

THE
MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE
Bureau

OF THE
American Republics

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

MAY, 1896.

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BRAZIL.

MINERALS AND MINING INDUSTRIES.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Bahia, December 14th, 1895, Consul R. P. McDaniel makes a detailed report bearing upon the minerals and mining industries of the State of Bahia. In substance the report is as follows:

Gold Mining.

There are many mines, located in various parts of the state, known to have been worked more than one hundred years ago and now abandoned. No scientific mining has ever been done, and the region has never been thoroughly prospected.

The Minas de Oro do Morro de Fogo (gold mines of Fire Mountain), situated south of the center of the State, are among the oldest mines, and have yielded from a depth of 75 feet a good supply of ore.

The Momonas Placer Diggings, in the same district and in the same mineral belt as the Morro de Fogo, have furnished large quantities of gold and are still being worked.

Several years ago a Brazilian company erected a twenty-stamp mill at Jacobinas, from which they are realizing a monthly output of approximately \$1,500. The deepest shaft is 120 feet, and with scientific and energetic management it is thought the yield could be more than doubled.

Consul McDaniel says :

The richest and most important mines now worked are in the Serra do Assurua District, about 150 miles west from Jacobinas. These mines yield the purest gold, mostly in nuggets. Placer mining in the most primitive manner is done, the miners using a common hoe and a wooden wash-pan, called here *balea*. They dig out loose quartz rocks which are embedded in red clay, pound them and wash in the *balea*. About eight years ago a company was organized with capital sufficient to properly work these mines with hydraulic power. Machinery was purchased and shipped by rail as far inland as possible, the balance of the way (then a distance of several hundred miles) it had to be hauled over dirt roads, which they found impossible, as they had neglected to have the heavy parts made in sections. The company became discouraged and broke up without sticking a pick in the ground.

Silver, Lead and Zinc.

The above-named minerals have not yet been found in paying quantities. Argentiferous lead ore and galena, very rich in silver, have been found near the head-waters of the Rio Verde, and in the same localities zinc is found in the form of calamine or carbonate of zinc. In the southern part of the State, near the coast, some deposits of very superior calamine ore have been found.

Iron and Manganese.

Abundant and rich deposits of magnetic iron ores, carbonate-hematite, and limonite are found in the interior of the State, but owing to the lack of transportation, have thus far been of no value.

Manganese ore deposits exists near the city of Bahia, but owing to the present extremely low price, are not now being worked.

Copper.

Near the town of Villa Nova, on the Bahia Los Francisco Railroad, there are undeveloped deposits of green carbonate ores, running 30 per cent. of copper.

Quicksilver or Mercury.

Mines yielding large quantities of the above mineral of a low grade, are being worked by a syndicate near the city of Nazareth. The mines are under the management of Mr. Charles Nack, a citizen of the United States, who has had ten or twelve years experience in the mining districts of the Western States and Mexico.

Kaolin and Feldspar.

These minerals are found in inexhaustible quantities near the city of Nazareth and in close proximity to the coast, but there is not a stoneware factory in the country.

Coal and Lime.

Speaking of the coal and lime deposits and their attendant industries, Consul McDaniel says :

On the Island of Itaparica opposite and across the bay from Bahia, also in the southern part of the state and near the coast, small strata of lignite are seen cropping out, giving general and good indication of coal, but not developed or prospected. At Morahn, south of Bahia, on coast, an English company established extensive works for the purpose of extracting coal oil from divers bituminous substances and to manufacture candles, etc. The company also manufactured sulphuric acid from iron pyrites. The company failed and the works have been idle several years.

While all the cement and the better grade of lime used in this country are imported (only an inferior grade of lime manufactured in this country from oyster and other shells and coral) there are enormous mountains of limestone offering flattering inducements to enterprise, within two hundred miles of the city of Bahia and only about fifteen miles from the Bahia Central Railroad, wood and water are in abundance on the ground. The limestone is of different qualities, mostly stratified horizontally, large quantities of it, very close grain and admitting of a high polish, excellent for lithographing and all kinds of marble industries, some again contain 25 per cent of impurities which make an excellent hydraulic lime, or serve for the manufacture of cement.

Granite and Porphyry.

These formations are found in enormous quantities and in beautiful shades, well adapted to monument and statuary work, but not utilized; all marble work is imported from Italy.

Monazite.

At various points along the southeastern coast of the State, large deposits of monazite are found, the principal deposit being at Prado. It is claimed they contain from three to four per cent. of thorium.

A company composed of four Brazilians and one American has recently obtained a concession giving them the exclusive right to work these mines for fifty years. They are to pay the government 10 per cent. of the net proceeds.

Diamonds.

Speaking of the diamond industry, the Consul says:

There is a great difference in the opinion of men who have had experience in "diamond digging" in this State; some contend that the industry is in its infancy, that there has been only surface mining in the most primitive way, and that when mining is done scientifically, diamonds will be found in large paying quantities; while others argue that the cream has been taken and only the skim remains. The principal or most important fields that have been worked are on the Serra (mountain), das Lavras Diamantinas and Serra da Sincora, near the mines are the towns of Lencoes and Andarahy at which places there are lapidists who cut many of the stones. In the above named mountains are the headwaters of the river Paraguassu; in the deep pools of this river at the foot of the mountains the miners dive to the bottom and bring up diamonds. Recently an American has imported some diving suits for his men. He tells me when the water is low in the river that he anchors a boat, sends his divers down, and fills the boat with earth from the bottom, then washes it to get the diamonds and carbon. A few months ago a carbon was found at Roncardor, near Lencoes, which weighed over 3,000 carats and was sold here for about \$25,000.00 and shipped to Europe. On the Serra Itaraça, near Salobre, in the southern part of the State, are found the finest diamonds, these are among the oldest and most important fields, and are still being worked. Diamonds and carbon have been found at several other places in the State, but not developed.

COSTA RICA.

SUGAR INDUSTRY—COSTS OF PRODUCTION AND PROFITS.

The Bureau has received from Senor Don Joaquin B. Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica to the United States of America, a report upon cane culture and the manufacture of sugar in Costa Rica, issued by the National Bureau of Statistics of that country. The special object of the report is to convey information in regard to the cost of establishing certain agricultural industries, in reply to many inquiries received by the Statistical Department upon these points. General advice is given as follows:

That the farmer with little experience and small means is warned against the policy of dividing his time and capital by cultivating plants and trees whose products can find no ready market and of which the home consumption is small. The aim should be to select such crops as would cover expenses and to avoid experiments until after being firmly established. In order to present the facts properly, answers are made to the following questions, frequently received by the Statistical Department from parties proposing to enter such industries in Costa Rica:

1. Costs of converting old pasture lands or wild land into a plantation of sugar cane?

From the time of planting to the first regular crop-cutting the expenses per manzana, exclusive of seed stalks, will average about \$250 Costa Rican currency; but if more than 16 months are required for the cane to reach maturity, and the contractor has to buy the seed stalks, he will charge from \$300 to \$350 Costa Rican currency per manzana.

2. How long from the planting to the first cutting?

The time for the first cutting depends to a great degree upon the situation of the plantation above sea-level, and of course, also upon the fertility of the soil. As an average on the interior plateau, 3,000 feet elevation, the land of some planters yields a crop inside of fourteen months. Other planters quote eighteen months and even more time. In the tropical valleys, e. g. —Santa Clara, San Carlos, Guanacaste, Golfo Dulce—one year is quoted as sufficient.

3. How many cleanings per year, and the cost of each?

Thorough cleaning of the plantation is absolutely necessary to success. The expenses, of course, are regulated by the character of the soil and by the tenacity of the weeds. Near Tucurrique and Turrialba on the Atlantic slope some planters find two cleanings per year sufficient and quote the expense at \$40 per cleaning, or \$80 per year. Other planters reckon three and even four cleanings per year and each cleaning at \$12.

4. Does the plantation yield crops every month, and if not, what months are the principal ones for harvesting?

The time for cutting depends upon the time of planting. The harvesting may be done from month to month by picking the cane field, where ripe stalks appear, leaving the unripe stalks to a future harvest, or by cutting the entire field. Following the last system, the planters find it easier to work thorough cleanings and to secure an even crop in following years. The cane stalks generally put out their flowering stems in October, but in every cane field there may also be found stalks that never blossom, but still come to maturity. The right time for harvesting is during the dry season, in the interior from December to May.

5. Does the cane contain considerably larger per cent. of sugar during certain months or seasons—dry or wet—than in others? Name the months.

The dry season gives the richest juice, and a moderate dry soil richer stalks than a wet soil. Still up to 80 centimetres dulce is raised upon land watered by frequent showers.

6. Costs of cuttings per manzana?

As the cutting and hauling to the trapiche (reducing mill) generally is let out by contract by cart load, no certain estimate of costs per manzana has been made. When the distance allows from four to six turns per day, and the contractor has free use of oxen he is paid 50 cents per load. One cart load of cane will yield about 250 pounds of dulce (unclarified concentrated juice.)

7. How long will the cane yield paying crops?

Soil and treatment will govern the lifetime of a cane plantation. It is estimated to yield first rate crops during the first ten years, but properly cut and cleaned the same cane field is good for twenty-five years, and there are cases in which cane fields have yielded for fifty years undiminished crops.

8. When exhaustion sets in, how is the plantation refreshed or restored?

Generally manured with the ashes of fuel and bagasse from the cooking pans and evaporators. No artificial manures have been applied in Costa Rica.

9. How many pounds of common dulce will one manzana produce, and when formed in lumps what weight is usual?

It may be safely stated that seventy centimetres of dulce per manzana is the average production. Where more than one year passes from cut to cut, the yearly production may fall short of this estimate, but the difference is amply made up by plantations whose strictly yearly production reaches 100 centimetres of dulce per manzana. Planters of long experience find that the cane in the interior valley from Juan Vinas to Santa Anna and Alajuela, and also on the farms on and along the mountain range to San Ramon requires about sixteen months to reach maturity, while in the warmer districts from Santa Anna to the Pacific and from Juan Vinas and Turrialba to the Atlantic a period of twelve months is sufficient.

10. The price of a common cane trapiche for one yoke of oxen?

An iron trapiche (mill) for one yoke of oxen can be had for \$200 Costa Rica currency; but within the last year there has also been paid from \$300 to \$400 for first class machinery.

11. Regular cost of erecting a house for the trapiche and utensils and for putting a trapiche in working order?

The house—galleton—for trapiche and utensils for making dulce (10x15 varas*, with iron roof,) will cost about \$500; but economical planters claim that the whole outfit can be had for \$500—namely, \$200 for trapiche and \$300 for house and implements.

12. Cost of cooking pans and utensils for forming dulce lumps?

Cooking pans—pailas—are preferable for lower grades, but evaporating machines for making clarified sugar. A set of iron pans will cost \$125 American gold and upward, and an evaporator \$60 American gold.

13. How many pounds of juice does it take to produce one pound of hard dulce, and how many pounds of hard dulce (not miel or sirup) will one manzana produce per year?

Upon an average the juice of the cane, as it runs into the cooking pan, contains 90 per cent. of water, leaving 10 per cent. dulce, but during favorable seasons the result may be quoted 1 pound dulce from 7 to 10 pounds juice. It has been ascertained that a cut of 60 tons cane per year to the manzana will yield about 50 tons juice. According to this calculation one manzana of cane will give yearly 6 tons of dulce, or 110 centimetres. But this result may be considered exceptional, and the figure quoted under No. 9 is preferable, namely, 70 centimetres dulce per manzana.

14. Calculations of the expense per manzana for peons, fire-wood, ox hire engaged in the manufacture for one year?

*A Central American *vara* is equal to 38.6 inches.

The entire expense per manzana for cutting, hauling cane, fuel, peon and ox hire, cane crushing and attendance to the boilers and final casting into lumps may be calculated at about \$2 Costa Rican currency per centimetre. The cost of transportation to markets cannot be quoted, as it will depend on the season, distance, etc.

15. Average price per pound of dulce in the Costa Rican markets and the prices paid by the contracts with the Government ?

Sold in lots to retailers the producer realizes from \$7 to \$8 per centimetre, and in the markets the retailer obtains from \$8 to \$10 per centimetre. The Government buys considerable quantities for the national distillery at a fixed price, 15 cents per kilo for dulce and 12 cents per kilo for miel de purga (uncleaned, inferior dulce, formed in large, square cakes like adobes.)

16. What quantity per year is consumed by the Government distillery ?

The Government is a steady consumer of dulce and miel de purga. Of these products the Government paid during the fiscal year 1894-5 \$195,604, which quantity, valued at \$7 per centimetre will show a purchase of some 27,943 centimetres of dulce and miel. But this quantity was not sufficient for the distillery, and the Government had to buy considerable quantities of alcohol from Cuba to fill the demand.

17. Does the Government encourage the culture of cane, and in what shape and manner ?

The Government gives no direct encouragement in form of bonus to the cane, dulce and sugar producers. They are only allowed to import trapiches free of duty, but not cooking pans or other utensils. On the other hand, the Government factory is until 1898 bound to receive all the dulce and miel the producers choose to send, provided they are willing to sell at the below quoted prices : dulce 15 cts. per kilo, miel 12 cts. per kilo. In this way the Costa Rican producer never lacks a purchaser.

18. How many pounds of dulce and sugar are consumed per capita from year to year in Costa Rica?

This question is difficult to answer, because this statistical office is a new creation in the country and has as yet not received any reports that can throw sufficient light upon the question. The answer can therefore only be of approximate value, taking as comparative starting points the consumption per head of sugar in other countries, the amount of production of all sorts of sweetstuffs in Costa Rica, the number of manzanas under cane cultivation, and the last census of the population. In the United States of North America the latest statistics quote 65 pounds per head of all sugarstuffs per year. The article is partly imported from abroad and therefore an object for household economy. It may be supposed that the inhabitants of Costa Rica consume (including the illicit manufacture) more than the double quantity per head. The latest statistics quote the present inhabitants at 250,000, and the number of manzanas under cane culture to 11,608. Allowing per head 150 pounds, which amount also includes the dulce consumed in the numerous illegal distilleries spread all over Costa Rica, the result gives 150 pounds x 250,000 inhabitants.....37,500,000 pounds. The Government distillery bought in 1894,

1895..... 2,794,300 pounds.

And had besides to buy and import alcohol from Cuba.

Total consumption of the country's own

production..... 40,000,000 pounds.

To produce this amount of dulce the farmers cultivate about 5,756 manzanas, at the rate of 7,000 pounds per manzana, or about one-half of the whole area planted with cane. The cane crop on the other half, or about 5,852 manzanas, goes to feed horses, cattle and hogs, as it must be remembered that no kind of ground feed or grain is cultivated for the sake of animal feed except corn, and that all draught animals and cows during the whole year are kept in condition with cane as a substitute for feed. During the dry season, when hardly any grasses grow,

all live stock is fed on cane until the wet season once more restores the pastures.

Dulce is always salable at remunerative prices. The farmers are not interested in what way their dulce is converted into cash, whether legally and morally or by clandestine distilleries. If the Government lower the prices or the regular markets are glutted, they sell their dulce to the moonshiners, who are always ready and able to pay the highest price. This order of things will partly account for the fact that the government distillery at intervals finds it difficult to procure the necessary quantity of dulce and miel from the farmers. Of course a prolonged dry season will also diminish the production, when the farmer has to cut deeper into his cane field to support his live stock. The question whether or not the farmer as a cane cultivator will have to struggle with over-production, or if the production of dulce will help him to cover his expenses during the first hard years, seems therefore reasonably to be decided in favor of increased production, and to encourage cane culture simultaneously with cacao and coffee planting.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME.

The capital required to make the start can, of course, not be included in the list of the yearly expense. Only the yearly interest upon the capital can figure as part of the yearly costs. It may be conceded that more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ years will elapse before the farmer has his trapiche, house and utensils located and ready for use, and also that the first cane cut will require the same time.

No farmer would go into the expense of trapiche and cooking utensils for only one or two manzanas. His live stock alone will require the cane of one manzana, reckoning six head of cattle to one manzana of cane. On the other hand, the small farmer does not command the amount of capital for a large

plant. The present estimate is, therefore, limited to five manzanas,* and made in the currency of the country—\$2.50 Costa Rican currency= \$1.00 American gold.

Capital required for *five manzanas*. All work clearing, digging, planting and cleaning performed until the first harvest is ready for cutting is often given out on contract.

The costs per manzana, estimated at \$350—5x350.....	\$1,750 00
Trapiche	300 00
House for trapiche und implements.....	300 00
Implements, cooking paus, etc.....	250 00

Required capital until the first harvest.....\$2,600 00

Expenses on the first crop:—

(Cleaning already included in the capital expended.)

Interest on \$2,600 at 10 per cent.....	\$ 260 00
Cutting, hauling, crushing and cooking the cane juice— Seventy centimetres of dulce per manzana at \$2 per centimetre—350 centimetres.....	700 00
Total expenses	\$ 960 00

Income of the first crop:—

350 centimeters of dulce at \$7 per centimeter.....	\$2,450 00
Deduct expenses	960 00

Net profit of the first crop on five manzanas.....\$1,490 00

Expenses on the second crop:—

Interest on \$2,600 at 10 per cent.	\$ 260 00
Four cleanings at \$40 per manzana—on 5 manzanas..	200 00
Cutting, hauling, crushing and cooking the cane juice.....	700 00
Total expenses....	\$1,160 00

Income of second crop	\$2,450 00
Deduct expenses....	1,160 00

Net profit of the second crop on 5 manzanas....\$1,290 00

*Note—A manzana is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The following years will each give the same result as the second year, so that, calculating the first six years to give five crops of dulce, the account at the end of six years, when the coffee and cacao plantations begin to yield regular harvests, will stand as follows :

First crop's profit of 5 manzanas.....	\$1,490 00
The four following crops' profit, each at \$1,290.....	5,160 00

Total profit.....	\$6,650 00

The same cane plantation will continue for twenty years more to yield the same crops, if properly attended to. The answer to the inquiring farmer must now be considered made in full. It is for him to calculate if the profit on the cane culture—namely, \$6,650—will carry him safely along during the first six years, and he has also to remember that it takes \$2,600 cash to start upon a small scale this branch of agricultural industry.

19. Does Costa Rica import dulce or sugar stuffs?

Costa Rica does not export sugar stuffs in any form. As a further strong indication that overproduction up to this time has not taken place it is noted that foreign sugars are yearly imported. The latest statistics quote for one year an importation of 591,706 pounds of sugar and candies.

It is stated that these questions have come mostly from small farmers. They have learned that from planting coffee and cacao they can expect paying crops after four or five years of cultivation. The difficulty sought to be avoided is the locking up of entire capital in too large an expenditure at first, leaving no resources to the farmer from which to pay expenses during the second, third and fourth years, until returns come from the investment. Because of the fact that the raising of cattle promises a more prompt return, and because the product of a cane field can be expected after planting from fourteen to sixteen months, and because an acre of sugar cane will yield about two

tons per annum, many of the new comers have proposed to begin with the cultivation of cane, coffee and cacao simultaneously.

In answering the above questions the following facts are given :

It must be understood that in Costa Rica sugar is produced from cane alone, the cultivation of beet not having yet been attempted. In the answers reference is made to what would be known in the trade as raw sugars and not to the refined. On small plantations it would be impossible, of course, in taking off the crop to engage in the work of refining, because of the cost of the machinery necessary in such work. When a manufacturing plant is within easy access of the planter the low grade sugars can be profitably sold and the refined taken in exchange.

According to the *Board of Trade Journal* (of London) the government of Costa Rica has made a contract with Mr. M. C. Keith for extensive improvements at Port Limon, looking to benefiting the sanitary condition of that city.

The Atlantic Road of Costa Rica, the first railway line built to the Atlantic in Central America, is now completed to within about thirty miles of the Pacific and terminates at Alajuela.

To complete the Interoceanic Railway of that country, a concession was granted some time ago to an English contractor, but the work not having been finished the government declared the concession annulled.

For the building of the Pacific section of the Interoceanic Railroad of Costa Rica, Messrs. William A. Lynn and Francis C. Hatch, of New York; Fred C. Gay and Charles A. Mariner, of Los Angeles, and Charles W. Franklin, of Denver, incorporated the Costa Rica Pacific Railway Company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The end of the track of the Atlantic line is at present at Alajuela, fourteen miles northwest of San

José : but the company proposes to make the junction of the new road at San José, and thence in a westerly direction to the Pacific Ocean.

The incorporation papers give the company the right to operate mines and manufactories, establish town sites, borrow money, purchase other railroads in the vicinity and to issue and sell bonds for the payment thereof.

Headquarters are to be located in Denver, with branch offices in New York city, Los Angeles, Cal., San José and elsewhere.

GUATEMALA.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—PORT OF OCOS.

In the January Bulletin reference was made to a concession which had been granted by the Guatemalan Government to Mr. Henry Neutze, a prominent German financier, resident in Guatemala, for the construction of a railroad from the port of Ocos on the Pacific to the interior city of Santa Catalina. This concession has an interest mainly in the fact that the projected line has in view the connection of the railway systems of Guatemala and Mexico.

The road, which will be about fifty miles long, is to be built under a subvention from the Government of \$15,000 per mile, and the concession to hold for a period of seventy-five years.

In connection with the Ocos railway, Mr. Neutze and associates have obtained a concession for the construction of a new pier at the port of Ocos. At the expiration of the period of the concession, both the railroad and the port work improvements revert to the Government without the payment of any money therefor.

MODIFICATIONS OF TARIFF.

By Executive decree dated December 23, 1895, the following amendments to the tariff of January 1, 1894, were announced. These amendments went into effect March 15, 1896.

The items and numbers corresponding, as published below, are in accordance with the original tariff as issued by the Guatemalan Government.

The items against which no number is placed are additions to the original tariff.

Articles marked with an asterisk (*) are dutiable with the weight of their immediate receptacle added.

SECOND SECTION.—*Articles exempt from duty.*

- 26 Advertisements, printed, lithographed or engraved, not framed, which cannot be used for other purposes.
- 35 Cod and other fish, dried, salted or smoked, in wooden receptacles.
- 47 Carbons for galvanic batteries.
- 78, 79, 80 Filters of all kinds not specially mentioned, for domestic use. Scientific instruments not enumerated.
- Organic liquor of Brown-Sequard's formula and the like, for hypodermic injections.
- 2793 Galvanic batteries and their extra parts (with the exception of salts and acids used with them), of any system or make.
- Wooden shovels, for agricultural purposes.
- Virus, attenuated, such as Dr. Roux's antidiphtheric serum, Pasteur's anti-rabic virus, and other products obtained by bacteriological cultures.

THIRD SECTION.—*Cotton articles.*

	DUTY	
	Peso.	Cts.
238 *Patterus, for dresses, of cotton tissues mixed with silk, such as: Cambric, muslin, lawn or all other similar tissues, trimmed or embroidered with other materials.....kilog.	5	00
243 Ticking, cotton; gross weight..... do.	0	50
244 Creas (strong cotton tissue), colored, for mattresses or other similar uses; gross weight.....kilog.	0	50
*Ribbons of cotton velvet..... do.	3	00
*Embroidering canvas of cotton..... do.	1	00
Thick stuff ("cañamazo"), of cotton, for clothing, white or colored; gross weight.....kilog.	1	00
255 Drill, cotton, imitation of cassimere; gross weight.. do.	0	50
*Lace, cotton, with silk embroidery..... do.	8	00
278 *Gauze, cotton, figured or embroidered on the loom. do.	2	00
291 Chintzes, batistes of cotton; gross weight.....kilog.	0	70
Tissues of cotton, printed, spotted, striped, with patterns or figures, for neckerchiefs ("rebozos"); gross weight.....kilog.	0	70
293 *Slips, layette, or sets of baby linen, cotton, plain, trimmed, or embroidered with cotton.....kilog.	7	00

		Peso.	Cts.
294	*The same, trimmed or embroidered with linen, wool or silk.....kilog.	8	00
297	*"Lamas," cotton..... do.	3	00
304	*Lustring, cotton, with spangles or tinsel of common metal.....kilog.	5	00
	*Wicks of tow, plaited or not, for candles, even when boric acid or any other substance. ....kilog.	0	25
315	*Articles of cotton tissues or hosiery, not specified. ....kilog.	1	30
322	Dutch cloth (hollands), cotton, white; gross weight. do.	1	00
324	Velveteen, cotton, white or colored; gross weight. do.	0	50
328	Handkerchiefs of cotton cambric, lawn or muslin, plain, figured or embroidered; gross weight..... kilog.	1	00
329	Handkerchiefs of cotton fabrics, such as madapolam, jeans, bandana, serges, imitation silk (other than handkerchiefs of cambric, lawn, or muslin), "paka-cates," and the like; gross weight..... kilog.	0	70
353	*Napkins, damask, cotton..... do.	1	00
	Sacks or wallets of cotton stuff, called "manla;" gross weight..... kilog.	0	30
	*Tissues of cotton containing silk, provided that neither the warp nor the woof contain silk, but that the silk only enters in a small quantity in separated narrow stripes or in small brocaded designs..... kilog.	2	00

FOURTH SECTION.—*Articles of linen, hemp and vegetable fibres other than cotton.*

389	Dressing gowns of linen tissues of all kinds, pure or mixed, plain, trimmed or embroidered with the same material.....each	6	00
390	The same, trimmed with wool or silk..... do	8	00
	Pockets or small bags of hemp, pita or jute, for harvesting coffee; gross weight.....kilog.	0	10
426	Headdresses or caps, of lawn or lace, of pure or mixed linen, plain, trimmed or embroidered.....dozen	9	00
427	Headdresses or caps, of pure or mixed linen tissues, with trimmings of wool or silk.....dozen	9	00
438	*Dress patterns of pure or mixed linen tissues, trimmed or embroidered with wool or silk..... kilog.	5	00
453	*Insertion ("embulidos") of pure or mixed linen... do.	3	50
471	*Hammocks of hemp, pita or jute netting..... do.	0	75
476	*Slips, layette or sets of baby linen, of pure or mixed linen tissue, plain, trimmed or embroidered with the same material.....kilog.	7	00

		Peso.	Cts.
477	*The same, trimmed or embroidered with wool or silkkilog.	8	00
493	*Muslin of pure or mixed linen, white or colored. . do.	1	50
520	Parasols of pure or mixed linen, trimmed or embroidered with cotton or wool.each	1	00
521	The same, trimmed or embroidered with silk. . . do.	1	50
523	*Royal cloth (" <i>tela real</i> ") of pure or mixed linen, white or colored.kilog.	1	50
526	*Strips of pure or mixed linen cloth, trimmed or embroidered with wool or silk. kilog.	8	00
528	*Dresses or suits, of pure or mixed linen tissues, <i>not specified</i> , and detached parts thereof, when sewn, of any kind or of any texture, even when trimmed with lace or embroidered strips of cotton or linen, silk ribbons or common metal ornaments, for adults and children over 8 years of agekilog.	8	00
529	*Dresses or suits, of pure or mixed linen tissue, <i>not specified</i> , and detached parts thereof, when sewn, and when trimmed with silk tissue or tissue containing silk, for adults and children over 8 years of age kilog.	9	00
530	*Dresses or suits, of pure or mixed linen tissue, <i>not specified</i> , and detached parts thereof, when sewn, with skirts or overskirts of lace or guipure of cotton or linen, for adults and children over 8 years of age.kilog.	9	00
531	*Dresses or suits, of pure or mixed linen tissue of any kind or of any texture, for children up to 8 years of age, with silk trimmings.kilog.	4	00

FIFTH SECTION.—*Woolen Articles.*

538	*Trimmings of woolen tissue mixed with silkkilog.	7	50
547	Dressing gowns of woolen tissue, pure or mixed with cotton or any other vegetable fibre, plain, trimmed or embroidered with the same material. each	6	00
531	*Tassels of pure or mixed wool, even with core of other materials, with silk ornaments, provided that the silk does not predominate on the surface kilog.	6	00
586	Jackets or coats of any kind of pure or mixed woolen tissue, trimmed or embroidered with the same material, for women. each	5	00
568	*Ribbons or bands of woolen velvet, pure or mixed with cotton or any other vegetable fibrekilog.	4	00

		Peso.	Cts.
595	*Headdresses or caps of any kind of pure or mixed woolen tissue, plain, trimmed or embroidered with the same material.....	dozen	9 00
601	*Corsets of pure or mixed woolen tissue, trimmed or not.....	kilog.	4 00
610	*Collars of pure or mixed woolen tissue, plain, trimmed or embroidered.....	kilog.	10 00
622	*Slips, long ("faldones"), of pure or mixed woolen tissue, plain, trimmed or embroidered, for infants. . .	do.	7 00
623	*The same, with trimmings or embroidery of silk. do.		8 00
628	*Fringes of pure or mixed wool, with silk trimmings, provided that the silk does not predominate on the surface.....	kilog.	8 00
637	Caps, pure or mixed wool, woven or knitted, trimmed or embroidered with the same material, with or without peaks	dozen	6 00
631	*Galloons of pure wool, with silk ornaments, provided that the silk does not predominate on the surface. kilog		8 00
643	Yarn, woolen, for weaving or embroidering; gross weight.....		0 50
671	*Muslin, pure or mixed wool, containing silk....	do	3 00
711	*Dresses or suits of tissues of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton or any other vegetable fibre, <i>not specified</i> , and detached parts thereof, when sewn, of all kinds and of any tissue, even when trimmed with lace or bands, embroidered with cotton or linen, silk ribbons or ornaments of common metal, for adults or children above 8 years of age.....	kilog.	8 00
713	*Dresses or suits of tissues of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton or any other vegetable fibre, <i>not specified</i> , and detached parts thereof, when sewn, having skirts or overskirts of cotton or linen lace or guipure, for adults or children above 8 years of age.....		9 00

SIXTH SECTION.—*Silk Articles.*

730	*Blouses of any material of pure or mixed silk, plain, trimmed or embroidered.....	kilog.	20 00
735	*Brocade, pure or mixed silk.....	do.	9 00
736	*Poplin of mixed silk, erape-like, plain or ornamented	do.	6 00
737	*Poplin of pure silk, erape-like, plain or ornamented... ..	do.	12 00
738	*Stockings and socks, pure or mixed silk, knitted. do.		15 00

		Peso.	Cts.
746	*Shawls or scarfs of pure or mixed silk, plain, figured, trimmed or embroidered.....kilog.	9	00
758	*Cord or braid of pure or mixed silk, with or without core of any other material.....kilog.	3	75
764	*Dress patterns of pure silk tissues, such as: Gros-grain, moire, satin, taffeta, ottoman, surah and other pure silk tissues, plain, trimmed or embroidered with pure or mixed silk.....kilog.	13	50
767	*Crape of pure or mixed silk.....kilog.	15	00
769	*Damask of pure or mixed silk, for curtains or furniture covers.....kilog.	6	00
—	*Damask of pure or mixed silk, interwoven or embroidered with threads of false or fine metal, for curtains or furniture covers.....kilog.	4	50
780	*Plush of pure or mixed silk, for curtains or furniture covers.....kilog.	6	00
—	*Tissues of unbleached silk, plain and mixed with cotton or any other vegetable fibre.....kilog.	4	50
—	*Tissues of unbleached silk, plain, and without admixture of vegetable fibres.....kilog.	9	00
—	*Velvet bands of unbleached silk, pure or mixed. do.	7	50
816	*Handkerchiefs of tulle, gauze or muslin, of silk, pure or mixed, trimmed or not.....kilog.	15	00

SEVENTH SECTION.—*Articles of iron or steel.*

872	Hoops, iron, for barrels, casks, or other industrial uses; gross weight.....kilog.	0	03
907	Chains of iron, of all kinds, excepting key-chains; gross weight.....kilog.	0	25
937	Nails of wrought iron or iron wire, exceeding 24 millimetres; gross weight.....kilog.	0	10
939	*Nails, iron, with brass, glass or porcelain head, exceeding 24 millimetres.....kilog.	0	20
940	Nails and screws, roofing of galvanized iron, and pulleys ("roldanas") of galvanized iron or lead, for the same purpose; gross weight.....kilog.	0	05
958	Knives and forks, carving, common, with or without steel and wooden spoon, not including the case....set	1	50
959	The same, semi-fine and fine.....set	3	00
961	*Spoons and ladles, iron, all sizes, tinned, enamelled or varnished.....kilog.	0	30

		Peso.	Cts.
2968	*Knives and machetes, tempered, smaller than a sword and larger than a dagger, with or without hilt, such as machetes called " <i>de ojo de gallo</i> " and the like, with or without sheath.....	.kilog	o 75
	Statues, busts and demi-reliefs, of iron, weighing net :		
985	Not more than 10 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	.kilog.	o 30
986	More than 10, but not more than 50 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	.kilog.	o 20
987	More than 50 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	do.	o 15
	Stoves and chimneys, iron, weighing net :		
989	Not more than 10 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	do.	o 20
990	More than 10 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	do.	o 10
	Artistic articles or statuettes (<i>figuras</i>), iron, weighing net :		
993	Not more than 10 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	.kilog.	o 40
994	More than 10, but not more than 50 kilogs. each; gross weight.....	.kilog.	o 30
995	More than 50 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	do.	o 25
	Fountains, iron, weighing net :		
998	Not more than 50 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	do.	o 25
999	More than 50 kilogs. each, gross weight.....	do.	o 10
1007	*Hinges, iron, of all kinds.....	do.	o 30
	*Tools, fine, for clock-makers and jewellers.....	do.	1 00
1022	*Roasters, grain.....	do.	o 30
1026	*Outfits, iron or tin-plate, for washstands, of all kinds, complete or not.....	.kilog.	o 30
1029	*Lamps, argand and other, mounted or not, neither gilt, silvered, nor nicked.....	.kilog.	o 30
1030	*The same, gilt, silvered or nicked.....	do.	o 50
	*Knockers, iron, of all kinds, for street doors:.....	do.	o 30
1034	Tyres, iron, and tyre iron, <i>i. e.</i> , wrought iron in bars of at least 5 centimetres in width, gross weight.....	.kilog.	o 02
1039	*Monkey-wrenches, for nuts and pipes.....	do.	o 30
1042	*Machetes, fine, tempered, with or without sheath, for agricultural purposes.....	kilog.	o 30
1043	*Knobs or handles, iron, for doors and windows, with or without bolts, of all kinds, even combined with glass or porcelain.....	.kilog.	o 30
1067	*Wash-basins, iron or tin-plate, tinned, varnished, enamelled or not.....	.kilog	o 30
1070	*Gridirons, iron, for household uses.....	do.	o 30
	Maugers, iron; gross weight.....	do.	o 10
1077	*Pans, iron, small, for household uses, tinned or not.....	.kilog.	o 25

		Peso.	Cts.
1079	*Latches, iron, of all kinds, with or without knobs, for doors.....kilog.	0	30
1089	Pruning hooks, iron or steel, with wooden handles, for agricultural purposes; gross weight.....kilog.	0	12
1099	*Argand lamps, mounted or not, neither gilt, silvered nor nicked.....kilog.	0	30
1076	*The same, gilt, silvered or nicked.....do.	0	50
1100	*Traps, mouse, of iron or combined with iron.....do.	0	30
1102	*Clocks, table or wall, of all kinds, of iron or steel, with or without ornaments of other materials...kilog.	1	00
1106	*Revolvers or pistols of all kinds, with or without cases.....kilog.	8	00
1107	*Casters, iron, for furniture.....do.	0	30
1113	*Frying pans, iron, of all kinds.....do.	0	30
1114	*Saws and handsaws, for mechanics, with or without handles.....kilog.	0	30
1117	Tacks, iron, up to 24 millimetres in length; gross weight.....kilog.	0	15
1127.	*Shears, iron or steel, for gardeners.....do.	0	30
1128	*Scissors, <i>not specified</i> , of iron or steel, all shapes, sizes, and of any quality, including special scissors for hair-cutting, without cases.....kilog.	1	00
	*The same scissors of all kinds, with cases.....do.	2	00
1134	*Screws, iron, small, <i>not specified</i> , with or without nuts.....kilog.	0	30
1141	*Curtain rods (" <i>varillas</i> ," iron or steel, for carriages, covered with tissue or skin.....kilog.	0	30

EIGHTH SECTION.—*Articles of copper and its alloys, of lead and of tin.*

1167	*Pins of copper or its alloys, for the hair, hat or cravat.....kilog.	2	00
1202	*Chains, watch or key, of all kinds, of copper or its alloys, gilt, silvered or nicked.....kilog.	2	00
	*Boxes, small, of tin, lead or zinc, for toilet or similar uses.....kilog.	1	50
	*Cases of mathematical instruments, of copper or its alloys.....kilog.	0	50
	*Plates or stereotypes, of copper or brass.....do.	1	00
	*The same, of type metal.....do.	0	50
1236	*Crosses of copper or its alloys, of all kinds.....do.	2	00
1243	*Lattice-work and metallic gauze, of wire of copper or its alloys.....kilog.	0	50

		Peso. Cts.	
Statues, busts and demi-reliefs, of brass, bronze or zinc, weighing net—			
1255	Not more than 10 kilogs. each; gross weight.....kilog.	1	00
1256	More than 10 kilogs. each; gross weight..... do.	0	50
1257	More than 50 kilogs. each; gross weight..... do.	0	25
Artistic articles or statuettes ("figuras"), of brass, bronze or zinc, weighing net—			
1259	Not more than 10 kilogs. each; gross weight.....kilog.	1	00
1260	More than 10 kilogs. each; gross weight .. do.	0	50
1261	More than 50 kilogs. each; gross weight..... do.	0	25
1269	Fountains of copper or its alloys, weighing not more than 50 kilogs each; gross weight.....kilog.	0	20
1276	*Buckles of copper or its alloys, for waistcoats, trousers and belts.....kilog.	0	80
1278	*Thread, fine wire, of copper or brass, gilt or silvered, in boxes or on reels .. do.....kilog.	1	60
1283-84	Lamps, argand and other, of copper or its alloys mounted or not, gilt, silvered or nickled, or not; gross weight.....kilog.	0	60
1285	*Pencil-holders of all kinds, of copper or its alloys or of white metal, with or without pencil ..do.....kilog.	2	00
1296	*Handles of all kinds, of copper or its alloys or of white metal, even if combined with glass or porcelain, with or without bolts .. do.....kilog.	0	60
1300	*Medallions, rosettes or demi-reliefs of all kinds, of copper or its alloys, for ceilings and other ornaments for buildings, gilt, silvered or nickled .. do.....kilog.	0	70
1305	Springs of copper or its alloys, for furniture; gross weight..... do.....kilog.	0	50
1325	*Purses of all kinds, of copper or its alloys..... do.	2	00
1328	Tacks of copper or brass; gross weight..... do.	0	50
1332	Argand and other lamps of all kinds, of copper or its alloys or of white metal; gross weight.....kilog.	0	60
1538	Watches of all kinds of metal other than gold or platinum, not repeating.....each	1	00
1341	Castors for furniture, of copper or its alloys; gross weight..... do.....kilog.	0	50
1349	Tacks or nails for upholsterers, of copper or brass, even if with point of iron, up to 24 millimetres in length; gross weight..... do.....kilog.	0	50

NINTH SECTION.—*Articles of wood and of wood and iron.*

Busts and demi-reliefs of wood or its imitations, weighing net:

		Peso.	Cts.
1385	*Not more than 10 kilogs. each.....kilog.	2	00
1362	*More than 10 kilogs. each..... do.	1	00
1412	Staves of wood, for casks; gross weight..... do.	0	03
1416	*Statues of wood, weighing net not more than 10 kilogs. each.....kilog.	2	00
	Ladders, portable, of wood, even with iron parts; gross weight..... kilog.	0	10
1417	*Statues of wood weighing not more than 10 kilogs. each.....kilog.	1	00
	Artistic articles or statuettes ("figuras,") of wood, weighing net—		
1419	*Not more than 10 kilogs. each.....kilog.	2	00
1420	*More than 10 kilogs. each..... do.	1	00
1436	Frames of wood, of all kinds and sizes, fitted together or not, even when gilt, silvered, bronzed, varnished or painted, or ornamented with other materials; gross weight.....kilog.	0	50

TENTH SECTION.—*Manufactures, goods and articles of leather or skins.*

1472	*Trunks or valises of leather, or covered with leather, without accessories, with or without metal ornaments, having at least 40 centimetres in length, (interior measurement).....kilog.	0	75
1475	*Handbags, traveling, of leather..... do.	3	00
1490	*Belts of leather, or combined with leather, for sportsmen or travelers, manufactured especially for carrying cartridges and money.....kilog.	1	00
1469	*Belts of leather, with or without buckle other than of silver or gold.....kilog.	2	00
1486-7	*Gloves of skin, of all kinds..... do.	4	50

ELEVENTH SECTION.—*Glass, faience and earthenware.*

1529	*Ornaments (personal) of glass or faience, of all kinds, with or without ornaments of metal.....kilog.	2	00
1534	*Pendants, earrings, of glass, faience or porcelain, with metal settings.....kilog.	2	00
1536	*Manufactures of porcelain, faience or earthenware, not specified.....kilog.	1	00

Busts or statuettes of crystal, glass, faience, porcelain or earthenware, weighing net—		Peso.	Cts.
1547	*Not more than 10 kilogs each.....kilog.	1	00
1548	*More than 10 kilogs. each	0	50
1549	*Boxes, empty, of all kinds, of crystal, glass, porcelain or earthenware, even when ornamented with silk tissue, or tissue containing silk, or with leather or ornaments of metal.....kilog.	3	00
1550	Candelabra of crystal or glass, with or without foot of other material; gross weight.....kilog.	0	50
1551	Candlesticks of crystal or glass, with or without foot of other material; gross weight.....kilog.	0	40
1552	Candlesticks of faience or porcelain, with or without foot of other material; gross weight.. ..kilog.	0	30
1559	*Articles of crystal or glass, in pieces mounted or set in metal, and crystal in pieces prepared to be mounted.....kilog.	3	00
	Artistic articles or statuettes (<i>figuras</i>), of glass, faience, porcelain or earthenware, weighing net:		
1571	*Not more than 10 kilogs. each.....kilog.	1	00
1572	*More than 10 kilogs each	0	50
1575	Flasks of glass, empty, common, of all sizes, with narrow neck, gross weight	0	10
	*Flasks of crystal or glass for cruet-stands..... do	3	00
1595	*Porcelain or its imitation, worked in pieces of all sizes and shapes, with mountings and settings of metal, and pieces of porcelain or its imitation, prepared to be mounted.....kilog.	2	00
1596	*Brooches of crystal, glass, faience or porcelain, of all kinds, even with metal ornaments.....kilog.	2	00

TWELFTH SECTION.—*Miscellaneous articles.*

1605	Fans of tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl or ivory, without cases	5	00
1612	*Ornaments (personal) of horn, celluloid, gutta-percha, bone or wood, with or without metal ornaments.kilog.	2	00
1613	*Ornaments of feathers, even when combined with other materials. kilog.	10	00
1615	*Ornaments of straw..... do.	1	50
1625	Apparatus for gymnastics, gross weight..... do.	0	10
1630	*Earrings of horn, celluloid, gutta-percha, bone or wood, with or without metal ornaments..... kilog.	1	00

		Peso.	Cts.
1630	*Pillows and mattresses of feathers, down, or imitations thereof. kilog.	2	00
	*The same, of wool, horsehair or their imitations. do.	1	00
1633	Harmoniums of all kinds, gross weight do.	0	35
1638	*Articles <i>not specified</i> , of rattan, osier or straw, even when with ornaments of other materials. kilog.	1	50
1557	*Boas of feathers. do.	8	00
1662	*Cigar and cigarette holders and pipes of meerschaum or amber, and their imitations, with or without cases. kilog.	8	00
	*Satchels of oilcloth or other material, for scholars. do.	1	00
	*Studs or cuff buttons, in sets, of all kinds, other than those of gold, silver or platinum. kilog.	2	00
1673	Cables of pita, hemp and other vegetable fibres, of at least 36 millimetres in circumference, with the exception of cables used in ports or lakes of the Republic; gross weight. kilog.	0	10
1679	*Boxes, musical, of all kinds. do.	1	00
	*Shoe-brushes do.	0	50
	*Shoemakers' wax do.	0	75
1711	*Clarinets of all kinds kilog.	2	00
	Baskets of osier or " <i>chiquihuites</i> ," for agricultural purposes; gross weight. kilos.	0	05
	Statues of marble and alabaster, with or without pedestal of other material, weighing net —		
1754	Not more than 10 kilogs. each; gross weight. kilog.	0	30
1755	More than 10 kilogs. each; gross weight. do.	0	20
1756	More than 50 kilogs. each; gross weight. do.	0	05
1758	Mats of hemp, coco, jute, palm or sisal, in the piece; gross weight. kilog.	0	30
	*Cases, <i>not specified</i> , of any material containing silk. kilog.	3	00
	Transmission belts of caoutchouc, not forming part of a special machine, even when imported with their pulleys and axes; gross weight kilog.	0	30
1766	Statuettes of marble or alabaster, with or without pedestals of other material, weighing net not more than 10 kilogs each; gross weight. kilog.	0	30
	*Hairpins of celluloid, guttapercha, bone, horn or composition kilog.	2	00
	Slabs of caoutchouc, combined or not with tissue, for machines; gross weight. kilog.	0	20
1799	Jewelry of silver, silver or steel, of any fineness, with pearls or precious stones; net weight. kilog.	50	00

		Peso.	Cts.
1801	Jewelry of silver, silver or steel, of any fineness, without pearls or precious stones; net weight.....kilog.	10	00
1818	Manikins (<i>not specified</i>) of all kinds, for modistes or for show-windows; gross weight .....kilog.	0	20
	Hose (<i>not specified</i>) of caoutchouc, combined or not with cloth, for pimps, water conduits or other uses; gross weight.....kilog.	0	20
	*Measures, longitudinal, of oil-cloth..... do.	1	00
	*The same, of tissue or metal, wound in a leather case..... kilog.	1	00
1826	*Dolls of all kinds, undressed do.	1	00
1830	*Hautbois, with or without cases... do.	2	00
1832	Organs of all kinds, as well as their exchange parts: gross weight..... kilog.	0	35
1852	*Exchange parts for watches..... do.	1	00
1872	*Purses (<i>not specified</i>), of materials other than gold, silver, platinum or aluminum..... kilog.	2	00
	*Lamp shades (<i>not specified</i>), of all kinds, with or without their metal frames.....kilog.	4	00
	*Hats or palm leaves.... do.	0	50
	*Clothing and toilet articles of all kinds, for dolls. do.	20	00

THIRTEENTH SECTION.—*Stationery, cardboard and office articles.*

1912	*Pad calendars, mounted on cardboard or not, even with advertisements.....kilog.	0	80
1924	*Satchels of all kinds, of cardboard, or covered with oilcloth or tissues of cotton or other vegetable fibre.....kilog.	0	50
1929	*Cards for the game of lotto..... do.	1	00
1934	Books, writing, drawing and mathematical, specially ruled or with models of writing or drawing, for schools; gross weight .....kilog.	0	10
1944	*Invoices, blank, with printed or lithographed headings .....kilog.	1	00
1967	*Penholders of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory or common metal, with or without cases... kilog.	4	00
1956	Paper, packing, with the exception of filtering paper, and coarse or manilla paper, for wrapping, even with advertisements; gross weight.....kilog.	0	05
1993	Wrapping paper, straw, imitation of China paper, even with advertisements; gross weight..... kilog.	0	15
	*Paper napkins or handkerchiefs, even with advertisements.....kilog.	0	50

		Peso.	Cts.
1993	*Cards for menus or ball programmes, with or without pencils..... kilog.	2	00

FOURTEENTH SECTION.—*Wines, liquors and alimentary products.*

2076	Fruits, preserved in syrup, in their juice, or candied; gross weight..... kilog.	0	30
2094	Shellfish, preserved, in receptacles of any kind; gross weight..... kilog.	0	25
2097	Nuts; gross weight..... do.	0	15
2112	Salt, refined, ground, in receptacles of any kind; gross weight..... kilog.	0	06
2121	Wheat; gross weight..... do.	0	02½
2122	Grapes, apples, pears, quinces, cherries and strawberries, preserved in syrup or in their juice; gross weight..... kilog.	0	30

FIFTEENTH SECTION.—*Drugs, medicines, etc.*

2136	Oil, cod-liver, in emulsion, creosoted, with hypophosphites, iodine, quinine, or other medicinal substances, in receptacles of any capacity; gross weight..... kilog.	0	12
2148	Oils for dressing leather; gross weight..... do.	0	10
2153	Acetate of copper (verdigris); net weight..... do.	0	30
2189	Alkaloids, vegetable and animal, such as aconitine, atropine, berberine, caffeine, cannabine, cantharadine, cicutine, cocaine, codeine, cubebine, curarine, daturine, digitaline, delphinine, strychnine, narceine, narcotine, nicotine, morphine, piperine, veratrine, and the like, <i>not specified</i> , and similar products and their derivatives; net weight..... grammes	0	10
2191	Alkaloids, organic, artificial, such as trimethylamine and its salts, as well as similar compounds, <i>not specified</i> , net weight..... kilog	5	00
2194	Camphor, artificial, prepared with spirits other than spirits of turpentine, such as eucalyptol, menthol, thymol, and the like, and thumenol*..... kilog	6	00
2220	Antipyrine or analgesia and its compounds, <i>not specified</i> , net weight..... kilog	14	00
2225	Arseniate of quinine, net weight..... do	6	00
2246	Balsam of copaiba, liquid or solid, and Canada balsam, net weight..... kilog	1	00

		Peso.	Cts
2247	Balsams; Mecca, Peru or dark, Tolu or white, storax, liquid amber and other natural balsams, <i>not specified</i> , and pitch of the sea pine, net weight	0	50
2254 and 2255	Varnish, spirit, and varnish, oil (solution of any resin, gum-resin or caoutchouc dissolved in spirits of turpentine, benzine, and the like, or other siccative oil), gross weight.	0	25
2266	*Bicarbonate of soda, in crystals or lumps.	0	10
2270	Bovinine (liquid meat extract), in flasks containing up to 125 grammes.	1	50
2278	Tar or pitch, liquid or black (vegetable tar).	0	10
2281	Bromal, hydrated, net weight.	10	00
2287	Bromide or bromo-hydrate of quinine; net weight. do.	10	00
2288	Bougies, Reinald's, and other, in boxes of one dozen	2	00
2293	*Boxes of reagents for chemical, pharmaceutical, metallurgical and medicinal laboratories.	0	30
2297	Cantharadies, whole or in powder; net weight . . do.	3	00
2299	Capsules and pearls, gelatinous, and wafers, containing medicinal substances, liquid or solid, in receptacles of at least one-half kilog.; net weight. . . kilog.	6	00
2300	*The same, in receptacles of less than one-half kilog.	3	00
2312	Carbonate of lithia; net weight.	1	50
2419	Curarine (medicine so called), in flasks containing up to 150 grammes.	2	00
2327	Carmine, Florence (carmine of fine cochineal) and carmine of indigo, and other; net weight.	15	00
2328	Carmine of " <i>clavillo</i> " (red lac of cochineal) and lac of other colors, with the exception of litmus (blue lac); net weight.	1	00
2330	Casein; net weight.	4	00
2331	Castoreum, whole; net weight.	10	00
2332	Castoreum, in powder; net weight.	12	00
2340	*Cerates, medicinal, in receptacles of less than 500 grammes.	1	00
2346	Cyanide of iron or Prussia blue; net weight.	0	25
2358	Chloralamide; net weight.	3	00
2359	Chloral hydrated, in sheets or crystals and the like, <i>not specified</i> ; net weight.	2	00
2362	Chlorodyne, Brown's or other, in bottles containing up to 30 grammes.	1	50
2363	Chlorodyne, in bottles containing up to 60 grammes.	2	25
2364	Hydrochlorate of quinine; net weight.	8	00

CLASS II.

		Peso.	Cts.
2391	Freezers and refrigerators— Machines and apparatus which produce cold by means of ice or a freezing mixture, of whatever material con- structed; gross weightkilog.	0	15
2392	*Cones (inhalers) of menthol. do.	6	00
2396	Coraline or Corsican moss; net weight. do.	0	25
2399	Bark, cinchona, of all kinds, not pulverized; net weight.kilog.	0	50
2400	Bark, cinchona, pulverized; net weight. do.	0	70
2408	Creosote, white or yellow; net weight. do.	2	00
2413	Croton-chloral; net weight. do.	5	00
2421	Dermatol (subgallate of bismuth); net weight. . . . do.	12	00
2425	Disastase or maltine; net weight.kilog.	12	00
2433	Elixir of pepsin, papaine, peptone and other digestine elixirs and wines, such as that of Tisy, in flasks con- taining up to 360 grammes.dozen	3	00
2437	Elixirs of poly-bromurated, Baudry's and other, in flasks containing up to 360 grammes.dozen	4	00
2440	Emulsions of tar, in bottles containing up to one litre.dozen	3	00
2445	Plasters of any kind, in cylinders; gross weight. .kilog.	1	00
2447	Plasters, adhesive, spread on tissues of pure or mixed silk (court-plaster), up to 25 centimetres in width. . .metre	0	50
2448	*Plasters, adhesive, spread on tissues of pure or mixed silk (court-plaster), cut in sheets.kilog.	5	00
2449	*Plasters, porous (perforated). do.	2	00
2455	Ergotine and extract of ergotized rye; net weight do.	5	00
2476	*Specifics (patent medicines), of secret composition, <i>neither specified, nor similar to those specified. . .kilog.</i>	2	00
2477	*The same, of known composition, like above . . do.	1	50
2508	Eugenol, sulphonal and hydroquinone; net weight do.	3	00
2519	Extract of malt, pure or mixed with other medicinal substances, in bottles of up to one-half kilog. . .dozen	4	00
2520	Extract of malt, pure or mixed with other medicinal substances, in bottles up to 250 grammes.dozen	2	25
2526	Extract, ethereous, of male fern; net weight. . . .kilog	16	00
2537	Flowers of lavender; gross weight. do.	0	15
2550	Fruit preparations, purgative, or Tamar Indian, Guil- lon's, Julien's or other makers, in bottles of at least one-half kilog.; net weight.kilog.	4	00
2551	The same, in bottles or boxes, containing up to twelve fruits.dozen bottles	2	00

		Peso.	Cts.
2569	Drop counters (instruments for counting drops) of any shape or system .....dozen	0	50
2570	Sugarplums, confections or biscuits of santonine, in bottles of at least 50 grammes; net weight.....kilog.	1	50
2573	Granules, isosimetric, in bottles or tins of at least 250 grammes; net weight.....kilog.	8	00
2574	*The same, in receptacles of less than 250 grammes do.	6	00
2575	Granules or globules, homeopathic, saccharine, inert; net weight.....kilog.	3	00
2576	Granules or globules, homeopathic, active or impregnated, in receptacles of at least 250 grammes each; net weight. kilog.	6	00
2577	*The same, in receptacles containing less than 250 grammes..... kilog.	5	00
2593	Hemoglobine; net weight	4	00
2610	Hypophosphites and phosphites of ammonia, lime, iron, potash and soda; net weight.....kilog.	4	00
2613	*Leaves and herbs, medicinal .. do.	0	30
2617	Indigo; net weight..... do.	0	20
2623	*Injections, hypodermic, <i>not specified</i> , liquid or in pastilles (tablets), or in any other form.....kilog.	10	00
2624	Iodine, iodol, iodoform, and other chemical compounds of iodide, <i>not specified</i> ; net weight.....kilog.	5	00
2625	Iodides of sulphur, iron, lead, potash, sodium and zinc; net weight.....kilog.	3	00
2626	Iodide of starch; net weight. do.	3	00
2627	Iodide of mercury (proto and deuto); net weight.. do.	5	00
2634	Soap, lead (simple plaster), in cylinders; net weight do.	1	00
2637	*Jellies, gelatines and medicinal pastes, <i>not specified</i>... ..kilog.	1	00
	*Soap, medicinal, Reuter's..... do.	0	75
2653	Blue lac or litmus; net weight..... do.	0	50
2657	Lactopeptine; net weight..... do.	12	00
2687	Nursing bottles complete or with their tubes and nipples... ..dozen	2	00
2696	Machines and apparatus for manufacturing gaseous waters. — 2d class — B. Siphon bottles of glass, of any system and of any inventor, for holding and transporting gaseous waters for retail sale; gross weight.....kilog.	0	05
2721	Nitrates of ammonia, baryta, copper, strontia, iron, lead and zinc; net weight..... kilog.	0	30
2724	Nitrate of silver, crystallized or fused, in cylinders, pure or mixed with other nitrates; net weight..kilog.	16	00

Peso. Cts.

2733	Opium, in the paste; net weight. do.	7	00
2734	Opium, in powder; net weight. do.	9	00
2749	*Pancreatin, pepsin, papain, papayotin " <i>bromelin</i> " and other digestive ferments, pure or mixed with other substances.kilog.	4	00
2755	*Paper, medicinal, (<i>not specified</i>) do.	2	50
2769	*Pastilles, compressed, called tablets, for hypodermic injections.kilog.	10	00
2770	*Pastilles of secret composition (specifies of all kinds, in the form of pastilles), (<i>not specified</i>)kilog.	1	50
2775	*Pectine or vegetable jelly, pectic acid and pectates of ammonia, potash and soda.kilog.	1	00
2776	Pectoral of anacahuita, simple or composed, in flasks containing up to 250 grammes. dozen	3	00
2794	Pills, boluses, sugarplums (excepting santonine pastilles) and granules or globules (except dosimetric and homeopathic), of any maker and of whatever composition, mixed or coated, or not with an inert substance, in receptacles of at least 250 grammes; net weight.kilog.	6	00
2795	*The same, in receptacles of less than 250 grammes. do.	3	00
2798	Pilocarpine and its salts; net weightgramme	0	10
2807	Powders, aperitive, Jarrant's and the like, such as " <i>limosine</i> ," Eno's fruit salt, Chanteau's seidlitz, in powder or granulated, in bottles containing up to 200 grammes.dozen	4	00
2809	Powders, disinfectant, treated with carbolic acid or creosote (sawdust, plaster or other similar substances saturated with carbolic acid or mineral creosote, impure); gross weightkilog.	0	05
2813	*Powders, medicinal, official or of known composition, such as Looch's white powders, and those of theriaca.kilog.	2	00
2824	Pots, flasks and boxes of glass or faience, not ornamented, specially destined to pharmaceutical uses, and of a capacity not exceeding 250 grammes. .kilog.	0	10
2860	Salts specially prepared for the manufacture of artificial mineral waters, such as Vichy, Apollinaris, and the like; net weight.kilog.	3	00
2868	Salts of quinine (<i>not specified</i>); net weight. do.	8	00
2869	Salicylamide, sonnol, thiol and creosotal; net weightkilog.	4	00
2871	Salicylate of bismuth; net weight. do.	5	00
2877	Salicylate of quinine; net weight. do	8	00

		Peso.	Cts.
2879	Salipyrine (salicylate of antipyrine), alchol (salicylate of naphthol X), betol or salynaphthol (salicylate of naphthol), and cresalol (sylicylate of cresol); net weight.....gramme	0	02
2881	Santonine, in crystals or powder; net weight.....kilog.	16	00
2905	Solution, Laroyene's, in flasks, containing up to 360 grammes.....dozen	4	00
2909	*Sozodont, Van Buskirk's.....kilog.	1	00
2910	Sozoidal, alkaline or metallic; net weight do.	12	00
2916	*Sulphates of alumina, simple or double (alum), of copper, iron (common), magnesia and of soda.....kilog.	0	06
2933	Sulphide of antimony, hydrated, or mineral kermes, diaphoretic antimony, and yellow sulphur of antimony; net weight.....kilog.	2	75
2950	Tartrate of quinine; net weight do.	8	00
2957	*Tinctures of Alkaloids (solutions of alkaloids or their salts in water or in alcohol).....kilog.	10	00
5962	*Tinctures, mother, homeopathic and their solutions. kilog.	6	00
2965	Turpentine, common; gross weight..... do	0	01
2968	*Tricopherus, Barry's, and Kemp's Oriental Tonic, their imitations, and like preparations, for the hair, in common bottles kilog.	0	75
2969	Tripoli, pulverized or in bricks; net weight kilog.	0	15
2973	Tubes of caoutchouc, vulcanized or not, having up to 2 centimeters in exterior diameter; net weight...kilog.	2	00
2974	*Tubes of caoutchouc or glass, for drainage..... do.	2	00
2976	*Ointments and pomades, medicinal, of any composition or maker, in receptacles of less than 500 grammes.....kilog.	1	00
2977	Ointments, medicinal, in receptacles of at least 500 grammes; net weight.... kilog.	1	50
2982	Valerianates of ammonia, in solution or dry, of bismuth iron, and of zinc; net weight. kilog.	6	00
2983	Valerianate of quinine; net weight..... do.	8	00
2984	*Vaseline (petroline, petroleum jelly), white or yellow, in tin cans of 500 grammes or more; net weight. kilog.	0	50
2985	*Vaseline, in tin cans, pots, flasks or other receptacles, weighing less than 500 grammes..... kilog.	0	35
2995	Wines, San Juan, San Rafael or other like natural wines, presented as medicinal, in bottles of one or one-half litre. litre	0	25

GUATEMALA.

REFORMAS DE LA TARIFA.

Por decreto del Presidente de la República, de 23 de Diciembre de 1895, se reformó la Tarifa en el orden que á continuación se expresa. Estas reformas no empezaron á regir, sin embargo, hasta el 15 de Marzo de este año.

Las partidas, así como los números que las preceden, concuerdan con la Tarifa original; y cuando no se expresa ningún número es porque la partida es nueva, y no había sido nombrada anteriormente.

SECCIÓN 2ª — *Artículos libres de derechos de importación.*

- 26 Anuncios impresos, litografiados ó grabados, sin marcos, siempre que no tengan usos determinados.
- 35 Bacalaos y otros pescados secos, salados ó ahumados, en envase de madera.
- 47 Carbones para pilas galvánicas.
- 78, 79, 80 Filtros de todas clases no denominados, para usos domésticos. Instrumentos científicos *no especificados*.
- Licor orgánico, fórmula de Brown Sequard, para inyecciones hipodérmicas, y sus similares.
- 2793 Pilas galvánicas y sus piezas sueltas (siu las sales ó ácidos para funcionar), de cualquier sistema ó autor.
- Palas de madera para la agricultura.
- Virus atenuados, como el suero anti-diftérico del doctor Roux, anti-rábico del doctor Pasteur y otros productos formados por atenuaciones bacteriológicas.

SECCIÓN 3ª—*Artículos de algodón.*

		Derechos, Pesos. Cs.	
238	Cortes de vestido de tela de algodón con seda, como cambay, muselina, linón ó cualquiera otra semejante, adornados ó bordados de otras materias, con peso del envase kilogr.	5	00
243	Cotín de algodón, peso bruto id	0	5
244	Creas de algodón, de color, para colchones ú otros usos análogos, peso bruto id	0	50
	Cintas de terciopelo de algodón, con peso del envase. id	3	00
	Cañamazo ó canevá de algodón, para bordar, con peso del envase id	1	00
	Cañamazo de algodón, para vestidos, blanco ó de color, peso bruto. id	1	00
255	Dril de algodón, imitación de casimir, peso bruto id	0	50
	Encajes de algodón con bordados de seda, con peso del envase. id	8	00
278	Gasa de algodón, labrada ó bordada al telar, con peso del envase id	2	00
291	Indianas ó zarazas, batistas de algodón, peso bruto. kilog	0	70
	Géneros de algodón, estampados, jaspeados, listados, con labores ó dibujos, para hacer rebozos, peso bruto. id	0	70
293	Jaticos, faldones ó ajuares de género de algodón, lisos, para niños, adornados ó bordados de la misma materia, con peso del envase. id	7	00
294	Jaticos, faldones ó ajuares de género de algodón, para niños, adornados ó bordados de lino, lana ó seda, con peso del envase. id	8	00
297	Lamas de algodón, con peso del envase. id	3	00
304	Lustrina de algodón, con hojuela de metal ordinario, con peso del envase id	5	00
	Mechas ó pábilo, de hilaza floja ó trenzada, para velas, aun cuando estén preparadas con ácido bórico ú otras sustancias, con peso del envase. id	0	25
315	Manufacturas de tela ó de punto de media de algodón, no especificadas, con peso del envase. id	1	30
332	Olán blanco de algodón, peso bruto id	1	00
324	Panilla de algodón, blanca ó de color, peso bruto id	0	50
328	Pañuelos de cambay, linón ó muselinas de algodón, lisos, labrados ó bordados, peso bruto. id	1	00

		Pesos. Cs.	
329	Pañuelos de algodón, en tela de madapolán, coquillo, bandana, asargados, imitación de seda, siempre que éstos no estén en tela de cambray, muselina ó linón, paleacates ú otros semejantes, peso bruto.....kilogr.	0	70
353	Servilletas de alemanisco ó damasco de algodón, con peso del envase	1	00
	Sacos ó costales de manta, peso bruto.....	0	30
	Tejidos de algodón, que contengan seda, siempre que esta materia no forme parte ni de la urdimbre ni de la trama, y que sólo se halle en poca cantidad en listas angostas y separadas, ó en pequeñas motas, con peso del envase.	2	00

SECCIÓN 4ª—*Lino, cáñamo y demás fibras vegetales que no sean algodón.*

389	Batas de cualquier género de lino, puro ó mezclado, lisas, adornadas ó bordadas, de la misma materia, cada una	6	00
390	Batas de cualquier género de lino, puro ó mezclado, con adornos de lana ó seda.....	8	00
	Bolsas ó saquitos de cáñamo, pita ó yute, para la recolección del café, peso bruto.....kilogr.	0	10
426	Cofias de linón ó punto de lino, puro ó mezclado, lisas, adornadas ó bordadas.....doc.	9	00
427	Cofias de género de lino, puro ó mezclado, con adornos de lana ó seda.....	9	00
438	Cortes de género de lino, puro ó mezclado, adornados ó bordados con lana ó seda, para vestidos de mujeres, en peso del envase.....kilogr.		00
453	Embudos de tela de lino, puro ó mezclado, con peso del envase.....	3	50
471	Hamacas de red de cáñamo, pita ó yute, con peso del envase.....	0	75
476	Jaticos, faldones ó ajuares de género de lino, puro ó mezclado, lisos, adornados ó bordados de la misma materia, con peso del envase.....	7	00
477	Jaticos, faldones ó ajuares de género de lino, puro ó mezclado, adoruados ó bordados con lana ó seda, con peso del envase.....	8	00
493	Muselinas de lino, puro ó mezclado, blancas ó de color, con peso del envase.	1	50
520	Sombrillas de género de lino, puro ó mezclado, con adornos ó bordados de algodón ó lana .. . cada una.	1	00
521	Sombrillas de género de lino, puro ó mezclado, adornadas ó bordadas con seda.....	1	50

		Pesos.	Cs
523	Telas reales de lino, puro ó mezclado, blancas, ó de color, con peso del envase. kilogr.	1	50
526	Tiras de tela de lino, puro ó mezclado, adornadas ó bordadas con lana ó seda, con peso del envase. id	8	00
528	Trajes ó vestidos de tela de lino, puro ó mezclado, <i>no especificados</i> , y sus partes sueltas, cuando estén cosidas, de todas clases y tejidos, aunque tengan adornos de encajes ó tiras bordadas de algodón ó lino, cintas de seda ó metal ordinario, para adultos y niños mayores de ocho años, con peso del envase. id	8	00
529	Trajes ó vestidos de tela de lino puro ó mezclado, <i>no especificados</i> , y sus partes sueltas, cuando estén cosidas, y estén adornadas de tela de seda ó que contengan seda, para adultos y niños mayores de ocho años, con peso del envase. id	9	00
530	Trajes ó vestidos de tela de lino puro ó mezclado, <i>no especificados</i> , y sus partes sueltas, cuando estén cosidas, que contengan faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje de algodón ó lino, para adultos y niños mayores de ocho años, con peso del envase. id	9	00
533	Vestidos de tela de lino, puro ó mezclado, de todas clases y tejidos, para niños hasta de ocho años, con adornos de seda, con peso del envase. id	4	00

SECCIÓN 5ª.—*Artículos de lana.*

538	Adornos de tela de lana, con mezcla de seda, con peso del envase. kilogr.	7	50
547	Batas de género de lana, pura ó con mezcla de algodón ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, lisas, adornadas ó bordadas de la misma materia. cada una.	6	00
531	Borlas de lana pura ó mezclada, aunque tengan almas de otras materias, con adornos de seda, siempre que esta materia no predomine en la superficie, con peso del envase. kilogr.	6	00
586	Chaquetas ó sacos de cualquier género de lana pura ó mezclada, con adornos ó bordados de la misma materia, para mujeres cada una.	5	00
	Cintas ó listón de terciopelo de lana, pura ó mezclada, de algodón ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, con peso del envase. kilogr.	4	00

		Pesos.	Cs
595	Cofias de cualquier género de lana, pura ó mezclada, lisas, adornadas ó bordadas de la misma meteria..doc.	9	00
601	Corsés de lana, pura ó mezclada, con ó sin adornos, con peso del envase..... kilogr.	4	00
610	Cuellos de tela de lana, pura ó mezclada, lisos, adornados ó bordados, con peso del envase..... id	10	00
622	Faldones de género de lana, pura ó mezclada, lisos, adornados ó bordados, para niños, con peso del envase..... id	7	00
623	Faldones de género de lana, pura ó mezclada, adornados ó bordados de seda, para niños, con peso del envase..... id	8	00
628	Flecos de lana, pura ó mezclada, con adornos de seda, siempre que esta materia no predomine en la superficie, con peso del envase..... id	8	00
657	Gorros ó birretes de cualquier género ó punto de media de lana pura ó mezclada, adornados ó bordados de la misma materia, con ó sin visera..... doc.	6	00
631	Galón de lana pura, con adornos de seda, siempre que esta materia no predomine en la superficie, con peso del envase..... kilogr.	8	00
643	Hilo de lana para tejer ó bordar, peso bruto..... id	0	50
671	Muselinas de lana pura ó mezclada, que contengan seda, con peso del envase..... id	3	00
711	Trajes ó vestidos de tela de lana, pura ó mezclada de algodón ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, <i>no especificados</i> , y sus partes sueltas, cuando estén cosidas, de todas clases y tejidos, aunque tengan adornos de encaje ó tiras bordadas de algodón ó lino, cintas de seda ó metal ordinario, para adultos y niños mayores de ocho años, con peso del envase..... id	8	00
713	Trajes ó vestidos de tela de lana, pura ó con mezcla de algodón ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal, <i>no especificados</i> , y sus partes sueltas, cuando estén cosidas, que tengan faldas y sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón ó lino, para adultos y niños mayores de ocho años, con peso del envase..... id	9	00

SECCION 6ª.—*Artículos de seda.*

		Pesos.	Cs.
730	Blusas de cualquier género de seda, pura ó mezclada, lisas, adornadas ó bordadas, con peso del envase.... kilogr.	20	00
735	Brocado de seda, pura ó mezclada, con peso del envase..... id	9	00
736	Burato de seda mezclada, acresponado, liso ó adornado, con peso del envase..... id	6	00
737	Burato de seda pura, acresponado, liso ó adornado, con peso del envase..... id	12	00
738	Calcetines de punto de media de seda, pura ó mezclada, con peso del envase..... id	15	00
746	Chales ó rebozos de seda, pura ó mezclada, lisos, labrados, adornados ó bordados, con peso del envase.... id	9	00
758	Cordón ó trenza de seda, pura ó mezclada, aunque tenga alma de otras materias, con peso del envase... id	3	75
764	Cortes de tela de seda pura, como gro, moiré, raso, tafetán, otomana, surliá y demás géneros de seda pura, lisos, adornados, bordados de seda, pura ó mezclada, para vestidos de mujeres, con peso del envase..... id	13	50
767	Crespón de seda pura ó mezclada, con peso del envase..... id	15	00
769	Damasco de seda, pura ó mezclada, para cortinas y forros de muebles, con peso del envase..... id	6	00
	Damasco de seda, pura ó mezclada, tramado ó bordado de hilo de metal falso ó fino, para cortinas ó forros de muebles, con peso del envase..... id	4	50
780	Felpa de seda, pura ó mezclada, para cortinas ó forro de muebles, con peso del envase..... kilogr.	6	00
	Género llamado de seda cruda, liso y mezclado con algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, con peso del envase id	4	50
	Género llamado de seda cruda, liso y sin mezcla de fibra vegetal, con peso del envase..... id	9	00
	Listón de terciopelo, de seda cruda ó mezclada, con peso del envase..... id	7	00
816	Pañuelos de punto de tul, gasa ó muselina, de seda pura ó mezclada, con ó sin adornos, con peso del envase..... id	15	00

SECCIÓN 7ª.—*Artículos de hierro.*

		Pesos.	Cs.
Cs.	872 Aros y cinchos de hierro, para barriles, pipas ú otros usos industriales, peso bruto..... kilogr.	0	03
00	917 Cadenas de hierro, de todas clases, exceptuando las cadenas para llaveros, peso bruto..... id	0	25
00	937 Clavo de hierro forjado ó de alambre, de más de veinticuatro milímetros, peso bruto..... id	0	10
00	939 Clavo de hierro con cabeza de latón, vidrio ó porcelana, de más de veinticuatro milímetros, con peso del envase. id	0	20
00	940 Clavos y tornillos de hierro galvanizado para techos, y roldanas de hierro galvanizado ó de plomo para el mismo uso, peso bruto..... id	0	05
75	958 Cubiertos de cortador y tenedor, con ó sin afilador y cuchara de madera, sin incluir los estuches, cada juego.....	1	50
	959 Cubiertos de cortador y tenedor, entre fino y fino, con ó sin afilador y cuchara de madera, sin incluir los estuches, cada juego.....	3	00
50	961 Cucharas y cucharones de hierro, estañados esmaltados ó barnizados, de todos tamaños, con peso del envase ... kilogr.	0	30
00	968 Cuchillos y machetes acerados, menores que una espada y mayores que una daga, con gavilanes ó sin ellos, como los machetes llamados de ojo de gallo ú otros semejantes, con ó sin vaina, con peso del envase. id	0	75
50	985 Estatuas, bustos ó medios relieves de hierro, cuando su peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada pieza, peso bruto	0	30
00	986 Estatuas, bustos ó medios relieves, de hierro, cuando su peso neto exceda de 10 y no pase de 50 kilos, cada pieza, peso bruto..... kilogr.	0	20
50	987 Estatuas, bustos ó medios relieves, de hierro, cuando su peso neto exceda de cincuenta kilos cada pieza, peso bruto..... id	0	15
00	989 Estufas ó chimeneas de hierro, cuyo peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada una, peso bruto..... id	0	20
00	990 Estufas ó chimeneas de hierro, cuyo peso neto exceda de diez kilos cada una, peso bruto. id	0	10

		Pesos.	Cs.
993	Figuras de hierro, cuando su peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada una, peso bruto..... kilogr.	0	40
994	Figuras de hierro, cuando su peso neto exceda de diez y no pase de cincuenta kilos cada una, peso bruto..... id	0	30
995	Figuras de hierro, cuando su peso neto exceda de cincuenta kilos cada una, peso bruto..... id	0	25
998	Fuentes de hierro, cuyo peso neto no exceda de cincuenta kilos, peso bruto..... id	0	25
999	Fuentes de hierro, cuyo peso neto exceda de cincuenta kilos cada una, peso bruto..... id	0	10
1007	Goznes de hierro, de toda clase, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
	Herramienta fina, para relojeros y joyeros, con peso del envase..... id	1	00
1022	Hornillas ó tostadores de granos, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1026	Jugos de hierro ó hoja de lata, para lavador, de todas clases, completos ó en partes, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1029	Lámparas y quinqués de hierro, armados ó desarmados, sin dorar, platear ó niquelar, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1030	Lámparas y quinqués de hierro, armados ó desarmados, dorados, plateados ó niquelados, con peso del envase..... id	0	50
	Llamadores de hierro, de todas clases, para puertas de calle, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1034	Llantas de hierro, para ruedas, y hierro para llantas, entendiéndose por tales el hierro forjado en barras, que midan cada una lo menos cinco centímetros de ancho, peso bruto..... id	0	02
1039	Llaves inglesas para tuercas y tubos de cañería, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1042	Machetes finos, acerados, para agricultura, con ó sin vaina, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1043	Mangos de hierro, para puertas ó ventanas, con ó sin pasador, de todas clases, aunque tengan vidrio ó porcelana, con peso del envase..... id	0	30

Pesos. Cs.

1067	Palanganas ó guacales de hierro ú hoja de lata, estén ó no estañados, barnizados ó esmaltados, con peso del envase..... kilogr.	0	30
1070	Parrillas de hierro, para usos domésticos, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
	Pesebres de hierro, peso bruto..... id	0	10
1077	Peroles de hierro, pequeños, para usos domésticos, estén ó no estañados, con peso del envase..... id	0	25
1079	Picaportes de hierro, de todas clases, con ó sin mangos, para puertas, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1089	Podadoras de hierro ó acero, con mangos de madera, para la agricultura, peso bruto... id	0	12
1099	Quinqués de hierro, armados ó desarmados, sin dorar, platear ó niquelar, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
	Quinqués de hierro, armados ó desarmados, plateados ó niquelados, con peso del envase..... id	0	50
1100	Ratoneras de hierro, ó que contengan hierro, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1102	Relojes de hierro ó acero, de pared ó mesa, de todas clases, con ó sin adornos de otras materias, con peso del envase..... id	1	00
1106	Revólveres, pistolas de todas clases, con ó sin bolsas ó fundas, con peso del envase.. id	8	00
1107	Rodos de hierro, para muebles, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1113	Sartenes de hierro, de todas clases, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1114	Sierras y serruchos para artesanos, con ó sin mangos, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1117	Tachuelas de hierro, hasta de veinticuatro milímetros de largo, peso bruto..... id	0	15
1127	Tijeras podadoras de hierro ó acero, para jardineros, con peso del envase..... id	0	30
1128	Tijeras de hierro ó acero, de todas formas, tamaños y calidades, <i>no especificadas</i> , incluidas las especiales para cortar el pelo, sin estuches, con peso del envase..... id	1	00
	Tijeras (idem) con estuches de todas clases, con peso del envase..... id	2	00

		Pesos.	Cs.
1134	Tornillos de hierro, pequeños, <i>no especificados</i> , con ó sin tuercas, con peso del envase kilogr.	0	30
1141	Varillas de hierro ó acero, para carruaje, forradas con tela ó piel, con peso del envase id	0	30

SECCIÓN 8ª.—*Artículos de cobre y sus aleaciones, plomo y estaño.*

1167	Alfileres de cobre ó sus aleaciones, para peinado, soubrero ó corbata, con peso del envase kilogr.	2	00
1202	Cadenas de cobre ó sus aleaciones, doradas, plateadas ó níqueladas, de todas clases, para reloj ó llaveros, con peso del envase. id	2	00
	Cajas de estaño, plomo ó zinc, pequeñas, para tocador ú otros usos análogos, con peso del envase. id	1	50
	Cajas de compases de cobre ó sus aleaciones, para dilujo, con peso del envase id	0	50
	Clisés de cobre ó latón, con peso del envase. id	1	00
	Clisés de metal de imprenta, con peso del envase id	0	50
1236	Cruces de cobre ó sus aleaciones, de todas clases, con peso del envase. id	2	00
1243	Enrejados y tela de alambre de cobre ó sus aleaciones, con peso del envase. id	0	50
1255	Estatuas, bustos ó medios relieves de latón, bronce ó zinc, cuando su peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada pieza, peso bruto id	1	00
1256	Estatuas, bustos ó medios relieves de latón, bronce ó zinc, cuando su peso neto exceda de diez y no pase de cincuenta kilos cada pieza, peso bruto id	0	50
1257	Estatuas, bustos ó medios relieves de latón, bronce ó zinc, cuando su peso neto exceda de cincuenta kilos cada pieza, peso bruto. id	0	25
1259	Figuras de latón, bronce ó zinc, cuando su peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada pieza, peso bruto. id	1	00
1260	Figuras de latón, bronce ó zinc, cuando su peso neto exceda de diez y no pase de cincuenta kilos cada pieza, peso bruto. id	0	50
1261	Figuras de latón, bronce ó zinc cuando su peso neto exceda de cincuenta kilos cada pieza, peso bruto. id	0	25
1269	Fuentes de cobre ó sus aleaciones, cuyo peso neto sea mayor de cincuenta kilos cada una, peso bruto. id	0	20
1276	Hebillas de cobre ó sus aleaciones, para chalecos, pantalones y correajes, con peso del envase. id	0	80
1278	Hillilo de cobre ó latón, dorado ó plateado, en cajitas y carretes, con peso del envase. id	1	60

		Pesos.	Cs.
1283/84	Lámparas y quinqués de cobre ó sus aleaciones, armados, ó desarmados, estén ó no dorados, plateados ó niquelados, peso bruto. kilogr.	0	60
1285	Lapiceros de cobre ó sus aleaciones, ó metal blanco, de todas clases, con ó sin lápiz, con peso del envase. id	2	00
1296	Mangos de cobre ó sus aleaciones, ó metal blanco, de todas clases, aunque tengan vidrio ó porcelana, con ó sin pasadores, con peso del envase. id	0	60
1300	Medallones ó bajos relieves de cobre ó sus aleaciones, de todas clases, para los casetones de los cielos rasos ú otros parajes de los edificios, plateados, dorados ó niquelados, con peso del envase. id	0	70
1305	Muelles ó resortes de cobre ó sus aleaciones, para muebles, peso bruto. id	0	50
1325	Portamonedas de cobre ó sus aleaciones, de todas clases, con peso del envase. id	2	00
1328	Puntilla de cobre ó latón, peso bruto id	0	50
1332	Quinqués y lámparas de cobre ó sus aleaciones, ó metal blanco, de todas clases, peso bruto. id	0	60
1338	Relojes de todas clases de metal, que no sea oro ó platina, para bolsillo, sin repetición. cada uno	1	00
1341	Rodos de cobre ó sus aleaciones, para muebles, peso bruto. kilogr.	0	50
1349	Tachuela de cobre ó latón, aunque la espiga sea de hierro, hasta de veinticuatro milímetros de largo, peso bruto. id	0	50

SECCION 9ª.—*Artículos de madera y hierro.*

1385	Bustos y medios relieves ó su imitación, cuando su peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada uno, con peso del envase. kilogr.	2	00
1362	Bustos y medios relieves de madera, ó su imitación, cuando su peso neto exceda de diez kilos cada uno, con peso del envase. id	1	00
1412	Duelas de madera, para pipas, toneles ó barriles, peso bruto. id	0	03
1416	Estatuas de madera, cuando su peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada una, con peso del envase. id	2	00
	Escaleras portátiles de madera, aunque contengan partes de hierro, peso bruto. id	0	10
1417	Estatuas de madera, cuando su peso neto exceda de diez kilos cada una, con peso del envase. id	1	00

		Pesos.	Cs.
1419	Figuras de madera, cuando su peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada una, con peso del envase..... kilogr.	2	00
1420	Figuras de madera, cuando su peso neto exceda de diez kilos cada una, con peso del envase..... id	1	00
1436	Marcos de madera, armados ó desarmados, de todas clases y tamaños, aunque sean dorados, plateados, broncados, barnizados ó pintados, ó que contengan adornos de otras materias, peso bruto..... id	0	50

SECCIÓN 10ª — *Artículos de cuero y pieles.*

1472	Baúles ó balijas de cuero, ó forradas de la misma materia, sin avíos, con ó sin adorno de metal, debiendo tener aquellos lo menos 40 centímetros de largo en el interior, con peso del envase..... kilogr.	0	75
1475	Bolsas portátiles de cuero, para viaje, con peso del envase..... id	3	00
1490	Cinturones de cuero, ó que contengan cuero, para cazadores y viajeros, fabricados expresamente para llevar cartuchos y dinero, con peso del envase.. id	1	00
1469	Cinturones de cuero, con ó sin hebillas, que no sean de plata ú oro, con peso del envase..... id	2	00
1486	Guantes de piel, de todas clases, con peso del envase..... id	4	50

SECCIÓN 11ª — *Artículos de loza y barro y cristalería.*

1529	Aderezos de vidrio ó de loza, de todas clases, con ó sin adornos de metal, con peso del envase..... kilogr.	2	00
1534	Aretes de vidrio, loza ó porcelana, con engastes de metal, con peso del envase..... id	2	00
1536	Artefactos de porcelana, loza ó barro, <i>no especificados</i> , con peso del envase..... id	1	00
1547	Bustos de cristal, vidrio, loza, porcelana ó barro, cuyo peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada uno, con peso del envase..... id	1	00
1548	Bustos de cristal, vidrio, loza, porcelana ó barro, cuando el peso neto exceda de diez kilos cada uno, con peso del envase..... id	0	50
1549	Cajas vacías, de todas clases, de cristal, vidrio, porcelana ó barro, aun cuando estén adornadas de tela de seda ó que contenga seda, ó con piel ó adornos de metal, con peso del envase..... id	3	00

		Pesos.	Cs.
1550	Candelabros de cristal ó vidrio, con ó sin pié de otras materias, peso bruto..... kilogr.	0	50
1551	Candeleros de cristal ó vidrio, con ó sin pié de otras materias, peso bruto..... id	0	40
1552	Candeleros de loza ó porcelana, con ó sin pié de otras materias, peso bruto..... id	0	30
1559	Cristal ó vidrio en pieza, con montaduras ó engastes de metal, y las piezas de cristal preparadas para ser montadas, con peso del envase.... id	3	00
1571	Figuras de vidrio, loza, porcelana ó barro, cuyo peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada una, con peso del envase.... id	1	00
1572	Figuras de vidrio, loza, porcelana ó barro, cuyo peso neto exceda de diez kilos cada una, con peso del envase..... id	0	50
1575	Frascos de vidrio para envases, de cuello angosto, vacíos, ordinarios, de todos tamaños, peso bruto. id	0	10
	Frascos de cristal ó vidrio, para augarillas ó aceiteras, con peso del envase...., id	3	00
1595	Porcelana ó su imitación, labrada en piezas de todos tamaños y formas, con montaduras ó engastes de metal, y las piezas de porcelana ó su imitación, preparadas para ser montadas, con peso del envase. id	2	00
1596	Prendedores de cristal, vidrio, loza ó porcelana, de todas clases, aunque tengan adornos de metal, con peso del envase..... id	2	00
1605	Abanicos de carey, coucha ó marfil, sin estuches..... cada uno.	5	00
1612	Aderezos de asta, celuloide, gutapercha, hueso ó madera, con ó sin adornos de metal, con peso del envase..kilogr.	2	00
1613	Adornos de plumas, aunque contengan otras materias, con peso del envase..... id	10	00
1615	Adornos de paja, con peso del envase..... id	1	50
1625	Aparatos para gimnasia, peso bruto..... id	0	10
1630	Aretes de asta, celuloide, guta percha, hueso ó madera, con ó sin adornos de metal, con peso del envase..... id	1	00
	Almohadas y colchones de plumas, plumón ó sus imitaciones, con peso del envase..... id	2	00
	Almohadas y colchones de lana, crin ó sus imitaciones, con peso del envase..... id	1	00
1633	Armonios de todas clases, peso bruto.... id	0	35
1638	Artefactos, no especificados, de bejuco, mimbre ó paja, aunque contengan adornos de otras materias, con peso del envase..... id	1	50

		Pesos.	Cs.
1657	Boas de plumas, con peso del envasekilogr.	8	00
1662	Boquillas ó pipas de espuma de mar, ó de ámbar, ó sus imitaciones, para fumadores, con ó sin estuches, con peso del envase. id	8	00
	Bolsas portátiles de tela ahulada ú otras materias, para niños de escuela, con peso del envase. id	1	00
	Botonaduras y mancuernas de todas clases, para camisas, exceptuando las de oro, plata ó platino, con peso del envase. id	2	00
1673	Cable de áloe, cáñamo y demás fibras vegetales de treinta y seis milímetros de circunferencia á lo menos, si no estuvieren destinados para los puertos ó lagos de la República, peso bruto. id	0	10
1679	Cajas de música, de todas clases, con peso del envase id	1	00
	Cepillos para zapatos, con peso del envase id	0	50
	Cera preparada para zapateros, con peso del envase. id	0	75
1711	Clarinetes de todas clases, con peso del envase. . . id	2	00
	Canastos de mimbre ó <i>chiquihuites</i> , para la agricultura, peso bruto. id	0	95
1754	Estatuas de mármol ó alabastro, con ó sin pedestal de otras materias, cuyo peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada una, peso bruto. id	0	30
1755	Estatuas de mármol ó alabastro, con ó sin pedestal de otras materias, cuyo peso neto exceda de diez kilos cada una, peso bruto id	0	20
1756	Estatuas de mármol ó alabastro, con ó sin pedestal de otras materias, cuando su peso neto exceda de cincuenta kilos cada una, peso bruto. id	0	95
1758	Estera de cáñamo, coco, yute, palma ó henequén, en piezas, peso bruto. id	0	30
	Estuches de cualquier materia, <i>no especificados</i> , que contengan seda, con peso del envase id	3	00
	Fajas de hule, para la trasmisión de fuerza motriz, cuando no formen parte de una maquinaria especial, aunque vengan con las poleas y ejes, peso bruto id	0	30
1766	Figuras de mármol ó alabastro, con ó sin pedestal de otras materias, cuyo peso neto no exceda de diez kilos cada una, peso bruto. id	0	30
	Ganchos de celuloide, gutapercha, hueso, asta ó pasta, para peinados, con peso del envase id	2	00
	Hule en planchas, con ó sin tejido interpuesto, para maquinaria, peso bruto id	0	20

		Pesos.	Cs.
1799	Joyas de plata, plata ó acero, cualquiera que sea su ley, con perlas ó piedras preciosas, peso neto kilogr.	50	00
1801	Joyas de plata, plata ó acero, sin perlas ó piedras preciosas, cualquiera que sea su ley, peso neto. id	10	00
1818	Maniqués de todas clases, <i>no especificados</i> , para modistas ó exhibición de vestidos, peso bruto. id	0	20
	Mangueras ó tubos de hule, <i>no especificados</i> , con ó sin tejido interpuesto, para bombas, cañerías y otros usos, peso bruto id	0	20
	Medidas longitudinales de tela ahulada, con peso del envase. id	1	00
	Medidas longitudinales de tela ó metal, montadas en caja de cnero, con peso del envase. id	1	00
1826	Muñecas de todas clases, sin vestir, con peso del envase id	1	00
1830	Oboes (instrumentos músicos), con ó sin estuches, con peso del envase id	2	00
1832	Organos de todas clases y sus piezas de refección, peso bruto id	0	35
1852	Piezas sueltas de refección para relojes, con peso del envase id	1	00
1872	Portamonedas de otras materias, <i>no especificados</i> , no siendo de oro, plata, platino ó aluminio, con peso del envase id	2	00
	Pantallas de todas clases, <i>no especificadas</i> , con ó sin armaduras de metal, con peso del envase. id	4	00
	Sombreros de petate, con peso del envase. id	0	50
	Vestidos y prendas de vestir, de todas clases, para muñecas, con peso del envase. id	20	00

SECCIÓN 15ª.—*Artículos de papetería, cartón y de escritorio.*

1912	Almanaques exfoliadores, montados ó sin montar sobre cartón, aunque tengan anuncios, con peso del envase kilogr.	0	80
1924	Cartapacios de cartón, ó forrados de tela ahulada ó de género de algodón ú otra fibra vegetal, de todas clases, con peso del envase id	0	50
1929	Cartones para juegos de lotería, con peso del envase. id	1	00
1934	Cuadernos de caligrafía, dibujo y matemáticas, con rayado especial, ó con modelos de escritura ó dibujos, para uso de las escuelas, peso bruto id	0	10

		Pesos.	Cs.
1944	Facturas en blanco, con encabezamientos ó membretes impresos ó litografiados, con peso del envase. kilogr.	1	00
1966	Mangos de Carey, nácar, marfil ó metal ordinario, para plumas de escribir, con ó sin estuches, con peso del envase íd	4	00
1986	Papel de estraza, exceptuando el que se usa para filtrar, estracilla ó de manila, para envolver, aunque tenga anuncios, peso bruto íd	0	05
1993	Papel de paja, imitación del llamado de China, para envolver, aunque tenga anuncios, peso bruto íd	0	15
	Servilletas ó pañuelos de papel aunque tengan anuncios, con peso del envase íd	0	50
	Tarjetas para menú y programas de baile, con ó sin lápices, con peso del envase íd	2	00

SECCIÓN 14.—*Vinos, licores y artículos alimenticios.*

2076	Frutas en almíbar, en su jugo ó confitadas, peso bruto kilogr.	0	30
2094	Mariscos en conserva, en cualquier envase, peso bruto. íd	0	25
2097	Nueces (frutas secas), peso bruto. íd	0	15
2112	Sal refinada, molida, en cualquier envase, peso bruto. íd	0	06
2121	Trigo, peso bruto íd	0	02½
2122	Uvas, manzanas, peras, membrillos, duraznos, guindas, cerezas y fresas, en almíbar ó en su jugo, peso bruto. íd	0	30

SECCIÓN 13ª —*Drogas, medicinas y accesorios.*

2136	Aceite de bacalao emulsificado, creosotado, con hipofosfitos, con iodo, con quina ó otras sustancias medicinales, en envases de cualquier capacidad, peso bruto. kilogr.	0	12
2145	Aceites para preparar cueros, peso bruto. íd	0	10
2153	Acetato de cobre (cardenillo), peso neto. íd	0	30
2189	Alcaloides de origen vegetal y animal, como son: aconitina, atropina, berberina, cafeína, cannabina, cantaridina, ciculina, cocaína, codeína, curarina, daturina, digitalina, delina, estriquina, narceína, narcotina, nicotina, morfina, piperina, veratrina y los demás <i>no denominados</i> y sus similares y derivados, peso neto gramo.	0	10

		Pesos.	Cs.
2191	Alcaloides artificiales orgánicos, como la trimetilamina y sus sales y similares, <i>no denominados</i> , peso neto, kilogr	5	00
2195	Alcanfores artificiales, preparados con otras esencias que no sea la de trementina, como el encaliptol, mentol, timol y otros semejantes y timenol, con peso del envase.....kilogr.	6	00
2220	Antipirina ó analgesina, y sus compuestos, <i>no especificados</i> , peso neto	íd	14 00
2225	Arseniato de quinina, peso neto.....	íd	6 00
2246	Bálsamo de copaiba, líquido ó solidificado y bálsamo del Canadá, peso neto	íd	1 00
2247	Bálsamo de la Meca, del Perú, ó negro, de Tolú, ó blanco, estoraque, liquidámbar y demás bálsamos naturales, <i>no denominados</i> , y savia de pino marítimo, peso neto.....	íd	0 50
2254 y 2255	Barniz á la esencia y barniz al aceite, (disolución de alguna resina, como resina ó goma elástica en esencia de trementina, benzina ó sus similares, ó en algún aceite secativo), peso bruto.....	íd	0 25
2266	Bicarbonato de soda en cristales ó entero, con peso del envase.....	íd	0 10
2270	Bovinina, extracto de carne (líquido en frascos hasta de 125 gramos).....	docena.	1 50
2278	Brea ó pez líquida ó negra (brea vegetal).....	kilogr.	0 10
2281	Bromal hidratado, peso neto.....	íd	10 00
2287	Bromuro ó bromhidrato de quinina, peso neto....	íd	10 00
2288	Bujías de Reinald ó de otros autores, en cajas de una docena.....	docena de cajas.	2 00
2293	Cajas de reactivos para laboratorios químicos, farmacéuticos, metalúrgicos y medicales, con peso del envase	kilogr.	0 30
2297	Cantáridas, enteras ó en polvo, peso neto.....	íd	3 00
2299	Cápsulas y perlas gelatinosas y de oblea, conteniendo sustancias medicinales líquidas ó sólidas, en envases de medio kilo por lo menos, peso neto.....	íd	6 00
2300	Cápsulas (las mismas) en envases menores de medio kilogramo, con peso del envase.....	íd	3 00
2312	Carbonato de litina, peso neto	íd	1 50
2419	Carrarina (específico) en frascos hasta de 150 gramos.....	docena.	2 00
2327	Carmín de Florencia (carmín de cochinilla fino) y carmín de índigo ú otros, peso neto.....	kilogr.	12 00
2328	Carmín de clavillo (laca roja de cochinilla) y laca de otros colores, exceptuando el tornasol (laca azul), peso neto.....	íd	1 00

		Pesos.	Cs.
2330	Caseína, peso netokilogr.	4	00
2331	Castóreos enteros, peso neto..... id	10	00
2332	Castóreos en polvo, peso neto..... id	12	00
2340	Ceratos medicinales en envases menores de 500 gramos, con peso del envase..... id	1	00
2346	Ciannro de hierro ó azul de Prusia, peso neto.... id	0	25
2358	Cloralámide ó cloral formámico, peso neto..... id	3	00
2359	Cloral hidratado en placas ó cristales y sus similares, <i>no denominados</i> , peso neto..... id	2	00
2362	Clorodina de Brown ó de otro autor, en frascos hasta de 30 gramos..... docena.	1	50
2363	Clorodina en frascos hasta de 60 gramos..... id	2	25
2364	Clorhidrato de quinina, peso netokilogr.	8	00
2391	Congeladores ó refrigeradores, Clase 2ª, los que pro- ducen la refrigeración usando el hielo ó una mezcla frigorífica, contruidos de cualquier materia, peso bruto id	0	15
2392	Conos de mentol, con peso de envase..... id	6	00
2396	Coralina ó musgo de Córcega, peso neto id	0	25
2399	Corteza de quina, entera, de cualquier clase, peso neto... id	0	50
2400	Corteza de quina en polvo, peso neto..... id	0	70
2408	Creosota blanca ó amarilla, peso neto..... id	2	00
2413	Croton cloral, peso neto id	5	00
2421	Dermato (subgalato de bismuto), peso neto..... id	12	00
2425	Diastasa ó maltina, peso neto..... id	12	00
2433	Elixir de pepsina, de papaína, de peptona y otros elixires y vinos digestivos, como el de Tisy, en frascos hasta de 360 gramosdocena	3	00
2437	Elixires polibromurados de Baudry ó de otros autores, en frascos hasta de 360 gramos.....docena	4	00
2440	Emulsión de alquitrán, en botellas hasta de un litro..... id	3	00
2445	Emplastos de cualquier composición en magdaleones (cilindros), peso netokilogr.	1	00
2447	Emplastos adhesivos, extendidos en tela de seda pura ó mezclada (tafetán), hasta de 25 centímetros de ancho.... .metro	0	50
2448	Emplastos adhesivos, extendidos en tela de seda pura ó mezclada (tafetán), partidos en hojas, con peso de envase.....kilogr.	5	00
2449	Emplastos porosos (emplastos perforados), con peso de envases..... id	2	00

	Pesos.	Cs.
2455 Ergotina y extracto de centeno cornezuelo, peso neto .....kilogr.	5	00
2476 Específicos de composición secreta, que no estén denominados, ni sean similares á los denominados, con peso de envases..... id	2	00
2477 Específicos de composición declarada, que ni estén denominados ni sean similares á los denominados, con peso de envase... id	1	50
2508 Eugenol, sulfonal é hidroquinona, peso neto. ... id	3	00
2519 Extracto de malta, puro ó mezclado con otras sustancias medicinales, en frascos hasta de medio kilogramo .....docena	4	50
2520 Extracto de malta, puro ó mezclado con otras sustancias medicinales, en frascos hasta de 250 gramos...docena	2	25
2526 Extracto etéreo de hielecho macho, peso neto ...kilogr.	16	00
2557 Flores de alhucema, peso bruto..... id	0	15
2550 Fruta purgante ó tamar indiano de Guillón ó de Julien ú otros autores, en frascos de medio kilogramo lo menos, peso neto id	4	00
2551 Fruta purgante (la misma), en frascos ó cajas hasta de 12 frutas.....docena de frascos	2	00
2569 Gotarios (instrumentos para contar gotas), de cualquier forma ó sistema..... id	0	50
2570 Grajeas, confites ó espumillas de santonina, en frascos de 500 gramos lo menos, peso neto..... kilogr.	1	50
2573 Gránulos dosimétricos, en frascos ó latas de 250 gramos lo menos, peso neto..... id	8	00
2574 Gránulos (los mismos), en envases menores de 250 gramos, con peso de envases.... id	6	00
2575 Gránulos ó glóbulos homeopáticos sacarinos, inertes, peso neto..... id	3	00
2576 Gránulos ó glóbulos homeopáticos, activos ó impregnados, en envases de 250 gramos lo menos, peso neto id	6	00
2577 Gránulos (los mismos) en envases menores de 250 gramos, con peso de envases..... id	5	00
2593 Hemoglobina, peso neto..... id	4	00
2610 Hipofosfitos y fosfitos de amoniaco, cal, hierro, potasa y soda, peso neto..... id	4	00
2613 Hojas y yerbas medicinales, con peso de envases.. id	0	30
2617 Indigo (añil), peso neto id	0	20
2623 Inyecciones hipodérmicas, no denominadas, líquidas ó en pastillas (tabletas) ú otras formas, con peso de envases .....kilogr.	10	00

		Pesos	Cs.
2624	Todo, iodol, iodoformo y demás compuestos químicos de iodo, no denominados, peso neto.....kilogr.	5	00
2625	Ioduros de azufre, hierro, plomo, potasio, sodio, y zinc, peso neto	id	3 00
2626	Ioduro de almidón, peso neto	id	3 00
2627	Ioduro de mercurio, <i>proto y deuto</i> , peso neto	id	5 00
2634	Jabón de plomo (emplasto simple) en magdaleones, peso neto.....	id	1 00
2637	Jaleas, gelatinas y pastas medicinales, <i>no denominadas</i> , con peso de envases	id	1 00
	Jarabe curativo de Reuter, con peso de envases	id	0 75
2653	Laca azul ó tornasol, peso neto	id	0 50
2657	Lactopeptina, peso neto	id	12 00
2687	Mamaderas completas ó con sus respectivos tubos y pezones....	doceena.	2 00
2696	Máquinas y aparatos para agua gaseosa — 2 ^a clase.— Letra B.—Botellas y sífoides de vidrio de cualquier sistema y autor para contener y transportar el agua gaseosa para la venta por menor, peso bruto..... kilogr.		0 05
2721	Nitrato de amoniaco, barita, cobre, estroneiana, hierro, plomo y zinc, peso neto	id	0 30
2724	Nitrato de plata cristalizado ó fundido en cilindros, puro ó mezclado con otros nitratos, peso neto	id	16 00
2733	Opio en pasta, peso neto	id	7 00
2734	Opio en polvo, peso neto.....	id	9 00
2749	Pancreatina, pepsina, papaina, papayotina, bromelina, y demás fermentos digestivos, en estado puro ó mezclados con otras sustancias, con peso de envase....	id	4 00
2755	Papel medicinal, <i>no especificado</i> , con peso de envases	id	2 50
2769	Pastillas comprimidas llamadas <i>tabletas</i> , para inyecciones hipodérmicas, con peso de envases.....	id	10 00
2770	Pastillas de composición secreta (específicos de cualquier autor, en forma de pastillas), <i>no denominadas</i> , con peso de envases.....	id	1 50
2775	Peetina ó jalea vegetal, ácido péctico y pectatos de amoniaco, potasa y soda, con peso de envases..	id	1 00
2776	Pectoral de Anacahuita, simple ó compuesto, en frascos hasta de 250 gramos.	doceena.	3 00
2794	Píldoras, bolos, grajeas (con excepción de las de santonina), y gránulos ó glóbulos (con excepción de los dosimétricos y homeopáticos), de cualquier autor y composición, ya vengan ó no mezclados ó cubiertos con sustancias inertes, en envases de 250 gramos lo menos, peso neto	kilogr.	6 00

		Pesos	Cs.
2795	Píldoras, bolos, etc. (los mismos) en envases menores de 250 gramos, con peso de envaseskilogr.	3	00
2798	Pilocarpina y sns sales, peso neto.gramo,	0	10
2807	Polvos aperitivos de Tarrant ú otros similares, como los de limosina, la sal de fruta de Eno, Sedlitz Chanteau, en polvo ó granulado, en frascos hasta de 200 gramosdocena.	4	00
2809	Polvos desinfectantes fenicados ó creosotados (aserrín de madera, yeso ú otras sustancias semejantes impregnadas de ácido fénico ó de creosota mineral), en pesos bruto id	0	05
2813	Polvos medicinales, oficinales ó de composición conocida, como los polvos de looc blanco, los de triaca ó polvos teriacales, con peso de envases. id	2	00
2824	Potes, frascos y cajas de vidrio ó loza, sin adornos, apropiados para el despacho de farmacia y cuya capacidad no exceda de 250 gramos. id	0	10
2860	Sales compuestas expresamente para preparar aguas minerales artificiales, como las sales de Vichy, la de Apollinaris y todas las demás de este género, peso neto. id	3	00
2868	Sales de quinina, no especificadas, peso neto id	8	00
2869	Salicilámide, somnal, thiol y creosotal, peso neto. . id	4	00
2871	Salicilato de bismuto, peso neto. id	5	00
2877	Salicilato de quinina, peso neto id	8	00
2879	Salipirina (salicilato de antipirina), alfol (salicilato de naftol x), betol ó salinaftol (salicilato de naftol), y cresalol (salicilato de cresol), peso neto.gramo	0	02
2881	Santonina en cristales ó en polvo, peso neto. . . .kilogr.	16	00
2905	Solución de Laroyene, en frascos hasta de 360 gramos.docena	4	00
2909	Sozodonte de Van Bnskirk, con peso de envases . .kilogr.	1	00
2910	Sozoiolol ó diiodofenilsulfito alcalino ó metálico, peso neto id	12	00
2916	Sulfatos de alúmina, simples ó dobles (almbres), de cobre, hierro ordinario, magnesia y soda, con peso del envase id	0	06
2933	Sulfuro de antimonio hidratado ó kernes, antimonio diaforético y azufre dorado de antimonio, peso neto id	2	75
2950	Tartrato de quinina, peso neto. id	8	00
2957	Tinturas de alcaloides, disoluciones de alcaloides ó sns sales en agua ó en alcohol con peso de envases. . id	10	00
2962	Tinturas madres homeopáticas y soluciones de las mismas, con peso de envases id	6	00

		Pesos.	Cs.
2965	Trementina ordinaria, peso bruto kilogr.	0	01
2968	Tricófero de Barry y Tónico Oriental de Kemp ó sus imitaciones y similares, para el pelo. en frascos corrientes, con peso neto. íd	0	75
2969	Trípoli en polvo ó en ladrillos, peso neto. íd.	0	15
2973	Tubos de hule vulcanizado ó sin vulcanizar, hasta de dos centímetros de diámetro exterior, peso neto. íd	2	00
2974	Tubos de hule ó de vidrio para <i>drenaje</i> con peso de envases. íd	2	00
2976	Ungüentos y pomadas medicinales de cualquier composición y autor, en envases meiores de 500 gramos, con pesos de envases. íd	1	00
2977	Ungüentos medicinales en envases de 500 gramos lo menos, peso neto íd	1	50
2982	Valerianatos ó valeratos de amoniaco en solución ó secos, de bismuto, de hierro y de zinc, peso neto. íd	6	00
2983	Valerianato de quinina, peso neto. íd	8	00
2984	Vaselina (petrolina, jalea de petróleo), blanca ó amarilla, en latas de 500 gramos ó más, peso neto. íd	0	50
2985	Vaselina en latas, botes, frascos ú otros envases, de menos de 500 gramos con peso de envases. íd	0	35
2995	Vinos de San Juan y de San Rafael ú otros vinos naturales semejantes, anunciados como medicinales y en botellas de un litro ó medio litro litro.	0	25

MEXICO.

TRADE OF VERA CRUZ.

The following facts regarding the trade and commerce of the port of Vera Cruz for the year of 1895 are taken from the report of Mr. Arthur Chapman, Her Majesty's Consul at that point, to the British Foreign Office, under date of February 27th, 1896.

Locally trade has temporarily suffered in Vera Cruz owing to the transitory condition of the port, the present inconvenience experienced through inadequate means of handling goods, the continued silting up of the sand and want of water alongside the piers, impediments that will be remedied as the port works continue to advance.

In Vera Cruz where vessels have to discharge into lighters, and, with the exception of some merchandise that is landed at the railroad piers, the goods must be conveyed considerable distances from the warehouses to the railroads, the expenses are :

	Per Ton.
From the ship to the shore	\$1 00
" pier to the warehouse	90
" warehouse to the railroad	80
Total	2 70

Imports.

The returns show that imports, which amounted to 2,865,298*l.* in 1893, fell to 2,523,112*l.* in 1894, and have risen to 3,225,175*l.* in 1895. The low value of silver in 1894 reduced imports to a low ebb, and the slight recovery in 1895, with a more steady exchange, and the necessity to replenish stocks, brought about a certain amount of reaction, and imports show an increase of 700,000*l.* over the preceding year through Vera Cruz.

Although imports are affected by the value of silver, they must of necessity increase as the country is developed, though not to that extent to which they would if not restricted by heavy protective customs duties, a restriction that tends to retard the development of the country.

During the last three years British imports through Vera Cruz show a steady increase. Those from France fell slightly in 1894, but rose in 1895 to considerably over the two preceding years. Imports from the United States have declined, and although 1895 shows a better return than 1894, yet they do not equal 1893. Imports from Germany fell in 1894, but rose in 1895 above those of 1893.

The following table gives the total value of importations from the different countries for the year 1895.

Countries whence Imported.	VALUE.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
England	£ 941,229	£ 711,513	£ 664,926
India.....	20,730	14,744	27,540
	961,959	726,257	692,466
France.....	942,501	667,881	721,287
United States.....	444,849	403,320	612,223
Germany	437,543	298,929	333,868
Spain	309,153	307,793	353,115
Belgium.....	31,734	31,964	42,010
Italy.	17,688	13,106	22,030
Other countries.....	79,768	73,862	88,299
Total.....	£ 3,225,175	£ 2,523,112	£ 2,865,298

NOTE.—Re-converted at 5 dollars to the £.

Exports.

The following table gives the quantity and value of ores and precious metals, and of all other articles exported through the port of Vera Cruz in the year 1895 :

ARTICLES.	ENGLAND, GERMANY,		FRANCE.		UNITED STATES,		SPAIN AND CUBA,		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£		
Silver ores.....	5,628	135,221	3,306	65,140	88	6,469	258	8,726	.....	533,253,402	9,833	2,20,488	
Bullion, silver.....	.....	6,214.	.....	18,395	.....	75,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,840
Bullion, gold.....	.....	8,513	.....	9,672	.....	4,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,326
Gold coin.....	.....	494	.....	2,215	.....	2,971	.....	419	.....	.....	.....	6,069
Silver coin.....	.....	634,889	.....	3,601	.....	28,301	.....	3,651	.....	900	.....	755,625
Total.....	5,628	805,251	3,306	65,741	88	120,661	258	119,320	4,070	533,24,802	9,833	1,144,378	
All other articles.....	2,204	93,345	4,224	110,360	2,713	49,456	19,628	1,281,352	3,916	59,288	139	8,584	32,951	1,593,985
Grand total.....	7,922	898,596	7,540	180,101	2,801	170,450	19,876	1,400,872	3,916	64,358	732	33,386	42,807	2,737,763

Note—Converted into sterling at the rate of \$10 to 1£.

There are large demands for corrugated iron for roofing and barbed wire for fencing, and importations of the former from Germany and Belgium are heavy.

Barbed wire comes from the United States, and its importation being so general, merchants make little profit on this article.

Generally speaking, the demand in Mexico is for cheap goods, rather than for superior quality, and British goods seem to fail in the first cost, and not being manufactured to suit the market. British manufacturers should study the market with regard to the size, shape, weight and durability required in the various articles, and should be prepared to supply two classes of goods, the first to compete in quality and the second in price.

* * * * *

Trade Marks.

Manufacturers should register their names and trade marks in Mexico and vigorously defend them. The illicit trade in fraudulent marks flourishes under many opportunities in Mexico, and although the law when applied in this respect may be severe, it is necessary that the defrauded party should look after his own interests, and there is no surer road to the confidence of the public, nor better means of advertising, than would be obtained by energetic measures in such cases.

Manufacturers should send competent agents to Mexico, who should take sufficient time to study the market, register their trade marks, take action in cases of fraud, and establish their business.

There are no doubt agents to be found in the Republic conversant with Spanish, the business required, and business methods, but it should be remembered that such persons are few, and only to be successfully selected by good business representatives themselves.

Business methods in Mexico differ in many points from those in other parts of the world, and British merchants should, with every regard to a high standard of commercial honesty that invariably attains the advantage in the end, be more ready to adapt themselves to local methods in practice.

Coffee.

Coffee shows a decrease in the amount exported, and an increase in the value consequent on a rise in prices. The bulk of the coffee is shipped to the United States, and, owing to competition amongst foreign buyers, local prices were at one time higher than in New York, consequent on a rise in silver, and later on owing to heavy shipments from Brazil.

The crop for 1895 suffered from drought, cold, and high winds, and fell short of expectations, although many new plantations had come into bearing.

Under favorable circumstances the succeeding crop will show a great increase, as new plantations are yearly coming into production and new plantings continue.

Tobacco

There is little difference in the returns of tobacco, although 1895 shows a falling off, owing to a bad harvest both in quality and quantity. The present crop is so far both abundant and of good quality.

Mexican tobacco will no doubt receive an impetus and obtain an important hold on the market from scarcity of Cuban tobacco that will shortly be felt owing to the insurrection.

Manufactured tobacco is shipped principally to England, and the raw article to Germany and Belgium.

* * * * *

Fruit.

A fruit trade may be expected to spring up shortly, and, in consequence of the failure of orange crops in Florida, buyers from the United States have already purchased oranges for that market, which is easy of access both by rail and sea.

The present supply of fruit has, however, degenerated, and requires cultivation and to be grown for export.

There are many other possibilities awaiting development, and home markets have been restricted.

* * * * *

Tonnage.

The tonnage of the goods that passed through Vera Cruz during the year 1894-95 is given below :

	Quantity. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Goods received at Vera Cruz—		
By imports.....	169,293	
" coasting trade.....	19,351	
" rail.....	92,084	280,728
Goods despatched from Vera Cruz—		
By exports.....	45,425	
" coasting trade.....	22,589	
" rail.....	171,935	237,949
Total.....		518,677

Port Works.

The port works are now progressing.

The contractor's dredger from the Clyde has sailed* and is due at Vera Cruz at the end of the month. Her capacity is 2,000 tons of sand per hour, and calculating that the material dredged has to be taken some 4 kilometers to sea, it is expected that she will make ten trips in twenty-four hours, working day and night. When once this dredger is at work the depth of water in the harbor will be gradually increased.

The northwest breakwater, which has so long been under construction, is being strengthened but the rubble, which is being placed in position, will be allowed to be washed and consolidated by next winter's northers before being finished off with concrete.

The northeast breakwater will be started in about six months when the Titan crane arrives. The southeast breakwater is started and is being actively proceeded with.

Within two years the harbor will be so far protected by the breakwaters, although they will take two years more to be finally completed, that is expected ships will not be stopped discharging on account of any rough sea. Another year will see the ships discharging alongside the deep water quays that are now being built.

The masonry and concrete wall now in course of construction along the foreshore will have a minimum depth of water of 3 metres, and over 50 acres of land will be reclaimed between this wall and the shore by filling up with sand from the dredging. This wall will be over 1¼ miles in length, and deep water piers will project from it for ocean-going vessels. The land thus reclaimed will be available for warehouses, etc.

When finished Vera Cruz harbor will be perfectly safe in all weather, can be entered in all weather, and will have accomodation for six of the largest steamers to discharge alongside into railroad cars at the same time, and this accomodation may be increased as required.

In fact, Vera Cruz will be one of the finest ports in the world.

The Government pontoon dock is being erected at Tlacotalpam, and will be floated to Vera Cruz probably by the end of the year. This dock is capable of lifting a vessel of 1,500 tons register.

* * * * *

Coasting Trade.

There is little change in the coasting trade. Freights continue exorbitant, and the service bad and inadequate to the demand, and shows a tendency to decline.

* Has since arrived and is at work.

The following table compares the shipping employed on the coast and the amount of cargo carried the two years from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1895:

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	Number of Voyages.	Cargo, Tons.
1894-95.	29	5,086	240	41,941
1893-94.	30	5,501	377	40,078

There is an opening to a remunerative business by the establishment of a good service on the coast, the present trade being restricted through want of transport and proper means of communication.

* * * * *

PROGRESO.

Mr. Vice-Consul Waddle, of Progreso, reports the following with regard to the trade and commerce of that port, under date of February 22, 1896.

Henequen.

The amount of fibre exported from Progreso during 1895 was 381,504 bales, valued at £614,231, and shows an increase of 7,621 bales as compared with the preceding year.

This article was exported in 163 steamers, which is 25 vessels less than in 1894.

Logwood and Chicle.

Logwood and chicle have been exported in larger quantities from the State of Yucatan during 1895, than in any previous year. Henequen growers have turned their attention to these products, and have imported labor from other parts of Mexico for this object, at the same time reducing the number of hands on their henequen plantations to a minimum, in consequence of which production of fibre for export in 1896, may be expected to be less.

A syndicate has been formed by the henequen cultivators of Yucatan to hold a large quantity of 1896 production in order to regulate the supply, with a view to maintain the value against a fall in price by overproduction.

ORANGE AND LEMON PRODUCTION IN SONORA.

In a communication to the Department of State, dated Nogales, April 23, 1896, Consul Frank W. Roberts, in the form of answers to interrogatories recently forwarded to him, gives in substance the following information regarding the orange and lemon industry in the State of Sonora.

In the territory above named the acreage in orange and lemon culture is as yet quite limited; the average age of the orange orchards now bearing is about fifteen years, and the yield about one thousand oranges per tree.

The fruit usually sells for \$1.00 (Mexican money), equal in United States currency to 50 to 55 cents per box, weighing seventy-five pounds.

The cultivation and care of the groves involves plowing to keep down the weeds, and irrigation eight or nine times yearly, where water is available. The trees are kept trimmed to a height of about five feet, and the tops are thinned out a little to admit air and sunshine. The expense involved is difficult to estimate, depending upon conditions. The cost of labor is 50 cents (Mexican silver) per day.

The boxes used in shipping the fruit are brought from the United States and cost laid down at Nogales about fifteen cents in United States currency.

The lemons produced are small, and consequently not suited for exporting but efforts are about being made to overcome this objection.

Orchards now bearing oranges are known to have been doing so for 50 or 60 years, and yield a fruit remarkably sweet and delicious.

AMENDMENT TO THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION.

Interstate Customs Duties Abolished.

The following amendment to the Mexican Constitution has been adopted by the Congress of that country and proclaimed by Porfirio Diaz, the Constitutional President, by a decree May 1, 1896, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OF GOVERNMENT,
MEXICO.

SECTION 1ST.

The President of the Union has been pleased to direct me the following decree:

PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

That the Congress of the Union has decreed the following:

The General Congress of the United Mexican States, in conformity with the provisions of Article 127 of the Federal Constitution, and with the previous approbation of the State Legislatures declare Article 111 and 124 of said Constitution amended and an addition made to the same, in the following terms:

First.

Section 111 of Article 111 of the Federal Constitution is amended, and an addition made to the said Article in the following terms:

The States shall not have power to:

III. Coin money, issue paper money, stamps, or stamped paper.

IV. To levy charges on persons or goods in transit through their territory.

V. Prohibit or levy charges either directly or indirectly, on the entrance or exit, to or from its territory, of national or foreign merchandise.

VI. Obstruct the circulation or consumption of national or foreign goods by means of imposts or taxes collected through local custom houses by requiring the inspection or registration of packages, or by requiring any special documents to accompany the merchandise.

VII. Issue or maintain in force laws or fiscal decrees establishing differential duties, or requiring different requisites, by reason of the origin

of national or foreign merchandise, whether these differences be established in regard to a like production in that locality or on account of like productions from different sources.

Second.

Article 124 of the Federal Constitution is amended in the following terms :

Article 124. It is the exclusive power of the Federation to levy duties on merchandise imported or exported or passing in transit through the national territory, likewise to regulate at all times and even to prohibit for reasons of policy and public safety the circulation within the Republic of any kind of merchandise from whatever source ; but the said Federation cannot in the Federal District or territories establish taxes or issue the laws expressed in Sections VI and VII of Article 111.

These amendments and additions shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1896.

Therefore, I order the same to be printed, circulated, published and promulgated by national proclamation.

Given at the Palace of the Federal Executive of the Union on the 1st of May, 1896.

[Signed]

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

REFORMA DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN FEDERAL MEXICANA.

Abolición de las alcabalas e impuestos aduanales de los Estados.

La siguiente reforma de la Constitución federal mexicana, adoptada por el Congreso de la Unión, y aprobada por los diversos Estados, ha sido proclamada por el Presidente Constitucional de México, General Don Porfirio Díaz, por decreto de 1° de Mayo de 1896.

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

Que el Congreso General ha decretado lo que sigue :

El Congreso General de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 127 de la Constitución Federal y previa la aprobación de todas las Legislaturas de los Estados, declara adicionados y reformados los artículos 111 y 124 de la misma Constitución en los siguientes términos :

Primero. Se reforma la fracción III del artículo 111 de la Constitución Federal, y se adiciona el mismo artículo en los términos siguientes :

Los Estados no podrán

III. Acuñar moneda, emitir papel moneda, estampillas, ni papel sellado.

IV. Gravar el tránsito de personas ó cosas que atraviesen su territorio.

V. Prohibir ni gravar directa ni indirectamente la entrada á su territorio, ni la salida de él, de ninguna mercancía nacional ó extranjera.

VI. Gravar la circulación ni el consumo de efectos nacionales ó extranjeros con impuestos ó derechos cuya exacción se efectúe por aduanas locales, requiera inspección ó registro de bultos ó exija documentación que acompañe á la mercancía.

VII. Expedir ni mantener en vigor leyes ó disposiciones fiscales que importen diferencias de impuestos ó requisitos, por razón de la procedencia de mercancías nacionales ó extranjeras, ya sea que esta diferencia se establezca respecto de la producción similar de la localidad, ó ya entre producciones semejantes de distinta procedencia.

Segundo. Se reforma el artículo 124 de la Constitución Federal en los términos siguientes :

Artículo 124. Es facultad privativa de la Federación gravar las mercancías que se importen ó exporten, ó que pasen de tránsito por el territorio nacional, así como reglamentar en todo tiempo y aun prohibir

por motivos de seguridad ó de policia, la circulacion en el interior de la República de toda clase de efectos, cualquiera que sea su procedencia; pero sin que la misma Federación pueda establecer ni dictar en el Distrito y Territorios Federales, los impuestos y leyes que expresan las fracciones VI y VII del artículo 111.

ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO.

Estas reformas y adiciones comenzarán á regir el día 1° de Julio del año de 1896.

Por tanto mando se imprima, publique y circule, promulgándose por bando nacional.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo de la Unión, en México, á primero de Mayo de mil ochocientos noventa y seis.—*Porfirio Diaz*.—Al C. General Manuel González Cosío, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Gobernación.

LIST OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN
REPUBLICS.

		Executive Residence.
Argentine Republic	Señor Don José Evaristo Uriburu.....	Buenos Aires.
Bolivia.....	Señor Don Mariano Baptista.....	Sucre
Brazil.....	Señor Don Prudente de Morães.....	Rio de Janeiro.
Chile.....	Señor Don Jorge Montt.....	Santiago.
Colombia.....	Señor Don Miguel Antonio Caro.....	Bogotá.
Costa Rica.....	Señor Don Rafael Iglesias.....	San José.
Ecuador.....	Señor Don Eloy Alfaro.....	Quito.
Guatemala.....	Señor Don José María Reina Barrios..	Guatemala City.
Haiti.....	Monsieur T. Simon Sam.....	Port au Prince.
Honduras.....	Señor Don Policarpo Bonilla.....	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico.....	Señor Don Porfirio Diaz.....	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua.....	Señor Don José Santos Zelaya.....	Managua.
Paraguay.....	Señor Don Juan B. Egusquiza.....	Asunción.
Peru.....	Señor Don Nicolas de Piérola.....	Lima.
Salvador.....	Señor Don Rafael Antonio Gutierrez..	San Salvador.
Santo Domingo	Señor Don Ulises Heureaux.....	Santo Domingo.
United States...	Mr. Grover Cleveland.....	Washington, D.C.
Uruguay.....	Señor Don Juan Idiarte Borda.....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	Señor Don Joaquin Crespo.....	Caracas.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

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

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

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Buenos Aires.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Talcahuano.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogota.
Cartagena.
Colon (Aspinwall).
Medillin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.
Bahia de Carragues.
Esmeraldas.
Manta.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

HAYTI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—

Ruatan.
Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—

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

MEXICO—*Continued.*

Tampico.
Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
No. 2 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Many communications are received by this Bureau indicating a misconception of the plan and scope of its work, as well as of the policy adopted in the distribution of its publications. As a full reply to those who believe themselves entitled to copies of every publication issued by the Bureau, the following extracts from recent Annual Reports are given :

FROM ANNUAL REPORT, 1893.

There is, however, a more important reason for desiring the success of this effort to place the publications of this Bureau in the hands of those willing to pay for them. The letters received every day speak strongly of an increasing desire to receive something free at the general expense. Probably few of those who thus place themselves in the category of applicants for charity realize the true situation. But they must understand the impossibility of supplying government publications at the general expense to all who apply. Perhaps, if questioned, they would declare themselves opposed to all forms of class legislation. Yet in their demands for public documents they are helping to extend the most expensive sort of such legislation. Those who believe in a republican form of government have too great faith in the institutions of their country to oppose an effort looking to the defeat of tendencies toward the worst forms of centralization. All such will learn with pleasure of efforts to extend information upon proper lines. The Bureau has received many cordial expressions of approval of the new method of distributing its publications from those who have been for a long time recipients of copies of every edition printed.

FROM ANNUAL REPORT, 1894.

At the date of my last report there had been but a short trial of the experiment of selling the publications of the Bureau. As knowledge of this policy became more widely extended the sales constantly increased, and the Bureau is in receipt of abundant evidence that those having

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

need of its information are willing to pay the slight cost charged. There still remains in the minds of many applicants a misconception of the plan and scope of the work of the International Union of American Republics. In some cases application is made to members of Congress for full sets of the Bureau publications by constituents who assume that these are public documents, properly bound for library purposes and fitted to adorn shelves that might otherwise be empty. In others librarians of public and institutional libraries, with a laudable desire to secure for the libraries in their charge as full a line of documents as are available, assume that because they have been made depositories of government publications, they are entitled to copies of all documents issued by this Bureau for a distinct commercial purpose.

As to the first class, it is noted with pleasure that in a very large majority of cases the applicants, when furnished with a circular stating the policy of selling the Bureau publications, have responded by remitting the price named. Although it has been an unpleasant duty to refuse applications for these documents, I believe the best interests of every legislator are consulted by a strict adherence to the plan adopted. It is quite clear that every member who sends to a constituent free copies of the Bureau Handbooks increases the demand for the same favor from other constituents, who assume that they have an equal right with those they know to have been favored. As to the second class, there has been more difficulty. Recognizing the purely commercial character of the Bureau, and the soundness of the principle that no privileges should be granted to a favored class, the list of libraries to which the Bureau sends its publications has been carefully revised. The aim has been to utilize these libraries for the double purpose of placing information within reach of the public and for the better extension of a knowledge of the work of the Bureau. Mistakes may have been made, but in considering them it must be remembered that the decision is in all cases made without regard to any supposed right of the applicant to receive, and solely on the ground of what might be the effect on the prosperity of the Bureau.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

PRICE LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU
OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Money may be sent by Postoffice Order, payable to "THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS." All other remittances are at the risk of the sender. Orders or checks *not made payable as above* will be returned.

POSTAGE STAMPS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

	CENTS.
3. Patent and Trade-mark Laws of America.....	5
4. Money, Weights and Measures of the American Republics.....	5
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics	20
8. Import Duties of Brazil	10
10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico	15
11. Import Duties of Costa Rica.....	10
20. Import Duties of Nicaragua (contained also in Hand-book).....	10
21. Import Duties of Mexico (revised)	15
22. Import Duties of Bolivia (contained also in Hand-book).....	20
23. Import Duties of Salvador (contained also in Hand-book).....	5
24. Import Duties of Honduras (contained also in Hand-book).....	10
25. Import Duties of Ecuador (contained also in Hand-book).....	5
27. Import Duties of Colombia (contained also in Hand-book).....	5
30. First Annual Report of the Bureau, 1891.....	10
32. Hand-book of Guatemala.....	35
33. Handbook of Colombia.....	30
36. Import Duties of Venezuela	5
42. Newspaper Directory of Latin-America.....	5
43. Import Duties of Guatemala (contained also in Handbook).....	10
44. Import Duties of the United States, 1890 (English and Spanish).....	5
45. Import Duties of Peru.....	25
46. Import Duties of Chile.....	25
47. Import Duties of Uruguay (contained also in Hand-book).....	25
48. Import Duties of the Argentine Republic (contained also in Hand-book).....	25
49. Import Duties of Haiti (contained also in Hand-book).....	10
50. Hand-book of the American Republics, No. 3.....	50
51. Hand-book of Nicaragua.....	50
52. Hand-book of Santo Domingo.....	50

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

53. Immigration and Land Laws of Latin America.....	40
54. Hand-book of Paraguay.....	50
55. Hand-book of Bolivia.....	40
57. Hand-book of Honduras.....	50
58. Hand-book of Salvador.....	50
60. Hand-book of Peru.....	40
61. Hand-book of Uruguay.....	50
62. Hand-book of Haiti.....	50
63. How the Markets of Latin-America May be Reached.....	40
64. Hand-book of Ecuador.....	50
67. Hand-book of the Argentine Republic ..	50

PUBLICATIONS NOT NUMBERED.

Second Annual Report of the Bureau	5
Third Annual Report of the Bureau.....	15
Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau.....	10
Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau	10
Manual de las Republicas Americanas, 1891 (Spanish edition of Hand-book No. 1).....	50
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, including the Reports of the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Intercontinental Railway, Steamship Communi- cation, Sanitary Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, Inter- national Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank, Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition—Octavo, bound in paper.....	50
Octavo, bound in half Morocco.	1 50
International American Conference Reports of Committees and Dis- cussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the Ex- ecutive Committee by order of the Conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4—Quarto edition, bound in paper, 4 vols	3 00
Quarto edition, bound in cloth, 4 vols.....	7 50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, first and second volumes, 850 pages each, bound in cloth, containing upward of 24,000 com- mercial terms each, in English, Spanish and Portuguese. Two volumes	5 00
New United States Tariff Act.....	5

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

THE MONTHLY BULLETINS.

Subscription price of the Monthly Bulletins for the fiscal year :

July to June, inclusive, per annum,	-	-	-	-	\$1.00
Single Copies,	-	-	-	-	10 cents.

In addition to general information, the Monthly Bulletins contain special information, as follows :

The October Bulletin ['93] is a special Bulletin on Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Brazil and other South American countries.

November ['93].—Special information regarding Coal and Petroleum in Colombia.

December ['93].—Special information concerning Minerals and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Nicaragua ; Nitrate Deposits, etc , in Colombia ; Coffee in Haiti, Guatemala and Mexico.

January ['94].—Special information on Marble deposits in Colombia ; Brazil—Tariff Changes.

February ['94].—Costa Rica at the World's Fair, and Railways in South America.

March ['94].—Rumie Culture in Southern Countries, and India Rubber in Colombia.

April ['94].—SPECIAL COSTA RICA BULLETIN.

May ['94].—Tariff Modifications in Mexico.

June ['94].—Import Duties of Guatemala (revised).

July ['94].—American Live Stock ; Price of Public Lands in Mexico, and Encouragement to Gold Mining.

August ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Coffee in Peru.

September ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Amendments to New Guatemala Tariff ; the Reciprocal Commercial Arrangements of the United States under Section 3 of the Tariff Act of 1890.

October ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Argentina—Cotton Industry in.

November ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Argentina—Cotton Industry in (concluded) ; Venezuela—Banking Laws.

December ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Consular and Other Fees ; Honduras—Central American Exposition ; Santo Domingo.—Tariff Decree.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

January ['95].—New United States Tariff Act (in Spanish and Portuguese).

February ['95].—American Live Stock—continued; Mexico—Tariff Changes, and Price of Public Lands for Fiscal Year 1895-96; British Honduras—New Tariff; Honduras—Rights of Foreigners; Misiones Award.

March ['95].—American Live Stock—continued; Brazil—Opportunities for American Trade with Pará; Cuba and Puerto Rico—Commercial Arrangements between the United States and Spain; Tariff Changes in Argentine Republic and Guatemala.

April ['95].—American Live Stock—continued; Production and Consumption of Coffee; Chilean Currency Conversion Bill; Venezuela—New Law of Public Lands; Tariff Changes in Mexico, Cuba, Peru and Santo Domingo.

May ['95].—American Live Stock—continued; Brazil—New Internal Loan; Colombia—Tariff Changes; Ecuador—Statistics of Revenue and Commerce; Venezuela—Rules for Enforcing Immigration Law.

June ['95].—American Live Stock—concluded; Costa Rica—Cacao Farming; Peru—Cotton Production.

July ['95].—Argentine Republic—Flour Milling; Census Items; British Honduras—Tariff Changes; Costa Rica—Stock Raising; Guatemala—Railways; Honduras—Boundary Treaty with Nicaragua (English and Spanish); Tariff Changes in Peru and Venezuela.

August ['95].—Argentine Republic—Values of Land (sheep raising); Paraguay—Custom Tariff, 1895 (English, Spanish and Portuguese); Santo Domingo—Decree Creating Additional Tax (English and Spanish); Venezuela—Commercial Notes.

September ['95].—Argentine Republic—Customs Law for 1895 (English, Spanish and Portuguese); Uruguay—Commerce and Trade, 1894; Treaty of Union between Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador (English, Spanish and Portuguese).

October ['95].—Brazil—Official Census; Costa Rica—Customs Tariff, 1894 (English, Spanish and Portuguese); Coffee Culture in Costa Rica; Tariff Modifications in Guatemala and Salvador (English, Spanish and Portuguese).

November ['95].—Extension of Telegraph Communication; Ecuador—Proposed Railway Extension; Mexico—The Alcabala Tax; Commerce and Resources of Yucatan; Uruguay—American Opportunities for Trade; Venezuela—Tariff Modifications (English, Spanish and Portuguese).

December ['95].—Honduras—New Agricultural Law; Mexico—Law Concerning Alienship and Naturalization; Venezuela—Commerce, Manufactures, &c.; Brazil—Cotton Industry in; Nicaragua—Tariff Changes; Peru—Sugar Industry in.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

January ['96].—Costa Rica—Banana Culture; Mexico—Price of Government Lands for Fiscal Year 1896-97; Venezuela—Cocoanut Culture; Peru—Decree Creating Salt Monopoly; Tariff Changes in Brazil and Uruguay.


February ['96].—Mexico—Cultivation of Cacao, Vanilla, India-Rubber, Indigo and Bananas; Uruguay—Tariff Modifications (English, Spanish and Portuguese).

March ['96].—Peru—Amendment to Peruvian Patent Law; Modification of Tobacco Duties; Honduras—Trade with the United States.

April ['96].—Brazil—Commerce of the Amazon; Colombia—Tariff changes; Mexico—Colonization Law, etc.

REPRINTS OF PUBLICATIONS NAMED ABOVE, AND BOUND TOGETHER IN PAPER, AS STATED BELOW.

	Price—Cents.
Vol. 1, Part 1.—First Annual Report, Hand-book No. 3, and Breadstuffs in Latin America.....	60
Vol. 1, Part 2.—Mines and Mining Laws, Land and Immigration Laws, Commercial Information.....	60
Vol. 5, Part 1.—Tariffs: Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bolivia, British Possessions.....	40
Vol. 5, Part 2.—Tariffs: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua.....	40
Vol. 5, Part 3.—Tariffs: Peru, Salvador, Santo Domingo, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.....	40

 The Commercial Directories of the different Republics of Central and South America, issued some years ago by the Bureau, are no longer included in the above list, as they are not reliable.

CLINTON FURBISH, *Director*.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1896.

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

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

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

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1896.

COUNTRIES.	STANDARD.	UNIT.	VALUE OF U. S. GOLD AND SILVER.	COINS.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.96,5 (fixed).	{ Gold—Argentine (\$1.82,4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA.	Silver.	Boliviano.	0.49,3.	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL.	Gold.	Milreis.	0.54,6 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10 and 20 milreis. } Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICA.	Silver.	Peso.	0.49,3.	{ Gold—Onza and divisions. } Silver—Peso and divisions.
CHILE.	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.91,2 (fixed).	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56), } condor (\$9.12,3). } Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA.	Silver.	Peso.	0.49,3.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.64,7), double condor. } Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA.	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.92,6 (fixed).	{ Gold—Doubloon (\$5.01,7). } Silver—Peso.
EQUADOR.	Silver.	Sucre.	0.49,3.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.64,7) and divisions. } Silver—Sucre and divisions.
MEXICO.	Silver.	Dollar.	0.53,5.	{ Gold—Dollar (\$0.98,3), $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 20 dolos. } Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
HAITI.	Gold and Silver.	Gourde.	0.96,5.	Silver—Gourde.
PERU.	Silver.	Sol.	0.49,3.	Silver—Sol and divisions.
VENEZUELA.	Gold and Silver.	Bolivar.	0.19,3 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. } Silver—5 bolivars.

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

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

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

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

DENOMINATION.	WHERE USED.	U. S. EQUIVALENTS.
Acre	Metric.....	0.02471 acre.
Arroba.....	Paraguay.....	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry).....	Argentine Republic.....	25.3175 pounds.
do	Brazil.....	32.38 pounds.
do	Cuba.....	25.964 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.....	500 pounds.
Centavo.....	Central America.....	4.2631 grams.
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.....	1.509 bushels.
do	Mexico.....	1.54728 bushels.
do	Uruguay (double).....	7.776 bushels.
do	Uruguay (single).....	3.888 bushels.
do	Venezuela.....	1.509 bushels.
Frasco.....	Argentine Republic.....	2.5096 quarts.
do	Mexico.....	2.5 quarts.
Gram.....	Metric.....	15.432 grains.
Hectare.....	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry).....	do	2.838 bushels.
do (liquid).....	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo).....	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer.....	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land).....	Paraguay.....	4.633 acres.
Libra.....	Argentine Republic.....	1.0127 pounds.
do	Central America.....	1.043 pounds.
do	Chile.....	1.014 pounds.
do	Cuba.....	1.0161 pounds.
do	Mexico.....	1.01465 pounds.
do	Peru.....	1.0143 pounds.
do	Uruguay.....	1.0143 pounds.
do	Venezuela.....	1.0161 pounds.
Liter.....	Metric.....	1.0567 quarts.
Livre.....	Guiana.....	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana.....	Costa Rica.....	1.5-6 acres.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

DENOMINATION.	WHERE USED.	U. S. EQUIVALENTS.
Marc	Bolivia.....	0.507 pounds.
Meter	Metric.....	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic.....	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do do	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil.....	130.06 pounds.
do	Chile, Mexico and Peru.....	101.61 pounds.
do	Paraguay.....	100 pounds.
do	Metric.....	220.46 pounds.
Suete.....	Uruguay	2,700 Cuadras (see cuadro).
Vara	Argentine Republic.....	34.1208 inches.
do	Central America.....	38.874 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 ounce.
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (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) 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2,471 acres.

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

