lemonades.
90. Steel, bronze, brass, spelter, copper, tin, pure or alloyed, lead, nickel, and zinc, in lumps or rough, in bars, cubes, parings, or whether in perforated or cut-out sheets or not.
91. Orange blossom water.
92. Spirits of turpentine.
93. Knitting needles of steel, wood, bone, caoutchouc, or other similar materials.
94. Cotton.
95. Spike lavender.
96. Alum, not calcined or in lumps.
97. English yellow or chromate of lead, minium, litharge, mineral manganese, white lead or carbonate of lead and asbestine.
98. Stuffed animals.
99. Telephonic apparatus and adjuncts, such as commutators, pins, cranks, carbons, and covered copper wire for telephones.
100. Harness and horse collars for use in connection with all kinds of carriages, calashes, coupés, omnibuses, and phaetons, and for all kinds of cars, wagons, and carts.
101. Ground rice, sago, salep, tapioca, and crushed maize.
102. Crushed oats.
103. Muscovado, and burnt or granulated sugar used in the manufacture of beer.
104. Sulphur, flowers or sticks of.
105. Scales, Roman balances, with their weights, other than those of copper or wherein copper predominates.
106. Excelsior ("*barba de palo*") and vegetable fibers similar to esparto.
107. Barrels, pipes, and hogsheads, put together or not, and staves imported separately.
108. Pottery, glazed or not, in any form, not otherwise mentioned.
109. Zinc white and white bole.
110. Canes, reeds, rushes, palm, straw not otherwise mentioned, unwrought osier, and clover stalks ("*la espiga de trébol*") for the manufacture of brooms.
111. Bullets, large and small shot.
112. Bromide of cyanogen.

113. Cables, cordage, and twine.
114. Bowls for tobacco pipes, cigarholders, and tobacco pipes, of common clay or faience, not combined with any other materials.
115. Calcimine, calcarium, lithite, and ednore.
116. Cannon of all kinds.
117. Haricots of all kinds, chick-peas, lentiles, beans, and all kinds of pulse, garden produce, and alimentary roots, unprepared.
118. Cloth, unbleached or coarse, cloth called "*coleta*," unbleached, No. 3; common packing cloth, generally employed for cocoa and coffee sacks and for packing, unbleached, the color of which, naturally dark, has not been changed by a preparation intended to bleach it, even when with colored stripes and checks.
119. Charcoal in powder, animal charcoal, and lampblack.
120. Meat, salted in brine or smoked, ham and gammon, not in boxes; bacon and tongues, smoked or salted, with the exception of jerked meat ("*tasajo*"), the importation of which is prohibited.
121. Packing cloth lined with paper; fine pasteboard or thick office paper, for visiting cards and other purposes, including waterproof paper, for presses.
122. Chloride of lime and cyanide of potassium.
123. Sieves of iron wire.
124. Hair grass and similar vegetable fibers.
125. Cyanide of sodium.
126. Wax, shoemakers'.
127. Beer and eider.
128. Crooline and disinfectants, liquid or in powder.
129. Copper, old and scrap.
130. Portable cooking ranges of iron or other metal.
131. Alimentary preserves.
132. Hearses, including the lanterns ("*vidrios*"), feathers, plumes, and all other accessories thereto, even when they are separately liable to higher duties, provided they
- 132—Continued.
- be imported together with the hearses, in the same or in other packages.
133. Chalk, white or red, in lumps or powder.
134. Crucibles of all kinds.
135. Preserves in vinegar, other than olives and capers of all kinds.
136. Juniper berries.
137. Emery, in lumps or powder.
138. Esparto, raw.
139. Fuses and quick matches for miners, and greasing tow for machines.
140. Copper scupper nails.
141. Fountains or basins, of iron, marble, or any other material, and statues, busts, vases, and urns of marble, alabaster, granite, or of all other similar stones.
142. Sago flour.
143. Biscuits of all kinds, without confections.
144. Fluid gas ("*gaz fluido*"); licorice.
145. Gum arabic.
146. Wheat flour and semolina prepared for making pastes, also broken wheat and oatmeal.
147. Manufactures of iron: Wire—wire gauze for mattresses; anchors and chains for vessels, safes, mortars, furniture, copying presses, and machines for stamping paper; nails, tacks, hobnails, rivets and scupper nails; buildings not erected or separate parts thereof, such as balconies, doors, balustrades, gratings, columns, roofs, even when imported separately; statues, urns, flower vases, busts, and all other similar ornaments for houses and gardens; weights for scales, flat-irons, posts for fences; hooks, with or without rings, cylinders or *calroyas*, stoves, boilers, "*budares*," kettles, broilers, pots, frying pans, roasters and other household utensils, tinned or not, enameled or not, with the exception of similar articles of sheet iron or tin plate, which pay duty according to Class IV. Galvanized iron nails and washers are included in Class III, and water-closet apparatus of iron.

148. Tin plate, unmanufactured, and thin sheets of tin used for lining trunks; also embossed copper sheets.
149. Bones, horns, and hoofs, raw.
150. Cotton Holland cloth, blue.
151. Instruments for arts and trades, with or without handle.
152. Toys of all kinds and of whatever material, including balls ("metras"), except gum for manufacturing Chinese balls, which shall be dutiable as manufactures of rubber.
153. Luccine or fecula for starching.
154. Books, printed and bound, except those comprised in Class VIII, printed pamphlets.
155. Emery on lincn or paper.
156. Linseed or linseed meal and colza seed.
157. Flax, raw.
158. Earthenware, common, and faience, glazed or not, in articles of all forms, not otherwise mentioned.
159. Walnut wood.
160. Wood, fine, for musical instruments, furniture, etc.
161. Wood in sheets and laths, for veneering.
162. Wood, sawn, planed or dovetailed.
163. Lard and butter.
164. Ore of iron, copper, and tin; black lead and asbestos.
165. Potatoes.
166. Paper of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, serpentines or paper ribbons; white or colored *confetti* and white tissue paper in sheets not exceeding 49 centimeters in length by 36 centimeters in width, used by press copy-book manufacturers.
167. Paste, called "*Brightina de Ronde*."
168. Fish, pressed, salted, or smoked, not in tins.
169. Lithographic stones, pumice stone, stones of all kinds and of all forms for grinding or whetting, fireproof stones for blast furnaces, filtering, and other similar stones.
170. Colors, common, prepared in oil.
171. Pianos, even silent.
172. Saltpeter and salt of niter, common or calcined potash.
173. Leeches.
174. Stearine prepared for the manufacture of candles.
175. Soda, common or calcined.
176. Carbonate of soda, crystallized.
177. Sulphate of iron or green coppras.
178. Sulphate of copper or bluestone.
179. Juniper berries.
180. Gauze of iron wire, not otherwise mentioned, and spring wire mattresses.
181. Common unbleached cloth for filters.
182. Electric bells.
183. Turpentine, common, of Venice; logwood paste and extract.
184. Poison for preserving skins.
185. Glass and crystal in unsilvered sheets, white or colored.
186. Vinegar, common and empyreumatic, and brandy made from the residues of pressed grapes.
187. Wines of all kinds, in pipes, casks, or barrels, except medicinal wines; also red wine in large or small bottles.
188. Coffee winnowers ("*ventadores*").
189. Sumac, powdered or in a crude state.

## SECTION 4—CLASS IV.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 75 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.*

190. Linseed oil.
191. Fish oil (other than cod liver oil), sesame and almond oil.
192. Palm oil, siccative or liquid oil for painters.
193. Olivers and capers of all kinds.
194. Oil and vinegar cruets, decanter and cruet stands, other than those having any part of gold or silver, which come under Class VIII, and those of German silver, or gilt or silvered, which are comprised in Class VI.
195. Articles of all kinds of steel, iron, copper, brass, tin, tin plate, bell metal, bronze, lead, pewter, zinc, aluminum, and nickel, not elsewhere mentioned, whether polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed or not; and furnaces for the manufacture of sugar.

196. Metallic wire, manufactured in frames for wigs, cages, racks for clothes or hats, and other similar articles; also frames for parasols and umbrellas and copper wire.
197. Almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, ground nuts, chestnuts, and all other dried fruits in shells, not specified.
198. Stills and all similar apparatus.
199. Siegert's bitters.
200. Sesame, canary seed, and millet.
201. Aniseed, caraway seed, Ceylon and Chinese cinnamon ("*canelón*"), garlic, onions, cumin, cloves, organ, pepper, and other kinds of spices.
202. Chandeliers, globes, tulips, candelabra, candlesticks, beacons, street lamps, suspensions, lamps, lanterns, candle shades ("*guardabrisas*"), and Argand lamps, except such as are ornamented with gold or silver, which are included in Class VIII, and except those of German silver, and those gilt or silvered, which are taxed according to Class VI. Accessories thereof imported, with the above-mentioned articles, will be dutiable according to the class to which they belong.
203. Christmas trees.
204. Jet, unmanufactured.
205. Sugar, white or refined.
206. Scales, Roman balances and dynamometers, of copper or in which copper predominates, including weights, even of iron, when imported together with the scales.
207. Wooden pails, buckets, or tubs.
208. Billiard-table cushions and straps or belts of coarse oilcloth for fly wheels of steam engines.
209. Bagatelle tables with all their accessories.
210. Narrow bands of cloth and rubber for belting to be adapted to low-power machines.
211. Bands of sole leather, single or not, for fly wheels of steam motors.
212. Felts for hats, not fullled, hair for hats, paper wrappers, leather bands, crowns, plush, peaks for caps and kepis, silk or cotton ribbons in pieces up to 80 centimeters, inclusive, in length, and other articles exclusively used in the manufacture of hats, such as oilcloth prepared with gum lac dissolved in alcohol, employed for the manufacture of silk hats, and solutions of said gum in alcohol, also woolen or silk cords of 80 centimeters in length, likewise employed in said manufacture.
213. Shoe blacking and creams and bituminous oil employed for blackening and softening harness.
214. Billiard tables with all their accessories, including the balls and covers, when imported together with the tables.
215. Lees ("*borra*") of oil, residue of lard and of all other fatty substances, also Armenian bole.
216. Boxes of wood, even imported in pieces, i. e., in boards for making same, water-closet apparatus of faience with fittings of metal, and other accessories.
217. Baskets, large or small, hand baskets, small carriages for children, and other articles of osier and wickerwork, including children's carriages, whatever by the material from which made; cotton canvas covered with paper, for the manufacture of envelopes, and tissue coated with sulphate of copper.
218. Pasteboard manufactured or prepared for boxes, large and small, or in any other form, excepting for toys, masks, and playing cards. Blank visiting cards of any size are likewise included in Class IV.
219. Barley, husked or ground.
220. "*Cebadilla*."
221. Capsules for bottles.
222. Brushes for the teeth, hair, clothes, and shoes.
223. Common horse brushes and those of horn or whalebone for scrubbing.
224. Wax, vegetable, black or yellow, not prepared.

225. Bristles and horsehair and tissues of horsehair for strengthening men's clothing.
226. Wooden horses or roundabouts.
227. Glue, common, in lumps or liquid, and collodion for photographers.
228. Linen, unbleached, and cloth called "*coleta*," unbleached, No. 2; common linen similar to that comprised in No. 119 of Class III, but which has been more or less bleached, including chintz ("*cotonia*").
229. Pointed knives, common, with or without sheaths; knives with handles of wood or other common material, for fishermen; large knives and steel machetes, for farming, and, generally, all those employed in arts and trades.
230. Lacquers and varnishes of all kinds.
231. Caoutchouc made into tubes or pipes, of more than 1 centimeter in diameter, and into sheets or bands for machine belting; also washers or rings of caoutchouc with tissue core.
232. Oilcloth for floors, packing and roofing, also machine packing.
233. Mirrors of all kinds, framed or not, and plate glass, silvered.
234. Spermaceti and paraffin.
235. "*Espuma de mar*," substance employed for making bread and baking powder.
236. Esparto and cane mats for floors.
237. Small table and dish mats of colored pita.
238. Meat extract.
239. Figures, ornaments, and articles of all kinds, used in putting up confectionery, also gilt paper bags, finished or partly finished, imported for the above purpose. Should the receptacles referred to be covered with silk or velvet or ornamented with flowers or other articles liable to higher duties, they shall come under Class VI as fancy articles.
240. Door mats not otherwise mentioned.
241. Dried fruit.
242. Fruits in brandy, sirup, or in their juice.
243. Saddletrees.
244. Artificial flowers of porcelain.
245. Biscuits with sugar.
246. Gasoline, benzine, and naphtha.
247. Gelatine of all kinds.
248. Potato, maize, and rye flour.
249. Buckles covered with leather.
250. Shoemakers' thread and hempen ropes for reins, with core of tow.
251. Coarse thread of hemp or pita, and fishing twine of these materials.
252. Rope yarn.
253. Tin plate and sheet iron, manufactured into articles not specified, and iron utensils for domestic use when they have lids or covers of tin plate or sheet iron.
254. Iron buckles for harness makers, whether tinned, nickled, or bronzed.
255. Incense.
256. Surgical, dental, and anatomical instruments.
257. Soap for tailors.
258. Sirups of all kinds, other than medicinal; confectionery of all kinds, sugar candy and flavored rice flour employed for sweets.
259. Sealing wax, in cakes or sticks.
260. Coarse and half-fine sail-cloth of hemp or cotton, unbleached, and light unbleached, cloth of linen and and cotton called "*Sanitas*."
261. Milk, condensed.
262. Blank books, crayons and charcoal pencils for drawing, lithographed receipt books with counterfoils.
263. Faience in imitation of porcelain.
264. Porcelain and china in any form, not specified.
265. Hops and raw wool.
266. Wood manufactured into articles not otherwise mentioned.
267. Malt.
268. "*Manigrafos*."
269. Iron and wooden furniture.
270. Cigarette-making machines.
271. Marble, jasper, alabaster, granite, and other similar stones, wrought or polished, in articles not otherwise mentioned.
272. Wicks and twists for lamps, and lamp-chimney cleaners.
273. Patent medicines and patent chemical products.

274. Mustard, in the grain or in powder.
275. Furniture of common wood, osier, straw, or cane.
276. Organs and all accessories thereof imported separately.
277. Ostein ("osteina"), and oleomargarine.
278. Straw prepared for hats.
279. Wood in strips for making matches.
280. Wooden sieves with bottoms of linen tissue.
281. Paste or mastic for polishing, and that used for the tips of billiard cues.
282. Wall paper, including black paper and albuminized paper.
283. Composition imitating porcelain, marble, granite, or any other fine stone, in all kinds of articles, excepting toys.
284. Flints, touchstones, polishing and similar stones, not mentioned in other classes.
285. Hides neither tanned nor prepared.
286. Wooden shovels.
287. Soldiers.
288. Leather tips for billiard cues.
289. Cheese of all kinds.
290. Sacks, empty, of canvas, of cloth called "coleta," unbleached linen, and other similar fabrics.
291. Sausages, hams in tins, fish in tins, mortadella, mushrooms, dried or in sauce; lacteous flour and all other comestibles, prepared or not, not mentioned in foregoing classes, such as Buitoni's sagglutinated paste and phosphatine.
292. Sauces of all kinds and pickles in mustard.
293. Tallow, raw, rendered or pressed, and ordinary fats of all kinds for making soap.
294. Siphons and apparatus for aerated waters.
295. Sole leather, dyed or not, not worked, and hempen soles for shoes.
296. Piano stools of whatever material.
297. Talc in sheets or powder.
298. Horsehair fishing lines.
299. Meat covers of wire gauze.
300. Stoppers with heads of metal, glass, crystal, or porcelain.
301. Tissues of cotton, hemp, esparto or flax, for floor coverings, even when mixed with a small quantity of wool, and horsehair tissues for covering furniture.
302. Canvas prepared for oil painting, and stumps for drawing.
303. Tissues, common, of hemp, flax, or cotton, for furniture, bands, webbing, or any other form, and cotton dishcloths for domestic use, and straw plaits for packing.
304. Wooden heels, shoed or not with copper or iron.
305. Strips of stuff or tinned paper ("de papel estañado"), for shoemakers, of 1 centimeter in width by 12 centimeters in length.
306. Bootjacks and corkserews.
307. Chalk, in sticks, lumps, or other form, for billiards.
308. Blinds, Venetian, etc., for doors and windows.
309. Firecrackers called "triquitragues," primers for squibbs, etc.
310. Caoutchouc tubes and hose of more than 1 centimeter in diameter, and bands for machinery, also narrow bands of cloth and rubber for low-power machines.
311. Sails of coarse and other cloth or of twilled cloth ("cotonia"), for vessels.
312. Candles.
313. Velocipedes or bicycles.
314. Glass and crystal, manufactured into any articles not elsewhere mentioned.
315. White wines of all kinds, when imported in demijohns or bottles (except medicinal wines) and port wine in large and small bottles, even red.
316. Articles of gypsum of all kinds, excepting toys.

## SECTION 5.—CLASS V.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 1 bolivar 25 centimes per kilogram.*

317. Oil: Cod liver, spurge, and other medicinal oils, and other unenumerated oils.



318. Oils and soaps, perfumed.
319. Accessories and cylinders for phonographs.
320. Arsenic.
321. Tartaric acid, in powder.
322. Liquid ammonia.
323. Toilet waters and hair wash, such as "*florilina*" and the like, also waters for cleaning metals.
324. Spirits of all kinds; brandy or cognac and their essences, absinthe, Hollands and their essences up to 22° Cartier; above 22° the duty shall be proportional. Bitters not otherwise specified, such as the bitter *elixir* of coea, are included in this class.
325. Almonds, peeled.
326. Apparatus for measuring hats.
327. Photographic apparatus and accessories intended for their manufacture, if not included in other classes.
328. Shapes of sized stuff for hats, bonnets, and caps.
329. Rings covered with leather.
330. Strops and fine stones for sharpening razors, and razor paste.
331. Asphaltum for engravers.
332. Saffron.
333. Quicksilver.
334. Trunks, traveling sacks, bags, valises, and portmanteaus of all kinds.
335. Skins for carrying wine, and wallets and small bags of oilcloth for grain samples.
336. Buttons of all kinds, excepting those of silk, silver, or gold.
337. Bandages, bougies or probes, trusses, lint, strainers or filters, sucking bottles and nipples, breast pumps, cupping glasses, anodyne necklaces, spatulas, lances, retorts, clysterpumps, syringes of all kinds, and siphons not otherwise mentioned.
338. "*Bramante*," "*brin*," ticks, domestic cloth, "*liencillo*," "*platillo*," "*warandol*" or Irish linen, unbleached, of linen or cotton, and other similar unbleached tissues, including those with colored stripes or patterns, provided that the ground be unbleached, and Holland of black or blue thread.
339. Brushes and paint brushes of all kinds.
340. Hat cases of leather.
341. Cigarette boxes.
342. Almanacs of all kinds.
343. Camerae obscuræ or camerae lucidæ, for drawing or photography, and other similar apparatus.
344. Cotton canvas for embroidering, and canvas of unbleached thread similar to the ordinary tulle used for mosquito nets.
345. Capsules, sacks or bags of paper, of all kinds and sizes, with or without inscriptions, for apothecaries.
346. Tortoise shell, crude.
347. Advertisements, large and small, and loose sheets, printed or lithographed, printed or lithographed circulars.
348. Homespun linen, white linen called "*coleta*," "*lienzo de rosa*," camel-hair cloth, cotton cretonne and linen cretonne, called unbleached German dowlas Nos. 9, 10, and 11, lining ("*crehuela*," striped or checked, colored or not, and all other similar tissues, not mentioned in preceding classes.
349. Sieves of copper wire, leather, wood, or horse hair.
350. White wax, pure or mixed, not wrought, and mineral wax.
351. Bristles for shoemakers.
352. Isinglass and liquid glue for shoemakers.
353. Colors and paints, not otherwise mentioned, such as azure blue, ultramarine, and "*kalsomine*," earths of different colors and paints prepared with oil to be used for enamel.
354. Cork, in sheets, stoppers, and in any other shape.
355. Boot and shoe laces, and common plaits of cotton for sandals, also eord tapes of cotton, twisted or not according to the purpose for which intended, containing ten ends or more.
356. Amethysts.

357. Cubels.
358. Penknives, razors, scissors, and "chambelas;" table knives and forks, except those with handles plated with gold or silver, which are dutiable according to Class VIII; and those with handles of German silver, silvered or gilt, which are comprised in Class VI.
359. Cords, single or wound with thread for musical instruments.
360. Beer, concentrated or peptonized.
361. Sassafras and all other medicinal barks.
362. Cotton drills, white or colored, cotton drill called "casinette," white cotton flannel and cotton "batin" and bleached or unbleached plushy cloth used for bath wraps and towels.
363. Drugs, medicines, and chemical products, not previously mentioned; also all medicinal articles or substances, such as bicarbonate of soda, wine of "bney," cinchona wine of Bisteri, cardamom seeds and plants, and dynamite.
364. Oilcloth of all kinds, other than that used for floors, packing, and roofing, comprised in Class IV.
365. Cotton buckram.
366. Brooms, large and small, and horse-hair brooms.
367. Essences and extracts of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, including tobacco extract.
368. Sponges.
369. Stereoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, magic lanterns, phonographs, graphophones, and other similar apparatus.
370. Paper lanterns, paper collars, fronts and cuffs, including those lined with stuff, and manufactured paper not otherwise mentioned.
371. Foils, masks, breast-plates, and fencing gloves.
372. Photographs.
373. Cotton blankets.
374. Gum lac, copal, and all kinds of gums and resins not otherwise mentioned.
375. Horsehair gloves and fencing gloves.
376. Glycerine.
377. Ordinary sewing thread, untwisted thread for embroidering and untwisted thread of one end for weaving.
378. Loadstone.
379. Figures and statuettes, other than those of gold or silver, and mechanical manikins of life size.
380. Musical instruments and boxes, and all accessories thereof, excepting organs and pianos.
381. Soap, white, marbled, called Castile or Marseilles.
382. Soap, common or in powder, and roek salt for animals.
383. Sets of chessmen, draughts, dominoes, roulette, and similar games; playing cards of all sorts.
384. Pictures and engravings on paper.
385. Note books and portfolios, pencils of all kinds, except slate pencils, india rubber erasers; seals and stamps for letters, ink and ink powder, paper knives, pencil cases, sealing wax and wafers, sand, steel pens, penholders, inkstands, and all other stationery, including envelopes for letters, documents, and visiting cards. Articles with any part of gold or silver are not included in this number.
386. Books containing gold or silver leaf, whether real or imitation, for gilding or silvering; bronze in powder and books for bronzing.
387. Liqueur stands, empty, or containing a liqueur.
388. "Lienello," "brin," and domestic tissues, of linen or cotton, unbleached or colored.
389. Iron filings.
390. Striped tissues, "arabias" and ginghams of linen or cotton, common, i. e., such as have only 13 strands in the warp or woof of each square of 5 millimeters.
391. Wooden battens, mouldings, and cornices, painted, varnished, gilt or silvered, and wooden curtain-loop holders.
392. Colored cotton duck, and plaits of common linen, cotton or woolen tissue of a width of from 7 to 15 centimeters for girths and sur-

- 392.—Continued.  
 cingles, also light unbleached cloth having more than 10 strands in the warp or woof of each square of 5 millimeters.
393. Sweet liquers, such as cherry cordial, creams of vanilla, cocoa, and the like.
394. Madapolam, Brittainy, domestic cotton "*matrimonio*," Irish, white or colored; cretonne, "*elefante*," "*plattilla*," "*lieucillo*," "*simpático*," "*saraje*," white Hollands, and other similar cotton tissues.
395. Frames of any material, with or without glasses, prints, portraits, pictures, and engravings.
396. Masks of all kinds.
397. Maizena.
398. Macaroni "*tallarines*," vermicelli, and all other similar alimentary paste, also matches of paste.
399. Measures of leather, tissue, or paper, with or without cases.
400. Medicines and chemical products not specially mentioned, also medicinal cotton.
401. Furniture of fine wood, such as palissander, mahogany, rosewood, walnut, and that with backs and seats, upholstered with horsehair, wool, cotton, or silk, furniture of common gilt wood, and coffins of all kinds.
402. Gallinets, nutmegs, and mace.
403. Shades of paper, metal, or tissues.
404. Gum pastilles of all kinds.
405. Perfumery of all kinds, and perfumed booklets of scented paper.
406. Parchment and imitations of the same in articles not otherwise mentioned; cloth only used for book-binding, and waterproof tissue of caoutchouc and cotton used for blankets and overcoats, and cotton felt for lithographic machines.
407. Aerometers and liquor-gauges of all kinds and alcoholimeters.
408. Paintings, chromos, drawings, and portraits on canvas, wood, paper, stone, or other materials; lithographed advertisements applied on cardboard, and christening cards with colored landscapes or figures.
409. Silk paper and headed letter paper even when intended for private use.
410. Rice powder for toilet, calcined caracol of Persia.
411. Bottle and glass stands.
412. Gunpowder.
413. Tobacco cut for cigarettes, subject further to a surtax of 2 *bolivars* per kilogram.
414. Tannin.
415. Large cards, printed or lithographed.
416. Tea and vanilla.
417. Indian ink, for marking, hair dyes, and all other kinds of ink not otherwise mentioned.
418. Rubber tubes of less than 1 centimeter in diameter; with irrigators, Class V; without irrigators, Class VI.
419. Candles of spermaceti, paraffin, composition, or stearine, and twisted wicks for the same.
420. Dowlas ("*uaraudol*"), unbleached, of linen or cotton, even with colored stripes or flowers, also that with a lead-gray or light-yellow ground.
421. Tinder boxes and flints or wicks for tinder boxes.

## SECTION 6.—CLASS VI.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 2 bolivars 50 centimes per kilogram.*

422. Bugles and beads of glass, porcelain, steel, wood, or of any other materials excepting gold and silver; coffin ornaments; fancy articles of glass or porcelain, mounted in gilt or silvered metal; artificial plants of caoutchouc, paper or tissue, representing palms, begonias, and large leaves, and sweet-meat boxes covered with silk or velvet or ornamented with flowers or other articles liable to higher duties than those levied under Class IV.
423. Fans of all kinds.
424. Steel hoops for crinolines or bustles and corsets covered or not with tissue.
425. Diapers, drills, Brittany cloth, unbleached cloth ("*bramante*"), ticks, dowlas, excepting unbleached German dowlas Nos. 9, 10, and 11, speci-

- 425—Continued.
426. Pins, needles, hooks and eyes, clasps, hairpins; hooks for clothes and shoes, zinc and copper clasps for shoes, buckles for hats, waistcoats, trousers, and shoes, except those of gold or silver.
427. Carpets in the piece and rugs.
428. Vests, scarfs, bonnets, socks, drawers, trousers, stockings, and slip bodices of cotton, knitted, and like tissues. Camisoles with collars and cuffs, attached or made to adapt separate collars and cuffs, shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent.
429. Spectacles, opera glasses, telescopes, eyeglasses, magnifying glasses, and microscopes, except those mounted in gold and silver, but including glasses and lenses for spectacles, imported separately.
430. Whalebone and its imitations.
431. Basil and tanned skins not manufactured, except the white or dyed leather specified in Class IV.
432. Barometers, hygrometers, chronometers, thermometers, sextants, octants, and similar instruments, and compasses of all kinds.
433. Canes, whips, and defensive articles, with the exception of sword sticks or sticks containing a mechanism for firing, which are included in Class VII.
434. Baize or ratteen in pieces or plaids, and blankets made of these materials; also tissue of baize and caoutchouc for coverings ("cobijas").
435. Pipe bowls, cigar holders and pipes, of amber, porcelain, and any lighter material, other than gold and silver, except similar articles mentioned in Class III.
436. Shaving boxes with accessories, work and traveling cases.
437. Waterproof coats.
438. Shells even made up into ornaments.
439. Pocketbooks, tobacco pouches, card-cases, purses, cigar cases, spectacle cases, match boxes, albums, neither covered with velvet, gilt, nor silvered, and all other similar articles, except those having any part of gold or silver.
440. Wax, manufactured into articles of all kinds, except as toys.
441. Cigarettes rolled in paper or maize leaf.
442. Counterpanes, sheets, plaids, hammocks, table covers, of linen or cotton.
443. Elastic for shoes.
444. Coral in articles of all kinds, except when set in gold or silver.
445. Funeral wreaths and other like articles.
446. Thin cord of white or colored linen or cotton, twisted or not, of less than 10 ends, also twisted thread in the shape of thin cord, such as binding or sail thread, which can not, on account of its elasticity, be assimilated to cord and can be used in the manufacture of hand or machine made tissues.
447. Crinolines, bustles, and similar articles, and caoutchouc tape, covered or not, used inside of ladies' clothing.
448. Knives and forks with handles of German or white metal, or silvered or gilt.
449. Mattresses, pillows, and cushions, except those of silk; down for stuffing them, and the metallic tissue used for bed bottoms.
450. Cotton cords for hammocks.
451. Damasks "*coqui*," bombazine, quilted "*bordon*," ticking, diapers "*mahón*," nankeen, light nankeen "*estrepo*," quilting "*tangep*" or rubbered lawn, of cotton, and all other cloths similar to those mentioned in this number but not included in other classes.
452. Thimbles, except those of gold or silver; artificial teeth and eyes.
453. Shirts, petticoats, dressing and morning gowns, and blouses of cotton, made up or cut out, and cotton

- 453—Continued.  
 stuffs shaped for shirts, with embroidered bands.
454. Articles of German or white metal or its imitations, such as trays, dishes, bits, muzzles, spurs, stirrups, hinges, buckles, chandeliers, lamps, candelabra, and other similar articles.
455. Articles of iron or of other metals, gilt or silvered, with the exception of office requisites, which will always be included in Class V, even when gilt or silvered.
456. Yarns, worsted, raw, and goats' hair.
457. Cases containing small articles of steel, copper, or other metals, for embroidering, cleaning the teeth or nails, drawing, and painting.
458. Brooms and brushes of palm, rushes, or other vegetable fibers.
459. Labels and prospectuses, printed or lithographed, not being affixed to any article.
460. Felt in pieces, for saddlecloths, and woolen felt tissues for mangling machines.
461. Bedspreads of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, white or with ground of one or more colors, and blankets of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, also of color, as well as dark bedspreads of goats' hair.
462. Tissues for slippers, excepting of silk.
463. Elastic for shoes.
464. Gutta-percha, manufactured or not, and rubber galoshes.
465. Imitation gold or silver thread, purl, spangles, tinsel, leaf, foil, galloons, trimmings, and other articles of imitation gold or silver, for embroidering or sewing.
466. Bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, real and imitation jet, real and imitation tortoise shell, caoutchouc, india rubber, sheets of celluloid, horn, and talc, manufactured into articles of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, with the exception of toys made from these materials, which are comprised in Class III, and of articles combined with gold or silver, which are included in Class VIII.
467. Table cloths, towels, and napkins of all kinds.
468. Tissue called "*matrimonio*," of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.
469. Hands, keys, springs, spirals, and other parts of watch and clock movements, excepting those of gold or silver.
470. Rice powder puffs.
471. Wicks ("*pabilo*"), and cotton slightly spun for wicks.
472. Cotton handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 meter wide.
473. Paper, gilt or silvered, paper stamped in relief, and colored paper for artificial flowers.
474. Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, of wool, linen, or cotton.
475. Imitation pearls and stones, not set, or set in any metal except gold or silver.
476. White metal or German silver, in articles of all kinds not otherwise enumerated.
477. Goose quills, prepared as toothpicks.
478. Feather dusters.
479. Imitation jewelry.
480. Table or wall clocks, alarm clocks, water clocks, hourglasses, and the like, with the exception of watches, and tower clocks imported by the Federal Government, which come under other classes.
481. Rosaries of wood or glass.
482. Hats, caps, helmets, and the head-dress called "*paritas*," of straw or its imitations, not trimmed.
483. Patent leather, not manufactured.
484. Tobacco in carrots ("*hueva*"), twisted tobacco for chewing, and paper tubes for manufacturing Egyptian cigarettes.
485. Dowlas ("*warandol*"), white, of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.
486. Chintz, percales, mainsook, of colored cotton, poplin of cotton, cretonnes, calicoes, tarlatans, brilliants, striped cloth, which have more than 13 threads in the warp in a square of 5 millimeters; "*malvinas*," Japanese cloths, lustring, muslins; crepons of cotton, white or colored; lawn; cotton gauze called, "*rengue*," sateen; barege,

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grenadine; organdy; zephyr, very fine linen cloth known as "*clarin*," "*dulce sueño*," tarlatan "*imité*," batiste of Holland, light cotton batiste, white or colored, plain, figured, transparent or embroidered, in pieces or cut out for dresses, cotton merinos, and colored flannel of merino, bunting of colored cotton, and all other similar tissues of cotton used in making dresses shall, further, be charged with an additional duty of 10 per cent on the duty applicable thereto under Class VI, in which they are included

## SECTION 7.—CLASS VII.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 5 bolívares per kilogram.*

487. Mantles and opera cloaks of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
488. Undershirts of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
489. Magnesium wire.
490. Sword sticks and sticks with a mechanism for firing.
491. Purses of linen or cotton.
492. Stockings, socks, fringes, tassels, lace, ribbons, bands, tapes, trimmings, plushes, caps, waistbands, bows, epaulets, list shoes and gloves of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
493. Boots and shoes, only cut out or without soles, other than leather and rugs of sheepskin.
494. Leather tips for shoes.
495. Rugs, carpets, and all other articles of crochet, except those of silk.
496. Chasubles, viaticum cases, altar cloths, copes, dalmaticas, stoles, maniples, communion cloths, bands, and other ecclesiastical vestments and church ornaments.
497. Elastic ribbons of linen, cotton, or wool, combined with rubber.
498. Curtains, hangings, and mosquito nets, of linen or cotton.
499. Lace, embroidered bands, blondes, insertions, ribbons, edgings, epaulets, tassels, cords, fringes, socks, scarfs, braids, gloves, and trimmings, of wool or cotton.
500. Swords, sabers, daggers, fine hunting knives, blunderbusses, pistols, revolvers, guns, muskets, rifles, war guns, carbines, and other fire-arms for infantry and artillery, including projectiles, capsules, percussion caps, nipples, gun locks, cartridges, loaded or empty, and everything relating to side or fire arms, also compressed air guns for target shooting.
501. Pyrotechnic or Bengal lights.
502. Fireworks.
503. Horse cloths and saddle cloths of all kinds.
504. Socks of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton, and socks of Scotch twisted yarn.
505. Shot bags, powder flasks, cap boxes, and game bags.
506. Muslins and batistes of linen, pure or mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored, in pieces or cut out for dresses.
507. Cotton velvet, "*panilla*," cotton plush, and imitation velvet, in pieces or ribbons.
508. Common or fancy woolen cloth, cassimere, cassinette, muslin, satin, knitted goods, flannel, "*lanilla*," bombazine, alpaca, crape, merino, serge, lasting, damask, and all other tissues of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, not mentioned in other classes, unless made up into wearing apparel, which would bring them under Class IX.
509. Shawls, large and small, foulards and scarfs, of muslin, lawn, knitted goods, or other fine cotton tissues; tissues of ramie, even mixed with cotton.
510. Handkerchiefs, shawls, large and small, foulards, tablecloths, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, neither ornamented nor embroidered with silk.

511. Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols of silk, pure or mixed with wool or cotton.
512. Skins, tanned, manufactured in any shape, not mentioned in other classes.
513. Guipure or tulle, of cotton or pita; elastic mourning tissues for hats.
514. Saddles, head pieces, gun cases and pistol holsters, reins, girths, cruppers, and sheepskin horse covers of all kinds.
515. Tobacco, raw, and tobacco stalks.
516. Tobacco, manufactured and prepared in any form, not specially mentioned, and cigarettes rolled in tobacco leaf.
517. Bootjacks.

## SECTION 8.—CLASS VIII.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 10 bolivars per kilogram.*

518. Ornaments and nets for headdress of all kinds.
519. Human hair and its imitations, wrought or not.
520. Shirts of cotton without any part of linen, shirts of linen or wool, and those of cotton with parts of linen, trousers, jackets, blouses, waistcoats, drawers, coats, overcoats, vests, and all other ready-made clothes, of linen or cotton, for men, not mentioned in other classes.
521. Collars, shirt fronts and cuffs, of linen or cotton, for men and women.
522. Hammocks, netted, of all kinds.
523. Cravats of cotton, hair, or wool.
524. Braces, corsets, belts, slip bodices, and garters, of all kinds.
525. Shirts, dressing or morning gowns, petticoats, pillow slips, and blouses of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton, excepting cambric or clarin of linen pure or mixed with cotton which are comprised in Class IX.
526. Flowers and fruits, artificial, not otherwise mentioned, and materials for making flowers, with the exception of colored paper comprised in Class VI.
527. Leather gloves, with the exception of boxing gloves, which are comprised in Class V.
528. Dutch batiste, light tissue ("clarin"), knitted goods, zephyr, lawn, tarlatan, muslin, and all other fine tissues of linen, pure or mixed with cotton, made up into articles such as frills, ruches, infants' caps, skirts, cuffs, chemisettes, and other similar articles and adornments not mentioned in other classes.
529. Precious stones, pearls, and jewelry; articles wholly or partly of gold or silver; watches of any material; empty watch, jewelry, and like cases, even imported separately.
530. Books and albums, bound in velvet, silk, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, russia leather, or with gilt or silvered fillets or ornaments.
531. Handkerchiefs of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.
532. Feathers for hats and bonnets and other similar uses, and hearse plumes imported separately from the hearse.
533. Silk, pure or mixed with other materials, and tissues of other materials mixed with silk.
534. Cloths or tissues of all kinds, mixed or embroidered with real or imitation gold or silver, with the exception of church ornaments and ecclesiastical vestments comprised in Class VII.
535. Stuffs and tissues of wool mixed with cotton, made up as mosquito nets, hangings, curtains, and other articles not elsewhere mentioned.

## SECTION 9.—CLASS IX.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 20 bolivars per kilogram.*

536. Boots and shoes and tanned skins cut out and prepared.
537. Common or fancy cloth, cassimere, satin, knitted goods, flannel, alpine, alpaca, "cambron," serge, cubica, and damask, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, made up as men's clothing.

538. Bookbindings, imported separately, and removable book covers.
539. Hats, bonnets, and caps, trimmed, for women and children.
540. Hats of black silk plush, with high crowns, and similar hats of any material, including opera hats, hats simply cut out, hats of fulled felt, and all other kinds of hats, wholly or partially finished, excepting those of straw or their imitations.
541. Tarlatan, silk, wool, batiste of Holland, light tissue ("clarin"), zephyr, lawn, muslin, and all other tissues of linen or cotton, made up into ladies' wearing apparel.
542. Men's clothing of wool, linen, or cotton, with the exception of that mentioned in other classes.

ART. 2. All customs duties shall be levied on the gross weight.

ART. 3. The following articles are exempt from duty:

1. Articles imported by order of the Government.
2. Live animals, with the exception of leeches.
3. Personal effects of ministers and diplomatic agents of the Republic imported by them on their return to Venezuela.
4. Baggage brought by passengers, with the exception of articles that have not been used, and of furniture, which, if used, will pay the duties leviable thereon under the present law, subject to a proportionate allowance for the wear and tear. The duty leviable on unused articles imported together with baggage shall be increased by 20 per cent, and if they come from the West Indies they shall pay 30 per cent additional.
5. Ice imported into localities where no ice factories have under permission from the Government been established, or if existing are not in operation; coal and are electric-light carbons, acetylene gas, and trisulphite of lime.
6. Products of Colombia imported across the frontier of that country, provided reciprocity exists.
7. Samples of tissues in small strips in quantities not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight, and of wall paper not exceeding 50 centimeters in length, or of all other articles whenever they are imported in such dimension and in such condition as to be unsaleable.
8. Legal gold coin.
9. Iron boiler plates, bottoms or boilers, gratings, rollers and apparatus for crushing cane, also axles and frames for the same.
10. Plows and plowshares, hoes, spades, "*chicuras*" and "*chicurones*," weeding hooks, hatchets, shovels, picks, "*tasies*" and cutlasses, with or without wooden handles, and machetes for lopping.
11. Barbed iron wire for fences, or as defined by ordinance of June 13, 1894, including hooks for fastening the same.
12. Calcium carbide.
13. Wood ashes, residues of pressed grapes, guano and all other vegetable mineral, animal or artificial substances used as fertilizers and not included in any other class.
14. Roman cement and cement called "*tilestonite*" for roofing purposes.
15. Printed books treating of sciences, arts, and trades, imported in parts.
16. Spirit lamps and all their accessories, also spirit heating apparatus and motors during a period of two years, from March 27, 1905.
17. Ordinary used bags imported from abroad for exporting divi-divi.
18. Printing presses and typographical accessories, such as type, spaces, prepared ink, including lithographer's ink and white, unsized printing paper, also paper paste for manufacturing stereotype plates and alloy of lead and aluminum employed for stereotype printing.



19. Machinery for use in agriculture, mining, weaving, sawmills, and foundries, not otherwise mentioned, also spare parts for the purpose of repairing sugar mills and agricultural machinery.

20. Logs of fir or pitch pine, exceeding 0.25 meter in thickness, fit for sawing into planks, boards, etc.

21. Bridges with their chains, floors, and other accessories, intended for public use or agricultural purposes.

22. Clocks for public use.

ART. 4. The importation of the following articles is prohibited:

1. Coconut oil.
2. Starch.
3. Indigo.
4. Cocoa.
5. Coffee.
6. Molasses, sugar-cane sirup, and honey.
7. Salted jerked meat ("*tasajo*").
8. Salt.
9. Sarsaparilla roots.
10. Silver, nickel, or copper money.
11. Coining apparatus unless imported for the Government mint.
12. Matches of all kinds with the exception of fuses or Bengal lights.
13. Cigarette paper; also paper rolls for cigarettes.

Sole paragraph. Should the Executive Power deem it expedient to authorize importation, through the custom-houses of the Republic, of any prohibited article, it shall fix the duty to be levied on such article and will report to Congress at its first session.

ART. 5. For the importation of dutiable firearms through the custom-houses of the Republic, as well as of powder, dynamite, shot, caps, primers, flints, saltpeter, and all other explosive materials not mentioned in the present law, previous permission from the National Government is necessary.

Sole paragraph. Arms of precision and all war articles exclusively intended for parks of artillery can only be imported by the National Government.

ART. 6. For all articles mentioned in the tariff the material from which they are made will not be considered, the class under which placed being solely taken into account. Hence, trusses, syringes, clyster pumps, toys, masks, spectacles, portfolios, cardeases, and all other articles mentioned pay the duty of the class to which they belong, whatever be the material from which manufactured, except when they are partially made of gold or silver, in which case they are comprised in Class VIII.

ART. 7. Packages containing samples of tissues in small pieces or samples of wall paper, weighing more than 25 kilograms, shall, for the weight exceeding 25 kilograms, pay the duty stipulated in Class III.

ART. 8. When goods or manufactures subject to import duties are

imported, same being unknown in the country or not specified in the tariff nor in the latest decisions of the Ministry of Finance, the importers shall state this fact in their manifests and address a petition to the Government, accompanied by a sample of the goods or products to permit the proper denomination or classification thereof.

ART. 9. Machines, tools, and other mining apparatus only enjoy the exemption from import duties but once for each mining company, and the duplicate parts imported to replace those which originally entered duty free shall not enjoy this exemption.

ART. 10. No goods entitled to free entry under existing contracts or laws shall be cleared except with the previous permission of the Minister of Finance.

ART. 11. Unused foreign articles which passengers import with their luggage shall, in addition to the duties leviable thereon under the tariff, be liable to a surtax of 20 per cent.

ART. 12. Should unfitted articles be imported in one sole package or in different packages they shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto when imported in a fitted condition.

ART. 13. The Executive Power is authorized to increase to an amount of 25 per cent the import duties on merchandise from such foreign countries as have not in their treaties with Venezuela granted this country the most-favored-nation treatment.

Sole paragraph. The Executive Power is further authorized to increase, decrease, or abolish any of the duties provided for in the present tariff should unforeseen circumstances render such changes necessary, subject to duly reporting to Congress at its next sitting any measures adopted in that direction.

ART. 14. The law dated May 20, 1905, together with all legislative enactments inconsistent with the present law are hereby repealed.

*Resolution of May 29, 1905, relating to the importation and exportation of goods.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9173, of May 29, 1905.]

It has been decided that the importation of foreign goods as well as the exportation of native products can only be effected on vessels of not less than 40 tons burden, and the customs administrators and consuls of the Republic are directed to refuse to clear any vessel of less tonnage.

*Décreto of May 22, 1905, relating to various customs regulations.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9479, of June 5, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. The Carupano custom-house is open for coasting trade clearances of all foreign goods destined for the ports of the Republic.

ART. 2. The decree of January 3 of the present year, authorizing the free entry of cereals, is hereby repealed. As regards consignments

coming from countries beyond the seas, importers shall have the benefit of the time limits referred to in article 225 of Law XVI of the Financial Code.

ART. 3. Maize, maize flour, beer, soap, candles, tobacco of every description, cigarettes, and other articles of a kind produced in the country, imported from abroad through the Pampatar custom-house for consumption in Marguerita Island, shall be treated as in the other custom-houses of the Republic.

ART. 4. The surtax of 30 per cent leviable under article 1 of Law No. XIX of the Financial Code on goods coming from the Antilles shall be collected at the Pampatar custom-house, in accordance with the tariff in force and in the form adopted in other custom-houses.

ART. 5. The minister of finance and public credit is intrusted with the execution of the present decree.

*Resolution of June 15, 1905, respecting the importation of hats for use in the State of Tachira.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9488, of June 15, 1905.]

Hats imported for use in the State of Tachira shall cease to benefit by the rebate provided for by resolution dated January 5, 1905.

*Resolution of June 23, 1905, as to the collection of customs duties on foreign merchandise imported for consumption in the State of Tachira.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9497, of June 26, 1905.]

1. The customs duties applicable on the importation of goods intended for consumption in the State of Tachira shall be levied by Maracaibo custom-house, subject to the rebate granted to them by resolution dated January 5, 1905, save in the case of hats, rebate on which has ceased to be allowed under the above-recited resolution of June 15.

2. The administrator of the San Antonio custom-house shall see that goods cleared through the Maracaibo custom-house and declared for consumption in the State aforesaid, are in bearing with the demand for the article or articles which the resolution of January 5, 1905, had in view.

The above-mentioned resolution of January 5 of the present year is hereby repealed.

**MINING LAW.**

[From the *"Gaceta Oficial"* of September 5, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. A mine is every accumulation of inorganic metalliferous substances and fossils (fuels) which are found on the surface or in the interior of the earth, whether in veins, layers, or in any other form.

Precious stones, which adapt themselves to be exploited and used in the manufacture of jewels; placers or beds of alluvion or gravel gold; earthy substances, such as colombine and kaoline; bituminous substances, such as asphalt, tar, pitch, petroleum, and other like substances, and the fertilizers, such as phosphates, saltpeter, guano, and other substances, whether minerals or not, employed as fertilizers shall also be considered as mines.

Paragraph 1. Pearls, corals, sponges, amber, tortoise shells, and other similar substances, whether found in placers or disseminated on the coast, shall not be considered as mines, and the exploitation thereof shall be governed by special regulations of the Federal Executive.

Paragraph 2. Sands, slates, clays, lime, chalk, pozzuolana, peat, and stony and earthy substances of whatever kind of those not comprised in the above mentioned belonging to the proprietor of the soil and which may be freely exploited.

ART. 2. All the mines existing within the territory of the Republic are the property of the States. Their administration is in charge of the Federal Executive in conformity with section 14 of article 80 of the national constitution, and the proceeds thereof shall be distributed among said States in accordance with Base 27, Title II, article 7, of the same constitution.

ART. 3. The explorations for the discovery of mines shall be free in public and communal lands, as well as in uncultivated private lands.

ART. 4. Mines shall not be exploited without a previous concession made by the Federal Executive. Every concession shall be called a "mining claim." Mining claims shall not exceed 100 hectares in area nor be less than 1 hectare, and shall be granted in perfect squares or rectangles the width of which shall not be less than one-half of the base, with the exception of the claims of alluvion or gravel gold, which, provided they are to be exploited by mechanic systems, may have an area of from 10 square meters to 4 square kilometers, which may be granted in the same manner—that is to say, in squares or rectangles.

ART. 5. Vein or lode mining claims are real property, and may be granted for as long a period as ninety-nine years. Mining claims of alluvion or gravel gold shall be granted for a term not exceeding fifty years, and are also declared to be real property.

Sole paragraph. Buildings, machinery, apparatus, and tools belonging to each mining claim while used in the exploitation and working of the same, shall also be considered real property.

ART. 6. Mining claims may be acquired by Venezuelans or foreigners, but the concessionary or the company organized for the exploitation thereof, even though he or one or all of the members of said company be foreigners, shall always be considered as Venezuelans and shall be subject to the laws of the Republic and to the jurisdiction

of its courts, in all matters relating to the mining claim and the exploitation thereof, and in no case nor for any reason shall they be entitled to demand diplomatic intervention to make an international claim. The persons to whom the concession is granted and the companies must necessarily have their domicile in the Republic, although they are entitled to have their domicile out of the Republic. The companies shall always be organized in the territory of the nation and in accordance with its laws.

ART. 7. The provisions contained in the foregoing article shall be inserted in the title granting the mining claim in the charter of the company, if there is any, and the mining claims shall not be incumbered nor transferred unless the aforesaid provisions are stated in the proper document, under penalty, should these formalities be omitted, of the forfeiture of the title, charter, incumbrance, or transfer, and the destitution or disqualification for five years of the official who may have authorized such titles, charters, incumbrance, or transfer.

ART. 8. Besides the exploitation of mining claims, there shall be for the mining claims of alluvion or gravel gold, one known by the name of placers (barrancos), and by such is meant a solid 10 meters in length by 10 meters in width and of an indefinite depth.

ART. 9. The titles issued and the contracts entered into in conformity with previous laws relating to the ownership or exploitation of mines shall be maintained in force up to the date of the promulgation of this law.

ART. 10. The Federal Executive is hereby authorized to formulate the necessary regulations in all that relates to mines within the prescriptions of the law, fixing the taxes which the mining claims and the proceeds thereof shall pay.

ART. 11. The Mining Code of January 23, 1904, is hereby repealed, as well as the law of the 24th of March of the same year approving said code and the other provisions in force relating to this subject.

Sole paragraph. The revocation referred to in this article shall become effective from the date on which the Executive Regulations referred to in the foregoing article are promulgated.

Given in the Legislative Federal Palace at Caracas on the 3d of August, 1905, ninety-fifth year of the Independence and forty-seventh of the Federation.

The President of the Senate,

N. URDANETA.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies,

R. LOPEZ BARALT.

The Secretary of the Senate,

EZEQUIEL GARCIA.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies,

MARIANO ESPINAL.

Federal Palace, Caracas, August 14, 1905, the ninety-fifth year of the Independence and forty-seventh of the Federation.

Let it be enforced and see to its execution.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Countersigned:

The Minister of Fomento,

DIEGO. BTA. FERRER.

#### CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF SALT MINES.

The "Official Gazette" of a recent date contains the text of a contract for the exploitation of the salines of Venezuela. These have until lately been a Government monopoly and they are now ceded to the concessionaire under payment of a yearly rent of 3,500,000 bolivars, to be paid quarterly, subject to certain modifications in accordance with a sliding scale, varying with the produce from the mines. The contract is for ten years with option of prolongation for a similar period.

#### IMPORT TRADE, 1903-4.

Following is a recapitulation of the imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-houses of the Republic in the fiscal year 1903-4:

Custom-houses.	Packages.	Weight.	Commercial value.	Duties collected.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
La Guaira .....	851,460	47,774,302.878	30,517,843.91	13,438,765.31
Puerto Cabello.....	308,938	13,954,588.302	13,247,981.93	5,590,817.88
Maraicao.....	244,968	11,077,088.810	12,523,334.83	5,073,626.54
Ciudad Bolivar.....	156	6,618	5,900	3,531.75
Carupano.....	77,354	3,773,774.364	2,529,709.76	1,048,612.77
Lavela.....	36	6,986	843	Freec.
Guanta.....	17	574	350	155
Puerto Sucre.....	1,449	124,835	57,740.15	24,878.74
Guiria.....	2,769	224,101.500	49,293.50	18,760.02
Porlamar.....	2,566	339,771.092	514,120.77	23,585.14
Cristobal Colon.....	809	41,427	13,109.55	7,806.70
Total.....	1,470,722	77,324,066.946	59,460,277.40	25,230,539.85

Following is a recapitulation of foreign merchandise imported through the custom-houses of the Republic from January to June, 1904:

Custom-houses.	Packages.	Weight.	Commercial value.	Duties collected.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
La Guaira.....	296,462	22,589,158.082	15,701,418.76	6,579,972.38
Puerto Cabello.....	128,763	6,736,463.830	6,840,975.12	2,803,479.94
Maraicao.....	110,828	5,666,022.750	6,970,976.24	2,644,319.76
Ciudad Bolivar.....	156	6,618	5,900	3,531.75
Carupano.....	36,377	1,772,704.975	1,250,519.36	479,860.52
Lavela.....	36	6,986	843	Freec.
Guanta.....	17	574	350	155
Puerto Sucre.....	1,449	124,835	57,740.15	24,878.74
Guiria.....	2,769	224,101.500	49,293.50	18,760.02
Porlamar.....	1,195	241,966	196,002.27	14,385.80
Cristobal Colon.....	809	41,427	13,109.55	7,806.70
Total.....	578,861	37,410,857.137	31,087,125.95	12,577,150.61

PORT MOVEMENTS, 1903-4.

The number of vessels entering the ports of the Republic in the fiscal year 1903-4, with cargoes of foreign freight, were as follows:

RECAPITULATION BY PORTS.

	Vessels.		Tonnage.		Total.	
	Ships.	Sailing vessels.	Ships.	Sailing vessels.	Ships.	Tonnage.
La Guaira.....	244	15	424,392	1,669	259	426,061
Puerto Cabello.....	191	10	350,253	1,047	201	351,300
Maracaibo.....	34	68	29,395	7,765	102	37,160
Caripano.....	101	11	135,708	241	112	135,949
Guiría.....	4	28	1,699	742	32	2,441
Porlamar.....	5	35	5,371	1,086	40	6,457
Guanta.....	10	1	12,742	34	11	12,776
Puerto Suere.....	11	6	15,678	104	17	15,782
La Vela.....		1		84	1	84
Total.....	600	175	975,238	12,772	775	988,010

RECAPITULATION BY NATIONALITY.

German.....	54		77,995		54	77,995
American.....	118	2	157,282	674	120	157,956
Austrian.....	11		18,133		11	18,133
Danish.....		4		1,193	4	1,193
Spanish.....	24		70,652		24	70,652
French.....	77		145,819		77	145,819
Hollandish.....	162	51	211,683	5,412	213	217,095
English.....	119	11	238,898	1,456	130	240,354
Italian.....	22		43,337		22	43,337
Venezuelan.....	7	105	1,307	3,516	112	4,823
Russian.....		1		218	1	218
Swedish and Norwegian.....	6	1	5,132	303	7	5,435
Total.....	600	175	975,238	12,772	775	988,010

THE WORLD'S PETROLEUM SUPPLY.

The United States supplied more than one-half of the petroleum produced in the world in 1904. A statement of the world's production of petroleum, prepared by the British Board of Trade, which has just reached the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, puts the petroleum production of the world in 1904 at 9,303,000,000 gallons, of which 4,916,000,000 gallons were produced in the United States, 3,650,000,000 gallons in Russia, 202,500,000 gallons in Austria, 206,500,000 gallons in Java and Sumatra, 135,000,000 gallons in Roumania, 105,500,000 gallons in British India (principally Burma), 49,000,000 gallons in Japan, 20,000,000 gallons in Canada, and 18,500,000 gallons in Germany.

These figures give the grand total of 9,303,000,000 gallons of petroleum production in 1904, a total which far exceeds that of any earlier year. In 1903, which made the highest record of any year prior to 1904, the total was but 8,504,000,000; in 1902 it was 7,588,000,000. This increase in 1903 and 1904 occurs chiefly in the United States. The figures of production in the United States show an increase of about 697 million gallons in 1904 over the figures of 1903, while those of Russia, our chief competitor in oil production, show an increase of

but 103 million gallons over 1903, and the increase in the United States in 1903 is also much larger than that of Russia. In the four years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, Russian production of crude petroleum exceeded that of the United States, but in all other years for which the record is shown by the publication in question, extending from 1883 to 1904, the production of the United States exceeds that of Russia, and by far exceeds that of any other country. Indeed, it may be said that the United States and Russia produce practically nine-tenths of the petroleum of the world, the total production in 1904, as above shown, being 9,303,000,000 gallons, of which 8,566,000,000 was produced in the United States and Russia combined.

Exportation of illuminating oil, or kerosene as it is familiarly called, is also much greater from the United States than from Russia, especially as American crude oil gives a much larger per cent of illuminating oil than does that of Russia. The total quantity of refined illuminating oil exported from Russia in 1904 was 455 million gallons, and from the United States 761 million gallons. Russian exports go largely to southwestern Europe, northern Africa, and southern and eastern Asia, while western Europe, eastern Asia, Oceania and North and South America are the most important markets of the United States. Of the 876 million gallons of refined oil of all classes (including naphthas and lubricating oil) exported from the United States in the calendar year 1904, 201 million gallons went to the United Kingdom, 117 millions to Germany, 112 millions to Netherlands, 41 millions to Belgium, 24 millions to France, 74 millions to other countries of Europe. In eastern Asia 70 million gallons went to China, 39 millions to Japan, and 24 millions to Hongkong, while 25 million gallons went also to southern Asia under the general title of British East Indies, and 26 million gallons to British Australasia. In America the distribution was to Brazil 20 million gallons, Argentine Republic 16 millions, British North America 19 millions, Chile 6 millions, Central America 2 millions, Cuba 2 millions, and Mexico 1 million.

Petroleum has formed of late years an important factor in the exportation of the United States. Prior to 1905 it was the largest single item in the statement of exports of manufactures, but in that year copper for the first time exceeded petroleum in the value of exports. The total value of all classes of iron and steel manufactures exported, of course, exceeds by far the total of petroleum, but no single item in the group entitled iron and steel manufactures is as large as the item of illuminating oil under the general head of refined mineral oil exported. The total value of iron and steel manufactures of all classes exported in the decade ending with 1905 was \$943,886,511, of refined mineral oil \$622,313,762, and copper and manufactures thereof \$444,878,552, while the next largest item is leather, \$272,534,562, and cotton manufactures, \$259,136,044.



## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The United States Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, submits an additional supplemental report to the one published some time ago on the subject of highways and bridges in the interior of Uruguay. He furnishes a translation of an executive order directing how the money heretofore appropriated, \$3,102,000 American gold, for such improvements shall be expended. He has also asked the authorities to defer the letting of the contracts for machinery and materials for a sufficient length of time to enable American manufacturers and contractors to submit bids. He feels confident that three or four additional months will be granted and urges upon American manufacturers and exporters of appropriate machinery and materials the necessity for prompt action. This is only the beginning of the work of internal improvement of Uruguay. The people are very much interested and in earnest and will give their hearty approval to its continuation.

A project has been introduced in the Brazilian Senate granting a yearly subsidy to the individual or company undertaking the exportation of frozen meat from the States of Maranhao and Piauhy by the river Parnahyba. The "Brazilian Review" announces that the concession is to be open to public tender and the one offering most advantages will be accepted. The contractor will oblige himself to mount fixed or floating slaughterhouses on the margins of the river Parnahyba, to furnish floating refrigerators and tugs to tow them to the port of Tutoya or Amarraçao, and to maintain in these ports steamers with refrigerating chambers to receive the cargo for shipment to foreign or national ports. If the slaughterhouses be fixed, there are to be three at least on each side of the river. The exportation is to be made at least six times a year, 10,000 being the minimum annual number of oxen to be exported. The contract will last for five years.

STALLWORTH BROS., of Parral, Mexico, are preparing plans for the erection of what is said will be the largest power plant in Mexico. A company, to be capitalized at \$10,000,000, is to be formed to carry out the project, and contracts for the material and machinery will probably be divided between the United States and Germany. The plans call for the erection of large concentration plants, which are to be located between Parral and Minas Nuevas, and it is proposed to transmit electric power from the surrounding mountains. Water power can be utilized here to advantage and this the company will adopt in the carrying out of the plans, which have been submitted and accepted.

The Interoceanic Railroad Company of Mexico is in the market for a large number of freight cars, said to be in the neighborhood of 500, and also for a number of first and second class passenger coaches and baggage cars. It is also hinted that at least two locomotives will also

be purchased in the near future. Several American car companies are now figuring on the contract, which calls for deliveries early next summer. The cars are to be of the highest grade and will be equipped with the latest safety appliance in air brakes.

There is a general movement among South American countries to secure an extension of existing steamship facilities, several of the countries having made provision for governmental assistance in this direction. Consul-General GOTTSCHALK, of Callao, reports that a movement has been started in Peru to secure a line of steamships for direct trade between Callao and Ancon, which is in the Canal Zone. It is proposed to place six steamships on this line. The vessels will be commanded by foreigners, and the Consul-General directs attention of American shipmasters and engineers to this proposition.

W. A. VERNON, who recently bought the water and electric-light plants of Ensenada, Mexico, has begun to repair them. Under his contract with the city council he is obliged to put up an entirely new plant, and it is understood that his time for beginning such an improvement is soon to expire. It is also stated that after the completion of the improvements contemplated Mr. VERNON will undertake the establishment of a gas plant for fuel purposes and the installation of a telephone system within the town's limits.

Consul BUEHR, of Cienfuegos, reports that a concession has been made by the Cuban Government for a railroad extension and directs attention of American dealers in electric and railroad supplies to this opportunity to furnish equipment from the United States. He advises parties interested to place themselves in immediate communication with the general manager of the Havana Central Railway.

Tenders are asked for the construction of a floating dock for the naval dockyard at Taleahuano, Chile, capable of raising vessels of 1,000 tons displacement. Tenders will be received until May 1, 1906, and should be addressed to "*Dirección del Material*," Valparaiso, where full particulars can be obtained.

Mr. JOHN HICKS, Minister to Chile, reports that the Government of Chile has taken steps to increase shipping facilities between Valparaiso and Panama, and to that end is negotiating with steamship companies to pay subsidy in addition to that now paid.

Manufacturers of paper-making material, equipment, etc., are advised that CASSETTI & Co., of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, Argentine Republic, will shortly be in the market for such material, having converted a factory at that place into a paper-making plant.

## BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of 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.

A series of papers entitled "What the People Read in South America," has its initial article in the Review of Reviews for January, 1906. In that number the periodicals and newspapers of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia are reviewed, while the February issue of the same magazine will deal with those of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. El Constitucional, the leading news organ of Venezuela, has a circulation of 16,000, and outside of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres is said to be the most influential journal in South America. Other dailies in Caracas are the *Noticiero* (News), *Corresponsal* (Correspondent), *Diario Nacional* (National Daily), *Grito del Pueblo* (Cry of the People), *Combate* (Struggle), Religion, *Gaceta Oficial* (Official Gazette), and *Letras y Numeros*. In Valencia, the second city of Venezuela, there are five dailies published—the *Diario*, the *Discipulo* (Disciple), the *Centinela* (Sentinel), the *Cronista* (Recorder), the *Gaceta de Tribunales* (Court Gazette). Maracaibo has five dailies—the *Fonógrafo* (Phonograph), the oldest daily newspaper in the country; the *Ecos de Zulia* (Echoes of the State), the *Ciudadano* (Citizen), the *Avisador* (Adviser), and the *Agencia Maracaibo* (Maracaibo Agent). There are four dailies published in Ciudad Bolivar. Merida has ten in all—but they are not extensively circulated. Forty-two dailies are published in the entire country. Venezuela ranks among the leading South American countries for artistically elaborate weeklies. The most important of these are the *Semana* (Week), and the *Lira* (Lyre), of Caracas. *Inmaculada* is a Catholic illustrated weekly. The *Voz de la Nacion* publishes conservative essays on economics. Italians read the *Patria*. Other weeklies, chiefly commercial, are the *Dominical*, *Anuncio*, and *Realidad*. There are also several comic journals, the best known of which is *Don Timoteo* (Sir Timothy), of Valencia. The *Cojo Ilustrado* (Illustrated Cripple) is the most noted of the literary periodicals. It is a fortnightly, and its price is 50 cents in gold per copy. *La Industria*, devoted to commerce and industry, is the leading monthly of its class, and is really a credit to its country. Other bimonthlies are the *Gaceta Medica*, the *Frac-Mason Venezolano* (Venezuelan Freemason), and the *Droguista Practico* (Practical Druggist)—all of Caracas. In Colombia, a number of the dailies of Bogota have a wide circulation and influence, and, moreover, are excellently edited. The principal dailies of the capital are the *Nuevo Tiempo*, the *Correo Nacional*, the

*Colombiano*, and the *Blanco y Azul* (White and Blue). The *Nuevo Tiempo* and the *Correo Nacional* are the most important publications of the Republic. The center of journalistic enterprise in Peru is Lima. Among the weeklies are the *Actualidades*, *Novedades*, *Lucero*, and *Lima Ilustrado*. Lima has also a dignified illustrated monthly, the *Revista Pan Americana*, which is devoted to politics and diplomatic matters. It also publishes the *Ateneo*, an exclusively literary quarterly. In Cuzco there is an influential fortnightly, the *Agricultor*; and in Piura three weeklies—the *Amigo del Pueblo*, the *Noticiero*, and the *Revista del Norte*. The best-known Peruvian dailies are the *Comercio*, organ of the party in power, which is the oldest and the best established, and the *Presna*, organ of the opposition. The *Heraldo*, also governmental, was founded by the national Peruvian poet, Chocano. The *Opinión Nacional* is the independent organ. Outside of Lima, the noteworthy dailies and semiweeklies are—in Callao, the suburb and shipping port of Lima, the *Reacción* and the *Callao*, both dailies; in Arequipa, the *Bolsa* and the *Deber*, dailies; in Trujillo, the *Razón* and the *Industria*, dailies, and the *Voz de Trujillo*, every other day. In Mollendo there is an influential semiweekly, the *Puerto*. The chief publication center of Ecuador is the metropolis, Guayaquil. The principal dailies of this city, which are well patronized, are the *Nación*, the *Telégrafo*, the *Tiempo*, and the *Grito del Pueblo*. The *Nación* is the best-known journal of the country. The *Grito del Pueblo* has a well established circulation and influence. Outside the capital, the most important daily is the *Patria*, of Quito. The only noteworthy monthly published in the country is the *Ilustración Ecuatoriana*, of Guayaquil. Bolivia has a number of daily newspapers. The principal ones of the capital, La Paz, are the *Comercio de Bolivia*, the *Diario*, the *Estado*, the *Comercio*, and the *Nacional*. In the provinces the following are worthy of mention: Potosi, the *Tiempo*; Cochabamba, the *Heraldo*, and the *Comercio*; Santa Cruz, *Estrella del Oriente*; Tarija, the *Estrella de Tarija*, and the *Pensamiento*; Oruro, the *Vapor*.

The "Scientific American" for January 6, 1906, publishes an interesting paper concerning the new determination of the Quito arc of the meridian by the French Geodetic Commission of Ecuador, stating that the International Geodetic Association, at its meeting at Stuttgart in 1898 decided to carry out the project, because improved scientific methods and instruments of the present day permit the various elements from which the dimensions of the earth are deduced to be determined with greater accuracy than was possible in the eighteenth century. The United States offered to perform the work if France, to whom it properly belonged, should decline to undertake it. The French Republic, however, sent Captains MURAIN and LIACOMBE to

Ecuador, who, in 1899, explored the Cordilleras from southern Colombia to northern Peru. In consequence of their favorable report the French Government equipped a scientific expedition under the command of Captains LALLEMAND and MAURAIN, which, on June 1, 1901, landed at Guayaquil with 20 tons of apparatus, the caravan reassembling a month later at Riobamba, the principal station. The work of the expedition was arranged in the following manner: First came the fundamental geodetic and astronomical operations, including the measurement of the base line, the determination of the latitudes of the stations at the center and the ends of the arc, and the measurement of certain differences of longitude, for example, between Riobamba and the observatory at Quito. The measurement of angles and bases of verification was reserved for the following years (1902-1905). In addition, in order to obtain the exact altitudes of the stations, it was necessary to run a careful leveling survey from one of them to the sea. The programme of the expedition also included geological studies, the collection of topographical data for a reconnoissance map on a scale of 1 to 200,000, based upon very exact triangulation, and a study of the native tribes and the fauna and flora of Ecuador by Doctor RIVET. After a determination of the fundamental base at Riobamba, and the difference of longitude between Riobamba and Quito, the geodetic expedition separated into several sections. Captain LALLEMAND made a reconnoissance of the Carchi country, built a temporary observatory near Tulcan, and selected the plateau of San Gabriel de Tusa for the location of a base, which he measured four times with the Jaderin wires, with the assistance of Captain PERRIER and Doctor RIVET. The construction of all the monuments of the northern section of the arc was next undertaken, and also the determination of the latitudes of the two end stations, the southern at Paita, Peru, and the northern at Tulcan, Ecuador, thus fixing the length of the arc of the meridian at  $5^{\circ} 53' 33''$ . Secondary geodetic observations were also made along the line from Tulcan to Paita, passing through Riobamba and Cuenca.

The annual report of the Panama Railroad Company for the ten months ended October 31 last, submitted to the Congress of the United States, shows that after payment of all fixed charges and cost of operation for the period covered there remains \$354,248, or somewhat in excess of 5 per cent on the capital stock. The total earnings of the road for the transportation of all kinds of traffic show an increase of \$302,204, or 18.77 per cent, over the corresponding ten months of the previous year. Passenger earnings increased \$43,691 and mail earnings decreased \$2,434. The total revenue from freight traffic for the period of the report, including both merchandise and coal, was 406,840 tons, an increase of 26.73 per cent, and yielded a revenue of \$1,306,145, an increase of 17.93 per cent. The total earnings of the steamship lines

of the company for the ten months were \$1,165,058, an increase of 25.17 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Freight traffic increased 33.29 per cent, the earnings therefrom increasing 23.28 per cent. The increase in total earnings for the railroad and the steamship line was \$536,512. The quantity of cargo originating at European ports and brought to the terminals of the road by the foreign steamship lines has progressively increased, and it is said that there are strong indications that the Chilean and Peruvian Governments intend to establish or subsidize additional lines between their principal ports and Panama, so that by cooperation with the Panama Railroad Company more rapid and convenient communication may be maintained with the United States. The report says the company's dock at New York has become entirely inadequate to the business of its steamship line and that the addition of two large steamships to the line.

The series of letters in course of publication in the "Daily Trade and Consular Reports," issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, embodying the observations and conclusions of Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER in his capacity of special agent for the collection of data covering the industrial and commercial possibilities of the Mexican Republic, are practically the last words on the important subjects treated. The information furnished with regard to the State of Sonora is of especial interest to business men in the western and southwestern sections of the United States, the imports from the United States being received after transport over the railroads of that part of the country, and by steamer from San Francisco. From Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Durango, he reports a demand for mining machinery and tools of all kinds; also referring to the increase in railway building. From the City of Mexico come complaints of the failure of United States manufacturers and shippers to observe local requirements in the matter of packing and invoices, which is detrimental to a proper development of trade relations, while the Tehuantepec trade is considered as a natural tribute to American enterprise and capital.

Volume XXXVII of the "Special Consular Reports" issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States deals with "Insurance in Foreign Countries." In regard to the laws governing such institutions in the various countries of Latin America, it is stated that, so far as Mexico is concerned, the insurance laws are in a state of transition, a new code for their regulation being in process of preparation. In Central America insurance companies are considered in the same light as other business corporations, and are at liberty to proceed without regard to the various governments. No foreign companies operate in Venezuela, while in Peru the conditions precedent

to beginning business in this line is \$50,000 in real estate and the same amount in other security invested in the country, in addition to which a 5 per cent tax must be paid on the profits. There are no requirements of any kind in Colombia, though the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Brazil require deposits, and there is a certain amount of government supervision in these countries. In Cuba there is no general law of life insurance and no government supervision, the same conditions being prevalent in Haiti.

An address delivered by Hon. THEODORE P. SHONTS, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, before the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, Washington, D. C. on November 9, 1905, is given place in the "National Geographic Magazine" for December, 1905, as an exposition of what has been accomplished by the United States toward building the Panama Canal. The three fundamental tasks before the contracting Government were, according to Mr. SHONTS, a thorough sanitation of the Isthmus, the provision of suitable dwellings for all classes of employees, and the supply of proper food at a reasonable cost. The efforts made for the development of this plan of action are detailed in the paper in reference, while a specific statement of the work of actual canal development is also made, the authority of the informant being beyond question.

A book on Cuba, prepared by Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA, Minister of Cuba to the United States of America, and approved by the Cuban Government, issued in November, 1905, must of necessity form a valuable source of the latest available information concerning the affairs in the Island Republic. Such requisites are fulfilled in the "Handbook of Cuba" issued by the International Bureau of the American Republics, following the line of arrangement and covering the data specialized in previous American handbooks. In addition to a thorough description of the physical, political, and historical characteristics of the country, a valuable bibliography, compiled by Mr. A. P. C. GRIFFIN, of the Library of Congress, Washington, and an appendix containing the Constitution of the Republic as promulgated subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, are features of the new volume.

A new Argentine geography (*Geografía Argentina*), being an historical, physical, political, social, and economic study of the Argentine Republic, has been recently (1905) issued from the press of the *Penitenciaría Nacional* of Buenos Ayres, prepared by Señores CARLOS M. UMIEN and EZIO COLOMBO. Both are men of standing in the literary and scholastic life of the country, and, in giving their work to the public, the writers state that they are animated by a two-fold purpose: First, to add to the information of students in colleges and academies,

and, second, for the diffusion of knowledge concerning the Republic in other lands. A carefully arranged bibliography and a railroad map brought up to 1904, together with a chart showing the ethnological distribution of the inhabitants, are some of the distinctive features of the work, while the commercial and industrial data is complete up to the close of the year 1903.

"*Trepando Los Andes*" (Climbing the Andes) by CLEMENTE ONELLI, published in Buenos Ayres by *Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco*, narrates the travels of the author in a masterly manner and describes and illustrates the beautiful and picturesque scenes on the Andes over a territory of 2,000 kilometers (being the length of his journey). The book is composed of 297 pages, with an average of a half-tone to each page, besides three other full-page half-tones and a map tracing the author's route. The half-tones are magnificently printed on paper of the best quality, many being reproductions of the original photographs personally taken by the author on his trip. The book is in all respects well written, and, above all, the precision of facts and description of things, due to skill and personal observation, makes it a work worthy of high praise.

The "Technical World Magazine" for January, 1906, under the title "From Alaska to Cape Horn" publishes an interesting résumé of conditions and possibilities in regard to the Pan-American Railway which is to form the connecting link between the two termini referred to. The statement is made that within the last few years, 800 miles of the railroad which will form a part of the great intercontinental line have been built, which is about one-sixth of the total mileage necessary. The difficulties overcome and the strenuous efforts of the interested governments to carry the project to a successful conclusion are given due weight in the careful consideration of the question.

The Field Columbian Museum (Chicago), as publication 105, Zoological series, Vol. VI, issues "A Check List of the Mammals of the North American Continent, the West Indies, and the Neighboring Seas," a volume including all the species and races of mammals which have been described up to the date of publication (1905) inhabiting the North American Continent from the Arctic Ocean to the Province of Cauca in Colombia, South America. The number of species enumerated is 1,309 and 676 races of species found within the geographical limits embraced in the work, to which are added 22 races of exotic species, originating in South America, a grand total of 2,007 species.

A contribution of more than ordinary interest appears in the "North American Review" for January, 1906, being a paper prepared by President RAFAEL REYES of Colombia and dealing with the Great



Finance Minister of Mexico, Señor LIMANTOUR. Classed with the greatest financiers of the world, Señor LIMANTOUR is also a man of scholarly and classical education and a jurist of remarkable ability. In regard to his crowning piece of work, the financial regeneration of Mexico, which has taken place during the past year, President REYES sees in that transaction a series of acts whose results and scope will prove beneficial not only to the Mexican Republic, but to all the nations of Spanish America.

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[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXII.

JANEIRO DE 1906.

No. 1.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1905.

Segundo os dados estatísticos do commercio da Republica Argentina para os primeiros nove mezes de 1905, publicados na "Review of the River Plate," de 10 de Novembro de 1905, as importações realizadas nesse periodo foram por valor de \$155,651,460, e as exportações, por valor de \$247,110,133 ouro. Comparando-se essas cifras com as do periodo correspondente do anno anterior, vê-se que houve um augmento nas importações de \$16,889,197, e um acrescimo nas exportações de \$43,917,314.

O commercio por paizes foi como se segue:

	Importação.	Exportação.		Importação.	Exportação.
Africa .....	\$27,851	\$4,253,426	França .....	\$16,296,255	\$25,796,704
Allemanha .....	22,154,122	26,575,854	Italia .....	16,364,562	4,354,803
Belgica .....	6,992,289	16,273,047	Hollanda .....	753,897	2,725,664
Bolivia .....	102,210	482,428	Paraguay .....	905,707	249,059
Brazil .....	4,230,610	9,204,781	Reino Unido .....	51,739,672	33,957,047
Cuba .....	408,440	324,545	Uruguay .....	697,545	5,905,573
Chile .....	465,733	1,083,929	Taizes diversos .....	8,339,003	12,171,245
Hespanha .....	4,378,979	1,675,985	A ordem .....		91,631,534
Estados Unidos .....	21,794,585	10,443,507			

### Movimento da Importação por Classes

Generos.	Valor.	Generos.	Valor.
Animas vivos .....	\$763,051	Papel e suas manufacturas .....	\$3,032,611
Productos alimenticios .....	10,304,555	Couro e suas manufacturas .....	1,372,519
Fumo e suas manufacturas .....	3,414,523	Ferro e suas manufacturas .....	19,811,887
Vinhos, bebidas alcoholicas, etc .....	6,679,834	Apparelhos agricolas .....	11,197,632
Tecidos, roupa, etc .....	38,959,327	Apparelhos de locomoção .....	15,714,998
Azeites .....	4,420,809	Metaes que não sejam o ouro .....	4,166,270
Productos chimicos e drogas .....	5,091,542	Louça, obras de barro e de vidro .....	13,018,902
Córes e tintas .....	1,032,567	Apparelhos electricos .....	1,658,557
Madeiras e suas manufacturas .....	10,909,550	Artigos diversos .....	4,072,326

*Movimento da Exportação por Classes.*

Generos.	Valor.	Generos.	Valor.
Productos animaes.....	\$100,157,409	Productos mineracs.....	\$220,993
Productos agricolas.....	138,917,200	Productos da caça.....	514,535
Productos florestacs.....	4,969,046	Diversos.....	2,330,950

Do augmento total de \$16,889,197 verificado na importação, em confronto com a do periodo correspondente de 1904, \$13,387,094 representam o valor dos artigos que entraram livres de direitos, taes como machinas e materiaes para estradas de ferro, tramvias, e installações de luz electrica, e carvão de pedra e sementes. Assim o augmento havido no valor das locomotivas que se importaram foi de \$1,032,222; o de dormentes de aço, \$557,779; dormentes de madeira, \$187,389; trilhos de aço, \$1,642,330; vagões, \$1,922,108; carros, \$336,211; diversos materiaes para estradas de ferro e tramvias, mais de \$1,000,000. A importação de carvão de pedra augmentou de \$691,745; sementes de alfafa, de \$2.134,200 e outras sementes, \$287,659. As importações de machinas e aparelhos agricolas mostram um augmento de só \$200,000, tendo havido consideravel diminuição na importação de certas classes. Houve tambem nma diminuição de \$267,000 no valor dos saccos importados; de \$1,047,000 em aniagem, e de \$110,000 em barbantes de engavelar.

O valor dos animaes que se importaram livres de direitos, foi de \$763,051, ouro, o que mostra um augmento de \$122,140 sobre o valor dos importados no mesmo periodo do anno anterior. As importações de café augmentaram de \$79,731, as de cacáo, de \$23,674, e as do chá, de só \$13,470. Houve a sensivel diminuição de \$594,000 nas importações de herva matte. As importações de chicorea diminuíram de \$12,650, sendo seu valor total de \$33,000. As importações de lupulo foram por valor de \$55,371, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$20,787, comparadas com as de egual periodo do anno anterior.

As importações de vinho mostram um augmento de \$946,777, comparadas com as de egual periodo do anno anterior, sendo \$269,500 realizados em vermouth, e as bebidas espirituosas augmentaram de \$93,745, dos quaes \$84,900 correspondem a bebidas amargas. Houve nma diminuição de 20 por cento no consumo de whisky.

Houve um augmento de \$1,153,968 nos tecidos de lã, e nma diminuição de \$1,741,242 nos tecidos de algodão importados. As importações de madeira e suas manufacturas mostram um augmento de \$1,438,311, e as de ferro e aço e suas manufacturas, um augmento de \$1,076,805.

Os oleos mineracs e vegetacs diminuíram de \$214,398, e os artigos de luxo de todas as classes mostram consideravel augmento, assim dando prova da prosperidade geral da Republica.

O valor total dos animaes vivos que se exportaram durante esse periodo foi de \$6.048,645, o que mostra um augmento de \$2,756,712.



As exportações de carne de vacca congelada foram por valor de \$11,251,661, ou seja um augmento de \$4,477,328, e as exportações de carneiros congelados foram por valor de \$4,649,922, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$875,873. Houve um augmento de mais de \$4,000,000 nas exportações de couros salgados e seccos, e de mais de \$8,118,474 nas exportações de lã. As exportações de xarque mostram um augmento de \$1,952,744; as de productos animaes, um augmento de \$2,231,947, e os restos animaes um acrescimo de \$467,000. Em productos agricolas houve um augmento de \$19,154,782, apesar da diminuição de \$4,540,000, verificada na exportação de linhaça. As exportações de trigo augmentaram de \$14,842,336, e as de milho, de \$8,026,343.

Exportaram-se toros de quebracho por valor de \$2,827,592 (augmento de \$973,940), e extracto de quebracho, por valor de \$1,821,679, o que mostra um augmento de \$574,637.

Os productos mineiros diminuíram de \$133,400.

As importações realizadas de Janeiro a Setembro de 1896, foram por valor de só \$82,834,000, subindo a \$131,000,000, em igual periodo de 1903. As exportações effectuadas durante os primeiros nove meses de 1896, foram por valor de \$89,572,000, baixando a \$79,600,000 em 1897. O commercio total deste anno foi por valor de \$101,169,000. Calcula-se que em 1905-6, o valor da exportação excederá de \$525,000,000, ouro, e o da importação, de \$207,000,000.

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## BRAZIL.

### O PORTO DE MANÁOS.

O seguinte interessante artigo sobre o porto de Manáos é extrahido do "Diario da Bahia" de 8 de Setembro ultimo.

O porto de Manáos, pelos aperfeiçoamentos que recebeu, em virtude da concessão feita aos Srs. B. de RYMKIEWICZ & Co., e transferida á Manáos Harbour Limited, tornou-se o que offerece mais facilidades no trafico commercial em todo o norte da Republica.

Os concessionarios tinham-se obrigado a regularizar a margem do Rio Negro, construir caes e rampas de accesso, obras permanentes e fluctuantes para atracação de qualquer navio, em qualquer epoca do anno, e a executar um serviço completo de carga e descarga das grandes e pequenas embarcações de cabotagem e longo curso. O capital relativo a esta concessão é limitado a 20,000,000\$ e os armazens construidos pela Companhia terão as vantagens, favores e onus conferidos por lei aos armazens alfandegados.

A Manáos Harbour foi incorporada em Londres com o capital de £1,000,000. Os contratantes estão encarregados de executar os serviços de capatazias e armazenagens, percebendo as taxas officiaes em

vigor nas alfandegas da Republica, assim como aquellas por lei concedidas ás empresas de melhoramentos dos portos.

Além deste contrato com o Governo Federal, fizeram os concessionarios, em 5 de Março de 1902, aquisição do trapiche Quinze de Novembro ao Governo do Amazonas, ficando assim em condições de executar o embarque e desembarque de todos os productos do Estado do Amazonas.

O porto de Manáos apresenta-se á vista do observador sob dois aspectos perfeitamente differentes conforme á epoca do anno em que é visitado: Ou vem-se as aguas do rio Negro tocando a tosea muralha ao longo do littoral, como que procurando chegar ao mesmo nivel das ruas, dando assim a illusoria noção de um serviço de carga e descarga extraordinariamente facil e barato, pois que os vapores que quizerem, atracarão aos pequenos trapiches do littoral, e o ancoradouro como que fica dentro da cidade, e essa é a epoca da cheia (Dezembro a Maio); ou contempla-se na epoca da vassante uma area em rampa de 100 a 130 metros de extensão entre o nivel actual do rio e a base da muralha que, com solução de continuidade, percorre o littoral da cidade, tendo havido entre estas duas posições do rio uma differença de nivel igual a 15 metros.

Este phenomeno que se dá no rio Amazonas e reflecte-se nos seus principaes afluentes, de Obidos para montante, ordinariamente de seis mezes de alta e seis de baixa das aguas, é pouco commum e quasi desconhecido, até no Brazil.

Uma tal anomalia tornou impossivel a installação de trabalhos communmente executados para atracação, carga e descarga dos navios directamente ao cáes, tornando-se portanto, necessario estudar um systema que, a par das condições economicas, fosse viavel.

A unica solução que se apresentou foi a construeção dos pontões ancorados, constituindo perfeitos cáes fluctuantes e collocados o mais perto possivel do littoral, mas em ponto em que houvesse sempre bastante agua, na epoca de baixa do rio, para a atracação dos vapores de maior calado.

Um primeiro pontão de 200 metros de comprimento e 20 de largura foi construido e está já em plena exploração. Esse pontão, ou enorme cáes fluctuante, é construido sobre cylindros estanques, de 2 metros de diametro e 5 metros de comprido, os quaes, collocados topo a topo, em serie de quatro, formam a largura do cáes. Trinta series desses cylindros, collocados parallelamente e distantes entre si de trinta centimetros, constituem o comprimento.

Sobre esses cylindros assim dispostos vêm cinco series longitudinaes de vigas de ferro de secção rectangular, sobre as quaes assentam transversalmente, as vigas em duplo T, que recebem o assoalho. O transporte das mercadorias desembarcadas sobre este pontão, até os armazens, é feito por um systema de cabos aereos. Tres torres de aço

collocadas sobre o pontão e outras tres tambem de aço, sobre grandes pilares de alvenaria, do lado de terra, no centro da plataforma de madeira, suspendem os cabos, que são ligados rigidamente ás torres do pontão e amarrados do lado de terra a grandes contrapesos que se movem ao longo de corrediças, situadas na parte posterior das torres da plataforma. Desse modo esses cabos de transporte supportam, vasilos ou sujeitos ao peso que transita sobre elles, o mesmo esforço. Sob as torres do pontão estão collocados seis cylindros submersos, abaixo do plão inferior dos que constituem a estructura do pontão. As alavancas de governo e o commutador estão installados em uma pequena cabine, a meia altura, ao lado de cada torre, no pontão. Um homem só executa todos os movimentos de cada torre e domina por completo o pontão e a plataforma fronteira. As torres de terra têm 15 metros de altura e as do pontão 21, percorrendo os transportadores um vão de 153 metros. Este pontão é fixado em frente á plataforma e parallelamente a ella por dez ancoras que impedem todos os movimentos que o pontão poderia ter. As correntes das ancoras, guarnecidas sobre possantes bolinetas differenciaes, são recolhidas ou soltas, conforme as aguas descem ou sobem.

A interessantissima solução de tão difficil problema, pelo modo acima descripto em suas linhas geraes, foi dada pelo engenheiro civil A. de LAVANDEYRA, director tecnico da Manáos Harbour Limited, o qual tem projectado todos os outros trabalhos já realizados e a realizar.

Os trabalhos preliminares de construeção foram iniciados a 21 de Setembro de 1902, data em que foi batida a primeira estaca da grande plataforma. Os trabalhos que a companhia ainda tem para executar são: Um grande fluctuante, uma plataforma sobre estacaria, uma ponte fluctuante de accesso, uma muralha de caes, aterro atraz do caes, uma serie de armazens para recepção, armazenagem e entrega de todas as mercadorias embarcadas e desembarcadas em Manáos, um edificio para Alfandega e um grande dique fluctuante.

Para dar uma noção da rapidez com que as obras têm sido realizadas, basta dizer que até o mez de Novembro de 1902, tendo os serviços entrado em periodo de regimen nos meados de Setembro do mesmo anno, quasi 2,000 metros cubicos de alvenaria foram feitos com fundações sob agua. O resto de Agosto e o mez de Setembro passaram-se na recepção do material, montagem e assentamento das primeiras machinas de serviço.

As ferramentas de ferreiro, carpinteiro, pedreiro, canteiro, etc., pás, alavancas, picaretas, pulsometros, locomoveis, trilhos, vagões— tudo a Companhia recebeu da Europa e America.

Nos primeiros dias de Outubro era começada a locação do caes, que foi começado de leste para oeste, e começava a piquetagem da zona a oeste do mesmo trapiche, destinada a receber, sobre estacas de *pitch pine*, 12 x 12 de secção, uma grande plataforma de madeira, onde iam

ser construidos seis grandes armazens de ferro, quatro dando frente para o Rio Negro, e dous por traz desses, ao longo do hoje Boulevard Lavandeyra, occupando esses armazens uma area de metros 137.5 de frente para o rio por 70 de fundos, ou 9,625 metros quadrados. As estacas distam entre si de metros 2.50, sendo o total 1,929. Funcionavam nesse estaqueamento cinco bate-estacas inglezes, a vapor, da casa Gessop & Appleby Bros., Limited, de Leicester.

Não é regular a declividade do terreno nessa zona, havendo quedas mais ou menos bruscas nos perfis transversaes, de modo que as seis ultimas linhas de estacas do lado do rio foram reforçadas, por fiar um pouco mais de dous terços do comprimento fóra do nivel do solo, por um excellente trançamento com cruces de Santo André e com traves horisontaes nos cabeços das estacas, tanto no sentido transversal da plataforma, como no longitudinal, assegurando desse modo, mesmo antes do aterro, que está quasi concluido, a mais completa estabilidade dessa construcção.

A carga accidental está distribuida na razão de oito toneladas por estaca, com toda a segnança, pois que os calculos até indicaram maior carga. Ha nesta plataforma tres grupos de quatro pilares de alvenaria, onde assentam as tres torres de aço fronteiras ás do fluctuante.

Em frente á grande Avenida EDUARDO RIBEIRO, que termina no littoral, numa reentrancia rectangular do caes, cuja construcção terminará este anno, foi construida a grande ponte metalleica sobre caixões estanques, para carga e descarga de mercadorias, embarque e desembarque de passageiros, medindo 16 metros de comprimento por 12 de largura.

Além deste interessantissimo meio de descarga, possui a Companhia magnificas installações de guindastes electricos e a vapor, ao longo da plataforma, do trapiche Quinze de Novembro, do caes, assim como mais dous planos inclinados, um simples e outro com um pontão fluctuante oscillador no topo, todo permitindo descarregar directamente em terra os navios de pequeno calado, as alvarengas, canôas, batalões, etc.

Até 30 de Abril de 1905 tinham sido executados: 200 metros de caes fluctuante; a grande plataforma de 9,625 metros quadrados sobre estacaria; a ponte metalleica fluctuante de accesso; 279 metros lineares de caes; 80,000 metros cubicos de terra estavam collocados atrás do caes, supportando a primeira serie dos grandes armazens; os seis grandes armazens, constituinto uma area coberta de 5,200 metros quadrados sobre a grande plataforma, tres grandes armazens Nos. 7, 9 e 10, constituinto uma superficie coberta de 4,100 metros quadrados e construidos nos terrenos ganhos ao rio; um grande galpão para o armazenamento de cimento, cal e outras mercadorias similares, assim como um armazem-adega para vinhos, todo de alvenaria e ferro e dentro do qual a temperatura se conserva sempre relativamente baixa.

A Companhia adquiriu por compra antigos armazens, que são ser-

vidos por um plano inclinado, e um edificio onde funcionam as officinas de reparação do material e uma usina.

A força motriz é electrica, sendo a energia gerada nessa usina, cuja capacidade é de 500 cavallos. A Companhia faz esforços para apressar o completo termino dos trabalhos ate 1908, época em que o porto estará aparelhado para todos os seus serviços.

Desde o dia 24 de Maio de 1903, isto é, oito mezes apenas depois do inicio dos trabalhos da construcção, a Companhia já tinha os meios de descarga e armazenamento sufficientes para explorar exclusivamente o porto, e nenhum embarque, desembarque ou armazenamento de mercadoria é feito hoje fora della. A companhia explora neste momento 11,000 metros quadrados de superficie coberta.

Todos os armazens, fluctuantes e caes são profusamente illuminados a luz electrica, munidos de apparatus telephonicos e mangueiras para extincção de incendio.

O abastecimento de agua, em um caso de incendio, é feito por um reservatorio permanentemente cheio, em communicação directa com todos os encauamentos que o ligam a todos os armazens e dependencias da Companhia.

A viação no interior dos armazens e fora delles é feita por vagonetes do systema Decauville, mas vai ser substituida este anno por um systema completo de tracção electrica, sendo usados para esse fim as pequenas locomotivas electricas que comboiarão os vagões.

O numero de operarios jornaleiros varia entre 300 e 350, conforme as necessidades do serviço.

A Companhia possui um corpo de guardas nocturnos, que entra de serviço ás 5½ horas na tarde e sahe ás 6 da manhã, sendo o serviço de fiscalizaçào desses guardas feito por meio de relógio-registros apresentados diariamente aos respectivos chefes.

Seis armazens Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 e o armazem-adega para vinhos e espiritos, são destinados aos serviços da importação aduaneira. Estes armazens estão sob a inspecção directa da Alfandega e são regidos pelas leis e regulamentos desta repartiçào. Os outros armazens Nos. 6, 7, 9 e 10 são exclusivamente destinados ao serviço de grande e pequena cabotagem.

Os regulamentos impostos pelo Governo da União, e aos quaes a Companhia está sujeita, são o regulamento autorizado por decreto de 3 de Maio de 1903 e o regulamento interno.

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## REPUBLICA DA COLOMBIA.

### AS MINAS DE ESMERALDAS.

Extrahimos do "Jornal do Recife," de 14 de Outubro ultimo, o seguinte artigo sobre as minas de esmeraldas de Muzo:

"As minas de Muzo estão situadas no Estado de Boyaca e distam

uma hora e um quarto, em costas de animal, da pequena cidade de Muzo, que parece estar em estado de paralyzação, mas foi outr'ora de consideravel importancia.

“Vai-se a Muzo em tres dias, em costas de burro; os caminhos são mãos desde Zipaquira, ponto terminal da Estrada de Ferro do Norte, e depois, cerea de duas horas, anda-se na Estrada de Ferro de Bogotá.

“A area das jazidas de esmeraldas em Muzo é muito grande; porém, estende-se indubitavelmente por muitas leguas quadradas de territorio, todo de propriedade do Governo, o qual constitue o districto em torno das minas de Muzo, sendo estimado em 40,000 hectares, dos quaes grande parte possue esmeraldas.

“As minas foram exploradas muito provavelmente durante mil annos; primeiramente pelos indios, depois, durante cerea de 300 annos, pelos hespanhões, e posteriormente por varios individuos ou syndicatos por contratos com o Governo Colombiano.

“Esses contratos foram na sua maior parte por prazos curtos e cada um que explorou as minas extrahiu tantas esmeraldas quantas pode, sem pensar no futuro da mina. O resultado foi que cada um deixou a mina cheia de destroços, o que o seu successor fez o mesmo, sem que todos cuidassem do futuro.

“Naturalmente por este systema, embora se obtivessem muitas esmeraldas e muita gente fizesse fortuna, a producção geral de pedras não foi grande em comparação com o que se poderá produzir no futuro com melhor processo de exploração.

“Sob grande calor e pressão, devido sem duvida á nova acção vulcanica subsequente, esses varios mineraes crystallisaram-se nos veeiros, tomando differentes aspectos e formas, segundo os varios minerios existentes em um dado veeiro.

“Em circumstancias favoraveis formaram-se nesses pequenos veeiros as mais bellas esmeraldas verde escuro, sendo a côr verde devida indubitavelmente á presença de chromo em quantidade sufficiente.

“Em outros veeiros se encontram esmeraldas verde claro, devido, sem duvida, ao facto de não haver bastante chromo presente para dar a côr verde carregada. Tambem em outros veeiros não havia chromo e, como resultado, os crystaes são de branco puro ou colorido de vermelho ou amarello pelo oxydo de ferro. Muitos dos crystaes são pura silica e outros apresentam varios mineraes em combinação com a silica. Desse modo se formaram muitas especies de crystaes nos veeiros, segundo as circumstancias occorrentes. Mas a tendencia geral nessas jazidas é formar crystaes de esmeralda de côr verde mais ou menos carregada e a qualidade da esmeralda, si é clara e isenta de manchas, depende do seu tamanho e côr, sendo as mais valiosas as de verde carregado.

“As actuaes lavras nas minas de esmeraldas de Muzo estão situadas perto da extremidade de um extenso valle profundo, extremidade que é fechada por uma cadeia de collinas. No tempo das cheias, a agua carrega com os destroços das minas pelo valle abaixo, porém, na estação secca a força de agua não é sufficiente para remover esses destroços que se accumulam rapidamente e podem até obstar o trabalho das minas.

“A espessura das camadas nas actuaes lavras das minas de Muzo varia de 100 a 200 pés. Embora se encontrem nas camadas superiores algumas esmeraldas, a sua quantidade é pouco consideravel, sendo, de facto todas as esmeraldas encontradas nas camadas inferiores. Tudo isso quer dizer que é necessario remover enormes quantidades de rochas estereis e de camadas, para se chegar, por lavras a céu aberto, ao solo prolifico de esmeraldas. Como seria muito dispendioso fazer isso por trabalho manual, é necessario recorrer ao auxilio da agua.

“O systema actualmente seguido é o seguinte: Intercepta-se e recolhe-se em um tanque um pequeno curso de agua que desliza pela encosta da montanha junto ás lavras; quando este tanque fica cheio, solta-se a agua que desce em borbotões por uma calha sinuosa, carregando os destroços das lavras para o fundo do valle onde se accumulam até ser levados pelas enxurradas das collinas vizinhas. Na estação chuvosa e para a lavra em pequena escala essa installação serve.

“Foi declarado por um especialista que a producção das minas, no periodo comprehendido entre 1 de Maio de 1904 e 31 de Janeiro de 1905, foi a seguinte: Esmeraldas de primeira classe, 262, 548 quilates; de segunda classe, 467,690 quilates; de terceira classe, 22,700 quilates; de quarta classe, 16,000 quilates. Estes algarismos sommam um total de 768,938 quilates remetidos para Bogotá no periodo mencionado.”

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 155 é extrahido da relação compilada pela chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Novembro de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os onze mezes findos em Novembro de 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Mini-

sterio 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 Novembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Janeiro.

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## URUGUAY.

### DESENVOLVIMENTO DA VIAÇÃO FERREA.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de Londres, em sua edição de 21 de Dezembro, diz que um arranjo foi concluido entre a Companhia da Estrada de Ferro Central do Uruguay e o Governo daquella Republica para o prolongamento até Centurion, no rio Yaguaron que é o limite entre o Uruguay e Brazil, da estrada de ferro que tem seu ponto terminal em Nico Perez, na provincia de Minas. Pelos termos desse arranjo será construido tambem um ramal até Treinta y Tres. A extensão total dessas novas linhas será de 250 a 300 milhas, devendo a companhia concluir-as dentro do prazo de tres annos ao custo de 5,000 libras por kilometro, ou seja ao custo total de 1,500,000 libras esterlinas.

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## VENEZUELA.

### TARIFA DAS ALFANDEGAS PARA 1905-6.

A tarifa das alfandegas da Republica de Venezuela para o exercicio de 1905-6, como promulgada no "Diario Oficial," com as alterações feitas até 26 de Agosto de 1905, é como se segue:<sup>a</sup>

*Decreto de 20 de Maio de 1905, estabelecendo a tarifa de importação.*

[<sup>a</sup>"Gaceta Oficial" de 26 de Maio de 1905, numero extraordinario.]

ARTIGO 1º. As mercadorias de origem estrangeira que se introduzam pelas alfandegas da Republica são divididas em nove classes, a saber:

- Primeira classe pagará por kilogramma 5 centimos de bolivar.
- Segunda classe pagará por kilogramma 10 centimos de bolivar.
- Terceira classe pagará por kilogramma 25 centimos de bolivar.
- Quarta classe pagará por kilogramma 75 centimos de bolivar.
- Quinta classe pagará por kilogramma 1.25 bolivares.
- Sexta classe pagará por kilogramma 2.50 bolivares.
- Setima classe pagará por kilogramma 5 bolivares.
- Oitava classe pagará por kilogramma 10 bolivares.
- Nona classe pagará por kilogramma 20 bolivares.

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<sup>a</sup> *Moedas, pesos e medidas.*—A unidade monetaria é o bolivar, que vale 1 peseta (valor nominal) e se divide em 100 centimos. Com respeito a pesos e medidas, este paiz adoptou o systema metrico.



## SECÇÃO 1.

*Correspondem á primeira classe, 5 centimos de bolivar o kilo.*

1. Annuncios em forma de almanaks.
2. Apparelhos e machinas para gerar vapor do residuo do petroleo e os apparelhos extintores de incendios "Biosca" e seus similares e as substancias de sua carga.
3. Apparelhos e machinas para a illuminaçao por gaz ou por electricidade.
4. Incubadores.
5. Machinas para perfurar pedras e troncos.
6. Bombas para incendios e bombas hydraulicas com seus respectivos tubos, valvulas e demais peças accessorias.
7. Cartas hydrographicas e de navegaçao.
8. Carros, utensilios e materiaes destinados exclusivamente para caminhos de ferro.
9. Eixos, molas, pinas e taboas para carruagens, carretas, e carrinhos de mao que tenham de construir-se no paiz.
10. Espheras ou globos celestes ou terrestres, os atlas, os mapps e os planos topographicos de todas as classes, lithographiados ou impressos.
11. Extracto de coalho.
12. Filtros de agua.
13. Ovos de aves.
14. Ferro nativo e o ferro velho, proprios para fundiçao.
15. Livros impressos, em folhas avulsas ou brochados, não livres, folhetos e cadernos de instrucçao primaria que venham na mesma forma em meia pasta.
16. Madeiras apparelhadas para a construcçao naval e as peças redondas de pinho ou *pitchpine* proprias para os mastros.
17. Machinas e apparelhos para telegraphos electricos e as machinas, estanques de ferro galvanizado e apparelhos não especificados em outras classes cujo peso total não exceder de 1,000 kilogrammas e os refrigeradores para conservar gelo.

18. Motores de vapor de qualquer classe com todos seus accessorios.
19. Moihos de vento com todos seus accessorios.
20. Ouro e prata em bruto.
21. Platina não manufacturada.
22. Plantas vivas de todas as classes, os herbarios ou colleçoes de plantas secas que não sejam medicinaes.
23. Sementes para semear que não sejam alimenticias.
24. Quando garrafas vazias de vidro ordinario vierem em caixas que tenham de servir para transportar o mesmo numero de garrafas que contem, depois de cheias, as garrafas e as caixas pagarão direitos em separado.
25. Os objectos em que vierem os artigos livres ou de classes inferiores como balthus, saccos de noite, carteiras, mantos ou telas que não tenham perdido seu valor ordinario, serão pesados por separado e pagarão os direitos respectivos estabelecidos nesta lei.

## SECÇÃO 2.

*Correspondem á segunda classe, dez centimos de bolivar o kilo.*

26. Acido sulphurico e gaz acido carbonico liquido.
27. Farelo de trigo, milho, linhaca, aveia, centeio e de quaesquer outros cereaes, e as massas dos mesmos farelos para alimentos de animaes.
28. Anzoes e arame de ferro galvanizado ou sem galvanizar não manufacturado.
29. Almagre, giz, ocre, branco de Hespanha, argilla, caputmortuum e quaesquer outras terras para edificios, não especificadas.
30. Alcatrao mineral ou vegetal, asphalto, petroleo bruto e betumes de todas as classes.
31. Areos de ferro ou de madeira para pipas, toncis e barris, e ganchos de ferro para assegurar-os nas caixas e barris.
32. Aguas mineras.
33. Arroz e aveia em grao.

34. Barras de ferro (ferramentas).
35. Garrafas communs de vidro ordinario, negro ou claro, para licores, aguas gazosas e leite esterilizado, os garrafões vasilos, os frascos quadrangulares do mesmo vidro ordinario e os frascos cylindricos em que vem ordinariamente a genebra.
36. Ladrilhos e lages de barro cozido, de marmore, de jaspe, de madeira e de qualquer outra materia, para pavimentos, sempre que não excederem de 60 centimetros, as telhas de barro ou de ardósia e as pedras ordinarias, brutas, de todas as classes.
37. Barcos e lanchas, armados ou em peças e os remos e velas para estas embarcações pequenas.
38. Resina amarella ou negra.
39. Cal hydraulica, cal commum e qualquer outro material semelhante de construcção, não comprehendido em outras classes.
40. Aparas, desperdícios ou garras de couro e as tripas seccas que se empregam na preparação de sal siehas.
41. Canhamo ou estopa, em rama ou torcido, para calafetar ou estopar, a estopa aleatroada e os desperdícios de algodão para limpar machinas.
42. Canos ou tubos de ferro ou de chumbo para encanamentos e as peças curvas e connexões para os mesmos.
43. Cartão em pasta e a massa filtrante que usam as fabricas de cerveja.
44. Cartão impermeavel para telhados e outros usos.
45. Carros e carroças.
46. Carretas de mão e escadas de incendio para bombeiros.
47. Os palhões ou capas de palha ou de cartão para cobrir garrafas.
48. Cevada em casca.
49. Centeio e trigo em grão.
50. Carruagens, caleças, coupes, omnibus, phaetons e toda classe de carruagens não comprehendidas em outras classes.
51. Cascas de carvalho ou de outras arvores que se empregam nas officinas de cortume e as cinzas de osso.
52. Coberta impermeavel para muros.
53. Farinha de cevada, hervalenta de Barry e qualquer outra farinha não especificada em outras classes.
54. Heratol (substancia que se emprega para purificar o gaz acetyline).
55. Ferramentas e instrumentos, como martellos, malhos de navio, machadinhas, cabrestantes, forjas, folles de todas as classes, guindastes, rebolos, parafusos grandes para ferreiros, bigornias e quaesquer outros ferramentas ou instrumentos semelhantes.
56. Gelo que for importado pelos portos em que tenham sido estabelecidas, com autorização do Governo, machinas para produzi-lo que funcionem.
57. Ferro redondo ou quadrado, ferro em chapas ou em folhas que se empregam para fazer caldeiras e estanques.
58. Tijolos para limpar facas.
59. Tijolos, amda que sejam refractarios, e as lousas ou lages de barro cozido, de marmore, de jaspe, de madeira e de qualquer outra materia para pavimentos, sempre que não excederem de 60 centimetros; as telhas de barro ou de ardósia e as pedras ordinarias brutas de todas as classes.
60. Lenha e carvão vegetal em pedaços.
61. Madeira ordinaria, como taboas, vigas e traves de pitchpine e de qualquer outra qualidade, sem aplamar nem emparelhar, menores de metro 0.25 de espessura e as de pinho não especificadas, quaesquer que sejam suas dimensões.
62. Milho em grão.
63. Maças, uvas, peras e qualquer outra fructa fresca.
64. Machinas, estanques, banhos de ferro galvanizado e apparatus não comprehendidos na classe anterior, cujo peso não exceder de mil kilogrammas, entendendo-se que quando

## 64—Continuação.

- com as machinas forem importados artigos annexos a ellas e que tem classificação especial, estes serão considerados como parte integrante das machinas, si vêm no mesmo volume.
65. Moinhos, grandes e pequenos, não comprehendidos na primeira classe.
66. Musicas avulsas, brochadas ou encadernadas em papelão.
67. Mandioca.
68. Papel de embrulhar, e a palha ou seja herba secca que não sejam medicinaes, como o feno e outras semelhantes, proprias para alimento de animaes e tambem o de madeira.
69. Pez commum, branco, negro ou amarello.
70. Páo compeche, guayaco, brazil, fustete, sandalo, cor de rosa, e qualquer outro semelhante, em aparas.
71. Ardosia para telhados.
72. Pedras de ardosia para bilharcs.
73. Pedras de ardosia com quadros ou sem elles, e os livros e lapis de ardosia.
74. Resina de pinho e qualquer outra que não seja medicinal.
75. Rodas para carruagens, carros e carroças, os coxins do eixo de ferro para os ditos vehiculos e as rodas de aço montadas sobre eixos de aço.
76. Sal de Epsom.
77. Sal de Glauber e o silicato de soda e de aluminio.
78. Sardinhas conservadas em azeite, tomate e qualquer outra forma.
79. Terra de Sienna e terra negra para limpar.
80. Pedras tumulares de marmore, de granito ou de qualquer outra materia.
81. Ripas.
82. Giz ou greda branca em pedaços ou em pó, e tambem os pós de marmore e de vidro.
83. Gesso em pedra ou em pó e o gesso-matte.
84. Azeite de oliveira e suas imitações e o de caroços de algodão.
85. Oleo de petroloco, de colza, de osso e de esperma de crystal, para lubrificação de machinas.
86. Acido estearico e oleico; estearina pura sem manufacturar e tambem a misturada com parafina, conhecida com o nome de estearina commercial.
87. Acido acetico, hydro-chlorico ou muriatico, o acido borico, borax, e o acido phenico.
88. Acido nitrico ou agua forte.
89. Aguas e limonadas gazosas.
90. Aço, bronze, latão, peltre, cobre, estanho puro ou suas ligas, chumbo, nickel e zinco em pasta ou em bruto, em barras, em aparas ou laminas, estejam ou não estas ultimas perfuradas.
91. Agua de flores de laranjeira.
92. Agua-raz.
93. Agulhas para crochet, de aço, de madeira, osso, caucho ou de qualquer outra materia semelhante.
94. Algodão.
95. Alfazema.
96. Alumen não calcinado ou em pedra.
97. Amarello inglez ou chromato de chumbo, zarcão ou minio, lithargyrio e manganez mineral, o alvaiade ou carbonato de chumbo e a asbestina.
98. Animaes dissecados.
99. Os aparelhos telephonicos com as partes adherentes a elles, como commutadores, cavilhas, manivelas, carbones e o arame de cobre forrado para telephons.
100. Arreios e colleiras de cavallo, para carruagens, caleças, coupés, omnibus e phactons, e toda classe de carros, carroças e carretas.
101. Arroz moído, sagú, salepo, tapioca e o milho esmagado.
102. Aveia esmagada.
103. Assucar mascavado e o assucar queimado ou granulado que se emprega na fabricação de cerveja.
104. Enxofre em flor ou em cylindros.
105. Balanças, romanas com seus pesos, salvo os de cobre ou que tenham a maior parte deste metal.
106. "Excelsior" e a fibra especie de esparto.

SECCÃO 3.—*Correspondem à terceira classe, vinte e cinco centimos de bolívar o kilo.*

107. Barris, pipas e toneis, armados ou desmontados, e as aduelas, quando vierem por separado.
108. Barro vidrado ou não, em qualquer forma, não especificado em outras classes.
109. Branco de zinco e bolo branco.
110. Cannada India, rotim, junco, palmas, palha não especificada, vime em bruto e a espiga do trifolio para fazer escovas.
111. Balas e munições.
112. Bromureto de cyanogenio.
113. Cabos, cordoalha e barbante.
114. Caehimbos, ponteiras para charutos e pipas de barro ou de louça ordinaria, sem nenhuma outra materia.
115. Calcimina, calcarium, lithita e ednoro.
116. Canhões de guerra de qualquer materia que sejam.
117. Feijão, favas, ervilhas bravas, lentilhas e toda classe de legumes, hortaliças e raizes alimenticias ou comestiveis sem preparar.
118. Tecidos crús ou canhamação, e o tecido denominado "coleta," N. 3, tecidos crús, de listras ou de xadrez, proprios para sacos e para enfardar, cuja cor naturalmente escura não tenha sido alterada pelas preparações proprias para branqueal-a.
119. Carvão vegetal em pó, carvão animal e negro de fumo.
120. Carne salgada, em salmoura ou fumada, presuntos, toucinho e as linguas fumadas ou salgadas, salvo a carne secca, cuja importação fica prohibida.
121. Canhamação forrado de papel para enfardar, cartão fino ou papel grosso para escriptorio, para bilhetes de visita e para qualquer outro uso, incluindo nesta classificação o papel impermeavel para impressio.
122. Chlorureto de cal e cyanureto de potassio.
123. Peneiras de arame de ferro.
124. Crina vegetal e seus semelhantes.
125. Cyanureto de sodio.
126. Cerol para sapateiros.
127. Cerveja e cidra.
128. Creolina e todos os desinfectantes liquidos ou em pó.
129. Cobre velho em peças inutilizadas.
130. Fogões de cozinha portateis, de ferro ou outro metal.
131. Conservas alimenticias.
132. Carros funebres, comprehendendo os vidros, plumas e pennachos e quaesquer outros objectos pertencentes ao carro e que forem importados com elle, ainda quando, importados em separado, pagam mais direitos.
133. Giz, branco ou vermelho, em pedra ou em pó.
134. Cadinhos de todas as classes.
135. Conservas em vinagre, com excepção das azeitonas e alcaparras.
136. Bagas de zimbros.
137. Esmeril em pedra ou em pó.
138. Esparto em bruto.
139. Espoletas e mechas para a exploração de minas, e a estopa lubrificante para machinas.
140. Pregos de cobre.
141. Fontes ou pias de ferro, de marmore ou qualquer outra materia, e as estatuas, bustos, vasos e jarras de marmore, alabastro, granito ou qualquer outra pedra semelhante.
142. Farinha de sagú.
143. Biscoutos de todas as classes, sem mistura de doce.
144. Gaz fluido e o oleazuz.
145. Gomma arabica.
146. Farinha de trigo e farinha grossa para fazer pastas, o trigo quebrantado e a farinha de aveia.
147. Ferro manufacturado em arame e em tela de arame, que servem de fundo ás camas; em ancoras e cadeias para navios, em caixas para guardar dinheiro; em morteiros ou almofarizes; em moveis; em prensas para copiar cartas e carimbos para papel; em pregos, tachas, brocas e arrebites; em edificios desmontados ou partes delles, como balcões, portas, balaustres, grades, columnas, tectos, ainda que venham em separado; em estatuas, jarras, vasos para flores, bustos ou qualquer outro adorno semelhante para casas

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- e jardins; em pesos de balanças; em ferros de engommar; em postes para cercas; em ganchos com argolas ou sem ellas; em tambores; em brazeiros, bandejas, caldeiras, grellhas de cozinha, paucellas, frigideiras, tostadores e qualquer outra peça para o serviço domestico, estejam ou não estanhadas ou envernizadas, com a excepção do latão de ferro nas mesmas peças, que correspondem a 4ª classe. Os pregos de ferro galvanizados com rodela tambem de ferro galvanizado, correspondem a esta 3ª classe, assim como os desinfectantes ou inodoros de ferro.
148. Folha de Flandres, não manufacturada, e as laminas de lata que se emprega para forrar bahús e tambem as de cobre lavrado.
149. Ossos, chifres, cascos ou unhas, sem manufacturar.
150. Hollandas de côr azul.
151. Instrumentos para artes e officios, com ou sem cabos.
152. Brinquedos de todas as classes para crianças, fabricados de qualquer materia, e tambem as bolas, com excepção da gomma para chinas que será considerada como borracha manufacturada.
153. Leuccina ou fecula para engommar.
154. Livros impressos encadernados em papelão, com excepção dos mencionados na 8ª classe, cadernos e folhetos impressos.
155. Panno de esmeril e papel de lixa.
156. Linhaça em grão ou moída, e as sementes de colza.
157. Linho em rama.
158. Louça ordinaria e louça vidrada ou sem vidrar, em qualquer forma, não especificada em outras classes.
159. Pão de nogueira.
160. Madeira fina para construir instrumentos de musica, mobilia, etc.
161. Madeira em folhas delgadas para applicar sobre moveis.
162. Madeiras, serradas, aplainadas ou emparelhadas.
163. Manteiga e banha de porco.
164. Mineral de ferro, cobre, estanho, a plumbagina ou mina de chumbo negro e amiantho.
165. Batatas de todas as classes e tamanhos.
166. Papel de qualquer classe não especificado, as serpentinas ou tiras de papel, papel *confetti*, branco ou de côr, e o papel de seda branco em folhas, que não exceder de 49 centimetros de comprimento por 36 de largura, proprio para a fabricação de livros de copia.
167. Pasta chamada "Brightina de Ronde."
168. Peixes fumados, salgados ou em salmoura, que não vierem em lata.
169. Pedras de lithographia, pedra pomes, pedras de todas as classes e em qualquer forma para afiar ou amolar; pedras refractarias para fornos de fundição, as de filtrar, e quaesquer outras semelhantes.
170. Tintas ordinarias preparadas a oleo.
171. Pianos ainda que sejam mudos.
172. Salitre, sal de nitro e a potassa commum ou calcinada.
173. Sanguessugas.
174. Stearina preparada para velas.
175. Soda commum ou calcinada.
176. Carbonato de soda cry-tallizado.
177. Sulphato de ferro ou caparrosa.
178. Sulphato de cobre ou pedra lipes.
179. Bagas de junipero.
180. Telas ou tecidos de arame de ferro não comprehendidos em outras classes e os arcos de arame.
181. Pannos crús ordinarios para filtros.
182. Campainhas electricas.
183. Terebenthina commum de Veneza e a pasta e o extracto de campeche.
184. Veneno para conservar pelles.
185. Vidros ou crystaes planos sem azougar, brancos ou de côr.
186. Vinagre commum e vinagre empyrenumatico e a aguardente preparada dos residuos de uvas.
187. Vinhos de todas as classes, em pipas, barris e cascos, excepto o vinho tinto em garrafões e garrafas.
188. Machinas para limpar café.
189. Sumagre em pó ou em rama.

SECÇÃO 4.—*Correspondem á quarta classe, setenta e cinco centimos de bolivar o kilo.*

190. Azeite de linhaça.
191. Oleos de peixes, excepto o de fígado de bacalhão, oleo de sesamo e de amendoas.
192. Oleo de palma e oleo seccante ou liquido para pintores.
193. Azeitonas e alcaparras de todas as classes.
194. Azeiteiras, vinagreiras, galheteiros e frascos para agua, excepto os que tenham ouro ou prata, que correspondem á 8ª classe, e os de prata allemã, ou dourados e prateados, que correspondem á 6ª classe.
195. Aço, ferro, cobre, latão, estanho, folha de Flandres, metal campanil, bronze, chumbo, peltre, zinco, aluminio e nickel, manufacturados em qualquer forma, não comprehendida em outras classes, estejam ou não polidos, acharoados, estanhados ou bronzeados, e os fornos para fabricar assucar.
196. Arame manufacturado em armaduras para cabelleiras, em gaiolas para passaros, em cabides para vestidos e para chapéos e outros artigos semelhantes; tambem as armações de guardachuva e guardasol e o arame de cobre.
197. Amendoas, avelãs, nozes, amendoins, castanhas e qualquer outra fructa secca em casca, não especificada.
198. Alambiques e todo outro apparelho semelhante.
199. Amarga de Siegert.
200. Sesamo, alpiste e milho miúdo.
201. Anis em grão, sementes de alcaravea, canella, alhos, cebolas, cominhos, cravos, mangerona, pimenta e as demais especiarias.
202. Lustres, globos, bandeiras, candelabros, castiças, candieiros, girandolas, lampadas e lanternas, com excepção dos que tenham enfeites de ouro ou de prata, que correspondem á oitava classe, e os de prata allemã ou dourados ou prateados que correspondem á sexta classe, devendo considerar-se na classe a que corre-

## 202—Continuação.

- spondem os artigos que lhes pertencerem e que forem importados conjunctamente com elles.
203. Arvores de natal.
204. Azeviehe em bruto.
205. Assucar branco ou refinado.
206. Balanças, romanas e pesos de cobre ou que tenham a maior parte deste metal, inclusive os pesos ainda que sejam de ferro, si vierem juntamente com as balanças e pesos.
207. Baldes, tinas e cubas de madeira.
208. Bandas de bilhar e as bandolas ou faixas de telas grossas para correias de volantes nos motores de vapor.
209. Bagatelas com todos seus accessorios (jogo).
210. Bandas estreitas de tela e borracha para correias de machina de pouca força.
211. Bandas de sola, simples ou não, para volantes dos motores de vapor.
212. Chapéos de feltro, pellos para chapéos, bocetas de papel, couros pequenos, forros, pelúcias, viseiras para gorras e barretes, as cintas de seda ou de algodão quando vierem cortadas em pedaços que não excedam de 0.80 m. de comprimento, e todo outro artigo que se emprega exclusivamente na fabricação de chapéos, como a tela envernizada com gomma-laca dissolvida em alcool, que se emprega no fabrico de chapéos de pello negro, e o espirito alcoolico preparado com a mesma gomma e os cordões de lã e de seda, de 0.80 m. de comprimento, que tambem se empregam em dita fabricação.
213. Betume e creme para calçado e o azeite betuminoso para ennegrecer e amaciár arrieiros.
214. Bilhares com todos seus accessorios, incluindo as bolas e o panno quando vierem juntamente com os bilhares.
215. Resíduos de azeite, de manteiga e de qualquer outra substancia oleosa e o bolo armenio.
216. Caixas de madeira, desarmadas ou não, e os apparelhos de lonça para latrinas, com seus accessorios de metal.

217. Cestos, cestas, carrinhos para crianças e quaesquer outras peças de vime ou junco, ficando incluídos nesta classificação os carrinhos para crianças, de qualquer materia que seja, o canhamão coberto de papel para a fabricação de capas de cartas, e o banhado em sulphato de cobre.
218. Cartão manufacturado ou preparado para caixas, caixinhas ou em qualquer outra forma, excepto em brinquedos para crianças, em mascaras e em cartas de jogar. Os bilhetes de visita em branco em todos os tamanhos correspondem a esta 4ª classe.
219. Cevada pilada ou moída.
220. Cevadilha.
221. Capsulas para cobrir as tampas de garrafas.
222. Escovas para dentes, o cabello, roupa e calçado.
223. Escovas ordinarias para animaes e as de corno ou barbatana para lavar pavimentos.
224. Cera vegetal de côr negra ou amarella, em bruto.
225. Cerda ou crua e as telas de cerda.
226. Cavallinhos de carrousel.
227. Colla ordinaria em massa ou liquida e collodio para photographia.
228. Tecidos crús e "coleta" crúa N. 2, tela ordinaria do mesmo nome que as comprehendidas no numero 119 da 3ª classe, mas que já tenha sido mais ou menos branqueada e tambem o fustão.
229. Facas de ponta ordinarias, com ou sem bainhas; facas com cabo de madeira ou outra materia ordinaria para pescadores; as facas grandes e machetes de aço, e em geral as facas que se empregam para artes e officios.
230. Lacs e vernizes de todas as classes.
231. Gaucho manufacturado em tubos de 1 centimetro de diametro, e em laminas para correias de machinas e as arandelas ou rodellas de gaucho.
232. Oleados para forrar salas e tectos e para enfiar, e a gacheta para machinas.
233. Espelhos de todas as classes, com ou sem molduras e o vidro cylindrado azougado.
234. Espernacete de baleia e parafina.
235. Pés de levedar que se empregam na fabricação do pão.
236. Esteiras ou capachos para soalhos.
237. Esteiras e felpudos pintados para mesas.
238. Extracto de carne.
239. Figuras, adornos e caixas para doces, de todas as classes, assim como os cartuchos de papel dourado e o papel cartucho. Quando as caixas ou receptaculos para doces vierem forrados com seda ou velludo, ou adornados com flores e outros artigos, serão considerados na 6ª classe, como artigos de phantasia.
240. Esteiras de porta não especificadas.
241. Fructas secas.
242. Fructas em aguardentes, em xarope ou em seu sumo.
243. Armações de sellim.
244. Flores artificias de porcellana.
245. Biscoutos com mescla de doce.
246. Gazolina, benzina ou napha.
247. Gelatina de todas as classes.
248. Farinha de batata, de milho e de centeio.
249. Fivelas forradas de couro.
250. Filaça ou fio para sapateiros, as cordas de canhamo para redeas com a parte interior de estopa.
251. Fio grosso de canhamo ou de pita e as linhas da mesma materia para pescar.
252. Fio de carreta.
253. Folha de Flandres e latão de ferro manufacturado em qualquer forma não especificada e as peças de ferro para uso domestico quando vierem com tampa de folha de Flandres ou latão.
254. As fivelas de ferro para uso dos selheiros, já sejam estanhadas, niqueladas ou bronzeadas.
255. Incenso.
256. Instrumentos de cirurgia, de dentista e para estudos de anatomia.
257. Sabão de pedra para alfaiates.

258. Xaropes de todas as classes, excepto os medicinaes; os doces de todas as classes, o assucar candi, e a fecula de arroz aromatizada que se emprega na fabricaçãõ de doces.
259. Lacre em pães ou em barras.
260. Lonas e meias lonas cruás de linho ou de algodão e a lona chamada "Sanitas."
261. Leite condensado.
262. Livros e livrinhos em branco, lapis e carvão para desenho, e livros de recibos lithographados com talões.
263. Louça, imitação de porcellana.
264. Louça de porcellana em qualquer forma não especificada.
265. Lupulo e a lã em bruto.
266. Madeira manufacturada em qualquer forma não comprehendida em outras classes.
267. Malte.
268. Manigraphos.
269. Moveis de ferro e de madeira.
270. Machinas para fazer cigarros.
271. Marmore, jaspe, alabastro, granito e toda outra pedra semelhante, lavrada ou polida, em qualquer forma não mencionada em outras classes.
272. Mechas e torcidas para lampadas e os limpadores de vidros de chaminé.
273. Rencidos proprietarios e productos chimicos.
274. Mostarda em semente ou moida.
275. Moveis de madeira commum, de vime, de palha ou junco.
276. Orgãos e seus accessorios, quando vierem annexos.
277. Osteina e a oleomargarina.
278. Palha preparada para fazer chapéos.
279. Palitos para fazer phosphoros.
280. Passadores de madeira com fundos de tecido de linho.
281. Massa ou mastic para polir e tambem o que serve para os tacos de bilhar.
282. Papel pintado para forrar salas, inclusive o negro e o papel albuminado.
283. Pasta imitando a porcellana, marmore, granito ou outra pedra fina em qualquer forma manufacturada, excepto em brinquedos para crianças.
284. Pederneiras, pedras de toque ou de polir ou outras semelhantes, não incluidas, em outras classes.
285. Pelles não curtidas, em bruto.
286. Pás quando sejam todas de madeira.
287. Soldas.
288. Pontas de sola para tacos de bilhar.
289. Queijos de todas as classes.
290. Sarcos vasos de amiegem e canhamo e de outros tecidos semelhantes.
291. Linguigas ou chouriços, presuntos em latas, peixe em latas, cogumelos secos ou em salmoura, farinha lactea e todo outro alimento preparado ou não, não incluidos nas classes anteriores, como a pasta agglutinada de Buitoni e a phosphatina.
292. Molhos de todas as classes e conservas em mostarda.
293. Sebo em bruto e em pasta, e toda graxa para fazer sabão.
294. Syphões e machinas para aguas gazosas.
295. Sola de cor natural ou tinta, não manufacturada e a solacanhamo para sandalias.
296. Mochos ou tamboretas para piano, de qualquer materia que sejam.
297. Talco em folha ou em pó.
298. Fio de cerda para pescar.
299. Tampas de arame para as viandas.
300. Rolhas com a parte superior de metal, vidro, crystal ou porcellana.
301. Telas ou tecidos de algodão, canhamo, esparto ou linho, para cobrir os soalhos, ainda que tenha uma mistura de lã, e as telas de crina para forrar moveis.
302. Telas preparadas para retratos e pinturas a oleo e tambem o esfuminho para desenho.
303. Telas e tecidos ordinarios de canhamo, linho ou algodão para moveis, e manufacturados em cilhas ou em qualquer outra forma; as rodilhas de algodão para uso domestico, e a cinta de palha para enfardar.
304. Tações de madeira, com ou sem casquilhos de cobre ou ferro.



- 305. Tiras de tecido ou de papel estanhado para o calçado, de um centimetro de largura e doze de comprimento.
- 306. Descalçadores e saca-rolhas.
- 307. Giz em pães, em tabloides ou em outra forma para uso nos billiares.
- 308. Transparentes e venezianas para portas e janellas.
- 309. Triquitraques e os fulminantes para eosacos.
- 310. Tubos de borracha, de mais de 1 centimetro de diametro, as cintas de borracha para correias de machinas e tambem as cintas estreitas de tela e borracha para correias de machinas de pouca força.
- 311. Velas de lona e de outros tecidos para embarcações.
- 312. Velas de sebo.
- 313. Velocipedes e bicycletes.
- 314. Vidro e crystal manufacturado em qualquer forma, não comprehendido em outras classes.
- 315. Vinhos brancos de todas as classes, quando forem importados em garrafões ou garrafas (excepto os medicinaes), e o de Oporto em garrafões ou garrafas, ainda que seja tinto.
- 316. Gesso manufacturado em qualquer forma, excepto em brinquedos para crianças.

Secção. 5.

*Correspondem á quinta classe, um bolivar cinterino centimos o kilo.*

- 317. Azeite de bacalhão, de tartago, os medicinaes e qualquer outro não especificado.
- 318. Azeites e sabões perfumados.
- 319. Accessorios e cylindros para phonographos.
- 320. Arsenico.
- 321. Acido tartarico em pó.
- 322. Ammonia liquida.
- 323. Aguas de perfumaria para o toucador e para lavar o cabelo, como a florilina e outras semelhantes, e as aguas para limpar metaes.
- 324. Aguardente de todas as classes, brandy, cognac e suas essencias, absyntho, a genebra e suas essencias até 22° Cartier; passando deste grão se fará a liquidação proporcionalmente. Ficam tambem incluídas nesta classe as amargas não especificadas, como elixir amargo de coca.
- 325. Amendoas sem casca.
- 326. Apparelhos ou formas para medidas de chapéos.
- 327. Apparelhos de photographia e seus accessorios, não comprehendidos em outras classes.
- 328. Armaduras ou formas de tela engommada para chapéos, gorras e bonets.
- 329. Argolas forradas de couro ou sola.
- 330. Assentadores de navalhas, pedras finas para afiar navalhas e tambem a pasta para afiar-as.
- 331. Asphalto para uso de gravadores.
- 332. Açafraão.
- 333. Azougue ou mercurio vivo.
- 334. Bálús, saccoes, bolsas e malas de todas as classes, para viagem.
- 335. Bolsas de couro para vinhos e os saquinhos de oleado para reinetter amostras de grãos para o exterior.
- 336. Botões de todas as classes, com excepção dos de seda, prata e ouro.
- 337. Fundas, catheteres ou sondas, suspensorios, fios de linho para feridas, coadores ou filtros, mammedeiras e bicos de mammedeira, ventosas, collares anodinos, espátulas, lancetas, retortas, cliso-bombas, seringas de todas as classes e syphões não especificados.
- 338. Barbante, brim, cotins, riscados, panninhos, platilha, irlanda erúa de linho ou de algodão e toda outra tela erúa semelhante, devendo considerár-se nesta classe qualquer destas telas ainda que tenham listras ou flores de cór, sempre que o fundo seja erúa; e a hollandia de fio negro ou azul.
- 339. Brochas e pinceis de todos as classes.
- 340. Caixas de sola para chapéos.
- 341. Caixinhas para cigarros.

342. Calendarios de todas as classes.
343. Camaras claras ou obscuras para desenhos ou photographias, e demais aparelhos semelhantes.
344. Canhamaco de algodão para bordar e o de fio erú, similar ao ponto ordinario que se emprega para mosquiteiros.
345. Capsulas, bolsas ou saccoes de papel, de todas as classes e tamanhos, para uso de pharmacias, estejam ou não rotulados.
346. Tartaruga em bruto.
347. Cartazes e folhas avulsas e circulares, impressas ou lithographadas.
348. Tecido de linho caseiro, "coleta" branca, fazendas de camelo, "cretonne" de algodão e a de linho chamada "cretonne" erúa allemã, Nos. 9, 10 e 11; cassas grossas, de listras ou de xadrez, tintas ou não, proprias para forros, e todos os outros tecidos semelhantes, não comprehendidos nas classes anteriores.
349. Peneiras de arame de cobre, de couro, de madeira ou de cerda.
350. Cera branca pura ou misturada em bruto, e a cera animal.
351. Cerda de javaly para sapateiros.
352. Colla de peixe e colla liquida para sapateiros.
353. Cores e tintas não incluidas em classes anteriores, como azul ultramar e o kalsomine, terras de diversas cores, e as tintas preparadas a oleo que servem para esmaltar.
354. Cortiça em folhas, em rolhas ou em qualquer outra forma.
355. Cordões para sapatos, as tranças ordinarias de algodão para sandalias e os cordões de algodão, ja seja que venham torcidos ou frouxos, segundo o uso a que se destinem, sempre que contenham 10 fios ou mais.
356. Amethistas.
357. Cubela.
358. Canivetes, navalhas, tesouras, facas e garfos, excepto os que tiverem cabos de folha de ouro ou de prata, os quaes correspondem á oitava classe, e os que tiverem cabos de
- 358—Continuação.
- prata allemã, ou prateados ou dourados, os quaes correspondem á sexta classe.
359. Cordas, simples e cobertas de fio para instrumentos musicos.
360. Cerveja concentrada ou peptonizada.
361. Cascas de sassafras e outras cascas medicinaes.
362. Riscados de algodão, brancos e tintos, cassineta de algodão, a flanela branca de algodão, o "batán" de algodão e a tela felpuda branca ou erúa que serve para pannos de banho ou para toalhas.
363. Drogas medicinaes e productos chimicos não incluidos nas classes anteriores, e qualquer outro artigo de uso medicinal, como o bicarbonato de soda, vinho de boi, o vinho quina Bisteri, sementes de cardamomo e a planta que o produz, e a dynamite.
364. Encerados ou oleados de qualquer forma, menos os que se empregam para soalhos, para enfardar a para tectos, incluidos na quarta classe.
365. Entretela de algodão.
366. Escovas e escovilhões de cerda.
367. Essencias e extractos de todas as classes não especificados, inclusive o de tabaco.
368. Esponjas.
369. Stereoscopios, cosmoramas, dioramas, pauramas, lanternas magicas, phonographos, graphophonos e todo outro aparelho semelhante.
370. Lanternas de papel, collarinhos, peitos e punhos de papel, inclusive os forrados de panno e o papel manufacturado, não comprehendidos em outras classes.
371. Floretes, mascaras, peitoracs e luvas para esgrima.
372. Photographias.
373. Cobertores de algodão.
374. Gemma-laca, resina de copal e toda classe de gomma ou resina não especificada em outras classes.
375. Luvas de cerda e tambem as de esgrima.
376. Glycerina.

377. Fio commum de coser, o fio simples para bordar, e o fio simples para tecelagem.
378. Iman.
379. Imagens e estatuas, que não sejam de ouro ou prata, e os manequins mechanicos de tamanho natural.
380. Instrumentos de musica e as caixas de musica ou qualquer de suas partes ou accessorios, exceptuando-se os orgãos e os pianos.
381. Sabão branco, jaspeado, chamado de Castilha ou de Marsella.
382. Sabão commum, pó de sabão e sal gemma para os animaes.
383. Jogos de xadrez, de damas, de dominó, de roleta e outros semelhantes, e tambem as cartas de jogar de qualquer classe.
384. Laminas ou estampas de papel.
385. Carteiras ou pastas, lapis de todas as classes, excepto os de ardósia, riscadores de borraclia, carimbos e sellos para cartas, tinta para escrever e pó de tinta, facas para papel, canetas, lacre, obreias, arcia, pennas de aço, porta-pennas, tinteiros e todo outro artigo de escriptorio, inclusive as capas para cartas. Os artigos que tiverem enfeites de ouro ou prata ficam excluidos deste numero.
386. Livrinhos com folhas de ouro ou prata finos ou falsos para dourar ou pratear, o bronze em pó e livrinhos para bronzear.
387. Licoreiros vasiões ou com licor.
388. Panninho, brim e domestico, crú ou de côres, de linho ou de algodão.
389. Limalha de ferro.
390. Tecidos listrados, arabias e tecidos de xadrez, de linho ou de algodão ordinarios, entendendo-se como ordinarios os que não tiverem mais de 13 fios de urdume ou trama em um quadrado de 5 millimetros.
391. Listões, cornijas e molduras de madeira, pintadas, envernizadas, douradas ou prateadas, e as braçadeiras e maçanetas de madeira para cortinas.
392. Lona de algodão de côr e as tranças do tecido ordinario de linho, de algodão ou lã, de 7 a 15 centimetros
- 392—Continuação.
- de largura, para cilhas e sobre-cinchas, e tambem a lona crúa de mais de 10 fios de urdume em um quadrado de 5 millimetros.
393. Licores doces, como cordial de cereja, creme de baunilha, de cacão ou de outros semelhantes.
394. Madapolam, bretanha, domestico, matrimonio de algodão, irlandia, cretonne, platilha, panninho, hollandia branca e qualquer outra tela de algodão semelhante ás anteriores.
395. Molduras de qualquer materia que sejam, com ou sem vidros, com estampas, retratos ou gravuras ou sem ellas.
396. Mascaras de todas as classes.
397. Maizena.
378. Macarrão, aletria e semelhantes.
399. Medidas de couro, de tela ou papel, soltas ou em estojos.
400. Medicamentos e productos chimicos não especificados e tambem o algodão medicinal.
401. Mobilia feita de madeira fina, como jacarandá, mogno, páo rosa, e nogueira; as peças de mobilia que tiverem o encosto e o assento estofados ou forrados com tecido de crina, lã, algodão ou seda; as de madeira ordinaria que estiverem douradas, e os caixões funebres de todas as classes.
402. Noz de galha, noz-moscada e macis ou flôr de noz-moscada.
403. Bandeiras de metal, de papel ou de tecido.
404. Pastilhas de gomma de todas as classes.
405. Perfumaria de todas as classes e os livros perfumados de papier poudre.
406. Pergaminhos e suas imitações de qualquer forma não comprehendidos em outras classes; as telas que só se usam para encadernar livros, a tela de algodão e gomma impermeavel que se emprega para fazer mantas e sobretudos de inverno, e o feltro de algodão para machinas de lithographar.
407. Areometros, pesa-licores de todas as classes e os alcoometros.

408. Pinturas, estampas, chromos, desenhos, retratos sobre tela, madeira, papel, pedra ou outra materia; os annuncios lithographados que vêm adheridos a cartões e os cartões com paisagens ou figuras em côr, proprios para baptismo.
409. Papel de seda e o papel de escrever com letreiro, ainda quando seja para uso particular.
410. Pós de arroz para o toucador.
411. Porta-garrafas e porta-vasos.
412. Polvora.
413. Fumo picado para cigarros pagarão mais 2 bolivares sobre cada kilogramma.
414. Tannino.
415. Cartões grandes, impressos ou lithographados.
416. Chá e baunilha.
417. Tinta de China, as para tingir o cabello e qualquer outra classe de tinta não especificada.
418. Tubos de borracha que tiverem menos de 1 centimetro de diametro, com os irrigalores, 5ª classe, sem elles, 6ª classe.
419. Velas de esperma, de paraffina, de composição ou stearina e as mechas torcidas para as mesmas.
420. Warandol crú de linho ou de algodão, ainda que tiverem listras ou flores de côr, comprehendendo-se nesta classe o que tiver o fundo acinzentado ou amarello claro.
421. Isqueiros ou iscas e mechas para isqueiros.

## SECÇÃO 6.

*Correspondem á sexta classe, dous bolivares cincoenta centimos o kilo.*

422. Contas e avellorios de vidro, porcellana, aço, madeira, ou de qualquer outra materia, excepto de ouro ou prata; adornos de caixões funebres; objectos de phantasia, de vidro ou de porcellana, com engastes de metal dourado ou prateado; plantas artificiaes de caucho, papel ou tecido, á imitação de palmas, de begonias e folhas grandes, e caixas para doces cobertas de seda ou velludo,
- 422—Continuação.
- ou com adornos de flores ou outros artigos que pagam direitos maiores que os especificados na classe 4ª.
423. Leques de todas as classes.
424. Arcos de aço, cobertos ou não de tecido, para obras de crinoline.
425. Tecidos adamascados, brim, brentanha, cotim, "crea," com excepção da "crea" crúa allemã numero 9, 10, e 11 que correspondem á 5ª classe, damasco, riscados brancos ou de côres, estopinhas, "estrcpe," "florete," "garantido," irlandia, platinha, chita, warandol branco ou de côres e quaesquer outros tecidos semelhantes, de linho puro ou com mescla de algodão.
426. Alfinetes, agulhas, colchetes, grampos para cabello, fechos para os vestidos e para o calçado, ganchos de zinco para o calçado, fivelas para os chapcós, colletes, calças e para o calçado, excepto as de ouro e prata.
427. Alcatifas e tapetes soltas ou em peças.
428. Colletes, bandas, barretes, meias curtas e compridas, calças, corpetes de ponto de meia de algodão e as telas do mesmo tecido. As guarda-camisas com collarinhos e punhos, unidos ou não a ellas, pagarão este direito com mais 50 por cento.
429. Oculos, binoculos, lunetas, telescopios e microscopios, excepto os que tiverem a armação de ouro ou de prata, ficando incluídos nesta classe os crystaes ou lentes que vierem por separado.
430. Barbatana e suas imitações.
431. Pelles preparadas e curtidas não manufacturadas, excepto a sola branca ou tinta que corresponde á 4ª classe.
432. Barometros, hygrometros, chronometros, thermometros, sextantes, oitantes ou outros instrumentos semelhantes e os compassos de todas as classes.
433. Bengalas, chicotes, e salvavidas, com excepção dos que tiverem estoque ou mecanismo para disparar, que correspondem á 7ª classe.

434. Baetas, baetilhas e ratina em peças ou em cobertores.
435. Cachimbos e ponteiras para charutos, de ambar, de porcellana e de qualquer outra materia, excepto os de ouro e de prata e os especificados na 3ª classe.
436. Caixas contendo as pertenças ou preparos para barba e para costura, e os indispensaveis de viagem.
437. Capas impermeaveis.
438. Caracoles ou conchas soltas ou formando peças ou adornos.
439. Carteiras, tabaqueiras, caixas para bilhetes de visita, porta-moedas, cigarreiras, estojos para oculos, caixas para phosphoros, albums, excepto os com capa de velludo, dourada ou prateada, e qualquer outro artigo semelhante, excepto os que tiverem enfeites de ouro ou prata.
440. Cera manufacturada em qualquer forma, excepto em brinquedos para crianças.
441. Cigarros de papel ou de folha de milho.
442. Colchas, lençõs, mantas, redes, e cobertas para mesas, de linho ou de algodão.
443. Cintas de borracha para calçado.
444. Coral em qualquer forma, excepto quando vier montado em ouro ou prata.
445. Coroas funebres e outros adornos funerarios semelhantes.
446. Cordão de linho ou de algodão branco ou de côres, simples ou torcido, que tiver menos de dez fios em sua formação, assim como tambem o fio torcido em forma de cordão delgado como os chamados de cartas e de coser velas que por sua flexibilidade não seja cordel e possa applicar-se aos tecidos de mão ou em machinas.
447. Crinoline em peça e em obra, e tambem as fitas de borracha, forradas ou não que se põem no interior dos vestidos de senhora.
448. Facas e garfos com cabo de prata allemã, ou metal branco, ou prateado ou dourado.
449. Colchões, almofadas e coxins que não forem de seda, as pennas de aves para fazel-os, e a tela de arame manufacturada para as camas.
450. Cordas de algodão para redes.
451. Damasco, "coqui," bombasina, "bordon," cotim, adamasçado, nankim, "estrape," piqué, setineta, tecido engommado de algodão e os semelhantes não comprehendidos em outras classes.
452. Dedaes, quando não forem de ouro ou de prata e os dentes e olhos artificiaes.
453. Saias, saiotos, penteadores e tunicas de algodão feitos ou em cortes e as telas de algodão preparadas para saias com tiras bordadas ou sem ellas.
454. Objectos de prata allemã ou metal branco e suas imitações, como bandejas, freios, mordanças, esporas, estribos, gonzos, sivelas, lustres, lampadas, candelabros ou outros semelhantes.
455. Artigos de ferro ou outros metaes, dourados ou prateados, salvo os artigos de escriptorio que pagarão sempre como de 5ª classe, ainda que estiverem dourados ou prateados.
456. Estambre em rama e pello de cabra.
457. Estojos com instrumentos de aço, cobre ou outro metal para bordar, para limpar os dentes ou as unhas e para desenhos e pinturas.
458. Escovos e escovilhões de palma, junco ou outra materia vegetal.
459. Cartazes e rotulos impressos ou lithographados que não vierem adheridos a nenhum objecto.
460. Feltro em peças para coxinilhos e o feltro tecido de lã para machinas de aplinar.
461. Cobertores de lã ou com mescla de algodão, brancos com fundos de côr ou de diferentes côres, e as mantas ou cobertores para camas, de lã pura ou com mescla de algodão, tambem de côres.
462. Tecidos para chinellas, excepto os de seda.

463. Borracha ou cinta de borracha para o calçado.
464. Guita-percha lavrada ou sem lavar e as galochas.
465. Fio de ouro ou de prata falsos, lentejollas, onropel, folhas, galões, passamanes e qualquer outro artigo de ouro ou de prata falsa para bordar ou coser.
466. Osso, marfim, madreperola, azeviche e suas imitações, tartaruga e suas imitações, canho, gomma elastica, laminas de celluloido, chifre e talco, manufacturados em qualquer forma não especificada em outras classes, e exceptuando tambem os manufacturados em brinquedos para crianças que correspondem á 3ª classe e os que tiverem enfeites de ouro ou prata, que correspondem á 8ª classe.
467. Toalhas de mesa e de mão, e guardanapos de todas as classes.
468. Tecido "matrimonio" de linho puro ou com mescla de algodão.
469. Ponteiras, chaves, molas, espiraes e outras peças para o interior de relógios, excepto as de onro ou prata.
470. Empoadadeiras.
471. Mechas e algodão frouxamente tecido para mechas.
472. Lenços de algodão, entendendo-se por lenço o que não exceder de 1 metro de comprimento.
473. Papel dourado ou prateado, o estampado em relevo, e o pintado para fazer flores.
474. Chapécos para sol ou chuva, de lã, linho ou de algodão.
475. Perolas e pedras falsas sem montar, ou montadas em qualquer metal, excepto o ouro ou prata.
476. Prata allemã em qualquer forma, não especificada.
477. Pennas de ganso preparadas para limpar dentes.
478. Espanadores de pennas.
479. Joias falsas.
480. Relógios de mesa ou de parede, os chamados despertadores, os de agua ou areia e qualquer outra classe de relógio, excepto os de algebeira e os introduzidos pelo
- 480—Cont:nuação.  
Governo Nacional para uso publico, que estão determinados em outras classes.
481. Rosarios de madeira e vidro.
482. Chapécos, gorras e carapuças de palha e suas imitações, sem nenhum adorno.
483. Sola acharoadada ou de patente, não manufacturada.
484. Fumo picado, o torcido para mascar e o em forma de cigarros egypcios.
485. Warandol branco de linho ou com mescla de algodão.
486. Chitas, cereales, panno chamado nansouk de algodão de côr, popelinas de algodão, eretonne, tarlatanas, alpacas, listrados que tiverem mais de 13 fios em 5 millimetros em quadro, malvinas japonezas, musselinas, crepes de algodão, brancos e de côres, cambraias, barêges, grenadinas, cassas muito finas, o tecido fino de lã chamado zephyro, cassa fina de linho, "imité," batista de Hollanda, batista fina de algodão, branca ou de côr, lisa, lavrada ou bordada, em peças ou em cortes para vestidos, merinó de algodão, flanela de algodão de côr, e qualquer outra tela de algodão semelhante, para vestidos de senhora, pagarão mais 10 por cento sobre o direito de 6ª classe que lhes corresponde.

## SECÇÃO 7.

*Correspondem á setima classe, cinco bolixeres o kilo.*

487. Mantas e manteletes de lã pura ou com mescla de algodão.
488. Camisolas de lã ou com mescla de algodão.
489. Arame de magnesio.
490. Bengalas com estoque ou com mechanismo para disparar.
491. Bolsas para dinheiro, de linho ou de algodão.
492. Meias curtas e compridas, franjas, borlas, rendas, fitas, bandas, cordões, passamanes, pellucias, gorras, faixas, laços, dragonas, chinellas e luvras de lã pura ou com mescla de algodão.

493. Calçado em cortes ou sem sola, que não seja de pelles e os felpudos de pelles de carneiro.
493. Pontas de couro para sapatos.
495. Tapetes e qualquer outro artigo de tecido crochet, menos os de seda.
496. Casulas, bolsas para os corporaes, toalhas do altar, capas pluviaes, dalmaticas, estolas, manipulos, pannos para cobrir calices, bandas e demais ornamentos para uso dos sacerdotes e das egrejas.
497. Cintas de linho, algodão ou lã que contiverem em seu tecido uma mescla de borracha para que tenham elasticidade.
498. Cortinas, colgaduras ou mosquiteiros, de linho ou de algodão.
499. Rendas, tiras bordadas, blondas, entremeios, fitas, bandas, dragonas, borlas, cordões, floccos, chinellas, faixas, tranças, luvas e passamanes de lã ou de algodão.
500. Espadas, sabres, punhaes e facas finas para caça, bacamartes, pistolas, revolvers, espingardas, carabinas, mosquetes, clavinas e demais armas proprias de infantaria e da artilheria, assim como tambem os projectis, capsulas e fulminantes para o uso de ditas armas, as chaminés, chaves, cartuchos carregados ou vasos e todo o concernente ás armas brancas e de fogo, e as armas de ar comprimido para atirar ao alvo.
501. Fogos de Bengala.
502. Fogos artificiaes.
503. Coxinillos e capas para cobrir cavallos de todas as classes.
504. Meias de linho ou de linho com mescla de algodão e as de algodão torcido chamadas vulgarmente de fio de Escocia.
505. Caixas para munição, polvora e capsulas e bolsas ou saccoes para caçadores.
506. Musselina e batista de linho ou de linho com mescla de outra materia, crúa ou de côres, em peças ou em cortes para vestidos.
507. Felpa e pellucia de algodão e panno á imitação de velludo, em peças ou em cintas.
508. Panno de lã, casimira, cassineta, musselina, setim, tecido de ponto, flanela, bombasina, alpaca, crepe, merinó, sarja, durante, damasco e qualquer outra tela de lã ou com mescla de algodão, não mencionada em outra classe ou que estiver feita em roupa, pois então correspondem á 9ª classe.
509. Chales, lenços, mantas e mantilhas de musselina, linho, ponto ou outra tela fina de algodão e as telas e tecidos de ramie, ainda que estiverem misturados com algodão.
510. Chales, lenços e cobertas para mesas, de lã ou de lã com mescla de algodão, sem adornos ou bordados de seda.
511. Chapcós de sol e de chuva, de seda ou com mescla de lã ou de algodão.
512. Pelles curtidas manufacturadas em qualquer forma, não comprehendidas em outras classes.
513. Gazes de algodão ou pita e a crepe de luto para chapcós.
514. Sellins de montar, cabeçadas, caixas para espingardas e pistolas, redeas, cilhas, garrpas e pelles de carneiro para cobrir cavallos, de todas as classes.
515. Fumo em bruto e os talos da folha do fumo.
516. Fumo lavrado e preparado em qualquer forma não especificado e os cigarros envolvidos em fumo.
517. Descalçadores.

## SECÇÃO 8.

*Correspondem á oitava classe, dez bolivares o kilo.*

518. Adornos e redes para o cabello, de todas as classes.
519. Cabello ou pello humano e suas imitações, manufacturado ou não.
520. Camisas feitas de algodão, e as camisas feitas de linho e de lã e as de algodão com mescla de linho, calças, jaquetas, blusas, colletes, ceroulas, paletots, casacas, sobretudoos e qualquer outra peça de vestido, feita de linho ou de algodão, para senhores, não comprehendidas em outras classes.

521. Collarinhos, peitos e punhos de linho ou de algodão para senhores e senhoras.
522. Redes de todas as classes.
523. Gravatas de algodão, crina ou lã.
524. Suspensorios, espartilhos, guarda-espartilhos, cintos e ligas de todas as classes.
525. Saias, camisolas, saíotes, fronhas de almofadas e tnicas ou blusas de linho ou com mescla de algodão, excepto as de batista ou cambraia de linho ou com mescla de algodão, que correspondem á 9ª classe.
526. Flores e fructas artificiaes, não especificadas em outras classes e os materiaes para flores, exceptuando o papel pintado para flores, comprehendido na 6ª classe.
527. Luvas de pelle, exceptuando as de esgrima que pertencem á 5ª classe.
528. Hollanda, batista, "clarin," tecido de ponto, tecido denominado *zephyr*, tarlatana, musselina e quaesquer outras telas finas de linho ou com mescla de algodão, preparadas em folhos, pregas, gorras para crianças, saias, mangas, camisinhãs ou outras peças ou adornos não incluídas em outras classes.
529. Joias, perolas, pedras finas e os artigos de ouro ou prata ou os que tiverem enfeites destes metaes, os relógios de algibeira de qualquer materia, as caixinhas varias preparadas para relógios e joias, ainda que vierem por separado.
530. Livros e albuns com capa de velludo, seda, madreperola, tartaruga, marfim, couro de Russia, ou com adornos dourados ou prateados.
531. Lenços de linho ou de linho com mescla de algodão.
532. Plumas para adornos de chapéos e gorras e seus semelhantes e tambem os pennachos para os coches
- 532—Continuação.
- funebres, quando vierem por separado.
533. Seda pura ou misturada com outra materia e as telas ou tecidos de outras materias que forem misturadas com seda.
534. Telas ou tecidos de qualquer materia, bordados com prata ou ouro fino ou falso, excepto os ornamentos para as egrejas e para os sacerdotes, que correspondem á 7ª classe.
535. Telas ou tecidos de lã ou misturados com algodão preparados em mosquiteiros, colgaduras, cortinas ou outras peças não comprehendidas nas classes anteriores.
536. Calçado feito e as pelles curtidas preparadas em calçado.
537. Tecidos de lã, easimiras, setin, tecido de ponto, flanela, bombasina, alpaca, "cambron", sarja, e damasco de lã ou de lã com mescla de algodão, feitos em vestidos para senhores.
538. Pastas para livros que forem importadas separadamente.
539. Chapéos, gorras e bonets, adornados para senhoras e crianças.
540. Chapéos de felpa de seda negra, copa alta, chamados de pello negro, e os demais chapéos desta forma de qualquer materia que forem, ficando comprehendidos nesta classe, os de claque, os chapéos em corte, os feltros apisoados e qualquer outra classe de chapéos feitos ou a meio fazer, exceptuando-se sómente os de palha e suas imitações.
541. Tarlatana, seda, lã, hollanda batista, "clarin", tecido denominando "zephyr", cambraia, musselina e qualquer outra tela de linho ou de algodão, confeccionada em vestidos para senhoras.
542. Vestidos de lã, algodão ou linho para senhores, excepto os mencionados em outras classes.

ART. 2º. É sobre o peso bruto que devem cobrar-se os direitos estabelecidos nesta tarifa.



ART. 3º. São artigos de livre importação:

- 1º. Os que se importam por ordem do Governo Nacional.
- 2º. Os animaes vivos, excepto as sanguessugas.
- 3º. Os effeitos que trouxerem para seu uso particular os ministros publicos estrangeiros e os agentes diplomaticos da Republica ao seu regresso a Venezuela.
- 4º. As bagagens do uso dos passageiros com exclusão dos effeitos que não tenham sido usados e dos moveis, os quaes pagarão ainda sendo usados, segundo a classe a que correspondem, com um abatimento proporcionado a deterioração que tenham soffrido com o uso.
- Os effeitos não usados que os passageiros trouxerem nas bagagens pagarão um direito adicional de 30 por cento, e si virem das Antilhas, mais 20 por cento.
- 5º. Gelo quando for importado pelos portos em que não tenham sido estabelecidas fabricas de gelo, com autorisação do Governo, ou tendo sido estabelecidas, não funcionem; o carvão mineral e o que serve para produzir a luz electrica de arco, o gaz acetyleno e o trisulphito de cal.
- 6º. Os productos naturaes de Colombia introduzidos pela fronteira daquelle paiz, sempre que gozemi de igual excepção naquella Republica os productos de Venezuela.
- 7º. Amostras de telas em pequenos pedaços, cujo peso não exceder de 25 kilos, e tambem de papel para forrar salas, que não exceder de m. 0.50 de comprimento, ou de outros objectos, sempre que por sua dimensão ou outras circumstancias, não possam offerecer-se em venda.
- 8º. Ouro em moeda legitima.
- 9º. Chapas, fundos ou caldeiras de ferro, grades, cylindros e apparatus de engenhos e os eixos e demais peças de que se compõem.
10. Arados e relhas de arados, enxadas e enxadinhas, foices de pedar, "chicuras" e "chicuronas," sachos, machadinhas, pás de ferro, picaretas, "tasies," podadeiras, com ou sem cabo de madeira e os machetes de roçar ordinarios.
11. Arame farpado para cereas ou na forma indicada na resolução de 13 Junho de 1894, e tambem os ganchos com que se fixa o mesmo.
12. Carbureto de calcio.
13. Cinzas de madeira, residuo de uvas, guano e toda outra substancia vegetal, mineral, animal ou artificial que sirva para fertilizar a terra e que não esteja comprehendida em outra classe.
14. Cimento romano e cimento "tilestoniete" para tectos.
15. Livros impressos brochados que tratem de sciencias, artes e officios.
16. Lampadas para alcool e todos seus accessorios, assim como tambem os apparatus de aquecer e motores de alcool, pelo prazo de dous annos, a contar de 27 de Março de 1905.
17. Saccos usados ordinarios que forem importados do estrangeiro para exportação de dividivi.
18. Machinas de imprensa e os apparatus typographicos, como typos, peças inter-lineares, tinta preparada, inclusive as que empregam os lithographos, o papel branco de imprensa sem colla ou gomma, e tambem o grosso para fazer matrizes e o metal composto de chumbo e aluminio que se emprega para imprimir, segundo o systema de estereotypia.
19. Machinas proprias para a agricultura e exploração de minas, teares, fabricas de serrar e fundições não especificadas em outras classes e as peças soltas introduzidas para os engenhos e para machinas proprias para a agricultura.
20. Os toros de pinho e pitchpine de mais de m. 25 de espessura, proprios para serem serrados em taboas, pranchões, etc.
21. Pontes com seus accessorios, quando sejam para uso publico ou empresas agricolas.
22. Relogios para uso publico.

ART. 4º. É prohibida a importação das seguintes mercadorias:

- 1º. Azeite de coco.
- 2º. Amido.
- 3º. Indigo.
- 4º. O cacáo.
- 5º. O café.
- 6º. Os melaços ou mel de assucar ou de abelha.
- 7º. Xarque.
- 8º. O sal.
- 9º. A raiz de sarsaparilha.
10. Moeda de prata, de nickel e de cobre.
11. Osapparehos para fabricar moeda que não forem importados por conta da Nação.
12. Phosphoros de todas as classes.
13. O papel para cigarros e tambem as bobinas de papel para o mesmo uso.

Paragrapho unico. Quando o Poder Executivo julgasse necessario permittir que se introduza pelas alfandegas da Republica, algum artigo de prohibida importação, fixará o direito que deva pagar á sua entrada dito artigo e dará conta ao Congresso em sua proxima reunião.

ART. 5º. Para a importação pelas alfandegas da Republica, das armas de fogo gravadas com direitos, e da polvera, a dynamite, chumbo, capsulas, fulminantes, pederneiras e salitre e qualquer outra materia explosiva não especificada nesta lei, será necessario licença previa e ordem do Governo Nacional.

Paragrapho unico. As armas de precisão e todos os elementos de guerra, que sejam exclusivamente para parques, só podem ser importados pelo Governo Nacional.

ART. 6º. Quando um artigo estiver especialmente tarifado, não se attenderá á materia de que esteja composto, mas á classificacão que delle se tenha feito: As fundas, seringas, tubos de seringa, brinquedos para crianças, mascaras, oculos, carteiras, caixas para bilhetes de visita e outros artigos especificados, pagam o direito da classe em que estejam includidos, de qualquer materia de que estejam fabricados, excepto somente quando tiverem enfeites de ouro ou prata, pois então correspondem á 8ª classe.

ART. 7º. Os volumes que contiverem amostras de telas, em pequenos pedaços, e tambem os de amostras de papel de forrar salas, que excederem o peso de 25 kilogrammas, pagarão sobre o excesso de 25 kilogrammas, o direito de 3ª classe.

ART. 8º. Quando forem introduzidas mercadorias sujeitas ao pagamento de direitos de importação que não sejam conhecidas no paiz ou que não estejam comprehendidas nesta tarifa, uem em resoluções posteriores do Ministerio da Fazenda, os importadores devem fazer constar esta circumstancia em seus manifestos, e dirigir-se ao Governo por meio de uma petição, instruida pela alfandega respectiva, acompanhando uma amostra do artigo para que se lhe declare a denominação e classificacão que lhe corresponda.

ART. 9º. Os machinismos, instrumentos e demais utensílios para a exploração de minas, só estão isentos de direitos de importação por uma só vez para cada companhia mineira, e as peças soltas que se introduzirem para substituir as que já anteriormente se tenham importado livres, não gozarão de franquia.

ART. 10º. Não serão despachados pelas alfandegas, sem previa ordem do Ministro da Fazenda, os efeitos que gozou de isenção de direitos de importação, por virtude de contractos ou de leis vigentes.

ART. 11º. Os efeitos estrangeiros não usados que os passageiros importarem em suas bagagens, devem pagar um 20 por cento sobre o direito que lhes corresponda.

ART. 12º. Os artigos desarmados que forem importados em um só volume ou em volumes distinctos, serão comprehendidos na classe a que corresponda o artigo não desarmado.

ART. 13º. Ficam revogadas a Lei de 19 de Maio de 1902 e todas as Resoluções Executivas sobre a materia.

ART. 14º. O Ministro da Fazenda e Credito Publico fica encarregado da execução deste Decreto.

*Resolução de 29 de Maio de 1905, relativa á importação e exportação de mercadorias.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” N. 9473, de 29 de Maio de 1905.]

Dispõe o Presidente Provisorio da Republica que tanto a importação de artigos estrangeiros, como a exportação de productos do paiz, se faça em navios de não menos de quarenta toneladas de porte, e que se ordene aos administradores de alfandegas e aos consules da Republica, que não deem despacho a nenhum navio de menor tonelagem que o indicado.

*Decreto de 22 de Maio de 1905, relativo ao regulamento aduaneiro.*

[“Gaceta Oficial,” N. 9479, de 5 de Junho de 1905.]

ARTIGO 1º. Fica habilitada a Alfandega de Carupano para guiar de cabotagem mercadorias estrangeiras para todos os portos da Republica sem excepção alguma.

ART. 2º. Fica revogado o Decreto Executivo de 3 de Janeiro do presente anno que permittia a entrada livre dos cereaes, e se concedeu aos introductores os prazos ultramarinos de que trata o artigo 225 da Lei XVI do Código da Fazenda.

ART. 3º. O milho, a farinha de milho, a cerveja, o sabão, as velas, o tabaco em qualquer forma, os cigarros e demais artigos que se produzem no paiz, quando forem introduzidos do estrangeiro pela Alfandega de Pampatar para o consumo da Ilha de Margarita, pagarão os mesmos direitos aduaneiros que pagam nas demais alfandegas da Republica.

ART. 4º. O 30 por cento que fixa o Artigo 1º da Lei XIX do Código da Fazenda sobre as mercadorias procedentes das Antilhas, será pago na Alfandega de Pampatar, de accordo com a tarifa vigente e na mesma forma que se faz nas demais alfandegas.

ART. 5º. O Ministro da Fazenda e Crédito Público fica encarregado da execução deste Decreto.

*Resolução de 15 de Junho de 1905, relativa á importação de chapéus para uso no Estado de Tachira.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” N. 9488, de 15 de Junho de 1905.]

O Presidente Constitucional da Republica, em attenção a que uma grande parte dos chapéus que se introduzem no Estado Tachira, são de fabricação nacional, a como uma protecção a nossas industrias, tem havido por bem dispor: Que se excluam os chapéus que se importem para dito Estado do beneficio que se lhes concedeu pela Resolução deste Ministerio em data de 5 de Janeiro do presente anno.

*Resolução de 23 de Junho de 1905, relativa á cobrança dos direitos aduaneiros das mercadorias importadas para o consumo do Estado Tachira.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” N. 9497, de 26 de Junho de 1905.]

O Presidente Constitucional da Republica, para facilidade dos commerciantes importadores de San Cristobal, e com o proposito de simplificar operações na contabilidade, dispoz:

1º. Que se cobre na Alfandega de Maracaibo, os direitos das mercadorias importadas para o consumo do Estado Táchira, com o abatimento que se lhes concedeu na Resolução Executiva de data de 5 de Janeiro do presente anno, com excepção dos chapéus, que tem sido excluidos por uma disposição posterior, e

2º. Que o administrador da Alfandega de San Antonio cuide de que as mercadorias que despache a Alfandega de Maracaibo, e que tenham sido manifestadas para o consumo daquelle Estado, estejam em relação com a procura que tenha o artigo ou artigos comprehendidos na citada Resolução de 5 de Janeiro de 1905.

Revoga-se a Resolução de 5 de Janeiro do corrente anno, já citada.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

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## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

EXPORTATIONS PENDANT LES DIX PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1905.

Les chiffres suivants montrant les exportations pendant les dix premiers mois de l'année 1905, comparées à celles de la même période en 1904, sont extraits de la "Review of the River Plate" du 10 novembre 1905:

	1905.	1904.
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	1,524,521	1,673,603
Id.....id.....	1,436,451	1,194,335
Cuir de cheveau, secs.....id.....	84,896	89,479
Peaux de mouton.....balles..	112,590	122,391
Crin.....id.....	46,647	62,904
Sulf.....pipes..	3,023	3,985
Id.....barriques..	26,219	27,151
Id.....boueuts..	86,770	27,195
Peaux de chèvre.....balles..	15,748	26,033
Laine.....id.....	11,393	5,746
Blé.....tonnes..	336,190	326,983
Maïs.....id.....	2,576,285	2,257,902
Graine de lin.....id.....	1,938,848	2,002,181
Farine.....id.....	659,536	870,694
Son, fin.....id.....	103,537	79,055
Tourteaux de graine de lin.....sacs..	122,885	126,668
Foin.....balles..	85,858	253,163
Quebracho.....tonnes..	169,062	147,357
Quebracho, extrait de.....id.....	759,884	722,448
Beurre.....caisses..	221,967	253,960
Sucre.....tonnes..	24,577	11,353
Carcasses de moutons.....nombre..	159,440	151,617
Bœuf.....quartiers..	13,531	10,643
	2,942,866	3,171,859
	1,564,376	984,814

## BRÉSIL.

EXPORTATIONS DE CAOUTCHOUC DE PARÁ ET DE MANÁOS  
PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1905.

On extrait de la "Revue brésilienne" les statistiques suivantes sur les exportations de caoutchouc de Manáos et de Pará pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1905, comparées à celles de la même période de l'année 1904:

Neuf premiers mois de—	Quantité.	Valeur.
1904 .....	<i>Kilos.</i> 20,472,028	£7,246,956
1905 .....	23,009,996	9,581,787

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE SANTOS PENDANT LES DIX MOIS DE  
L'ANNÉE 1905.

Voici le commerce extérieur du port de Santos pour les dix mois de janvier à octobre inclusivement. On donne aussi les chiffres de la même période de l'année 1904, afin d'en faire la comparaison:

	1905.	1904.
Exportations.....	£11,399,994	£10,074,088
Importations.....	3,068,543	3,555,008
Total.....	15,468,537	13,629,094

Comparé avec les dix premiers mois de l'année 1904, le commerce de Santos en 1905 accuse une augmentation de £1,839,443, dont £1,325,908 pour les exportations et £513,535 pour les importations. La moyenne mensuelle a été de £1,139,999 pour les exportations et de £406,854 pour les importations.

Les articles d'importation qui accusent une plus grande valeur sont l'acier et le fer, soit à l'état brut ou manufacturé; les machines agricoles, la morue, l'or monnayé et les billets de banque étrangers. Dans les exportations l'augmentation s'est portée sur le son, les ananas et les bananes.

## CHILI.

## COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1904.

Le rapport suivant basé sur les statistiques publiées récemment dans les journaux officiels est extrait du "Chilian Times." Nous le reproduisons comme supplément aux chiffres déjà publiés dans le BULLETIN

MENSUEL au sujet du commerce extérieur de Chili pendant l'année 1904. Les valeurs sont données en or.

Pays.	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Royaume-Uni.....	\$53,720,000	\$57,345,000	\$61,637,000	\$70,547,000
Allemagne.....	38,981,000	42,457,000	42,540,000	62,633,000
États-Unis.....	12,230,000	13,998,000	32,776,000	30,715,000
France.....	9,368,000	10,930,000	27,451,000	28,823,000
Hollande.....			9,334,000	6,975,000
Jéron.....	6,047,000	6,609,000	3,622,000	3,837,000
Republique Argentine.....	4,255,000	5,970,000		
Italie.....	4,525,000	4,736,000	3,206,000	4,296,000
Belgique.....	2,072,000	3,343,000	8,005,000	3,295,000
Bresil.....				1,505,000
Espagne.....				1,127,000
Australie.....	3,394,000	3,856,000		
Inde.....	1,692,000	2,129,000		

En 1904 la valeur totale des importations s'est élevée à \$157,152,000 contre \$142,471,000 en 1903, et celle des exportations à \$215,998,000 contre \$194,280,000 pour l'année antérieure. Il y a une légère différence entre ces chiffres et ceux qui sont donnés dans le message du Président de la République lu devant le Congrès national le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1905 et publié dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois d'août de la même année.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 155 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 novembre 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des onze mois finissant au mois de novembre 1905 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de novembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de janvier.

#### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE PENDANT LES ONZE PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE.

Les statistiques compilées par le Ministère du Commerce des États-Unis font ressortir que pour les onze mois finissant le 30 novembre 1905, le commerce des États-Unis avec le Mexique est de beaucoup

en faveur de ce dernier, l'excédent dans les importations provenant du Mexique étant de \$198,555 de plus que les exportations dans ce pays. Voici les totaux: Importations \$46,231,217, et exportations \$46,032,662.

Les chiffres pour le mois de novembre 1905 accusent pour les exportations au Mexique \$4,918,858 et pour les importations \$4,087,310.

Dans son commerce avec l'Amérique Centrale, les Antilles et l'Amérique du Sud, les Etats-Unis occupent le premier rang avec l'Amérique Centrale seulement.

Voici, par pays, un rapport montrant les importations et exportations des Etats-Unis aux Antilles et dans l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud pour les onze premiers mois de l'année 1905.

AMÉRIQUE DU CENTRE.		Importations.	Exportations.
Costa-Rica .....		\$3,863,679	\$1,712,987
Guatemala .....		3,191,462	2,582,525
Honduras .....		1,563,466	1,392,248
Nicaragua .....		1,286,080	1,653,705
Panama .....		800,198	6,757,342
Salvador .....		905,667	1,331,956
Total .....		11,620,552	15,430,763
Total, 1904 .....		11,100,492	10,025,312
ANTILLES.			
Cuba .....		90,862,901	39,862,025
Haiti .....		1,017,655	2,599,116
Saint Domingue .....		4,603,787	1,651,758
Total .....		96,484,383	44,112,899
Total, 1904 .....		76,387,881	32,991,018
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.			
République Argentine .....		16,153,360	25,765,942
Bolivie .....			133,532
Brazil .....		81,547,912	10,991,656
Chili .....		13,232,335	6,353,878
Colombie .....		5,673,305	3,206,859
Equateur .....		2,077,126	1,733,547
Paraguay .....		2,205	6,381
Pérou .....		2,346,544	3,747,867
Uruguay .....		3,431,962	2,442,365
Vénézuëla .....		6,611,402	2,885,608
Total .....		131,076,151	57,174,975
Total, 1904 .....		122,096,556	45,419,806

#### EXPORTATIONS DE CUIVRE PENDANT LES ONZE PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1905.

Voici, d'après la Bourse des Métaux de New-York, les exportations de cuivre des Etats-Unis pendant les onze mois finissant le 30 novembre 1905. Les quantités sont estimées en tonnes longues de 2,240 livres fines. On fait la comparaison avec les exportations pour les mêmes mois de l'année dernière.

Mois.	1905.	1904.	Mois.	1905.	1904.
Janvier .....	21,245	29,085	Août .....	22,692	21,906
Février .....	17,508	17,073	Septembre .....	19,755	20,569
Mars .....	21,073	22,852	Octobre .....	17,781	26,585
Avril .....	24,121	13,983	Novembre .....	12,382	22,294
Mai .....	23,758	14,772			
Juin .....	22,096	16,279	Total .....	220,892	227,888
Juillet .....	18,478	19,490			



Pendant les dix mois finissant le 31 octobre 1905 on a importé 77,450 tonnes de cuivre dans les États-Unis contre 66,350 tonnes pendant les mêmes mois de l'année 1904.

#### PRODUCTION DU TABAC EN FEUILLES, 1901-1903.

Voici, d'après le "Journal des Tabacs des États-Unis" du mois de décembre 1905, la production annuelle du tabac en feuilles aux États-Unis pendant trois années successives du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1901 au 31 décembre 1903,<sup>a</sup> inclusivement:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>
Feuille employée dans la manufacture du tabac à chiquer, à fumer et à priser.....	298,348,638	300,758,210	307,491,554
Feuille employée dans la manufacture des cigares et cigarettes.....	129,181,526	142,595,469	141,020,029
Feuille du pays exportée.....	364,069,340	316,325,914	349,331,687
Feuille étrangère exportée.....	3,118,965	4,684,477	4,609,518
Total.....	794,718,469	764,364,070	802,452,788
Déduction des importations pour chaque année.....	52,192,212	32,997,923	30,603,290
•Total de la production annuelle.....	762,526,257	731,366,147	771,849,498

Il y a eu une augmentation de 1,157,904 livres dans la quantité de tabac en feuille employée dans la manufacture de produits soumis aux droits de douane et une augmentation de 33,005,773 livres et une diminution de 2,394,633 livres respectivement dans la quantité de la feuille du pays exportée et de la feuille étrangère importée, ainsi qu'une augmentation de 40,483,351 livres dans la quantité de la feuille du pays produite en 1903, comparée à l'année précédente.

Les droits et impôts perçus sur le tabac pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1905 se sont élevés à \$68,349,522.50.

#### PRODUCTION DE TABAC MANUFACTURÉ, 1895-1904.

Les tableaux suivants montrant la production de tabac manufacturé, de tabac à priser, de cigares et de cigarettes sont extrait d'un rapport annuel sur les opérations des manufacturiers. Ce rapport a été fait par les receveurs des contributions pour leurs districts respectifs à la fin de chaque année.

Année.	Tabac manufacturé.	Tabac à priser.	Cigares.	Cigarettes.
	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>		
1895.....	263,404,840	10,887,709	4,092,137,855	4,237,754,453
1896.....	248,708,581	12,708,919	4,048,463,306	4,967,444,232
1897.....	288,320,857	13,768,455	4,431,050,509	4,631,820,620
1898.....	261,532,298	13,607,631	4,915,663,540	4,385,783,897
1899.....	279,911,822	14,723,392	5,531,885,085	3,744,975,403
1900.....	286,901,878	13,805,311	6,176,696,421	3,258,716,305
1901.....	296,378,074	17,513,317	6,914,639,012	2,728,153,697
1902.....	328,933,131	18,682,341	6,907,830,553	2,971,360,447
1903.....	328,803,329	22,689,767	7,398,424,150	3,366,486,715
1904.....	333,465,174	20,221,400	7,376,669,742	3,433,993,422

<sup>a</sup> On ne peut connaître la production pour l'année 1904 avant de recevoir les rendements pour l'année 1905.

## GUATÉMALA.

## DÉVELOPPEMENT DES MOYENS DE COMMUNICATIONS.

L'agent commercial anglais à Guatémala vient de faire parvenir au Bureau des Renseignements Commerciaux du "British Board of Trade Journal" une communication au sujet de la condition actuelle du chemin de fer de Guatémala d'où il ressort qu'on a achevé la voie jusqu'à Sanarate, qui est à 160 milles de Puerto Barrios. Il reste encore 35 milles à construire.

On attire l'attention sur le fait que la ville de Guatémala est déjà reliée par chemin de fer aux ports de San José et de Champérico sur le Pacifique. La plus grande partie du commerce maritime du pays se fait par ces ports et il y a un service régulier de vapeurs allant à San Francisco, en Europe et aux États de l'Est via Panama. Il y a aussi un service de bateaux allemands allant en Europe par le détroit de Magellan. On espère qu'avec l'achèvement du nouveau chemin de fer une partie considérable de ce commerce sera détournée de ces routes longues et coûteuses et que les envois seront expédiés directement de Puerto Barrios aux ports européens et américains.

D'après l'activité qu'on déploie actuellement dans la construction du chemin de fer il est certain que l'entreprise sera enfin bientôt terminée.

## MEXIQUE.

## RAPPORT FINANCIER.

Le "Mexican Herald" fait savoir dans son numéro du 18 décembre 1905, qu'au dernier jour de l'année fiscale 1904-5, il y avait dans les différents bureaux du Gouvernement et en dépôt dans les différentes banques la somme de \$57,300,198.74 en argent comptant.

D'après les rapports annuels des finances pour chaque année fiscale depuis 1895-6, rapports soumis au Congrès par le Ministre des Finances du Mexique, les recettes et dépenses du Gouvernement ont été comme il suit. Chaque année montre un surplus en argent comptant.

	Recettes en argent comptant.	Dépenses en argent comptant.	Excédent dans les recettes sur les dépenses.
1895-6.....	\$50,521,470.42	\$45,070,123.13	\$5,451,347.29
1896-7.....	51,500,628.75	48,330,505.25	3,170,123.50
1897-8.....	52,697,984.55	51,815,285.66	882,698.89
1898-9.....	60,139,212.84	53,199,541.94	6,639,670.90
1899-1900.....	64,261,076.39	57,944,687.85	6,316,388.54
1900-1901.....	62,998,804.63	59,423,065.75	3,575,738.88
1901-2.....	66,147,048.72	63,081,513.73	3,065,534.99
1902-3.....	76,023,416.11	68,222,522.20	7,800,893.91
1903-4.....	86,473,800.94	76,384,643.22	10,089,157.72
1904-5.....	92,083,886.66	79,152,795.80	12,931,090.86

En vue des ces chiffres et faits, il est évident que le Mexique entre dans l'année 1906 en bonne condition financière. Le Gouvernement possède un excédent considérable et les recettes provenant des différentes sources augmentent constamment.

La richesse s'étend d'une façon merveilleuse. Les banques augmentent leurs capitaux pour faire face aux affaires qui augmentent tous les jours de plus en plus. Le peuple en général gagne plus d'argent et en dépense davantage. Un étalon d'argent stable et uniforme attire les capitaux étrangers et les placements augmentent de jour en jour.

#### PRODUCTION D'OR ET D'ARGENT, 1894-1905.

Le "Mexican Investor" du 16 décembre 1905 publie les chiffres suivants ayant trait à la production d'or et d'argent au Mexique depuis 1894 jusqu'en 1904, inclusivement et aussi pendant les dix premiers mois de l'année 1905:

Année.	Or.	Argent.	Année.	Or.	Argent.
1894-5.....	\$2, 237, 484	\$12, 677, 223	1900-1901.....	\$5, 460, 700	\$10, 391, 511
1895-6.....	3, 117, 761	30, 448, 065	1901-2.....	5, 626, 981	31, 238, 985
1896-7.....	3, 520, 057	35, 422, 110	1902-3.....	7, 417, 806	35, 283, 763
1897-8.....	3, 404, 722	38, 302, 907	1903-4.....	7, 682, 105	40, 921, 814
1898-9.....	3, 421, 695	37, 989, 491	1904-5 (10 mois).....	9, 913, 939	40, 708, 810
1899-1900.....	3, 955, 418	41, 095, 176			

On verra que l'exportation de l'or a plus que quadruplé dans les onze années précitées et que celle de l'argent a augmenté de plus du triple.

La production totale de l'argent pendant l'année 1877-8 a été de \$25,500,000; en 1902-3 elle a été de \$92,800,000; de 1877 à 1903, c'est-à-dire pendant les vingt-six années, la valeur de la production de l'or et de l'argent a atteint le chiffre minimum de \$1,249,963,748.

#### CONDITIONS GOUVERNANT L'IMPORTATION DE BLÉ.

Le 26 décembre 1905 le Président Díaz a publié le décret suivant:  
 "PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Président Constitutionnel du Mexique au peuple mexicain:

"La hausse dans le prix du blé n'ayant pas cessé, par suite des pouvoirs exceptionnels accordés au chef du Pouvoir Exécutif par la Section X de l'article 11 des ordonnances douanières générales, nous avons décrété et nous décrétons ce qui suit:

"ARTICLE UNIQUE. Les effets du décret du 26 août 1905, d'après lequel le blé étranger importé dans la République est soumis à un droit de \$1.50 par chaque 100 kilogrammes de poids brut, sont prolongés jusqu'au 30 juin 1906, inclusivement.

"Nous avons ordonné l'impression, la publication, la circulation et la mise en vigueur de ce décret.

**SERVICE DES POSTES PENDANT LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE 1905.**

Les opérations du Service des Postes pendant le mois d'octobre, quatrième mois de l'année fiscale courante 1905-6, ont été publiées en détail par le Ministre des Postes. On donne aussi les chiffres pour le même mois de l'année précédente afin d'en faire la comparaison:

	1905.	1904.
Vente de timbres-poste .....	\$259,383.94	\$230,080.80
Loyer des boîtes aux lettres particulières dans les bureaux de poste .....	21,012.00	19,746.00
Amendes, etc .....	3,368.10	2,898.34
Primes sur les mandats-poste:		
Intérieur .....	23,721.76	22,577.93
Internationaux .....	702.19	433.45
Primes sur les mandats de rédacteurs .....	3,011.74	3,264.55

Les chiffres précités font ressortir un revenu total provenant des sources mentionnées s'élevant à \$279,001.07 en octobre 1904, contre un total de \$311,199.73 pour le même mois de l'année fiscale courante, soit une augmentation de \$32,198.66, ou 11.54 pour cent.

Les recettes totales provenant du Service des Postes pendant les quatre premiers mois de l'année fiscale courante (juillet-octobre) se sont élevées à \$1,164,683.91, contre \$1,062,924.18 en 1904-5 pour la même période, soit une augmentation de \$101,759.73, ou 9.56 pour cent.

**MODIFICATIONS DU TARIF DOUANIER SUR LE CAFÉ ET LE COTON.**

Une loi votée par le Gouvernement mexicain et entrant en vigueur le 14 février 1906, modifie comme il suit les droits actuels sur le café et le coton. La nouvelle loi est ainsi conçue:

Les sections 95 et 328 de la loi douanière actuelle sont modifiées de la manière suivante:

La section 95. Café en grain avec ou sans parchemin, 10 cents par kilogramme net.

La section 328. Coton en rouleaux ou en écheveau, \$1.40 par kilogramme net.

Les sections suivantes sont ajoutées:

Section 96A. Malt, 5 cents par kilogramme brut.

Section 328A. Coton en dévidoir ou en bobines, 7 cents par chaque 1,000 mètres.

**EXPÉDITIONS D'ORANGES DE TAMPICO.**

On vient d'envoyer par vapeurs la première expédition d'oranges du port de Tampico à destination des Etats-Unis sur le Golfe du Mexique. Les expéditeurs dans le voisinage de Tampico se sont rendus compte qu'ils peuvent envoyer de grandes consignations de marchandises aux ports du Golfe et en retirer de bons bénéfices, et il est pro-

bable que ce commerce sera entrepris sur une grande échelle dans un avenir prochain.

Quoique les vapeurs faisant escale à Tampico ne soient pas munis d'appareils frigorifiques les premiers envois n'ont pas été gâtés du tout. Si ce commerce promet de se développer davantage les vapeurs de la ligne mexicaine américaine et d'autres faisant escale à Tampico seront munis d'appareils frigorifiques, et dans ce cas on transporterait aussi aux États-Unis des tomates et autres légumes produits en grandes quantités dans les environs de Tampico.

#### EXPORTATIONS, PREMIER TRIMESTRE 1905-6.

Pendant le premier trimestre de l'année fiscale courante la hausse dans les exportations a été très marquée, surtout au mois de juillet, dans lequel les exportations ont dépassé de \$7,500,000 celles du même mois de l'année précédente, soit un bénéfice de 57 pour cent. Ce résultat est dû principalement à la loi accordant des franchises à l'exploitation minière qui, en offrant une réduction considérable dans les taxes sur l'or et l'argent au commencement de l'année fiscale courante, a causé la suspension pendant les derniers mois de l'année écoulée d'un volume considérable d'exportations, non seulement des métaux précieux mais aussi d'autres métaux auxquels ils sont alliés. Voici le détail de ces exportations:

[Evaluation en argent.]

	1904.	1905.	Différence.
<b>MÉTAUX PRÉCIEUX.</b>			
Juillet .....	\$5,310,397.93	\$10,747,410.18	+ \$5,437,012.25
Août.....	10,768,166.46	10,560,665.29	- 207,501.17
Septembre.....	8,497,589.43	9,491,818.63	+ 994,229.20
Total .....	24,576,153.82	30,799,894.10	+ 6,223,740.28
<b>ARTICLES DIVERS.</b>			
Juillet .....	8,119,943.50	10,319,810.50	+ 2,199,867.00
Août.....	8,655,188.19	9,605,034.65	+ 949,845.75
Septembre.....	7,829,317.92	8,998,348.42	+ 1,169,030.50
Total .....	24,604,450.32	28,923,193.57	+ 4,318,743.25
<b>TOTAL DES EXPORTATIONS.</b>			
Juillet.....	13,436,341.43	21,067,220.68	+ 7,636,879.25
Août.....	19,423,355.36	20,165,699.94	+ 742,344.58
Septembre.....	16,326,907.35	18,490,167.05	+ 2,163,259.70
Total général.....	49,186,604.14	59,723,087.67	+10,542,483.53

#### RÉFORME MONÉTAIRE.

Le Chargé d'affaires anglais à Mexico fait savoir qu'on vient de publier un décret d'après lequel le Congrès Fédéral a donné au Gouvernement Mexicain les pouvoirs suivants au sujet de la réforme monétaire:

1°. Autorisation de faire rentrer les pièces démonétisées.

2°. La liberté de changer le dessin des dollars en argent si on le juge bon.

3°. La faculté de permettre la circulation de certaines monnaies d'or étrangères pour un temps limité. Ce décret donne en plus des pouvoirs relatifs à la modification des impôts sur l'exploitation minière et la publication de lois générales.

#### NOUVEAU SERVICE MARITIME ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE MEXIQUE.

Le journal du Board of Trade (anglais) fait savoir dans son numéro du 2 novembre 1905 que le Gouvernement du Mexique a accordé à MM. ELDER, DEMPSTER ET CIE., en date du 14 septembre 1905, l'adjudication pour l'établissement d'un service mensuel de vapeurs entre les ports canadiens sur l'Atlantique et les ports du Golfe du Mexique. La ligne sera subventionnée par le Gouvernement Mexicain jusqu'à concurrence de £10,000 environ. On a déjà inauguré le service.

#### CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES EN 1904-5.

Une revue des conditions économiques embrassant la période de la dernière année fiscale, 1904-5, a été soumise le 14 décembre 1905 au Congrès Fédéral du Mexique par le Ministre des Finances. On remarque une augmentation considérable dans le commerce extérieur, la valeur des marchandises étrangères importées dans le pays en 1904-5 évaluées en or—c'est-à-dire en piastres de l'ancienne émission de ce métal—comparée avec les importations en 1903-4, étant comme il suit:

##### IMPORTATIONS.

[Valeur en piastre or de l'ancienne émission.]

	Marchandises en franchise.	Marchandises soumises aux droits.	Totaux.
1903-4.....	\$15,420,693.66	\$62,940,077.30	\$78,360,771.06
1904-5.....	16,023,481.56	70,098,812.10	86,122,293.66
Augmentation.....	602,787.90	7,158,734.70	7,861,522.60

On remarque immédiatement le développement considérable du commerce d'importation, l'augmentation étant trois fois plus grande que l'augmentation de l'année 1903-4 sur l'année précédente. Les importations de marchandises admises en franchise ont été à peu près les mêmes, car l'augmentation représente moins de 4 pour cent de la valeur de ces marchandises; ce résultat est dû en partie au peu d'activité déployée dans la construction des chemins de fer dans l'année dont il est question, aussi bien qu'au fait que certains produits et matériaux, tels que le charbon et les objets de fer autrefois importés presque exclusivement sont maintenant fabriqués dans le pays sur une grande

échelle. Il y a eu une augmentation de plus de 11 pour cent dans l'importation de marchandises soumises aux douanes, et il est probable que la réforme monétaire a influencé cette augmentation en causant une diminution subite dans le taux du change extérieur dans les mois de novembre et décembre de l'année dernière, baisse qui a encouragé sans doute beaucoup de marchands et de particuliers à faire des commandes à l'étranger.

A cause de la variation continue dans le taux du change il n'y a pas d'autre moyen de comparer les valeurs des articles provenant des pays à l'étalon d'or que de les évaluer en monnaie d'or. Voici, en monnaie d'argent, la valeur des importations d'après la valeur moyenne de la piastre d'argent sur la bourse de New-York.

## IMPORTATIONS.

[Valeur en argent.]

Année.	Marchandises en franchises.	Marchandises soumises aux droits.	Total.
1903-4.....	\$35,060,573.86	\$142,900,778.43	\$177,861,352.34
1904-5.....	32,860,319.43	145,344,643.02	178,204,962.45
Différence.....	-2,200,254.43	+2,543,864.54	+343,610.11

La différence en faveur de l'année 1904-5, qui, dans le tableau des valeurs en or est de \$7,761,522.60, diminue dans le tableau des valeurs en argent à la somme insignifiante de \$343,610.11 en monnaie courante.

Ce résultat est dû exclusivement au fait que pendant l'année 1904-5 le taux du change a été en somme plus bas que dans l'année précédente, et cette amélioration dans le change a eu pour résultat l'achat d'une bien plus grande quantité de marchandises étrangères sans aucune augmentation matérielle dans les envois d'argent à l'étranger. On peut vraiment dire que simplement par un débours augmenté de \$343,610.11 argent, on a obtenu l'année dernière des marchandises pour \$7,761,522.60 or, de plus qu'en 1903-4.

La valeur des exportations déclarées par les intéressés au moment de l'exportation, et par conséquent évaluées en monnaie d'argent mexicaine, pour l'année dont il est question a été un peu moindre que pour l'année précédente. Voici les chiffres pour les cinq dernières années, la valeur de l'or exporté étant réduite en piastres argent:

*Exportations, y compris la prime sur l'or exporté.*

1900-1901.....	\$158,009,487.43
1901-2.....	171,776,449.81
1902-3.....	207,377,793.17
1903-4.....	210,312,374.46
1904-5.....	208,520,451.43

Entre 1902-3 et 1903-4 les exportations ont augmenté de \$8,490,000 monnaie américaine, et entre 1903-4 et 1904-5 elles ont augmenté de

\$10,270,000 monnaie américaine, et si les mêmes conditions des marchés extérieurs où les articles de cette République sont vendus avaient existé, de même que si le taux du change était resté le même qu'en 1902-3, la même quantité de marchandises qui avaient été expédiées à l'étranger en 1904-5, au lieu de représenter \$208,520,000 se serait élevée à \$254,000,000.

On attache une importance considérable à l'augmentation de la production de l'or, qui, l'année dernière, accusait seulement un gain de \$3,000,000 or, ce qui équivalait en monnaie nationale à \$6,000,000. Les grands placements faits récemment dans les mines d'or promettent un développement encore plus considérable de cette importante source de richesse, et la diminution réelle des taxes fiscales mettra fin aux franchises qui ont été commises sur une grande échelle dans l'exportation du métal jaune sans le paiement de douanes. Pour ces raisons la production de l'or donne beaucoup à espérer.

Quant à l'argent, la diminution de \$14,000,000 montrée par le tableau ci-dessous est plus facilement comprise en analysant les recettes ainsi qu'il est fait dans le tableau suivant:

	1903-4.	1904-5.	Différence.
Monnaie d'argent mexicaine .....	\$18,671,595.00	\$1,899,891.92	-\$16,771,703.08
Monnaie d'argent étrangère .....	86,998.60	77,971.00	- 9,027.60
Argent en lingots .....	45,788,106.94	53,014,016.12	+ 7,225,909.18
Minéral d'argent, cyanides, sulfures, etc.....	14,503,989.18	10,531,766.66	- 4,032,222.52
Totaux .....	79,110,689.72	65,523,645.70	- 13,587,044.02

Les chiffres ci-dessus montrent clairement qu'en 1904-5, l'exportation de monnaie d'argent est devenue presque nulle, car contre 18,000,000 de piastres exportées en 1903-4 on a expédié moins de 2,000,000 de piastres à l'étranger. Par contre, on a exporté une quantité plus considérable d'argent en lingots, et il est probable qu'une partie considérable de cette augmentation est due à la diminution dans le pays de minéral qu'on exportait autrefois comme tel.

Les exportations qui font ressortir les augmentations les plus considérables dans les cinq dernières années sont: le sucre, qu'on n'a commencé à exporter qu'en 1902 (en 1904-5 on en a expédié 28,000 tonnes) et le caoutchouc, dont les exportations ont passé de 33,000 tonnes en 1900-1901 à plus de 137,000 tonnes en 1904-5. On voit aussi que le plomb, l'ixtle, le tabac manufacturé, les chapeaux de palmetto, les caoutchoucs et verts font ressortir un gain presque constant pendant la période dont il est question, tandis que le henequen, le café, les pois chiches et le chicle bien qu'en général leur exportation ait augmenté, montrent des retards dans leur progrès. Le tableau suivant donne la comparaison des importations et exportations pour l'année fiscale 1904-5.



[Evaluation en argent.]

Exportations.....	\$208,520,450.43
Importations.....	178,204,962.45
Excédent des exportations.....	30,315,488.98

## PÉROU.

RÉCEPTION DE SEÑOR PARDO EN QUALITÉ DE MINISTRE  
PÉRUVIEN AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

Le 27 décembre 1905, Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, acrédité récemment par le Gouvernement Péruvien comme son représentant près du Gouvernement des États-Unis a été reçu en cette qualité, par le Président ROOSEVELT. Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères a fait la présentation officielle.

## SAN SALVADOR.

## COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT L'ANNEE 1904.

Le "Memoria de Hacienda y Crédito Público," présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale de la République de San Salvador en 1905, et qui donne en détail les affaires intérieures du pays pendant l'année 1904, contient les données suivantes ayant trait au commerce extérieur de San Salvador pendant la période dont il est question.

La valeur en or des exportations pendant l'année 1904 s'est élevée à \$6,635,447.70 et celle des importations à \$3,610,376.97 or.

Les chiffres montrant l'évaluation des exportations pendant la période quinquennale de 1900-1904 indiquent une valeur moyenne de \$4,891,146.94 par an. La moyenne annuelle des importations pendant la même période s'est élevée à \$2,881,049.55. Il ressort donc de ces chiffres que l'année 1904 occupe le premier rang dans le record du commerce extérieur de San Salvador.

Les détails des exportations sont publiés dans le Rapport d'après leur évaluation en argent. Voici le résumé des articles expédiés ainsi que leurs valeurs respectives:

Articles.	Valeur.	Articles.	Valeur.
Café.....	\$13,470,696.91	Riz.....	\$80,389.68
Minéraux.....	1,632,135.92	Cacaotéhoue.....	53,378.75
Indigo.....	432,263.61	Tabac.....	48,065.25
Sucre.....	448,603.78	Divers.....	89,081.16
Baume.....	225,784.50		
Cuir et peaux.....	95,212.19	Total.....	16,588,611.77

Voici la destination des marchandises précitées:

Destination.	Valeur.	Destination.	Valeur.
Allemagne.....	\$2,396,332.68	Angleterre.....	\$3,666,763.21
Canada.....	39,035.40	Guatemala.....	10,019.08
Autriche-Hongrie.....	613,973.21	Hollande.....	15,660.00
Belgique.....	200.00	Honduras.....	55,343.85
Costa-Rica.....	47,089.80	Italie.....	1,625,129.94
Antilles hollandaises.....	3,201.30	Mexique.....	2,000.00
Chili.....	15,756.40	Nicaragua.....	68,553.19
Chine.....	188.00	Norvège.....	29,463.30
Equateur.....	30,732.43	Panama.....	129,650.61
Espagne.....	105,328.24	Pérou.....	98,471.00
Etats-Unis.....	2,757,573.98	Total.....	16,588,611.77
France.....	4,868,346.08		

Voici le résumé des importations et leurs valeurs respectives en or pour l'année 1904:

Articles.	Valeur.	Articles.	Valeur.
Engrais.....	\$769.60	Liquieurs.....	\$30,300.34
Eaux minérales.....	2,065.61	Fil de lin.....	188.20
Fil de coton.....	146,911.31	Tissus de lin.....	4,021.30
Tissus de coton.....	1,204,487.73	Porcelaine, etc.....	23,228.14
Animaux sur pied.....	475.00	Bois et bouchons.....	4,971.88
Articles de fantaisie.....	2,017.15	Machines.....	48,317.57
Articles divers.....	272,426.14	Marbre.....	7,874.92
Articles en franchise.....	341,219.91	Maïs.....	1,124.26
Cacao.....	3,290.96	Savon et matières pour chandelles	146,617.01
Chaux et ciment.....	4,518.29	Soieries.....	19,962.22
Chaus-sures.....	69,470.78	Argent monnayé.....	2,375.00
Chaus-se sous toutes formes.....	4,028.59	Meubles, etc.....	6,104.90
Bière et bière au gingembre.....	19,007.74	Papiers, et papeterie.....	22,340.51
Produits alimentaires.....	77,485.58	Huile de pétrole et d'éclairage.....	23,089.96
Verrierie.....	16,042.65	L'artium.....	16,715.03
Articles en cuir.....	25,823.87	Plantes et graines.....	4.50
Drogues et médicaments.....	152,063.38	Fromage et beurre.....	33,773.75
Epiceries et thé.....	5,377.28	Sacs à café.....	116,023.04
Quincaillerie.....	115,158.99	Fil de soie.....	55,794.78
Allumettes.....	15,755.33	Tissus de soie.....	124,187.42
Farine.....	192,053.41	Chapeaux de paille.....	13,369.71
Bijouterie.....	880.78	Chapeaux divers.....	18,029.42
Laine filée.....	678.21	Tanne manufacturé et en feuille.....	5,649.86
Laitnages.....	80,532.19	Rouges stéariques.....	70.08
Livres imprimés.....	6,678.84	Vins.....	61,088.55

Voici un résumé ayant trait aux pays d'origine pour les divers articles précités:

Pays.	Valeur.	Pays.	Valeur.
Allemagne.....	\$104,422.43	Guatemala.....	\$15,107.50
Autriche-Hongrie.....	9,447.80	Hollande.....	28,761.52
Belgique.....	126,530.78	Honduras.....	27,624.66
Colombie.....	183.00	Indes occidentales.....	1,411.41
Costa-Rica.....	3,628.90	Italie.....	92,745.93
Cuba.....	2,223.00	Japon.....	31,119.48
Chili.....	278.45	Mexique.....	17,830.81
Chine.....	152,634.04	Nicaragua.....	65,644.36
Danemark.....	3,143.27	Norvège.....	29.25
Equateur.....	15,943.86	Panama.....	655.00
Espagne.....	52,997.99	Pérou.....	20.00
Etats-Unis.....	1,042,437.47	Portugal.....	1,029.20
France.....	239,944.61	Suède.....	6,281.41
Angleterre.....	1,303,465.03	Suisse.....	4,745.72

## URUGUAY.

## DÉVELOPPEMENT DES CHEMINS DE FER.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" du 21 décembre 1905 fait savoir qu'un arrangement vient d'être conclu entre la compagnie des chemins de fer de l'Uruguay central et le Gouvernement de cette République pour le prolongement à Centurion, endroit sur le fleuve Yagnaroy qui forme la frontière de l'Uruguay et du Brésil, du chemin de fer s'arrêtant actuellement à Neco Perez, dans la Province de Minas. Cet arrangement embrasse aussi la construction d'un embranchement à Treinta y tres. La longueur de ces lignes sera de 250 à 300 milles; la compagnie s'engageant à achever les travaux dans un délai de trois ans à une dépense de £5,000 environ par kilomètre, nécessitant une dépense totale de £1,500 environ.

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

## CONCESSION POUR L'EXPLOITATION DES MINES DE SEL.

La "Gazette Officielle" de date récente publie la teneur d'une adjudication pour l'exploitation des salines du Vénézuéla. Jusqu'ici le Gouvernement a eu le monopole de ces mines qui sont maintenant cédées au concessionnaire contre paiement d'un loyer annuel de 3,500,000 bolivianos, payable par trimestre, sujet à certaines modifications conformément à une échelle de proportion variant avec la production des mines. La concession doit avoir une durée de dix ans avec option de prolonger la durée pour une période similaire.

## NOUVELLE LOI MINIÈRE.

La "Gazette Officielle" publie le texte d'une nouvelle loi minière promulguée récemment dont voici quelques extraits. L'article 6 de cette loi stipule que les Vénézuéliens ou les étrangers peuvent acquérir des concessions minières, mais que le concessionnaire ou la compagnie qu'on organisera pour leur exploitation doit toujours être considéré de nationalité vénézuélienne, même si le concessionnaire ou l'un ou tous les membres de la compagnie, sont étrangers. Les concessionnaires devront obéir aux lois du pays et ils seront soumis à la juridiction de ses tribunaux en tout ce qui concerne les concessions et leur exploitation; dans aucun cas ni pour aucune raison il ne pourra y avoir aucune action diplomatique ou réclamation internationale.

## TARIF DES DOUANES, 1905-6.

Voici le tarif des douanes du Vénézuéla pour l'année fiscale 1905-6 tel qu'il a été modifié dans la "Gaceta Oficial" extraordinaire du 26 août 1905:

*Décret du 20 mai 1905 établissant le tarif d'importation.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 26 mai 1905.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les marchandises provenant de l'étranger et introduites par les douanes de la République se divisent en neuf classes, savoir:

1<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 5 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme<sup>a</sup>.

2<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 10 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.

3<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 25 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.

4<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 75 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.

5<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 1 bolivar 25 centimes par kilogramme.

6<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 2 bolivars 50 centimes par kilogramme.

7<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 5 bolivars 50 centimes par kilogramme.

8<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 10 bolivars 50 centimes par kilogramme.

9<sup>o</sup>. Marchandises taxées à raison de 20 bolivars 50 centimes par kilogramme.

## SECTION I—CLASSE I.

*Marchandises taxées à raison de 5 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.*

1. Annonces sous forme d'almanach.
2. Appareils et machines destinés à fournir de la vapeur au moyen des résidus du pétrole et appareils extincteurs d'incendies "Biosca" et leurs similaires, ainsi que les substance servant à les charger.
3. Appareils et machines pour la production de l'éclairage au gaz ou à l'électricité.
4. Couveuses artificielles.
5. Perforateurs pour pierres et troncs d'arbres.

6. Pompes à incendie et pompes hydrauliques, avec leurs tuyaux, soupapes et autres pièces accessoires.
7. Cartes hydrographiques et marines.
8. Voitures, accessoires et matériaux, exclusivement destinés au chemins de fer.
9. Essieux, ressorts, jantes et planches pour la construction dans le pays de chariots, de voitures, de charrettes et de brouettes.
10. Sphères ou globes célestes ou terrestres; atlas, cartes géographiques et plans topographiques de toute sorte, lithographiés ou imprimés.
11. Présure.
12. Filtres à eau.

<sup>a</sup> Le bolivar vaut 1 franc (valeur nominale) et se divise en 100 centimes. Pour les poids et mesures, le Vénézuéla a adopté le système métrique.

13. Œufs.
  14. Fer natif et vieux fer destinés à la fonte.
  15. Livres imprimés, en feuilles ou brochés, non exempts à l'entrée, brochures et modèles d'écriture à l'usage des écoles primaires, en feuilles ou brochés.
  16. Bois préparés pour constructions navales et morceaux ou pièces rondes de pin ou pitchpin pour mâts de navires.
  17. Machines et appareils pour télégraphes électriques, ainsi que machines, réservoirs en fer galvanisé et appareils non dénommés, mais dont le poids total dépasse 1,000 kilogrammes, de même que glacières pour la conservation de la glace.
  18. Moteurs à vapeur de toute sorte avec tous leurs accessoires.
  19. Moulins à vent avec tous leurs accessoires.
  20. Or et argent non ouvrés.
  21. Platine non ouvré.
  22. Plantes vivantes de toute espèce, herbiers ou collections de plantes sèches autres que médicinales.
  23. Graines non comestibles pour ense-mencer.
  24. Les bouteilles en verre ordinaires, importées vides dans des caisses destinées à loger un même nombre de bouteilles remplies, seront taxées séparément des caisses et suivront le régime qui leur est applicable dans le présent tarif.
  25. Les contenants dans lesquels sont importées des marchandises admises en franchise ou d'une valeur inférieure à celle des contenants, tels que malles, sacs de nuit, portefeuilles, couvertures ou tissus n'ayant pas perdu leur valeur intrinsèque, seront pesés séparément et acquitteront le droit respectif qui leur est applicable.
- SECTION 2—CLASSE II.
- Marchandises taxées à raison de 10 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.*
26. Acide sulfurique et acide carbonique liquéfié.
  27. Son de froment, de maïs, de graines de lin, d'avoine, d'orge et de toutes autres céréales, et tourteaux de son des mêmes matières pour l'alimentation du bétail.
  28. Hameçons et fil de fer galvanisé ou non, non ouvré.
  29. Almagre, craie, ocre, blanc d'Espagne, argile, caput mortuum et toutes terres pour construction non dénommées.
  30. Goudron minéral ou végétal, asphalte, pétrole brut et bitumes de toute sorte.
  31. Cercles de fer ou de bois, pour pipes, boucauts, barils et tamis, et crochets en fer pour les fixer dans les caisses et barils.
  32. Eaux minérales.
  33. Riz et avoine en grains.
  34. Barres en fer (outils).
  35. Bouteilles ordinaires en verre commun noir ou blanc, pour liqueurs, eaux gazeuses et lait stérilisé; daines-jeannes ou bouteilles vides, flacons carrés, également en verre ordinaire et cruchons dans lesquels on imdorte généralement le genièvre.
  36. Dalles ou carreaux en terre cuite, marbre, jaspe, bois ou toute autre matière, pour dallages, pourvu qu'ils n'aient pas plus de 60 centimètres; tuiles en terre et ardoises pour toiture et pierres ordinaires brutes de toute sorte.
  37. Canots et chaloupes, montés ou en pièces séparées, ainsi que lenrs avirons et voiles.
  38. Brai jaune ou noir.
  39. Chaux hydraulique, chaux ordinaire et tous autres matériaux de construction semblables, non dénommés.
  40. Rognures, débris et déchets de peaux, ainsi que boyaux secs, employés pour la fabrication des saucisses.
  41. Chanvre ou étoupe en masses ou tor-due, pour calfater, étoupe goudron-née et déchets de coton pour net-toyer les machines.
  42. Tuyaux ou conduits en fer ou en plomb, pour canalisation, ainsi que leurs coudes et raccords.

43. Carton en pâte et carton à filtrer employé dans les brasseries.
44. Carton imperméable pour toiture ou autres usages.
45. Tombereaux et charrettes.
46. Voitures à bras et échelles à incendie à l'usage des pompiers.
47. Paillons ou clisses en paille ou carton.
48. Orge non mondé.
49. Seigle et froment en grains.
50. Voitures, calèches, coupés, omnibus, phaétons et toute espèce de véhicules non dénommés.
51. Écorce de chêne, de rouvre ou d'autres arbres, pour tanner, et cendres d'os.
52. Revêtements imperméables pour cloisons.
53. Farine d'orge, de pois-chiches ou Revalessière du Barry et autres farines non dénommées.
54. Heratol, substance employée pour purifier le gaz acétylène.
55. Outils et instruments, tels que marteaux, maillets de calfat, hachettes, cabestans, forges, soufflets de toute sorte, crics pour lever des charges, *molejones*, grandes vis pour forgerons, bigornes, enclumes et tous autres outils et instruments semblables.
56. Glace importée dans des ports où sont établies, moyennant autorisation du Gouvernement, des fabriques de glace en activité.
57. Ferron ou earré, fer feuillard, plaques ou tôles de fer brut noir employé pour la fabrication des chaudières et des réservoirs.
58. Briques à nettoyer les couteaux.
59. Briques, même réfractaires.
60. Bois à brûler et charbon de bois en morceaux.
61. Bois communs, tels que: planches, poutres et solives, de pitchpin ou de tous autres bois, ni rabotés ni bouvetés, ayant moins de 25 centimètres d'épaisseur, et pièces de boie de pin non dénommées, quelles que soient leurs dimensions.
62. Maïs en grains.
63. Pommes, raisins, poires et tous autres fruits frais.
64. Machines, réservoirs, baignoires en fer galvanisé et appareils non dénommés dans la classe I, dont le poids total ne dépasse pas 1,000 kilogrammes, mais il est entendu que si, avec les machines, sont importées des pièces de rechange plus fortement imposées, le tout sera tarifé comme les machines, pourvu qu'il se trouve dans un même colis.
65. Moulins grands et petits non dénommés dans la classe I.
66. Musique manuscrite, en feuilles, cahiers ou brochée.
67. Manioc.
68. Papier brouillard et paille ou herbes sèches non médicinales, telles que foin et similaires, pour nourrir les animaux, ainsi que papier de bois.
69. Poix commune, blanche, noire ou jaune.
70. Bois de campêche, gaïac, brésillet, mûrier, santal rouge et autres bois semblables, en râpures.
71. Ardoises pour toiture.
72. Ardoises pour billiards.
73. Ardoises encadrées ou non, livres et crayons d'ardoise.
74. Résine de pin et toutes autres résines non médicinales.
75. Roues pour voitures, chariots et charrettes, boîtes d'essieux en fer pour lesdits véhicules et roues en acier montées sur essieux en acier.
76. Sel d'Epsom.
77. Sel de Glauber et silicate de soude et d'aluminium.
78. Sardines pressées, à l'huile, aux tomates ou autrement apprêtées.
79. Terre de Sienne et terre noire à nettoyer.
80. Tombes et tombeaux, en marbre, granit ou toute autre matière.
81. Lattes en bois pour couvrir les toits (*teja mani*).
82. Craie blanche en morceaux ou en poudre et poudre de marbre et de verre.
83. Plâtre en morceaux ou en poudre et plâtre pour moulures.

## SECTION 3—CLASSE III.

*Marchandises taxées à raison de 25 centimes de bolívar par kilogramme.*

84. Huile d'olive et ses imitations et huile de graine de coton.
85. Huile de kérosène, de colza et d'os et huile dite *esperma de cristal*, pour machines.
86. Acides stéarique et oléique; stéarine pure non ouvrée et stéarine mélangée avec de la paraffine, connue sous le nom de stéarine du commerce.
87. Acides acétique, chlorhydrique ou muriatique, et acide borique et borax, ainsi qu'acides gras et acide phénique.
88. Acide nitrique ou eau-forte.
89. Eaux et limonades gazeuses.
90. Acier, bronze, laiton, spéautre, cuivre, étain pur ou avec alliage, plomb, nickel et zinc en masses ou bruts, en barres, cubes, rognures ou feuilles percées ou ajourées, ou non.
91. Eau de fleurs d'oranger.
92. Eau-rase ou essence de térébenthine.
93. Aiguilles à tricoter, en acier, bois, os, caoutchouc ou autres matières similaires.
94. Coton.
95. Lavande.
96. alun non calciné ou en morceaux.
97. Jaune anglais ou chromate de plomb, minium, litharge, manganèse minéral, céruse ou carbonate de plomb et asbestine.
98. Animaux empaillés.
99. Appareils téléphoniques avec leurs parties adhérentes, telles que commutateurs, chevilles, manivelles charbons et fils de cuivre recouverts pour téléphones.
100. Harnais et colliers pour voitures de toute sorte et pour calèches, coupés, omnibus, phaétons, et pour toute sorte de voitures, chariots et charrettes.
101. Riz moulu, sagou, salep, tapioca et maïs broyé.
102. Avoine concassée.
103. Moscouade et sucre brûlé ou granulé employé dans la fabrication de la bière.
104. Fleur de soufre et soufre en canons.
105. Balances et romaines avec leurs poids, autres que celles en cuivre ou celles où le cuivre domine.
106. Laine de bois (*barba de palo*) et fibre semblable au sparte.
107. Barils, pipes et boucauts, montés ou non, et donves importées séparément.
109. Poterie vernissée ou non, sous toutes formes, non dénommée.
109. Blanc de zinc et bœl blanc.
110. Lianes, jones, massette, palmes, paille non dénommée, osier non ouvré et tiges de trèfle pour la fabrication des balais.
111. Balles, plomb de chasse et chevrotines.
112. Bromure de cyanogène.
113. Câbles, corcages et ficelle.
114. Fourneaux de pipes, fume-cigares et pipes en terre ou en faïence ordinaire, non combinés avec d'autres matières.
115. Calsonine, calcarium, lithite et eulnoré.
116. Pièces d'artillerie de toute matière.
117. Haricots de toute sorte, pois-chiches, lentilles, fèves et toute espèce de légumineuses, plantes potagères et racines alimentaires ou comestibles, non préparés.
118. Toile écru ou grossière et toile dite *coleta* écru du No. 3; toiles d'emballage ordinaires, généralement employées pour les sacs de cacao et de café et pour les emballages, écrués, dont la couleur, naturellement foncée, n'a pas été modifiée par les préparations destinées à les blanchir, même lorsqu'elles ont des raies ou des carreaux de couleur.
119. Charbon de bois en poussière, charbon animal et noir de fumée.
120. Viande salée, en saumure ou fumée, jambons et jambonneaux non en boîtes, lard et langues fumées ou salées, à l'exception de la viande salée dite *tasajo* dont l'importation est prohibée.
121. Toile d'emballage doublée de papier, carton fin ou papier épais pour bureaux, pour cartes de visite et autres

## 121—Suite.

- usages, y compris le papier imperméables pour presses.
122. Chlorure de chaux et cyanure de potassium.
123. Tamis en fil de fer.
124. Crin végétal et similaires.
125. Cyanure de sodium.
126. Poix pour cordonniers.
127. Bière ordinaire et cidre.
128. Créoline et tous désinfectants liquides ou en poudre.
129. Vieux cuivre en débris.
130. Cuisines portatives en fer ou en autre métal.
131. Conserves alimentaires.
132. Corbillards, y compris les lanternes (*vidrios*), plumets ou panaehes et tous autres articles accessoires de la voiture, quand même ils payeraient séparément un droit plus élevé, pourvu qu'ils arrivent avec le char, dans le même ou dans d'autres colis.
133. Craie blanche ou rouge, en morceaux ou en poudre.
134. Creusets de toute sorte.
135. Conserves au vinaigre, autres que les olives et les câpres de toute sorte.
136. Baies de genièvre.
137. Émeri en morceaux ou en poudre.
138. Sparte brut.
139. Étoupilles et mèches pour mines, ainsi qu'étope lubrifiante pour joints de machines.
140. Clous à maugère, en euivre.
141. Fontaines ou bassins, en fer, en marbre ou en toute autre matière, et statue, bustes, vases, urnes, en marbre, albâtre, granit ou toute autre pierre semblable.
142. Fleur de sagou.
143. Biscuits de toute sorte sans suereries.
144. Gas fluide (*gaz fluido*) et réglisse.
145. Gomme arabique.
146. Farine de froment et semoule préparées pour la fabrication des pâtes, ainsi que brisures de froment et de farine d'avoine.
147. Fer ouvré: fil de fer et toile métallique en fil de fer pour fonds de lit; aneres et chaînes pour navires; coffres-forts; mortiers; meubles; presses à copier et à timbrer le pa-

## 147—Suite.

- pier; clous, brochettes, caboehes, rivets et elous à maugère; constructions démontées et leurs parties, telles que balcons, portes, balustres, grilles, colonnes, toits, mêmes importés séparément; statues, urnes, vases à fleurs, bustes et tous autres ornements de ce genre pour maisons et jardins; poids pour balances; fers à repasser; poteaux pour clôtures; crochets avec ou sans anneaux; cylindres ou *calcoyas*; fourneaux ou réchauds, *budares*, chaudrons, grils, marmites, poêles à frire, brûloirs et autres utensiles de ménage, étamés ou non, émaillés ou non, excepté les mêmes objets en tôle de fer ou fer-blanc, qui suivent le régime de la Classe IV. Sont rangés dans la Classe III les elous en fer galvanisé avec rondelles également en fer galvanisé et les appareils inodores en fer.
148. Fer-blanc non ouvré et feuilles de fer-blanc mince servant à la garniture intérieure des malles, ainsi que les feuilles de euivre repoussé (*abotinado*).
149. Os, cornes et onglons bruts.
150. Hollandille bleue de coton.
151. Instruments pour arts et métiers, avec ou sans manche.
152. Jouets d'enfants, de toute sorte et de n'importe quelle matière, y compris les billes (*metras*), à l'exception des billes chinoises ou de la gomme élastique servant à leur fabrication, qui suivront le régime du caoutchouc manufacturé.
153. Leucéine ou féculé pour amidonner.
154. Livres imprimés et reliés, à l'exception des livres dénommés dans la Classe VIII. Livraisons et brochures imprimées.
155. Émeri sur toile ou sur papier.
156. Graines ou farine de lin et graines de colza.
157. Lin brut.
158. Faënce commune et poterie vernissée ou non, en objets de toute forme non dénommés.
159. Bois de noyer.



160. Bois fin pour luthiers, ébénistes, etc.  
 161. Bois en feuilles ou plaques, pour placage.  
 162. Bois scié, raboté ou bouveté.  
 163. Saindoux et beurre.  
 164. Minerais de fer, de cuivre ou d'étain, mine de plomb et amiante ou asbeste.  
 165. Pommes de terre de toute sorte.  
 166. Papier de toute sorte, non dénommé, serpentins ou rubans de papier, confetti blancs ou de couleur et papier de soie, blanc, en feuilles, n'ayant pas plus de 49 centimètres de hauteur sur 36 centimètres de largeur, employé pour la fabrication des copies de lettres.  
 167. Pâte dite *Brightine de Ronde*.  
 168. Poisson pressé, salé ou fumé, autrement qu'en boîtes de fer-blanc.  
 169. Pierres lithographiques, pierre ponce, pierres de toute sorte et de toute forme pour meules ou à aiguiser; pierres réfractaires pour fourneaux métallurgiques, pierres à filtrer et autres similaires.  
 170. Colorants ordinaires à l'huile.  
 171. Pianos, y compris les pianos muets.  
 172. Salpêtre, sel de nitre, potasse commune et potasse calcinée.  
 173. Sangsues.  
 174. Stéarine préparée pour la fabrication des bougies.  
 175. Soude commune ou calcinée.  
 176. Carbonate de soude cristallisé.  
 177. Sulfate de fer ou couperose verte.  
 178. Sulfate de cuivre ou couperose bleue.  
 179. Baies de genièvre.  
 180. Toile en fil de fer, non dénommée, et ressorts en fil métallique.  
 181. Toiles crues ordinaires pour filtres.  
 182. Timbres électriques.  
 183. Térébenthine commune de Venise, pâte et extrait de bois de camphéhe.  
 184. Poison pour conserver les peaux.  
 185. Verre ou cristallin en feuilles non étamées, blanc ou de couleur.  
 186. Vinaigre ordinaire, vinaigre empyreumatique et eau-de-vie de marc.  
 187. Vins de toute sorte, en pipes, barils ou barriques, à l'exception des vins médicaux, de même que le vin rouge en bouteilles et bouteilles.
188. Vans pour nettoyer le café (*ventadorés*).  
 189. Sumac pulvérisé ou à l'état brut.
- SECTION 4—CLASSE IV.
- Marchandises taxées à raison de 75 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme.*
190. Huile de lin.  
 191. Huile de poisson autre que l'huile de foie de morue, huile de sésame et huile d'annades.  
 192. Huile de palme et huile siccative ou liquide pour peintres.  
 193. Olives et câpres de toute sorte.  
 194. Huiliers, porte-carafons et ménagères, autres que ceux ayant une partie quelconque en or ou en argent, qui suivent le régime de la Classe VIII, et ceux en argent allemand ou dorés ou argentés qui sont compris dans la Classe VI.  
 195. Acier, fer, cuivre, laiton, étain, fer-blanc, métal pour cloches, bronze, plomb, spéantre, zinc, aluminium et nickel, en articles de toute sorte non dénommés dans d'autres classes, qu'ils soient ou non polis, laqués, étamés ou bronzés, ainsi que fourneaux pour la fabrication du sucre.  
 196. Fil métallique ouvré en articles tels que montures de perruque, cages, porte-manteaux pour vêtements et chapeaux ou autres objets de ce genre, ainsi que montures d'ombrelles et de parapluies, et fil de cuivre.  
 197. Amandes, noisettes, noix, arachides, châtaignes et tous autres fruits secs avec coques, non dénommés.  
 198. Alambics et tous appareils semblables.  
 199. Amer Siegert.  
 200. Sésame, alpiste et millet.  
 201. Anis en graines, carvi, cannelle de Ceylon et cannelle de Chine (*canelón*), ail, oignons, eumin, clous de girofle, origan, poivre et autres épices servant à assaisonner et à relever les aliments.  
 202. Lustres, globes, tulipes, candélabres, chandeliers, fanaux, réverbères, suspensions, lampes, lanternes, bougeoirs, chandeliers de jardin

202—Suite.

- (*guardabrisas*) et quinquets, à l'exception de ceux ayant une partie quelconque en or ou en argent, qui suivent le régime de la Classe VIII, et de ceux en argent allemand ou dorés ou argentés, qui sont taxés d'après la Classe VI. Les pièces accessoires importées avec les articles précités acquittent les droits de la classe à laquelle ces articles correspondent.
203. Arbres de Noël.
204. Jais brut.
205. Sucre blanc ou raffiné.
206. Balances, romaines et dynamomètres, en cuivre ou dans lesquelles le cuivre prédomine, y compris les poids, même en fer, s'ils sont importés avec les dites balances.
207. Seaux, laquets et tubs en bois.
208. Bandes de billard et bandes ou courroies de grosse toile cirée pour volants de moteurs à vapeur.
209. Jeux de bagatelle avec tous leurs accessoires.
210. Bandes étroites en toile et caoutchouc pour courries de machine de pen de force.
211. Bandes en cuir à semelles simples ou superposées pour volants de moteurs à vapeur.
212. Bastissage ou feutres pour chapeaux, non foulés, poils pour chapeaux, étuis en papier, bandes en cuir, coiffes, peluche, visières pour casquettes et képis, rubans en soie ou en coton, en morceaux n'ayant pas plus de 80 centimètres de longueur, et tous autres articles exclusivement destinés à la fabrication des chapeaux, tels que la toile cirée préparée avec de la gomme-laque dissoute dans l'alcool, employée dans la fabrication des chapeaux de soie, et la solution de ladite gomme dans l'alcool, ainsi que cordons de laine ou de soie ayant 80 centimètres de longueur, également employés dans cette fabrication.
213. Cirage et crèmes pour la chaussure, et huile bituminense employée à noircir et à assouplir les harnais.
214. Billards avec tous leurs accessoires, y compris les billes et le tapis, pourvu que ces accessoires soient importés avec les billards.
215. Lie d'huile, résidu de saindoux et de toute autre matière grasse, ainsi que bol d'Arménie.
216. Caisses en bois, même importées non montées ou en planchettes pour leur fabrication, et appareils inodores en faïence avec leurs parties en métal et autres accessoires.
217. Paniers grands et petits, corbeilles, voitures d'enfants et autres articles en jonc ou en osier, y compris les voitures d'enfants en matière quelconque, le canevas de coton recouvert de papier, pour la fabrication des enveloppes, et le canevas recouvert d'une couche de sulfate de cuivre.
218. Carton manufacturé ou préparé pour boîtes grandes et petites ou pour tout autre usage, excepté les jouets d'enfants, les masques et les cartes à jouer. Sont également rangés dans la Classe IV les cartes de visite en blanc de toutes dimensions.
219. Orge mondé ou moulu.
220. Cévadille.
221. Capsules pour bouteilles.
222. Brosses à dents, à cheveux, à habits et à chaussure.
223. Brosses grossières de pansage et brosses en corne ou en baleine pour laver les parquets.
224. Cire végétale, noire ou jaune, non ouvrée.
225. Soies de pore ou crins et tissus de crin pour renforcer les vêtements d'homme.
226. Cheveux de bois ou carrousels.
227. Colle ordinaire en morceaux ou liquide et collodion pour la photographie.
228. Toile écrue et toile dite *coleta*, écrue, du n° 2; toiles communes, telles que celles comprises sous le n° 119 de la Classe III, mais qui ont été plus ou moins blanchies, y compris la cotonnade (*cotonia*).

229. Couteaux à pointe, ordinaires, avec ou sans gaine; couteaux avec manche en bois ou autre matière commune, pour pêcheurs; couteaux grands et machetes en acier pour la campagne, et, en général, couteaux employés dans les arts et les métiers.
230. Laques et vernis de toute sorte.
231. Caoutchouc manufacturé en tuyaux ou conduits ayant plus de 1 centimètre de diamètre et en plaques ou bandes pour courroies de machines, ainsi que rondelles ou anneaux de caoutchouc avec intérieur en tissu.
232. Toile cirée pour parquets, pour emballage et pour toiture, ainsi que bourrage pour machines.
233. Miroirs de toute espèce, encadrés ou non et glaces étamées.
234. Blanc de baleine et paraffine.
235. Écume de mer, substance employée dans la fabrication du pain et poudre de boulangerie.
236. Nattes en sparte ou en jonc, pour parquets.
237. Petites nattes et dessous de plats en pite de couleur, pour tables.
238. Extrait de viande.
239. Images, ornements et contenants pour le conditionnement des boubons, de toute sorte, ainsi que cornets en papier doré, finis en tout ou en partie, importés pour le même usage. Si les contenants dont il s'agit sont recouverts de soie ou de velours, ou garnis de fleurs ou d'autres articles soumis à des droits plus élevés ils seront rangés dans la Classe VI, comme articles de fantaisie.
240. Paillassons non dénommés.
241. Fruits secs.
242. Fruits à l'eau-de-vie, dans du sirop ou dans leur jus.
243. Bois ou arçons de selles.
244. Fleurs artificielles en porcelaine.
245. Biscuits avec sucreries.
246. Gazoline, benzine ou naphite.
247. Gélatine de toute sorte.
248. Farine de pommes de terre, de maïs et de seigle.
249. Boucles recouvertes de cuir.
250. Fil ou filasse pour cordonniers et cordes de chanvre pour brides, avec intérieur en étoupe, ainsi que boucles en fer pour bourreliers, même étamées, nickelées ou bronzées.
251. Fil gros, de chanvre ou de pite, et cordonne de ces matières, employé dans les pêcheries.
252. Fil de earet.
253. Fer-blanc et tôle de fer, en articles de toute sorte non dénommés, et ustensiles en fer pour usage domestique, munis de couvercles en fer-blanc ou en tôle.
254. Toile cirée non dénommée.
255. Encens.
256. Instruments de chirurgie, pour dentistes et pour études d'anatomie.
257. Savon pour tailleurs.
258. Sirops de toute sorte, autres que les sirops médicinaux; confiseries de toute espèce; sucre candi et fécula de riz aromatisée employée dans la fabrication des boubons.
259. Cire à cacheter en pains ou en bâtons.
260. Grosse et petite toile à voiles écrue, de lin ou de coton, et petite toile écrue de lin et de coton dite "*Sañitas*."
261. Lait condensé.
262. Registres et livrets en blanc, crayons et fusains pour le dessin et livres à souche lithographiés pour quittances.
263. Faïence imitation de porcelaine.
264. Porcelaine et porcelaine de Chine, sous toutes formes non dénommées.
265. Houblon et laine brute.
266. Bois manufacturé en articles de toute sorte non dénommés.
267. Malt.
268. *Manigrafos*.
269. Muebles en fer et en bois.
270. Machines à fabriquer les cigarettes.
271. Marbre, jaspe, albâtre, granit et toutes autres pierres analogues, ouvrées ou polies, en articles de toute sorte non dénommées.
272. Mèches tissées ou tordues pour lampes et écouvillons pour verres de lampes.

273. Médicaments et produits chimique brevetés.
274. Moutarde en grains ou en poudre.
275. Meubles en bois ordinaire, en osier, en paille ou en jonc.
276. Orgues et parties quelconques d'orgues importées séparément.
277. Ostéine et oléomargarine.
278. Paille préparée pour chapeaux.
279. Bois débité pour allumettes.
280. Tapis en bois avec fond en tissu de lin.
281. Pâte ou mastic pour polir, ainsi que pour queues de billard.
282. Papier peint pour tapisser, y compris le papier noir et le papier albuminé.
283. Composition imitant la porcelaine, le marbre, le granit ou toute autre pierre fine, en toute espèce d'objets autres que jouets d'enfant.
284. Pierres à feu, pierres de touche ou à polir et autres semblables, non dénommées.
285. Peaux non tannées et non manufacturées.
286. Pelles entièrement en bois.
287. Soudure.
288. Procédés pour queues de billard.
289. Fromages de toute sorte.
290. Saes vides, en canvas, en toile dite "coleta," en toile écrue et autres tissus similaires.
291. Saucissons, saucisses, jambons en boîtes, poisons en boîtes, mortadelle, champignons secs ou en sauce, farine lactée et tous autres comestibles préparés ou non, non dénommés dans les classes antérieures, tels que la pâte agglutinée de Buitoni et la Phosphatine.
292. Sauces de toute sorte et pickles à la moutarde.
293. Suif en masse, fondu ou pressé, et graisses ordinaires de toute sorte pour la fabrication du savon.
294. Siphons et appareils à eaux gazeuses.
295. Cuir à semelles, teint ou non, non ouvré, et semelles de chanvre pour espadrilles.
296. Tabourets de pianos, quelle que soit la matière dont ils sont fabriqués.
297. Tale en feuilles ou en poudre.
298. Fils de erin pour pêcher.
299. Couvre-plats en toile métallique.
300. Couvertles avec bouton de métal, de verre, de cristal ou de porcelaine.
301. Tissus de coton, de chanvre, de sparte ou de lin, pour étendre sur les parquets, même lorsque ces tissus sont mélangés avec un peu de laine, et tissus de crin pour recouvrir les meubles.
302. Toiles préparées pour peintures à l'huile et estampes pour dessin.
303. Tissus ordinaires, de chanvre, lin ou coton, pour meubles et tissus en bandes, sangles, etc., torchons de coton pour usages domestiques, et rubans en paille pour emballer.
304. Talons en bois, avec ou sans renfort en cuivre ou en fer.
305. Bandes d'étoffe ou de papier étamé (*de papel estañado*), pour la chaussure, de 1 centimètre de large sur 22 de long.
306. Tire-bottes et tire-bouchons.
307. Craic en pains, en tablettes ou sous une autre forme, pour billards.
308. Stores et jalousies pour portes et fenêtres.
309. Pétards dits *triquitraqes*, et fulminate pour cosaques ou papillotes à pétard.
310. Tuyaux ou manches en caoutchouc ayant plus de 1 centimètre de diamètre et bandes en caoutchouc pour courroies de machines, ainsi que courroies étroites en toile et caoutchouc pour machines de peu de force.
311. Voiles en grosse et petite toile ou en cotonnade (*cotonú*), pour grandes embarcations.
312. Chandelles.
313. Vélocipèdes ou bicyclettes.
314. Verre ou cristal, ouvré en articles de toute sorte non dénommés.
315. Vins blancs de toute sorte, importés en bouteillons ou en bouteilles (autres que les vins médicaux) et vin de Porto en bouteillons et bouteilles même rouge.
316. Articles de toute sorte en plâtre, autres que les jouets d'enfants.

## SECTION 3—CLASSE V.

*Marchandises taxées à raison de 1 bolivar  
25 centimes par kilogramme.*

317. Huile de foie de morue, huile d'épurgé, huiles médicinales autres et toutes huiles non dénommées.
318. Huiles et savons parfumés.
319. Accessoires et cylindres pour phonographes.
320. Arsenic.
321. Acide tartrique en poudre.
322. Ammoniaque liquide.
323. Eaux de senteur pour la toilette et pour laver les cheveux, telles que la *floritina* et autres analogues, ainsi que les eaux pour nettoyer les métaux.
324. Eau-de-vie de toute sorte, brandy ou cognac et leurs essences, absinthe, genièvre et leurs essences titrant jusqu'à 22 degrés Cartier, sous réserve d'être tarifées en proportion si elles titrent davantage. Sont également rangés dans cette classe les amers non dénommés, tels que l'élixir amer de coca.
325. Amandes mondées.
326. Conformateurs pour chapeliers.
327. Appareils de photographie et accessoires destinés à leur fabrication et non rangés dans d'autres classes.
328. Carcasses ou formes en toile apprêtée, pour chapeaux, bonnets et casquettes.
329. Anneaux reconverts de cuir.
330. Cuir à rasoirs, pierres fines pour repasser les rasoirs et pâte pour le même usage.
331. Asphalte à l'usage des graveurs.
332. Safran.
333. Mercure.
334. Malles, sacs de nuit, sacoches et valises de toute sorte pour voyageurs.
335. Outres pour vins et sacs et sachets en toile cirée pour échantillons de grains.
336. Bontons de toute sorte autres qu'en soie, argent ou or.
337. Baudages, bougies ou sodes, suspensoirs, charpie, manches ou filtres, biberons et bouts de sein, té-
- 337—Continuação.
- tines, tire-lait, ventouses, colliers anodins, spatules, lancettes, cornues, élyso pompes, seringues de toute sorte et siphons non dénommés.
338. *Bramante*, *brin*, coutils, drills, toile de ménage, *liencillo*, *platillo*, *warrantol* ou irlande écrue, de lin ou de coton, et autres tissus écrus similaires, même avec raies ou fleurs de couleur, pourvu que le fond soit éru, et hollandille de fil, noire ou bleue.
339. Brosses et pinceaux de toute sorte.
340. Étuis à chapeaux, en cuir.
341. Boîtes pour cigarettes.
342. Calendriers de toute sorte.
343. Chambres claires ou noires, pour dessin ou photographie, et autres appareils similaires.
344. Canevas de coton, pour broder, et canevas de fil éru, semblable au tulle ordinaire pour moustiquaires.
345. Capsules, sacs ou sachets, en papier, de toute sorte et de toute grandeur, avec ou sans inscriptions pour pharmacies.
346. Écaille brute.
347. Annonces simples ou collées sur carton et feuilles volantes, imprimées ou lithographiées, circulaires imprimées ou lithographiées.
348. Toile de ménage, toile dite *coleta* blanche, toile de rose, *tomo de camello*, créa de coton et tissu de fil appelé créa éru allemande, des nos. 9, 10 et 11; doublure (*crelueta*) rayée ou quadrillée, de couleur ou non, et toutes autres toiles semblables non dénommées dans les classes antérieures.
349. Tamis en fil de cuivre, en cuir, en bois ou en crin.
350. Cire blanche, pure ou mélangée, non ouvrée, et cire minérale.
351. Soies de sanglier, pour cordonniers.
352. Colle de poisson et colle liquide pour cordonniers.
353. Couleurs et peintures non dénommées, telles que bleu d'outre-mer et *kalsomine*, terres de différentes couleurs et couleur à l'huile employée comme émail.

354. Liège en planches, en bouchons ou en tous autres articles.
355. Lacets pour souliers et tresses ordinaires en coton pour espadrilles, ainsi que cordons et cordonnets de coton, retors ou non, suivant l'usage auquel ils sont destinés, à dix bouts ou plus.
356. Améthystes.
357. Cubèbe.
358. Canifs, rasoirs, ciseaux et *chambetas*, couteaux et fourchettes, excepté ceux dont le manche est recouvert d'une plaque d'or ou d'argent, qui acquittent les droits de la classe VIII, et ceux avec manche en argent allemand ou argenté ou doré, qui sont rangés dans la classe VI.
359. Cordes simples ou filées pour instruments de musique.
360. Bière concentrée ou peptonisée.
361. Ecorce de sassafras et toutes autres écorces médicinales.
362. Drill de coton, blanc ou de couleur, drill dit *casinette* de coton, flanelle blanche de coton, *batan* de coton et tissus pelucheux blancs ou écrus, pour peignoirs de bains, essuie-mains ou serviettes.
363. Drogues, médicaments et produits chimiques non dénommés antérieurement, ainsi que tous autres articles ou substances médicinales, tels que bicarbonate de soude, vin de *brey*, vin de quinquina de Biseri, semences et plantes de cardamome et dynamite.
364. Toiles cirées sous toutes formes, autres que pour parquets, emballages et toiture, rangées dans la classe IV.
365. Bougran de coton.
366. Balais grands et petits et balais en erin.
367. Essences et extraits de toute sorte, non dénommés, y compris l'extrait de tabac.
368. Éponges.
369. Stéréoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, lanternes magiques, phonographes, graphophones et tous autres appareils analogues.
370. Lanternes en papier, faux-cols, devants de chemises et manchettes, en papier, y compris ceux qui sont doublés de tissu, et articles en papier non dénommés.
371. Fleurets, masques, plastrons et gants pour l'escrime.
372. Photographies.
373. Couvertures en coton.
374. Gomme-laque, résine de copal et toutes espèces de gommes ou de résines non dénommées.
375. Gants de erin et gants d'escrime.
376. Glycérine.
377. Fil à coudre ordinaire, fil non tordu pour broder et fil non tordu à un seul bout pour métiers à tisser.
378. Aimants.
379. Figurines ou statuettes, autres qu'en or ou en argent, et mannequins mécaniques de grandeur naturelle.
380. Instruments de musique et boîtes à musique ou leurs parties accessoires quelconques, excepté les orgues et les pianos.
381. Savon blanc jaspé, appelé de Castille ou de Marseille.
382. Savon ordinaire, poudre de savon et sel gemme pour le bétail.
383. Jeux d'échecs, de dames, de dominos, de roulette et autres similaires, ainsi que cartes à jouer de toute sorte.
384. Images ou gravures sur papier.
385. Agendas et portefeuilles, crayons de toute sorte, excepté ceux pour ardoises, gomme à effacer, cachets et timbres pour lettres, encre et poudre d'encre, coupe papier, portes mines, cire et pains à cacheter, sable, plumes en aëier, porte-plumes, encriers et tous autres articles de bureau, y compris les enveloppes pour lettres, documents et cartes de visite. Ne rentrent pas sous ce numéro les articles et les objets ayant une partie quelconque en or ou en argent.
386. Livrets de feuilles d'or ou d'argent fins ou faux, pour dorer ou argenter, bronze en poudre et livrets pour bronzer.

387. Caves à liqueur, vides ou contenant une liqueur.
388. *Liencillo*, *brin* et toile de mélange, écrus ou de couleur, en fil ou en coton.
389. Limaille de fer.
390. Tissus à raies, *arabias* et guingans, de lin ou de coton ordinaire, c'est-à-dire ayant jusqu'à 13 fils de chaîne ou de trame dans un carré de 5 millimètres.
391. Bagues, moulures et galeries en bois, peintes, vernies, dorées ou argentées, et portes-em-brasses ou patères en bois, pour soutenir les rideaux.
392. Cotonine de couleur et tresses en tissu ordinaire de lin, de coton ou de laine, ayant de 7 à 15 centimètres de largeur, pour sangles et surfaix, ainsi que la toile légère écrue ayant plus de 10 fils de chaîne dans un carré de 5 millimètres.
393. Liqueurs douces, telles que *cherry cordial*, crème de vanille, de cacao et autres similaires.
394. Madapolam, Bretagne, toile de ménage, *matrimonio* de coton, Irlande, *créa*, *elefante*, *platilla*, *liencillo*, *simpatico*, *savaje*, hollandille blanche et tous autres tissus de coton similaires.
395. Cadres de toute matière, avec ou sans verre, avec ou sans estampes, portraits, images et gravures.
396. Maizena.
397. Macaroni, nouilles, vermicelles et toutes autres pâtes alimentaires semblables, ainsi qu'allumettes en pâte.
398. Mesures en cuir, tissu ou papier, avec ou sans étuis.
399. Médicaments et produits chimiques non dénommés, ainsi que coton médicinal.
400. Meubles en bois fin tel que palissandre, acajou, bois de rose et de noyer; meubles avec dossier et siège recouverts de erin, laine, coton ou soie; meubles en bois ordinaire, dorés, et cercueils de toute sorte.
401. Noix de galle, noix muscades et fleur de noix muscades ou macis.
402. Abat-jour en métal, papier et tissu.
403. Pastilles de gomme, de tout sorte.
404. Parfumerie de toute espèce et livrets parfumés de papier poudré.
405. Parchemin et imitations de parchemin, en articles non dénommés; toiles employées uniquement pour la reliure; tissu de coton, combiné avec du caoutchouc, imperméable, pour couvertures et pardessus d'hiver, et feutre de coton pour machines à lithographier.
406. Pèse-liqueurs ou aréomètres de toute sorte, ainsi qu'alcoomètres.
407. Tableaux, chromos, dessins et portraits sur toile, bois, papier, pierre ou autre matière; annonces lithographiées collées sur carton, et cartes avec paysages ou sujets en couleur, pour baptême.
408. Papier de soie et papier à lettres avec en-têtes, même s'il est destiné à un usage particulier.
409. Poudres de riz pour la toilette et caracol de Perse calciné.
410. Porte-bouteilles et porte-verres.
411. Poudre à feu.
412. Tabac haché pour cigarettes, assujéti en outre à une surtaxe de 2 bolivars par kilogramme.
413. Tanin.
414. Cartes grande simplimées ou lithographiées.
415. Thé et vanille.
416. Encre de Chine, teintures pour les cheveux et autres encres de toute sorte non dénommées.
417. Tubes ou tuyaux en caoutchouc ayant moins d'un centimètre de diamètre: avec les irrigateurs, Classe V; sans irrigateurs, Classe VI.
418. Bougies de blanc de baleine, de paraffine, de composition ou stéariques, et mèches tordues pour leur fabrication.
419. *Warandol* écrue de lin ou de coton, même avec raies ou fleurs de couleur, y compris celui à fond gris plomb ou jaune clair.
420. Briquets et amadou ou mèches à briquets.

## SECTION 6—CLASSE VI.

*Marchandises taxées à raison de 2 bolivars 50 centimes par kilogramme.*

421. Verroterie, perles et grains de verre, de porcelaine, d'acier, de bois ou de toute autre matière que l'or et l'argent; ornements pour cercueils; articles de fantaisie en verre ou en porcelaine avec garnitures en métal doré ou argenté; plantes artificielles en caoutchouc, papier et tissu, représentant des palmiers, des bégonias et de grandes feuilles, et bonbonnières recouvertes de soie ou de velours ou garnies de fleurs ou d'autres articles soumis à des droits plus élevés que ceux applicables à la Classe IV.
422. Éventails de toute sorte.
423. Acier recouvert ou non, pour crinolines, tournures et corsets.
424. Toile damassée, toile de Bretagne, *bramante*, coutil, créa, excepté la créa écru allemande des Nos 9, 10, et 11 dénommée à la Classe V, damas, drill blanc ou de couleur, *estopilla*, *estrepo*, fleurin, *garantido*, *platilla*, rouennerie et *varandol* blanc ou de couleur, ainsi que tout tissu analogue, de lin pur ou mélangé ou avec coton.
425. Épingles, aiguilles, œillets, épingles à cheveux, agrafes pour vêtements et pour chaussures, crochets en zinc et en cuivre pour chaussures, boucles pour chapeaux, gilets, pantalons, et chaussures, autres qu'en or et en argent.
426. Tapis en pièces et carpettes.
427. Camisoles, écharpes, bonnet, chaussettes, caleçons, pantalons, bas et cache-corsets en tricot de coton et tissus de même espèce. Les camisoles avec cols et manchettes ou auxquelles on peut adapter des cols ou des manchettes faux, acquittent une surtaxe de 50 pour cent.
428. Lunettes, besicles, jumelles ou binocles, longues-vues, loupes, télescopes et microscopes, excepté ceux avec garniture d'or et d'argent, y compris les verres ou lentilles pour lunettes, importés séparément.
429. Fanons de baleine et leurs imitations.
430. Basanes et peaux tannées non ouvrées, à l'exception du cuir à semelles blanc ou de couleur rangé dans la Classe IV.
431. Baromètres, hygromètres, chronomètres, thermomètres, sextants, octants et autres instruments similaires, et boussoles de toute sorte.
432. Canes, fouets, cravaches, et armes défensives, à l'exception des canes à épée ou à feu qui suivent le régime de la Classe VII.
433. Bayette, petite bayette et ratine, en pièces ou plaid, et couvertures faites avec ces tissus, ainsi que tissu en bayette et caoutchouc pour couvertures.
434. Fourneaux de pipes, fume-cigares et pipes, en ambre, porcelaine et toute matière similaire autres que l'or et l'argent, à l'exception des articles similaires dénommés à la Classe III.
435. Boîtes avec accessoires pour la barbe; nécessaires à ouvrage et nécessaires de voyage.
436. Manteaux imperméables.
437. Coquilles et coquillages, même ouvrés en articles d'ornement.
438. Portefeuilles, blagues à tabac, portefeuilles, porte-monnaies, porte-cigares, étuis à lunettes, boîtes à allumettes, albums sans couverture en velours, ni dorés ni argentés et tous autres articles similaires, excepté ceux qui ont quelques parties en or ou en argent.
439. Cire ouvrée en articles de toute sorte, excepté les jouets d'enfants.
440. Cigarettes en papier ou en feuilles de maïs.
441. Courtes-pointes, draps-de-lit, plaids, hamacs, couvertures et tapis de table, en lin ou en coton.
442. Élastiques pour chaussures.
443. Corail en articles de toute sorte, autres que ceux montés sur or ou sur argent.
444. Couronnes et autres articles funéraires analogues.
445. Cordonnet de lin ou de coton, blanc ou de couleur, retors ou non, ayant moins de 10 bouts, ainsi que fil tors en forme de cordonnet mince



- 445—Suite  
tel que le fil à relier ou à coudre les voiles, qui, par son élasticité, ne peut être assimilé à du cordon et peut être employé pour la fabrication des tissus à la main ou à la machine.
446. Crinolines, tournures et autres articles du même genre, et cordons en caoutchouc recouverts ou non, employés à l'intérieur des vêtements de femmes.
447. Couteaux et fourchettes, avec manche en métal allemand ou blanc, ou argentés ou dorés.
448. Matelas, sommiers, oreillers et traversins, non en soie, duvet pour les rembourrer et toile métallique manufacturée pour fonds de lits.
449. Cordes en coton pour hamaes.
450. Damas, *coqui*, bombasin, *bordon* ouaté, coutil, damassé, mahon, nankin léger, *estrepo*, piqué, *tangp* ou linon apprêté en coton, et tous autres tissus similaires non dénommés.
451. Dés à coudre, excepté ceux en or ou en argent, ainsi que dents et yeux artificiels.
452. Jupons, jupes, robes de chambre ou matinées, et blouses de coton, confectionnés ou en coupons, et tissus de coton façonnés pour jupons avec bandes brodées.
453. Articles en métal allemand ou blanc et ses imitations, tels que: Cabarets, plateaux, mors, muselières, épérons, étriers, charnières, boucles, lustres, lampes, candélabres et autres articles similaires.
454. Objets en fer ou en autres métaux dorés ou argentés, à l'exception des articles de bureau qui seront toujours compris dans la Classe V, même s'ils sont dorés ou argentés.
455. Fil d'estame brut et poil de chèvre.
456. Nécessaires avec menus objets d'acier, cuivre, ou autre métal, broder, pour les dents ou les ongles, pour le dessin et la peinture.
457. Balais, brosses et écouvillons, en palmier, junc ou autre matière végétale.
458. Etiquettes et prospectus imprimés ou lithographiés n'adhérant à aucun objet.
459. Feutre en pièces, pour housses de cheval et tissu de feutre de laine pour machines à repasser.
460. Plaids de laine pure ou mélangée de coton blanc ou avec fonds d'une ou de plusieurs couleurs, et couvertures de lit en laine pure ou mélangée de coton, également de couleur, ainsi que les plaids foncés en poil de chèvre (de cabrin).
461. Tissus pour pantoufles, autres qu'en soie.
462. Élastiques pour chaussures.
463. Gutta-percha ouvrée ou non et galoches en caoutchouc.
464. Fil d'or ou d'argent faux, cannetille, paillettes, clinquant, oripeaux, lammelles, galons, passementerie ou toutes autres fournitures d'or ou d'argent faux, pour broder ou coudre.
465. Os, ivoire, nacre, jais et ses imitations, écaille et ses imitations, caoutchouc, gomme élastique, plaques en celluloid, corne et tale, en articles de toute sorte non dénommés, à l'exception des jouets d'enfants fabriqués avec ces matières qui sont rangés dans la Classe III, et des articles ayant quelque partie en or ou en argent, qui sont compris dans la Classe VIII.
466. Nappes, essuie-mains et serviettes de toute sorte.
467. Tissu *matrimonio* en lin pur ou mélangé de coton.
468. Aiguilles, clefs, ressorts, spirales et autres pièces de mouvements d'horlogerie, à l'exception de celles en or ou en argent.
469. Houppes à poudre de riz.
470. Mèches (*pabilo*) et coton légèrement filé pour mèches.
471. Mouchoirs en coton, ne dépassant pas 1 mètre de côté.
472. Papier doré ou argenté, papier estampé en relief et papier peint pour fleurs artificielles.
473. Parapluies, ombrelles et parasols, en laine, lin ou coton.

474. Perles et pierres fausses, non montées sur tout autre métal que l'or et l'argent.
475. Métal allemand en articles de toute sorte non dénommés.
476. Plumes d'oie préparées pour cure-dents.
477. Plumeaux.
478. Bijouterie fausse.
479. Pendules et cartels, réveille-matin, clepsydres, sabliers et autres articles similaires, à l'exception des montres, ainsi que des horloges publiques importées par le Gouvernement national et rangées dans d'autres classes.
480. Chapelets en bois ou en verre.
481. Chapeaux, casquettes, casques et coiffures dites *paritas*, en paille ou ses imitations, sans aucun ornement.
482. Cuir verni non manufacturé.
483. Tabac en carottes (*huera*), tabac torré à mâcher et cigarettes égyptiennes.
484. *Warandol* blanc, de lin pur ou mélangé de coton.
485. Indiennes, percales, nanzouk en coton de couleur, popelines de coton, cretonnes, calicots, tarlatanes, brillants, tissus à raies ayant plus de 13 fils de chaîne dans un carré de 5 millimètres, *malinas*, japonaises, lustrines, mousselines, crépon de coton, blanc et de couleur, linon, *rengue*, satinette, barège, grenadines, organdi, zéphir, *clarin*, *dulce sueño*, tarlatane, *mité*, batiste de Hollande, petite batiste de coton, blanche ou de couleur, unie, ouvragée, à jour ou brodée, en pièces ou en coupons pour robes, mérinos de coton, flanelle de coton de couleur, étamine de coton de couleur, et tous autres tissus de coton similaires employés pour la confection de robes, acquitteront en plus en droit additionnel de 10 pour cent sur le droit qui leur est applicable d'après la Classe VI dans laquelle ils sont rangés.

## SECTION 7—CLASSE VII.

*Merchandises taxées à raison de 5 bolivars per kilogramme.*

486. Manteaux et capelines (*sereneras*) de laine pure ou mélangée de coton.
487. Camisoles de laine pure ou mélangée de coton.
488. Fils de magnesium.
489. Canons à épée ou avec armes à feu.
490. Bourses en lin ou en coton.
491. Chaussettes, bas, franges, glands, dentelles, rubans, bandes, cordons, passementerie, peluches, bonnets, ceintures, nœuds, épaulettes, chaussons et gants, en laine pure ou mélangée de coton.
492. Chaussures en coupons ou sans semelles, autres qu'en peau, et tapis en peau de mouton.
493. Bouts en cuir pour espadrilles.
494. Carpettes, tapis et tous autres articles au crochet, à l'exception de ceux en soie.
495. Chasubles, bourses, pour corporaux, nappes d'autel, chapes, dalmatiques, étoles, manipules, corporaux, bandes et autres ornements, sacerdotaux et à l'usage des églises.
496. Rubans élastiques en fil, coton ou laine combinés avec du caoutchouc.
497. Rideaux, tentures et moustiquaires, en lin et en coton.
498. Dentelles, bandes brodées, blondes, entre-deux, rubans, bordures, épaulettes, glands, cordons, franges, chaussons, écharpes, tresses, gants et passementerie, de laine ou de coton.
499. Epées, sabres, poignards et couteaux fins de chasse, tromblons, pistolets, revolvers, fusils de chasse, mousquetons, fusils de guerre, rifles, carabines, et autres armes d'infanterie ou d'artillerie, ainsi que projectiles, capsules et amorces à leur usage; cheminées, platines, cartouches chargées ou vides et tout ce qui se rapporte aux armes blanches ou à feu, ainsi que les armes à air comprimé pour tirer à la cible.

500. Allumettes pyrotechniques ou feux de Bengale.
501. Feux d'artifice.
502. Housses et tapis de selle, de toute sorte.
503. Chaussettes en lin pur ou mélangé de coton, et chaussettes en coton tordu de fil d'Écosse.
504. Sacs à plomb et poires à poudre, boîtes à capsules, gibecières ou carniers de chasse.
505. Mousseline et batiste de lin pur ou mélangé, de coton, écarlate ou de couleur, en pièces ou en coupons, pour robes.
506. Panne, *panilla* et peluche de coton, imitation de velours, en pièces ou en rubans.
507. Drap ordinaire ou de fantaisie, easimir, cassinette, mousseline, satin, tricot, flanelle, *lanilla*, alépine, alpaga, *cambron*, mérinos, serge, lasting, damas et tous autres tissus de laine pure ou mélangée de coton, non dénommés dans d'autres classes, à moins qu'ils ne soient confectionnés en vêtements, ce qui les soumettrait au régime de la Classe IX.
508. Châles, grands et petits, foulards et fichus en mousseline, linon, tricot ou autre tissu fin de coton, ainsi que tissus de ramie même mélangés de coton.
509. Mouchoirs, châles grands et petits, foulards, tapis de table, en laine pure ou mélangée de coton, sans ornements ou broderies en soie.
510. Parapluies, encas, ombrelles et parasols, de soie pure ou mélangée de laine ou de coton.
511. Peaux tannées, ouvrées sous toutes formes, non dénommées dans d'autres classes.
512. Guipure ou tulle de coton ou de pite, tissu de deuil élastique pour chapeaux.
513. Selles, têtiers, fontes à fusil ou à pistolet, brides, sangles, croupières et couvertures de cheval de toute espèce en peau de mouton.
514. Tabac brut et côtes de tabac.
515. Tabac manufacturé et préparé sous une forme quelconque non dénommée et cigarettes avec enveloppe de tabac.
516. Tirants pour chaussure.

## SECTION 8—CLASSE VIII.

*Marchandises taxées à raison de 10 bolivars par kilogramme.*

517. Ornements pour la tête et résilles de toute sorte.
518. Cheveux et leurs imitations, ouvrés ou non.
519. Chemises en coton, sans aucune partie en lin, chemises en lin et en laine, et chemises en coton avec léger mélange de lin; pantalons, vests, blouses, gilets, caleçons, paletots, jaquettes, redingotes et tous autres objets d'habillement pour hommes, en fil ou en coton, non dénommés.
520. Cols, devants de chemise et manchettes en lin ou en coton, pour hommes ou femmes.
521. Hamacs en filet (*chinchorros*), de toute sorte.
322. Cravates en coton, erin ou laine.
523. Bretelles, corsets, ceintures, cache-corsets et jarretières, de toute sorte.
524. Jupons, jupes, robes de chambre ou matinées, gros jupons, taies d'oreiller, blouses, de lin pur ou mélangé de coton, excepté ceux en batiste de Hollande ou *clarin* de lin pur ou mélangé de coton qui suivent le régime de la Classe IX.
525. Fleurs et fruits artificiels, non dénommés, et fournitures pour la fabrication des fleurs, à l'exception du papier peint employé à cet usage, qui est rangé dans la Classe VI.
526. Gants de peau, excepté les gants d'escrime qui suivent le régime de la Classe V.
527. Batiste de Hollande, *clarin*, tricot, zéphire, linon, tarlatane, mousseline et tous autres tissus fins de lin pur ou mélangé de coton, ouvrés en articles tels que fraises, ruches, bonnets d'enfants, jupes, manchettes, chemisettes et autres objets et ornements non dénommés dans d'autres classes.

528. Joyaux, perles, bijoux, pierres et objets de parure fins, ainsi qu'articles en or ou en argent, ou combinés d'une façon quelconque avec ces métaux; montres, quelle que soit la matière dont elles sont fabriquées, écrins vides pour montres et bijoux fins, même importés séparément.
529. Livres et albums, dans la reliure desquels entrent du velours, de la soie, de la nacre, de l'écaille, de l'ivoire, du euir de Russie ou des filets ou ornements dorés ou argentés.
530. Mouchoirs en lin pur ou mélangé de coton.
531. Plumes d'ornement pour chapeaux et bonnets et autres usages similaires et panaches pour corbillards, importés séparément des voitures.
532. Soie pure ou mélangée avec une autre matière et tissus d'autres matières mélangés avec de la soie.
533. Tissus de toute matière, mélangés ou brodés avec de l'or ou de l'argent fins ou faux, à l'exception des ornements sacerdotaux et à l'usage des églises compris dans la classe VII.
534. Tissus de laine pure ou mélangée de coton, préparés pour moustiquaires, tentures, rideaux et autres articles non dénommés antérieurement.

## SECTION 9—CLASSE IX.

*Marchandises taxées à raison de 20 bolivars par kilogramme.*

535. Chaussures confectionnées et peaux tannées préparées pour chaussures.
536. Vêtements confectionnés pour hommes en drap, drap léger, casimir, satin, tricot, flanelle, alépine, alpaça, cambrou, serge, cubica et damas de laine pure ou mélangée de coton.
537. Reliures pour livres, importés séparément et couvertures mobiles pour livres.
538. Chapeaux, bonnets, toques et casquettes, avec ornements, pour dames ou enfants.
539. Chapeaux en peluche de soie noire, hauts de forme, et autres chapeaux de même forme, de toute matière, y compris les gibus, les chapeaux simplement coupés, les feutres foulés et toute autre espèce de chapeaux finis ou à moitié finis, à l'exception seulement des chapeaux de paille et de leurs imitations.
540. Vêtements confectionnés pour femmes en tarlatane, soie, laine, batiste de Hollande, clarin, zéphyr, linon, mousseline et tous autres tissus de lin ou de coton.
541. Vêtements pour hommes en laine, coton ou lin, non dénommés.

ART. 2. Les droits de douane sont perçus d'après le poids brut.

ART. 3. Sont exempts à l'importation les articles suivants:

- 1°. Articles importés pour le compte de l'État.
- 2°. Animaux vivants, à l'exception des sangues.
- 3°. Effets que les ministres étrangers importent pour leur usage particulier, et effets que les agents diplomatiques de la République apportent avec eux à leur retour au Vénézuéla.
- 4°. Bagages des voyageurs, à l'exception des objets qui n'ont pas servi et des meubles qui, lorsqu'ils ont servi, acquitteront les droits qui leur sont applicables en vertu de la présente loi, avec une réduction proportionnelle à la dépréciation qu'ils ont subie par suite de l'usage. Quant aux effets neufs importés dans les bagages, ils seront assujettis à une surtaxe de 20 pour cent et la surtaxe sera de 30 pour cent en sus s'ils proviennent des Antilles.
- 5°. Glace importée dans les localités où il n'existe pas de fabriques de glace établies moyennant autorisation du Gouvernement, ou s'il en existe, si ces fabriques ne sont pas en activité; charbon minéral et charbon pour la production de la lumière électrique à arc, gaz acétylène et trisulfite de chaux.

6°. Produits originaires de la Colombie, introduits par les frontières de ce pays, à condition qu'il y ait réciprocité.

7°. Échantillons de tissus en petits coupons, en quantité ne dépassant pas 25 kilogrammes; échantillons de papier de tenture dont la longueur ne dépasse pas 50 centimètres, ainsi qu'échantillons de tous autres objets, pourvu que, par leurs dimensions ou pour toute autre raison, ils ne soient pas susceptibles d'être mis en vente.

8°. Or en monnaie légale.

9°. Ebauches, fonds ou chaudières en fer, grilles, cylindres et appareils à broyer la canne, ainsi que leurs axes, armatures et autres pièces accessoires.

10°. Charrues et socs de charrues, houes, bèches, *calabozos*, *chicuras*, *chicuronas*, sarcloirs, haches, pelles en fer, pics, *tasies*, serpettes, avec ou sans manche en bois, et *machetes* pour élaguer, ordinaires.

11°. Fil métallique pour clôtures, avec ronces artificielles ou dans la forme définie par l'ordonnance du 13 juin 1894, et crochets pour le fixer.

12°. Carbure de calcium.

13°. Cendres de bois, marc de raisin, guano et toutes autres substances végétales, minérales, animales ou artificielles destinées à servir d'engrais et non dénommées dans le tarif.

14°. Ciment romain et ciment dit *tilestonite* pour toiture.

15°. Livres imprimés, traitant des sciences, arts et métiers, importés en livraisons.

16°. Lampes à alcool et tous leurs accessoires, de même que les appareils de chauffage et moteurs à alcool pour une période de deux ans, à partir du 27 mars 1905.

17°. Sacs ordinaires ayant servi, importés de l'étranger pour l'exportation du divi-divi.

18°. Machines à imprimer et accessoires de typographie, tels que caractères, inter-lignes, encre spéciale, y compris l'encre pour lithographes; papier blanc d'impression non collé, ainsi que la pâte de papier pour faire les clichés et l'alliage de plomb et d'aluminium employé dans la stéréotypie.

19°. Machines destinées à l'agriculture et à l'exploitation des mines, au tissage, aux scieries et aux fonderies, non dénommées dans les autres classes, ainsi que les pièces de rechange destinées aux appareils à broyer la canne et aux machines agricoles.

20°. Pièces de pin et de pitch-pin, ayant plus de 0.25 mètre d'épaisseur, propres à être sciées en planches, madriers, etc.

21°. Ponts avec leurs chaînes, tabliers et autres accessoires, s'ils sont destinés à l'usage public ou à des entreprises agricoles.

22°. Horloges pour usage public.

#### ART. 4. Est prohibée l'importation des articles suivants.

1°. Huile de coco.

2°. Amidon.

3°. Indigo.

4°. Cacao.

5°. Café.

6°. Méclasse, vesou et miel.

7°. Viande salée ou *tasajo*.

8°. Sel.

9°. Racine de salsepareille.

10°. Monnaie d'argent, de nickel et de cuivre.

11°. Appareils à frapper la monnaie, à moins qu'ils ne soient importés pour le compte de l'État.

12°. Allumettes de toute sorte, à l'exception des allumettes pyrotechniques ou feux de Bengale.

13°. Papier à cigarettes, ainsi que rouleaux de papier à cigarettes.

Section unique. Si le Pouvoir Exécutif juge opportun d'autoriser l'importation par les douanes de la République de quelque article prohibé, il fixera le droit dont cet article devra être frappé, et il en rendra compte au Congrès à sa première réunion.

ART. 5. Pour l'importation par les douanes de la République des armes à feu frappées de droits, de la poudre, de la dynamite, du plomb, des capsules, des amorces, des pierres à fusil, du salpêtre et de toutes autres matières explosibles non dénommées dans la présente loi, il faudra l'autorisation préalable et l'ordre du Gouvernement national.

Section unique. Les armes de précision et tous les engins de guerre exclusivement destinés au matériel des paires d'artillerie ne peuvent être importés que par le Gouvernement national.

ART. 6. Pour les articles dénommés dans le tarif, on ne tiendra pas compte de la matière dont ils se composent, mais de la classe dans laquelle ils sont rangés. Ainsi les bandages, seringues, clyso-pompes, jouets d'enfants, masques, lunettes, portefeuilles, porte-cartes et autres articles dénommés payent les droits de la classe à laquelle ils appartiennent, quelle que soit la matière dont ils sont fabriqués, à moins qu'ils n'aient des parties en or ou en argent, ce qui les ferait rentrer dans la classe VIII.

ART. 7. Les colis qui renferment des échantillons de tissus en petits compans et des échantillons de papier de tenture, pesant plus de 25 kilogrammes, payeront, pour le poids excédant 25 kilogrammes, les droits de la classe III.

ART. 8. Lorsque l'on introduira des marchandises ou autres articles manufacturés soumis au paiement des droits d'importation, et que ces articles seront inconnus dans le pays ou ne seront point dénommés dans le tarif ni mentionnés dans des décisions plus récentes du Ministère des finances, les importateurs devront relater ce fait dans leurs manifestes et adresser au Gouvernement une requête examinée par la douane respective et accompagnée d'un échantillon, afin de permettre d'attribuer à ces articles la dénomination ou la classification qui leur est propre.

ART. 9. Les machines, outils et autres instruments pour l'exploitation des mines ne jouissent de l'exemption des droits d'importation qu'une seule fois pour chaque société minière, et les pièces de rechange importées pour remplacer celles qui sont entrées antérieurement en franchise ne jouiront plus de l'exemption.

ART. 10. Ne pourront être dédouanés que moyennant l'ordre préalable du Ministre des finances les marchandises bénéficiant de la franchise à l'entrée en vertu de contrats ou de lois en vigueur.

ART. 11. Les objets de provenance étrangère n'ayant pas servi, que les passagers importent dans leurs bagages, acquitteront 20 pour cent en plus du droit qui leur est applicable d'après le tarif.

ART. 12. Si des parties d'un article pouvant être démonté sont importées en un seul ou en plusieurs colis, elles suivront le régime applicable à l'article monté.

ART. 13. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé à augmenter, jusqu'à concurrence de 25 pour cent, les droits d'importation sur les marchandises provenant des pays qui, dans leurs traités avec le Vénézuéla, n'ont pas accordé à ce pays le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Section unique. Il est également autorisé à augmenter, diminuer ou abroger quelques-uns des droits établis dans le présent tarif, si des raisons non prévues rendent nécessaire cette modification; il soumettra au Congrès, à sa prochaine session, les mesures qu'il aura eu devoir adopter dans ce sens.

ART. 14. Sont abrogées la loi du 20 mai 1905, ainsi que toutes les dispositions douanières contraires à la présente loi.

L'importation des marchandises étrangères, aussi bien que l'exportation des produits du pays, ne pourront s'effectuer que sur des navires jaugeant au moins 40 tonnes; les administrateurs des douanes et les consuls de la République devront refuser l'expédition de tout navire d'un tonnage inférieur.

*Décret du 22 mai 1905, relatif à diverses dispositions douanières.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 5 juin 1905.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. La douane de Carúpano est ouverte à l'expédition au cabotage des marchandises étrangères de toute sorte à destination des ports de la République.

ART. 2. Est abrogé le décret du 3 janvier de l'année courante autorisant l'entrée en franchise des céréales. Les importateurs bénéficieront, pour les provenances d'outre mer, des délais dont il est question à l'article 225 de la loi XVI du Code des finances.

ART. 3. Le maïs, la farine de maïs, la bière, le savon, les bougies, le tabac sous toute forme, les cigarettes et les autres articles dont les similaires sont cultivés ou fabriqués dans le pays, importés de l'étranger par la douane de Pampatar pour la consommation dans l'île Marguerite, suivront le régime douanier qui leur est applicable dans les autres douanes de la République.

ART. 4.—La surtaxe de 30 pour cent établie par l'article 1<sup>er</sup> de la loi XIX du Code des finances et applicable aux marchandises provenant des Antilles, sera perçue dans la douane de Pampatar conformément au tarif en vigueur et dans la forme adoptée dans les autres douanes.

ART. 5.—Le Ministre des finances et du crédit public est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

*Ordonnance du 15 juin 1905, relative à l'importation des chapeaux destinés à l'État de Táchira.*

[“ Gaceta Oficial ” du 15 juin 1905.]

Les chapeaux destinés à l'État de Táchira ne bénéficieront plus à l'entrée de la détaxe établie par l'ordonnance du 5 janvier 1905.

*Ordonnance du 23 juin 1905, relative à la perception des droits de douane applicables aux marchandises étrangères importées pour être mises en consommation dans l'État de Táchira.*

[“ Gaceta Oficial ” du 26 juin 1905.]

1°. Les droits de douane applicables à l'importation des marchandises destinées à la consommation dans l'État de Táchira seront prélevés par la douane de Maracaïbo avec la détaxe qui leur a été accordée par l'ordonnance du 5 janvier 1905, sauf pour les chapeaux auxquels le bénéfice de la détaxe a cessé d'être applicable en vertu de l'ordonnance ci-dessus.

2°. L'administrateur de la douane de San Antonio devra veiller à ce que les marchandises expédiées par la douane de Maracaïbo et déclarées pour la consommation dans ledit État, soient en rapport avec la demande de l'article ou des articles visés par l'ordonnance du 5 janvier 1905.

Est abrogée l'ordonnance du 5 janvier courant susindiquée.



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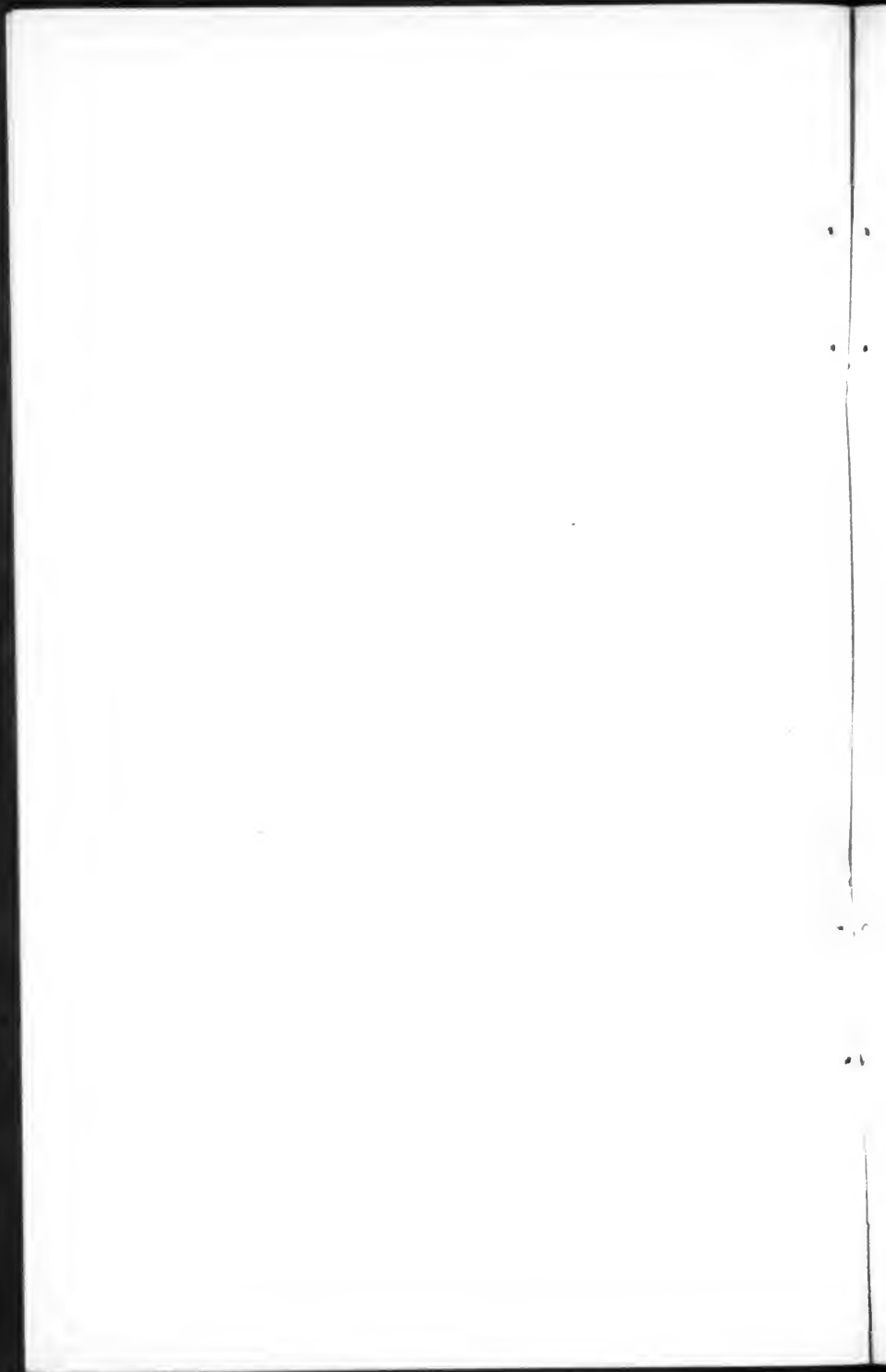
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