

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

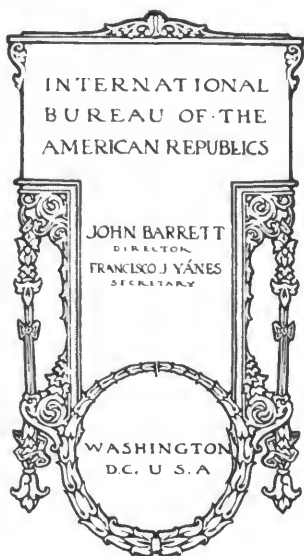
BULLETIN
OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE
AMERICAN
REPUBLICS

DECEMBER

1909



NO. 2 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.
CABLE ADDRESS *for* BUREAU *and* BULLETIN, "IBAR," WASHINGTON



SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR THE BULLETIN

English Section, \$2 per year in all countries of the International Union; in other countries, \$2.50 per year. Single number, 25 cents.

Spanish-Portuguese-French Section, \$2 per year in all countries of the International Union; in other countries, \$2.50 per year. Single number, 25 cents.

Double number (Bulletin in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French), \$3 per year in all countries of the International Union; in other countries, \$4. Single number, 40 cents.

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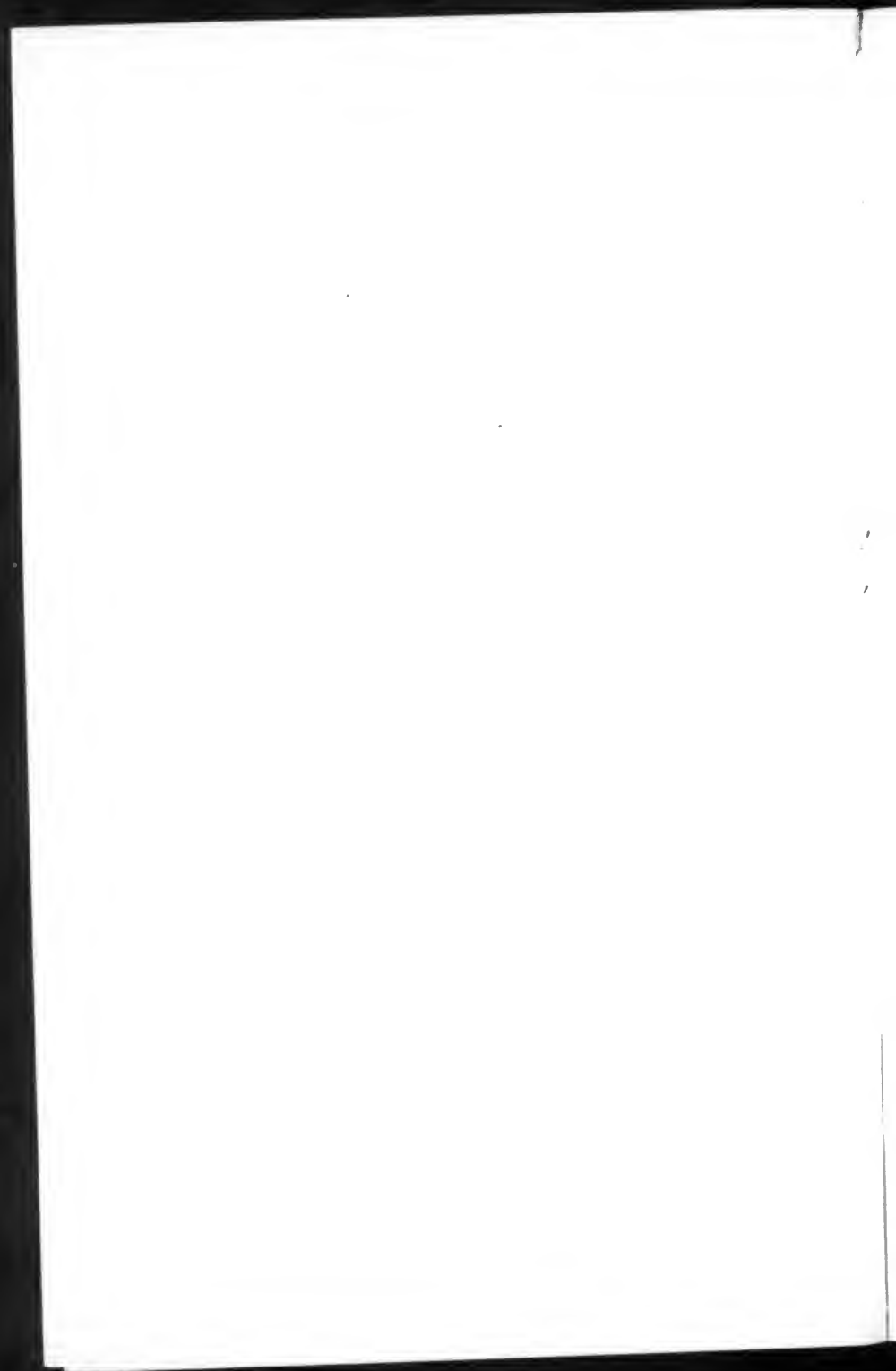
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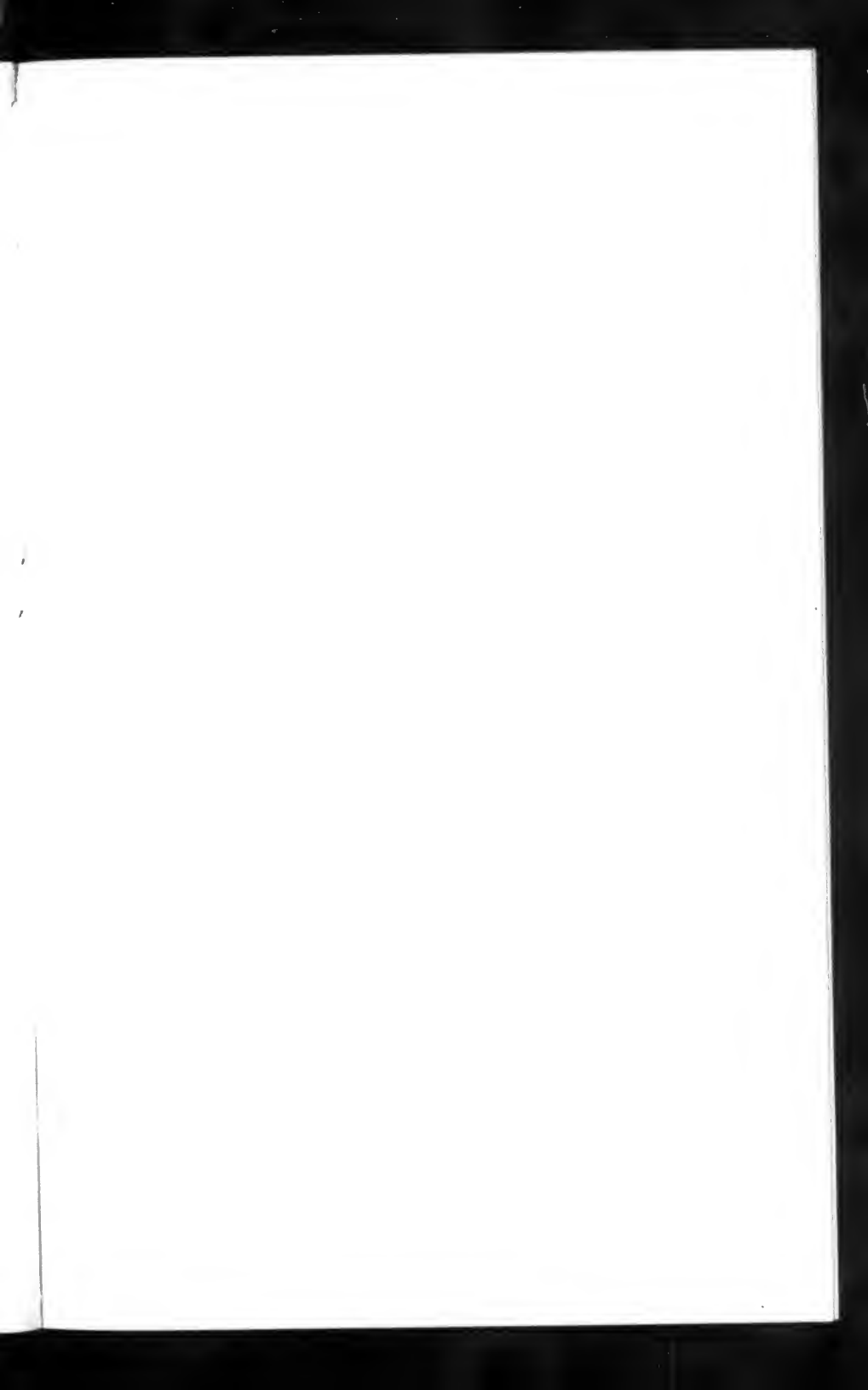
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GENERAL ELOY ALFARO,
PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

General Eloy Alfaro was born in Monteeristi, Province of Manabí, Ecuador, June 25, 1842. He received a good education and chose a military career, probably inheriting his disposition in this direction from his father, who had fought against Napoleon during the French invasion into Spain. At the age of 22 he participated actively in the campaign against President García Moreno, distinguishing himself and showing his military genius in the notable victory of June 5, 1864. Military reverses caused him to take up his residence in Panama, where he married. In 1875 he returned to Ecuador and took an active part in the stirring scenes of 1876, but not being able to effect the reforms he contemplated, he again returned to Panama. He revisited his native country a number of times and spent a number of years in traveling in Central America, the United States, and in several South American countries, finally returning to Ecuador in 1895. He was received with the greatest cordiality, assumed the executive power, and was confirmed in authority on August 22, 1896, at Cuenca. On January 14, 1897, he approved the new Constitution and was elected President of the Republic by the Constitutional Convention. He retired at the end of his term of office, but was again inaugurated to the Presidency on January 1, 1907.

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS



VOL. XXIX.

DECEMBER, 1909.

NO. 6

IT would take more than one complete issue of the BULLETIN to publish a quarter of the editorial comments which are constantly coming without solicitation to the desk of the Director, showing appreciation by the press of the BULLETIN and the work now being done by the International Bureau. Some of these comments are evidently so spontaneous in their inspiration and so interesting in their observations that they are worthy of reproduction. While there are many others deserving of space, we have particular pleasure in quoting from the El Paso "Herald," one of the principal papers of the State of Texas, published in the city made famous by the recent meeting of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico. Under the caption "Our neighbors of Latin America," the able editor of the "Herald," Mr. H. D. SLATER, in the issue of October 29, 1909, writes as follows:

It doesn't cost much and it isn't very noisy, but the International Bureau of the American Republics at Washington brings us considerably nearer the day when there will be a federation of the world. The work that is being done under JOHN BARRETT'S direction is so important and so far-reaching that it will take several decades for it to become generally understood or adequately acknowledged.

Through the distribution of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, printed in four languages, the Bureau is helping to educate thousands of editors, public men, and business men in various parts of the world, especially throughout the Republics of this Hemisphere.

Every issue is like a trip of exploration into new and unknown regions. It may be that the school children nowadays are keeping up with the development of the three Americas better than was the case with the previous generation. It is to be hoped that they are. The greatest commercial opportunities of the future for the United States lie to the south of us.

The greatest barrier to closer and more profitable intercourse with the other American Republics is the lack of knowledge of each other's language. If the average American had easy command of the Spanish language, the truth about Latin America would come to him like a revelation. It seems absurd, and yet it is an undoubted fact, that Americans are apt to regard as inferior the people of every nation whose language they can not understand. The same attitude of mind that leads the housewife to shout louder and louder at the Mexican who can not understand English, and finally to call him a dunce, leads the average American to depreciate the people of other nations and other tongues.

The Bureau of the American Republics prints a monthly magazine that seems to grow more interesting with every issue; possibly the increasing interest is due in no

small degree to the wider horizon and greater keenness of perception that come from associating through the printed word with the highly progressive nations of Latin America.

Europe knows more about South America than we do. Europe travels to South America to learn how to do big things in many lines. The intelligent American can no longer afford to ignore the progress and development of the Latin Republics. The too prevalent disregard, which often seems tinged with a sort of contempt, is due not to real superiority but to ignorance.

The Bureau of the American Republics, which is supported by appropriations by more than twenty different nations, is the most important agency of enlightenment that is at work just now to bring the American Republics to a better appreciation and understanding of each other's distinguishing merits and special opportunities. The Bureau is a power for peace no less than for commercial expansion, inasmuch as strife is bred in suspicion and suspicion is bred in ignorance.

HONOR TO A PATRIOT'S MEMORY.

The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica has directed that the portrait of the distinguished statesman, Sr. Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, father of the present Minister of that country in Washington, be placed in the main hall of the State Department at San José, in commemoration of the services rendered his country, in the discharge of which he filled many public offices, including that of Secretary of Government and Foreign Relations, during the administrations of Presidents JOSÉ MARÍA ALFARO, JOSÉ MARÍA CASTRO, and JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

Mr. CALVO, whose memory the Government of Costa Rica now honors, was born in the city of Cartago on August 20, 1799. Upon completing his education he engaged in teaching with such success that the municipal government of his native city publicly testified to the great esteem in which he and his work were held. Later he went to San José, where he acquired distinction in the law, and on account of his knowledge in political and social sciences was called by the President, Sr. JUAN MORA, to fill the office of Secretary of State. The duties of that important office were discharged with complete success during that administration and the one of President GALLEGOS immediately following, and in 1835 he was appointed political chief of the "Partido Oriental" (Eastern Party). Subsequently he was appointed a delegate to the Federal Central American Congress of 1838-39. He served as a magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice from 1840 to April, 1842, when, on account of a political change made by the Government of General MORAZÁN, he was appointed a member of the revision committee of the laws in force, and the same year was also elected a member of the Constitutional Assembly.

Shortly afterwards he was made Secretary of the Treasury and later Secretary of the Department of Government and Foreign Relations under the administrations of Presidents ALFARO, CASTRO, and JUAN RAFAEL MORA. In 1863 he was elected Senator, and was Vice-President of that body at the time of his sudden death on April 20, 1865.



SEÑOR DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO,

An eminent Costa Rican patriot, whose portrait will be placed in the main hall of the State Department at San Jose, Costa Rica, in commemoration of the services he rendered to his country.

In addition to filling the offices mentioned he rendered valuable service in connection with the political development of his country, and during his public life no law was passed without his advisory cooperation. During the crisis at the time of the invasion of WALKER and his filibusters, and in connection with the adjustment of the relations with the Roman Church in 1852, his work was most valuable, and in recognition thereof the Order of Christ was conferred upon him by Pius IX. In 1852 the National Congress tendered him a vote of thanks for his many and important services to the Republic.

The centennial of the birth of this Costa Rican patriot was fittingly commemorated. The appreciation of Costa Rica of the national achievements of its distinguished son was shown by the imposing funeral decreed by Congress at the time of his death and by the following epitaph: "La Nación agradecida le consagra este recuerdo" (In memoriam. A grateful nation), placed on his tomb. Furthermore, by a resolution of the municipality of San José, upon the establishment of a new cemetery, the name Calvo Cemetery was given to it in memory of the eminent citizen and statesman and as a perpetual monument to his civic virtues and of his republican simplicity. The order whereby the portrait of Señor CALVO is placed in the main hall of the Department of State is a final tribute by his countrymen to his worth as a citizen and statesman.

NEW DOMINICAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is the pleasant duty of the BULLETIN to welcome back to Washington, and to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Sr. EMILIO C. JOUBERT, who, as Minister Resident of the Dominican Republic for some years, made many good friends in the United States and showed uniform interest in all matters relating to the Pan-American idea and the progress of the International Bureau. Señor JOUBERT has been deservedly promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and as such was recognized by the President of the United States on November 26, 1909.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday, November 10, at a largely attended meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, held in the United States State Department, and presided over by the Secretary of State of the United States as Chairman *ex officio*, the exact wording of the programme for the Fourth Pan-American Conference, which meets at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, July 9, 1910, was

approved. In view of the great importance of this gathering and the wide interest that is sure to be taken in the discussions that will take place upon the different subjects included, the programme as adopted is given below.

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, TO BE HELD AT BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, JULY 9, 1910.

- I. The organization of the conference.
- II. Commemoration of the Argentine National Centenary and of the Independence of the American Republics, as suggested by the fact that many of those nations celebrate their national centenaries in 1910 and neighboring years.
- III. Submission and consideration of the reports of each delegation as to the action of their respective governments upon the resolutions and conventions of the Third Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, including a report upon the results accomplished by the Pan-American Committees and the consideration of the extension of their functions.
- IV. Submission and consideration of the report of the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, together with consideration of the present organization and of recommendations for the possible extension and improvement of its efficiency.
- V. Resolution expressing appreciation to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE of his generous gift for the construction of the new building of the American Republics in Washington.
- VI. Report on the progress which has been made on the Pan-American Railway since the Rio Conference, and consideration of the possibility of cooperative action among the American Republics to secure the completion of the system.
- VII. Consideration of the conditions under which the establishment of more rapid mail, passenger, and express steamship service between the American Republics can be secured.
- VIII. Consideration of measures which will lead to uniformity among the American Republics in consular documents and the technical requirements of customs regulations, and also in census and commercial statistics.
- IX. Consideration of the recommendations of the Pan-American Sanitary Congresses in regard to sanitary police and quarantine and of such additional recommendations as may tend to the elimination of preventable diseases.
- X. Consideration of a practicable arrangement between the American Republics covering patents, trade-marks, and copyrights.
- XI. Consideration of the continuance of the treaties on pecuniary claims after their expiration.
- XII. Consideration of a plan to promote the interchange of professors and students among the universities and academies of the American Republics.
- XIII. Resolution in appreciation of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908.
- XIV. Resolution instructing the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics to consider and recommend the manner in which the American Republics may see fit to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.
- XV. Future conferences.

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO MEXICO.

HENRY L. WILSON, who has just been confirmed as Ambassador of the United States of America to Mexico, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, November 3, 1857. He graduated from Wabash College with the degree of A. M. in 1879, and engaged in newspaper work, becoming the editor of the Lafayette (Indiana) Journal in 1882, continuing until 1885, when he engaged in the practice of law and in banking at Spokane, Washington. He was appointed Minister to Venezuela in 1889 by President HARRISON, which post he declined, but in 1897 accepted that of Minister to Chile, which he filled until 1905. In the last-named year he was appointed Minister to Belgium, which position he has held until the present time.

THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE AND LATIN AMERICA.

The present Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, has demonstrated his appreciation of the importance of the relations of the United States with the Latin-American countries by his organization of the Division of Latin-American Affairs in the State Department, and by also adding experts on Latin-American trade to the staff of the Bureau of Trade Relations. In a previous issue we have referred to this new departure and to the selection of Mr. THOMAS C. DAWSON, now United States Minister to Chile, as the head of the Latin-American Division. The action of the Secretary of State in this matter will dispose of the fear of many of the friends of Latin America that the attention which must be given by him to other parts of the world might cause its affairs to be neglected in the State Department. If, however, anybody is skeptical upon this point, he should read the address which the Secretary delivered at the Pan-American dinner given by the Director of the Bureau last April.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF CUBA IN NEW YORK.

MARIANO ROCAFORT, the Consul-General of the Republic of Cuba to the United States, was born in the city of Cardenas, Cuba, on October 12, 1868, being the only son of Dr. BLAS ROCAFORT, a prominent physician and a member of one of the oldest families in the island. He studied at the University of Havana and later engaged in the export and shipping business in Cardenas. At the first intervention of the United States in Cuba he was appointed by Gen. LEONARD WOOD, then Military Governor, to an important position in the Treasury Department. In 1902 he was appointed Consul at Philadelphia by President ESTRADA PALMA, and was later transferred to the Consulate at London. For his excellent service in these positions he was promoted by President GOMEZ to the post of Consul-General in New York.



HONORABLE HENRY L. WILSON,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to Mexico.

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SEÑOR DON MARIANO ROCAFORT
Consul-General of Cuba to the United States in New York.

A DISTINGUISHED ADVOCATE OF LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE.

The development of closer trade relations between the United States and Latin America and the movement for a better appreciation in the United States of its sister American Republics have an able advocate in the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. HUNTINGTON WILSON. Although Mr. WILSON'S diplomatic experience prior to entering the State Department was largely in the Orient, he has made a careful study of Latin-American affairs and is giving them much attention in his present position. It will be remembered that he was appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, but just as he was about to leave for Buenos Aires he was asked by the Secretary of State to accept the responsible position of Assistant Secretary. Recently Mr. WILSON attended a banquet in Chicago, given by the Chicago Association of Commerce, where he made a deep impression upon his hearers by his clear, forceful statement of the necessity of studying the trade opportunities of Latin America, and making a practical effort, through the establishment of better steamship facilities, to gain a creditable share of the increasing commerce of that part of the world.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANK.

The Director is receiving a great many letters from all parts of Latin America asking information about the proposed Pan-American bank, and expressing deep interest in its possible organization. If the comment and expression of opinion in these letters can be regarded as having any bearing upon the success of the proposed bank, there is no question that it will be well received in every country where it establishes a branch and that it will prosper in the due course of time. The exact plan for the organization and establishment of a great international bank, having its headquarters in New York City and branches in the principal capitals and ports of Latin America, can not be worked out in a moment. There must be much investigation of conditions in the different countries and a careful consideration of their banking laws. When these preliminary steps have been taken and the large financial interests concerned are satisfied that everything is ready, the bank will be organized on safe and sound lines, prepared to do a great work in the development of closer relation of commerce and trade. The Director, having urged the establishment of a bank of this character during many years and being constantly asked by representative men in all parts of America whether and when this bank will start to do business, wishes to state that he has been assured by the principal men interested in New York City that the final organization will be perfected in the near future.

WORK UPON THE NEW BUILDING.

In answer to numerous inquiries the Director takes advantage of this opportunity to state that the dedication of the new Bureau building will probably not take place until the latter part of February. Although the structure is nearing completion, the inside finish requires such careful execution that it is not expected that the building will be ready for occupancy for nearly two months. The more, however, that is done upon it, the more it shows that it will be one of the most beautiful and interesting structures in the city of Washington.

PROGRESSIVE BRAZILIAN STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

One of the progressive States of Brazil, which is attracting more and more attention from the outside world, is São Paulo. Travelers from the United States and Europe who visit Brazil return with glowing accounts of the natural wealth and undeveloped possibilities of the State. The city of São Paulo itself stands out prominently as a remarkable municipality. Located at a sufficient elevation to possess an excellent climate, provided with a good water supply, and with water power to run its electric lights and its street-car systems, and embellished with many beautiful public buildings, business edifices, and private homes, it makes a good impression upon those who are fortunate enough to spend some time within its hospitable limits. Santos, the principal port of the State, through which most of its coffee is exported to foreign countries, is evidence of the progressive character of the people and has done much to add to the commerce and prosperity of that section of Brazil.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT CALLAO, PERU.

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, United States consular representative at Callao, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 24, 1856. He studied at the Ohio Wesleyan University, taking the degree of A. B. in 1882, and at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from the latter in 1884. He practiced law until elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, in 1888, serving in the legislature until elected Secretary of State in 1893. He was reelected in 1895 and held the office until 1897, when he was appointed consul at Glasgow, Scotland, by President McKINLEY. He was appointed to his present position as consul-general at Callao in June, 1906.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICA.

DR. ALBERT HALE, of the staff of the International Bureau, has conferred a great favor upon the traveling public and especially upon those



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HONORABLE SAMUEL M. TAYLOR
Consul-General of the United States of America at Callao, Peru.

who think of visiting Latin America by publishing a handy little book entitled "Practical Guide to Latin America, including Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America." It takes up carefully nearly all those points which the traveler desires should be covered. It contains just enough information to be most useful, and is free from that overloading which often characterizes so-called guidebooks. Doctor HALE'S own travels throughout Latin America and his careful study of those countries enable him to state just the information desired in the most succinct and attractive form. Reference to this work is also made in our book reviews.

EXPOSITIONS AT BUENOS AIRES IN 1910.

The Bureau has been endeavoring in every way possible to awaken interest in the expositions which are to be held in Buenos Aires from May to November, 1910, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Argentine independence. If intending exhibitors have not made applications for space by the time they read this editorial notice, it will be difficult for them to participate unless they can persuade the authorities in Buenos Aires, either through the Minister of their country or through the International Bureau, to make an exception in their favor. December 1* has been announced as the ultimate date for securing reservations of space. The honorary committee in the United States for the Agricultural Exposition appointed by the Sociedad Rural of the Argentine Republic, consisting of Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Dr. I. S. ROWE, and JOHN BARRETT, has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. BUCHANAN, but the remainder of the committee are trying to make arrangements by which the United States Government will send an agricultural exhibit, and a representative number of manufacturers of agricultural machinery, tools, and appliances will make a good display. In order to secure exhibitors for the Transportation Exhibition, the Director of the International Bureau has supported the action of the American committee in Buenos Aires in asking Mr. HENRY G. JONES, of the United States Steel Products Export Company, who has been kindly allowed to take up this work by his company, to secure the participation of American manufacturers of all kinds of products which have to do with railway and land transport. There is, therefore, hope of getting a creditable representation for the United States. If any manufacturer desires further information on this matter, it would be well to communicate directly with Mr. HENRY G. JONES, at 30 Church street, New York City, or with the Director of the International Bureau in Washington. Aside from the Agricultural and Transportation Expositions

*The Argentine government is desirous of affording every opportunity for foreign nations to participate in the International Agricultural Exposition, and has extended the time limit for application for space until December 31, 1909.

tions, there will be an International Exposition of Fine Arts, in which it is expected that American artists will actively participate. In a communication recently received by the International Bureau from Buenos Aires on this subject the following statement is made:

The art of the United States has so far been unknown to the Argentines, who look upon Paris as the Mecca of painting and sculpture, and it would seem to be a most favorable opportunity of demonstrating to people here that there is another side to North American genius than the practical and commercial.

EXPOSITION OF FINE ARTS AT SANTIAGO, CHILE.

The International Bureau has received a notice through Mr. ANIBAL CRUZ, the Chilean Minister in Washington, of an International Exposition of Fine Arts and of Arts Applied to Industry, which will be opened at Santiago on September 18, 1910, in celebration of the First Centennial of Chilean National Independence. It will take place in a building especially erected for the purpose, called the "Palace of Fine Arts," and it will be divided into four sections: (a) international, (b) national, (c) national retrospective art, (d) art applied to industry. Artists of different countries will be invited to send exhibits, and will be exempted from the payment of freight, insurance, and customs duties, and all their expenses with the exception of those of packing. The Government will purchase such pictures as are passed upon favorably by a special committee, and those which are not purchased will be reshipped to the owners in the last two weeks in January, 1911, following the closing of the exposition on December 3, 1910. Further information in regard to this exposition can be obtained through the International Bureau, but a copy of the full notice received from the Chilean Government is published elsewhere in this BULLETIN. It is hoped that artists everywhere will take advantage of this opportunity to make their work known in one of the most progressive countries of South America. It is an unusual opportunity for the painters and sculptors of the United States to show to their Latin neighbors what they can do in comparison with their competitors of Europe. Inasmuch as there is an exposition of kindred character at approximately the same time in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, the leading artists of other countries should find it possible to exhibit their work in either one or both of these.

SOME CRITICISMS OF THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

By an error, due to oversight in proof reading, a diagram on page 432 of the English section of the August number of the BULLETIN, showing the capital invested in industrial establishments and their annual production of the different States of Brazil, the title "São Paulo" was made to read "Santa Fe." Although it was abundantly plain from the surrounding text that São Paulo was intended and that it must be a typo-

graphical error, a criticism was received from a prominent Brazilian newspaper reflecting upon the institution as if a misstatement of this kind were intentional. It is most difficult to understand how any man of fair mind would have come to the conclusion that anybody connected with the International Bureau would wish to make a mistake of this kind. It shows that, no matter how careful an effort is made to do what is right and best, there are always those who for one strange reason or another can not understand that such an error could result only from accident. The fact that so few mistakes occur in comparison with the total amount of matter printed, and the additional consideration of the large quantity of material published, favorable to a country or to a section, are apparently entirely overlooked by the critic who magnifies a slip of this kind. The editors of the BULLETIN fully appreciate that it is far from being an ideal publication, and are most anxious to improve it in every way possible, but they are human, and in trying to condense within the limited number of pages of the BULLETIN interesting material in regard to all the twenty-one American Republics it sometimes happens that a mistake of this kind occurs. On the other hand, the enormous increase in the circulation of the BULLETIN, the great demand for it from all parts of the world, and the hundreds of favorable criticisms which are being constantly received, encourage us to believe that the large majority of our readers appreciate our honest efforts to serve them with credit. Another criticism sometimes made is that more space is given to one country than to another. Reply to this has already been made in a former issue of the BULLETIN, but it might be well to repeat that such a situation can not possibly be avoided. During one month there will be an abundance of good material about one or more countries, with very little concerning others. The average for the year, however, varies little, except naturally there appears more about the countries of large population, area, and comprehensive material movements, because logically they are doing more of general interest to the world. This is no reflection upon the smaller countries, and the BULLETIN is making as constant effort to secure reliable data concerning their progress and development as it is concerning the larger ones. Perhaps the underlying inspiration of such criticisms is that the average reader who lives in one country thinks of the BULLETIN only from the standpoint of his land and does not realize that there are twenty other Republics in the Union which must receive attention as well. It is needless to say that the entire editorial staff of the BULLETIN is actuated with a sincere impartial desire to be fair to every country, and it is hoped that the critics of the BULLETIN will consider this fact and be correspondingly fair.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

The November issue of the "National Magazine," published in Boston, Massachusetts, and edited by JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE, has a very happy

personal reference to Ambassador NABUCO, of Brazil. Among other things this article says:

Meeting Ambassador NABUCO, of Brazil, one begins to realize that he represents an area equal to the whole of Europe—a larger territory than all the land included in the United States boundary. Brazil certainly is becoming one of the important industrial nations among the Pan-American Republics. Ambassador NABUCO is a worthy representative of his Republic and one of the most accomplished diplomats in Washington.

THE EXPOSITION AT QUITO, ECUADOR.

Reports of visitors who attended the exposition at Quito, held during the past summer, reflect credit upon the Government of Ecuador in its efforts to celebrate appropriately the one hundredth anniversary of national independence. Notwithstanding the fact that Ecuador is located in the heart of the Tropics, and crossed by the Equator, it is distinctively a land of opportunity, and there is no question that during the next ten years there will be invested within its limits a large amount of foreign capital and that there will be an extensive development of its natural resources. So much of Ecuador is located at a high elevation that considerable portions of it are suitable for the residence of people who are in the habit of living in the Temperate Zone, while its tropical portions are more salubrious than is commonly supposed. The plateau on which Quito is located has an average elevation of nearly 10,000 feet, and it is as cool there the year round as in Washington, the capital of the United States, in early June or October.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ROSS E. HOLADAY, United States Consul at Santiago, Cuba, was born at Westboro, Clinton County, Ohio, July 14, 1869. He received his early education at the public schools and graduated from the high school at Wilmington, Ohio, in 1890. In May of that year he was appointed a mailing clerk in the post-office at Wilmington, resigning the following year to teach in the public schools of Clinton County. He was principal of the academic department of the Davis Military School at Winston, North Carolina, from 1894 to 1897. Having taken up the study of law during his summer vacations, he entered a law office in Wilmington, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He was elected a member of the general assembly of Ohio from Clinton County in 1899 and reelected in 1901, resigning from the legislature upon being appointed to his present position as Consul at Santiago in June, 1902.

A PROPOSED PAN-AMERICAN IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

HON. GEORGE E. BARSTOW, President of the National Irrigation Congress, which held its last meeting at Spokane in the State of Washington, is



ROSS E. HOLADAY,
Consul of the United States of America at Santiago, Cuba.

chairman of a committee of that congress, which is considering the advisability of holding a great Pan-American Irrigation Congress in the city of Mexico either in 1910 or 1911. It is probable that Mr. BARSTOW and a number of other prominent men who are interested in irrigation will visit Mexico City in the near future for the purpose of conferring with the officials of the Mexican Government and other persons interested in regard to holding such a Pan-American gathering. In view of the fact that Mexico and many of the other Latin-American countries are vitally concerned in the advancement of irrigation and reclamation in their arid districts, there is no question that much good would result from the discussions that would take place and the papers that would be read at a conference of this character. It would also tend to knit closer the relations of the American Republics by considering a problem which is common to nearly all of them, and the successful solution of which will bring great material benefits to them all.

PRESIDENT OF THE SANITARY CONFERENCE IN COSTA RICA.

The Consul-General of Costa Rica in New York, Sr. JUAN J. ULLOA, is to serve as President of the Fourth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, which begins its sessions in San Jose on December 25, 1909, to adjourn on January 3, 1910. Señor ULLOA has left New York in the discharge of his duties connected with the conference, and during his absence the consulate will be in charge of the Vice-Consul, Mr. ALEJANDRO MONESTAL. The Government of Costa Rica has made every arrangement for the entertainment of the delegates, and the meeting will be marked by social functions in their honor. The subjects to be discussed during the sessions of the Congress cover the effective administration of the resolutions of previous conferences; the sanitary condition of ports; the registration of population and mortality statistics; the sanitation of cities; protection of travelers; and protective measures against tuberculosis and malaria.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE DECEMBER ISSUE.

Among the special articles appearing in this issue of the BULLETIN, aside from the regular condensed material covering each one of the Latin-American Republics, are the following: "Cathedrals of the New World: South America;" "The hardwoods of the Americas—Cedar;" "Municipal organizations of the capitals of Latin America—La Paz, Bolivia;" "Some aspects of explorations in South America;" "Brazil's new port, a description of the harbor improvements of Rio Grande do Sul;" "San Martin honored in France;" "Notable addresses at New Orleans by the Ministers of Guatemala and Panama;" "Latin-American Congresses and Expositions in 1910."

THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first fall meeting of the Pan-American committee of the United States was held on Monday afternoon, November 22. The principal business was the passing of resolutions in honor of WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN and GEN. ALFRED E. BATES, two of its principal members, who have recently died, and the careful consideration of the programme for the Fourth Pan-American Conference, which was approved at the November meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics. The committee will endeavor to assist the United States delegation, which will be appointed by President TAFT soon after the meeting of Congress, in the preparation of papers and other data which will be required by the delegation for its proper participation in this great international gathering.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS BY MINISTER SHERRILL.

The Buenos Aires newspapers of October 6 and 7, 1909, contain elaborate comment upon a notable address delivered by Hon. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, on October 5, before the faculties of law and social science of the university. The subject of Mr. SHERRILL'S speech was "The Pan-Americanism of Henry Clay, President Sarmiento, and Elihu Root." Among those present were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, the Minister of the Treasury, the Minister of Agriculture, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Ministers of France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Peru, Chile, and Brazil, and many other representative men in the public and literary life of the capital. Judging from the editorials of the Buenos Aires press, Minister SHERRILL'S remarks were listened to with great attention and made a deep impression upon his distinguished audience. The fact that the address was delivered in Spanish is noted in a complimentary manner.

A KIND WORD ABOUT COSTA RICA.

Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN, a brilliant lawyer of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has just returned from a visit to Costa Rica. In a letter to the Director he has the following to say about his visit to that Republic:

I had a most charming time in Costa Rica. I was there during the two days of election, Sunday and Monday, August 29 and 30, 1909, and I never saw a more peaceful people than in Costa Rica. The Government had a considerable number of extra policemen during the days of election; but, as far as I could see, there was no occasion. I was present in the evenings when the returns came in to some of the leading newspapers published in San Jose and the order of the people was perfect. I will never forget the kind greetings and courtesy I received from all classes.



BOOK NOTES

"The American Egypt: A Record of Travel in Yucatan," by CHANNING ARNOLD and FREDERICK TABOR FROST; with illustrations, maps, and plans (Doubleday, Page & Co.), New York, 1909. The title of this most interesting and valuable work is rather misleading, as the result of the investigations as recorded would lead to designating the Yucatan peninsula as "The American India" if the deductions drawn from the character of the Mayan ruins are sustained. It is in the similarity of the fate that has overtaken the original inhabitants of the land that the writers find the basis for their title. The history of Yucatan is the history of Egypt save in one fact. When Europe first interested itself in the architectural wonders of the land of the Pharaohs the arts of the ancestors of the Copts and Fellaheen were entirely lost. When, however, the Spaniard invaded the Mexican peninsula the Mayans were living the same life as they had followed centuries before, and the Mayan toiler of to-day is the lineal descendant of the Mayan architect who could create a Chichen or a Sayil. It is in the development of such architectural works that the Buddhist or East Indian influence is directly traceable, and as a result of established research the following conclusions are reached: "The Toltec theory is myth, not history; the Toltecs were never an historical nationality. The word "toltec" was a name given by the invading Aztecs to the race inhabiting Mexico on their arrival. The Toltecs were Mayans, the ancestors, with their kinsmen farther south, of those Mayan peoples to-day, as at the Spanish conquest, inhabiting Central America from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southern Mexico to the frontier of Nicaragua. The Mayans are of the Appalachian stock, and had been settled in Central America before the invasion of the Aztecs. The architectural skill of the Mayans was not developed by them naturally, but was introduced from a foreign country some centuries before the Aztecs invaded their northernmost possessions."

After a consideration of the claims of other nationalities to rank as the progenitors of Mayan peoples, and dismissing them in turn, the migrations brought about by the persecution of the Buddhists during the fourth and fifth centuries leading to their expulsion from India and their establishment primarily in Burma and the Malay peninsula, are discussed as factors in the remarkable similarity of Mayan and East Indian religious architecture. The theory involves the assumption that some Eastern people professing Buddhism and skilled in the type of architecture associated therewith did reach Central America. From Java, favorable ocean currents conduct to

the Caroline Islands, where architectural traces in support of this migration are found. The Caroline Islands are about 700 miles from the southeast corner of the Philippines; they spread along the route for 1,500 miles; then 450 miles farther are the Marshall Islands, 6,000 miles from the American coast, but with the route broken by numerous unnamed smaller islands. Citations innumerable are given of the practical oneness of the Chichen, Sayil, and Copan ruins with existing structures in the East. Identities of design, of ornament, and utilitarian purpose are demonstrated, Copan being probably an exact counterpart of the early cities of Cambodia and Ceylon as Palenque would seem to be a replica of the seventh-century Boro Budor. With the practical extinction of the original foreign builders the art would naturally, in decorative affairs, take on a more purely native character, as, for instance, the lion seat of India would be changed to represent the Central American jaguar, and the early application of the elephant might totally disappear in ornamental work. The age of the various cities studied ranges in sequence from the eighth to the fifteenth century and the various modifications of style are outlined and accounted for. Apart from the uncommon archaeological interest of the volume, features which commend themselves to the lay mind are furnished in the accounts of present-day Mexico; of the wonderful henequen or "green gold" districts; of Merida, with its miles of streets paved at a cost of \$15,000,000 and its millionaires' homes; of the flora and fauna of the country traversed; of the wonderful iron man who controls the destinies of Mexico and of the measures taken to maintain the nation's onward move. To any and all classes of readers the book will make a strong appeal through its clarity of style and delightful treatment of the subjects discussed. It seems, therefore, almost invidious to call attention to a palpable error on page 43, when the Nicaraguan rather than the Panama Canal Treaty with the United States is stated to have ceded 5 miles on each side of the projected waterway to the constructing country.

BAEDEKER has established a standard for guidebooks which can not be surpassed, but BAEDEKER has given no attention to the Western Hemisphere beyond the United States and Mexico. There is a so-called BAEDEKER of the Argentine Republic, published in Spanish, thoroughly excellent in its way, but not available to English readers. Descriptive books of cities and traveled routes of countries have been issued by steamship companies, but hitherto there has been no systematic attempt to collect in one volume all the facts of travel to and through the Latin-American Republics. The BULLETIN is pleased therefore to note the appearance of the "Practical Guide to Latin America," which has just been published by Small, Maynard & Co.,

of Boston. The book, of a size suitable for the pocket, has 250 pages, with several blank leaves at the back for traveler's memoranda. There are seven chapters, the first three being devoted to general advice on preparation, travel, and arrival. Chapter IV, descriptive of the countries, is the longest, covering 130 pages, and includes, besides the twenty independent Republics of Latin America, all the West Indies, the Guianas, and British Honduras. This information contains answers to many of the questions frequently asked by visitors or letters written to the Bureau. The area and population of countries and cities are given; the climate, distances from New York, altitudes, and salient features of the neighborhood. Chapter V gives the steamship connections from the United States, the seaports touched, the cost and duration of the journey, and, in some cases, the best-known hotels. There are also tables of moneys, of metric measurements, and lists of diplomatic and consular representatives. Chapter VI has the regulations for commercial travelers, and Chapter VII presents a bibliography of the better-known books dealing with Latin America. An index is appended. The BULLETIN can commend this little volume to the traveler and reader. Errors it undoubtedly contains, but the author and publisher will be pleased to have their attention called to them so that future editions may become still more trustworthy than the first. As the International Bureau of the American Republics feels a certain degree of responsibility in the matter, it hopes that the public will uphold its verdict of praise for this Practical Guide.

"Mexico the Wonderland of the South," by W. E. CARSON (The Macmillan Company), New York, 1909. Price, \$2.25. This story of Mexico covers the personal details of a journey made by an intelligent observant writer. Adequate descriptions are given of native life and conditions, with due consideration of the effect upon the country of the great influx of foreign wealth which is each year becoming more noticeable. The railroads and the difficult feats of engineering accomplished in their construction receive enthusiastic notice. Of the Tehuantepec line, it is said that the work of transportation between the two oceans, to meet which the Panama Canal is designed, is now being met effectively by the railroad. Fine terminal facilities are afforded for the transshipment of merchandise. The linking up of the Pan-American line is forecasted as an agent in the country's development and especially in the opening of the vast new regions of the Pacific States. It is to the evolution in transport methods that the writer ascribes the rather fragmentary condition of the country's growth, and the automobile, electric traction, and railway lines serve to connect sections in which the atmosphere and conditions are those of Spanish domination and anterior thereto. These contrasts form

the charm of the country, and of this no more striking example is given than of the famous Titian canvas housed in the dilapidated parish church of an Indian village.

"Across Panama and Around the Caribbean," illustrated with maps and half-tones from rare photographs, by FRANCIS C. NICHOLAS, M. Sc., Ph. D. (H. M. Caldwell Company), Boston and New York. This is the third edition of a book which seems to have commended itself to the reading public by reason of the skill with which some almost incredible happenings are recorded. The career of business agent for mining and land companies in the Peninsula would appear to be not one of unmingled happiness, though the writer spends himself gaily among unfriendly Indians, tropical animals of small and great degree, and emerges victorious from his conflicts with man and nature. In many instances the information is outworn by reason of the lapse of time since the first publication was made, but an extended introduction to the present edition brings the salient features, touching the Panama Canal and its effect upon the surrounding countries, up to date.

The annual national edition of the "Mexican Herald" for September 16, 1909, recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library, is a fine example of newspaper enterprise. As stated in the publication, the issue is "in the nature of a stock taking," and so satisfactorily is the work done that a perusal of the subject-matter furnishes the reader with an epitomized knowledge of Mexican affairs, industrial, financial, political, and educational. A review of the year from September 1, 1908, to the same date in 1909 is furnished in a day-by-day record which can not fail to interest and instruct.

"CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, His Life and Work," by HERBERT N. CASSON (A. C. McClurg), Chicago, 1909. The life history of the great inventor of modern agricultural methods, of whom it is said, "He fed his country as truly as WASHINGTON created it and LINCOLN preserved it."

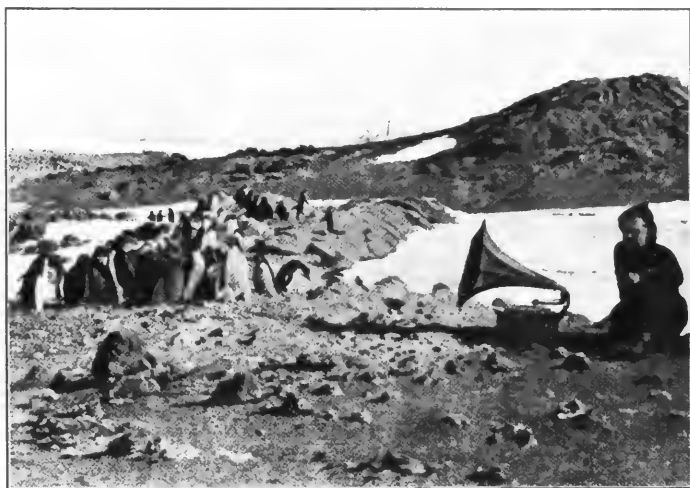
"Mighty Hunters," by ASHMORE RUSSAN (Longmans, Green & Co.), New York, 1909. A book of adventure and more or less imaginary incidents in the pursuit of game in Mexico.

"Manuel in Mexico," by ETTA BLAISDELL McDONALD (Little, Brown & Co.), Boston, 1909. A story of child life in Mexico.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

Scientific and popular interest in polar exploration receives daily impetus, and an agent of importance bearing upon the subject is the publication of the results of the British Antarctic expedition of 1907-8 undertaken with Lieut. E. H. SHACKLETON in command. "The Geographical Journal" (London) for November publishes the SHACKLETON paper as its initial article, in which the resourceful explorer states:

The results of the southern journey may be summarized briefly. We found that a chain of great mountains stretched north by east from Mount Markham as far as the eighty-sixth parallel and that other ranges ran toward the southwest, south and south-



PENGUINS LISTENING ATTENTIVELY TO THE PHONOGRAPH OF THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

east between the eighty-fourth and the eighty-sixth parallels. We ascended one of the largest glaciers in the world on to a high plateau, which in all probability is a continuation of the Victoria Land plateau. The geographical pole almost certainly lies on this plateau at an altitude of between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above sea level. The discovery of coal and fossil wood has a very important bearing on the question of the past geological history of the Antarctic Continent.

The farthest south was reached on January 9, 1909, in latitude $88^{\circ} 23' S.$, where the flag of exploration was hoisted and from which point the march back to winter quarters on Cape Royds was begun. In the vicinity of the camp stands Mount Erebus, an active volcano with an altitude of over 13,000 feet, the ascent of which yielded

interesting and important information of a geological and meteorological character. Another important event of the winter month while the party remained in camp was the discovery by the biologist of microscopical life on the algae in the frozen lakes of the district. Some of the weed carrying the animals was dried and conveyed to London, being subjected to tropical temperatures on the way. It was moistened in London, and the animals were found to be still living. They survived a final test of immersion in frozen gas at a temperature of -81°C .

In regard to the great ice barrier, it was found that it is bounded by mountains which run eastward along the eighty-sixth parallel about

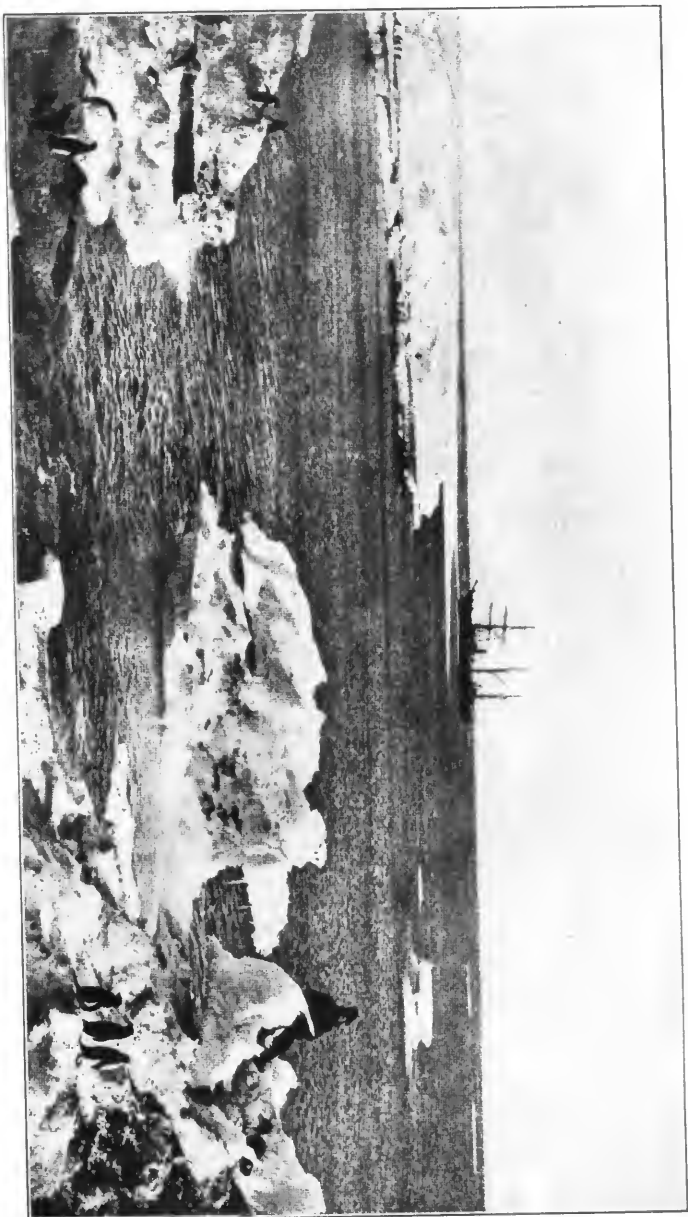


THE BRITISH FLAG RAISED AT THE MAGNETIC ANTARCTIC POLE.

Professor David, Doctor Mackay, and Mr. Douglas Mawson.

300 miles from the sea edge. The great glacier up which the party marched to the polar plateau is fed to some extent from the highlands of the interior, and the main barrier is apparently formed of superimposed layers of snow. Throughout the whole of the Antarctic examined by the expedition there is evidence of a recent great diminution of glaciation, the general geological work showing the following main facts:

In McMurdo Sound, this arm of the sea, now free from land ice, was formerly filled by a branch of the great ice barrier whose surface rose fully 1,000 feet above sea level



THE NIMROD.
The vessel that carried the Shackleton expedition to the Antarctic regions, anchored in front of the winter quarters of Cape Rovers.

and the barrier ice in this sound, in areas from which the ice has retreated, was formerly about 3,000 feet in thickness. The snowfall at Cape Royds from February, 1908, to February, 1909, was equal to about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain. The *névé* fields of Antarctica are probably of no great thickness. The southern and western sides of the sector of Antarctica south of Australia is a plateau from 7,000 to 10,000 feet high which may possibly extend across the South Pole to Coats Land and Graham Land. Ross Sea is probably a great subsidence area. The Bacon sandstone formation, which extends for at least 1,100 miles from north to south in Antarctica, contains coniferous wood associated with coal seams. It is probably of Paleozoic age. Limestones, pisolitic in places in 85° S. and 7,000 feet above sea level, contain obscure casts of radiolaria. Radiolaria in a fair state of preservation occur in black cherts among the erratics at Cape Royds. They appear to belong to the same formation as the limestone. These radiolaria appear to be of older Paleozoic age. The succession of lavas at Erebus



THE EXPLORERS AFTER THEIR RETURN TO THE WINTER QUARTERS.

Mr. Wild, Lieutenant Shackleton, Doctor Marshall, and Lieutenant Adams.

appears to have been first trachytes, then kenytes, then olivine basalts. Erebus is, however, still erupting kenyte. Peat deposits, formed of fungus, are now forming on the bottoms of some of the antarctic glacial lakes near 77° and 78° S. Raised benches of recent origin extend at Ross Island to a height of at least 160 feet above sea level.

The meteorological observations taken have yet to be studied. One fact recorded, indicating a reversal of the usual upper wind, appears new to meteorological science.

Observations showed that during blizzards the whole atmosphere from sea level up to at least 11,000 feet moves near Cape Royds from southeast to northwest, and the speed of movement is from 40 to over 60 miles an hour. After and during the blizzard the middle air current, normally blowing from the west-southwest, is temporarily abolished, being absorbed by the immense outrushing air stream of the southeast

blizzard. During the blizzard the air was generally so thick with snow that we were unable to see the top of Erebus. At the end of a blizzard the air current over Erebus became suddenly reversed, the steam cloud swinging round from the south to the north. After a time, following on the conclusion of a blizzard, a high-level current was seen to be floating the cirrus clouds from the southeast toward the northwest, and the steam of Erebus would stream out toward the northwest.

The question of what becomes of the ice from the inland glaciers remains unanswered. The barrier is certainly afloat at its northern edge. The scientific memoirs of the expedition will deal in detail with geology, biology, meteorology, magnetism, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, tides, currents, optics, and other allied subjects. The exploring party was small and much time was consumed in the routine of necessary duties, but the important results, obtained at times under the stress of almost insupportable hardships, not only bear a tribute to the courage and capabilities of the members of the party but also form trustworthy guides for future explorers. The routes and surveys of the party are comprised in a map prepared by Dr. ERIC MARSHALL, the surgeon and cartographer of the expedition.

Defining the true essence of politics as "that attempt to gain leadership over other men by ascendancy in counsel," Prof. PAUL S. REINSCH, in the "American Political Science Review" for November, discusses parliamentary government in Chile with an authoritative voice. He states:

Chile would seem to be *par excellence* the political country of South America, and it is not too much to say that perhaps no other country in the world exhibits the action and interaction of political motives and principles in so pure and interesting a manner as does the Chilean Republic of our own day.

The political life of the country has much in common with the Whig rule of eighteenth-century England or the animating spirit of the Athenian Republic. The aristocracy of birth and wealth has unquestioned control of social and political life. This aristocracy, mainly of landholders, supplies the leading factors in the country's enterprises. The same names are encountered among the owners of great haciendas, promoters of mining and irrigation development, viticulturists, and statesmen. These families have their representatives in the social, literary, and artistic fields, and though split up into numerous parties, which carry on a lively political warfare, the solidarity of Chilean society is evidenced repeatedly at times of political crises. Parliamentary government exists in Chile, according to the writer, in its most extreme form, and in the history of the development of the present régime the various effective agents are considered *seriatim*. The turning point in modern Chilean history is fixed at the Balmaceda revolution in 1891, and the two great names of PORTALES and MONTT stand for the establishment of parliamentary

authority in Chile upon a basis difficult to be shaken. The liberal element in politics had been gradually making itself felt through the administrations of PEREZ and ERRÁZURIZ (1876-1881), but the real struggle between the old institution of public authority, the Presidency, and the newer forces of parliamentary life came about during the administration of President BALMACEDA. From that time forward liberal and even radical elements have made their way side by side with the conservative, and the cabinet form of government is now fully established in Chilean politics.

In the "Bankers' Magazine" for November, E. S. SMITH, by telling "the truth about Mexico," offsets the effect of certain attacks recently made upon the political integrity of that Republic. He finds inspiration in the following remarks made by President TAFT on the occasion of his meeting with President DIAZ, in October, 1909:

The people of the United States respect and honor the Mexicans for their patriotic devotion, their will, energy, and their steady advance in industrial development and moral happiness. The aim and ideals of our two nations are identical, their sympathy mutual and lasting, and the world has become assured of a vast neutral zone of peace, in which the controlling aspiration of either nation is individual happiness.

In pursuance of this expression of faith in the onward movement of the Mexican people, the writer discusses the necessary restraints imposed on violators of law, the struggle to a higher plane of civilization, the great patriots JUAREZ and DIAZ, the natural charms of the country, the progress achieved by modern Mexico, and quotes the pros and cons of critical attacks upon the country, with the scale of evidence overwhelmingly in favor of the Republic.

The same number of the magazine, in its Latin-American section, continues the publication of excerpts from the July BULLETIN of the International Bureau, covering financial conditions in various countries included under that classification, and reproduces the letter addressed by Director BARRETT to Mr. PERCY F. MARTIN on his departure for a tour of South and Central America.

The "Washington Herald" for November 7 publishes a paper by JAMES B. MORROW, in which a personal interview with Señor Don JOAQUIN B. CALVO, the Minister from Costa Rica in the United States, narrates the present-day conditions in that Republic. Of special interest is the information in regard to Costa Rican coffee, the yearly crop of which is valued at \$3,500,000 and which is sold in the United States as Java and Mocha. Of another article of almost daily con-

sumption in the United States—the banana—Mr. CALVO states that a large bunch is worth about 50 cents, and on each one shipped from the country the Government collects an export tax of 1 cent, thus netting over \$100,000 annually to the public revenue. It is to the banana industry that the development of Port Limon is due. A few years ago it was little more than a swamp; now it is a thriving city of 10,000 inhabitants, with railway and steamer connections of the first order. Nearly half of the imports into Costa Rica come from the United States, and in return are sent practically all the bananas raised and part of the coffee. The ratio of trade, both import and export, is given as \$30 per capita, and as a further indication of prosperity in the country a national theater, costing \$1,000,000, and paid for by the export duty on coffee, has been constructed. English is taught in the public schools, and in fact “Costa Ricans are the real Yankees of Central America.”

A forceful plea for increased shipping facilities is made by BERNARD N. BAKER in the “North American Review” for November, the keynote of which is furnished in the title of the published article, “What use is the Panama Canal to our country without American ships?” The writer states from personal observation his conclusion that the work at Panama is being done in a manner that deserves the support and admiration of everyone, and expresses the conviction that with the really wonderful development that is going on in South America and the opening of new commercial fields in the Far East, the enterprise will not only be a paying proposition of itself, but will also bulk largely in the advancement of the United States. This latter result is, however, dependent to a great extent upon the adequate provision of methods of marine transport to operate in connection with transit across the peninsula. The startling statement is made that “there are only eleven vessels engaged in foreign trade that fly the American flag.” It is to combat this condition of things that the present propaganda is being undertaken and an account is given of the various interviews with prominent officials who support the purpose and of the measures that may be applied to meet the demands of the situation.

The Mexican graphite mines of Santa Maria are described in the “Engineering Magazine” for October by FRANK L. HESS, a specialist in the examination of mineral deposits in the service of the United States Geological Survey. The Santa Maria graphite is the finest product of the State of Sonora, though other deposits of considerable value exist. The mines are situated about 20 miles south of the min-

ing town of La Colorado, in the central part of the State, and are owned and operated by a company with headquarters at Saginaw, Michigan, whither the output is shipped. Some of the best pencils in the world are made with Mexican graphite as are also the bulk of the better American pencils. Selected samples of the product show 95 per cent graphitic carbon and run-of-the-mine shows an average of 86.75, with small quantities of silica, iron, and alumina. As at present mined, the graphite bed reaches from 9 to 10 feet in thickness, though one lenticular mass which has been worked out reached a thickness of 24 feet with a breadth of 75 feet vertically and 150 feet horizontally. The quantity and value of the output is not given.

Panama, as a field for American enterprise, and the special adaptation of the Chiriqui region to the requirements of a home-seeker are enthusiastically described by FORBES-LINDSAY in the "Independent" for October 21. "In describing the fertility of this wonderful country," so runs the account, "exaggeration is almost impossible. * * * Sugar cane has been almost continuously harvested for fifteen years without replanting, giving a stalk weighing 18 pounds or more. * * * Every tropical plant and many of the fruits and vegetables flourish in this region with its varying altitudes. The coastal tracts produce the finest cocoanuts. The tobacco, with proper care, would be of the highest grade. The output of a cacao plantation owned by an American commands the best prices in the London market. Chiriqui cotton, though of short fiber, is of excellent quality. * * * Native coffee sells at the extraordinary figure of 15 cents gold a pound. Superior rubber is gathered mostly from wild trees." If all these results are to be noted with inefficient agricultural methods, what might not be expected from the application of modern systems of exploitation?

Geographical, historical, administrative and political evidence is adduced by Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, former Minister of Cuba in the United States in the course of an article published in the November issue of the "North American Review" in support of Cuba's claims to the Isle of Pines. The Cuban side of the proprietary argument is presented with skill, and facts are rehearsed on which the title of the Republic rests, these facts forming the bases of the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States allowing the claim of Cuba. Citation is made of no less an authority than President TAFT who, while in Havana as Provisional Governor,

said, in 1906, that it would be "absolutely impossible for the Provisional Government to recognize for one moment that the Isle of Pines is not completely under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government as a part of the Republic of Cuba," adding that any separation of Cuba and the Isle of Pines "would be a violation of a sacred trust."

The fauna and flora of the central Mexican plateau as represented in northern Zacatecas are described by Prof. J. E. Kirkwood of the University of Montana in the "Popular Science Monthly" for November. Though largely of characteristic desert type the occurrence of oases calls into life prosperous settlements where are grown garden crops and grains and where herdsmen find water for their desert-bred flocks. The general vegetation of the region seems to be composed of yuccas, shrubs, and small trees, agaves, and cacti, but the most conspicuous element is the palm, from one variety of which is obtained the ixtle fiber. Among the shrubby plants none is so important as the guayule, of which the year's product from one district is worth \$2,250,000. These plants "thrive in these barren wastes—league on league of plain and mountain—where there is neither spring nor pool nor forest shade, blistering heat and glare above and hot, dry stones beneath, and find it sufficient."

In fishing and hunting tales from Brazil as told by DEWEY AUSTIN COBB for the "National Geographic Magazine" for October, breathless attention is accorded while one reads of the methods of catching fish by means of a poison which does not render them unfit for food, and of stalking deer and other game with a blow-gun charged with arrows tipped with a sedative so powerful that the animals struck fall asleep and finally die from paralysis of the lungs. The preparation and application of these agents are the secret of the Indians and, according to the writer, are jealously guarded, though their use seems to be a well-established fact. Both are distilled from certain roots known only to the natives.

In the course of a laudatory article concerning the *Review* issued annually by the International Bureau of the American Republics, the "Economist" (London) for October 30, pays tribute to the work of the institution and expresses the wish that a similar enterprise might be established for the benefit of British interests. The same issue has an interesting paper on the Central Railway of Brazil, which is regarded as the most important system in the Republic.

The "Outing Magazine" for November continues its accounts by DILLOX WALLACE of life beyond the Mexican Sierras, the sixth paper being devoted to life among the peaks of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Incidents of following the trail from Culiacan to Tepehuacans across the mountains which form a mighty barrier extending north and south are entertainingly narrated.

Other magazine articles of recent publication dealing with matters of interest to followers of events in Latin America embrace:

Canadian capital and Canadian enterprise in Mexico, "Moody's Magazine," October.

Railway from Paita to the Marañon River, "American Industries," October.

Critique of "Tours in South America" by the Princess THERESE of Bavaria, "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society," October.

Commercial conditions and resources in Ecuador; New era of prosperity in Venezuela, "Exporters' Review," October.

The Geological Institute of Mexico, "Engineering and Mining Journal," October.

Brazilian export trade in rubber, "The India Rubber Journal," October.

Cacao trade of the world, "Commercial America," November.

The Argentine Conversion Treasury, "The Economist," October 9.

Notes on the Balsas River country of Mexico, "The Mining World," October 30.

Corporation laws in Mexico, "American Exporter," October.



LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES

The Mortgage and Loan Banking Company, S. C. L., with a capital of \$1,200,000, opened for business in the City of Mexico on November 2.

A new schedule has just been inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad which cuts approximately twenty-four hours off the time between New York and Mexico.

The Necaxa dam in Mexico, when finished, will be the largest dam on the North American continent. It will be 165 feet high and will contain 2,000,000 cubic yards of material.

A new process for paving streets with vulcanized rubber has just been invented by a Brazilian, and promises to revolutionize the rubber trade in that country. Vulcanin, as the compound is called, is a mixture of crushed stone or coarse sand with a vulcanizing medium, the composition of the latter being a secret of the manufacturers.

Participation by the British Government in the International Railway Exhibition at Buenos Aires is indicated by the announcement in the House of Commons that the board of trade intends to send a special commissioner.

In the Bulletin for October, 1909, page 710, the statement appears that chicle "is now selling for \$2 a pound." This is an error. Later and undoubtedly better authority gives the commercial value of chicle in the United States at 45 to 55 cents gold, duty paid, per pound.

Wireless stations are being erected at Ponta do Ismael and Porto Velho on the Madeira River, in the Brazilian State of Amazonas. The receiving and transmitting apparatus are furnished by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

The actual investment of British capital in railway and industrial enterprises in Brazil, aside from investments in Brazilian government and semigovernment securities, is placed by a recent publication at about \$57,000,000.

The interior decorations of the new Peace Congress Building at The Hague will be embellished by ornamental work of Mexican onyx. Samples of the stone have already been forwarded to the authorities for inspection and they will select the colors desired.

The Chilean Government has under construction 16 different railway lines and extensions at a total cost of \$25,665,595 United States gold, of which eight are being built under contract at a cost of \$20,487,188.

The tunnel of the Trans-Andine Railway was pierced on November 28, 1909, and the event was made the occasion for a great celebration.

About 1,500,000 tons of foreign coal are consumed yearly in Chile, of which England and Australia supply the greater part. During 1908 the imports from the United States were 9,691 tons in a total import of 1,599,614 tons.

The Minister of Foreign Relations has been requested by the head of the Department of Public Works in Venezuela to direct the Venezuelan Minister to Great Britain to employ a mining expert, who shall be designated as Mining Engineer and Inspector of Venezuela.

There is a movement to hold an international agricultural exposition as a part of the Centennial celebration in Chile, beginning about September 1, 1910. It would be the first of the kind in Chile for thirty-five years. Much interest is being taken in the plan.

The Chilean Minister of the Navy has been authorized to advertise for bids for the construction of a dry dock at Talcahuano large enough to accommodate war vessels of from 18,000 to 20,000 tons. It is estimated it will cost about \$2,800,000.

A shipment of 600 tons of copper to England has been made by an English firm operating near Tucacas, a few miles from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. It is also said that a syndicate in Venezuela offers for sale three copper mines opposite the mine in question.

Information received by the Mexican Department of Fomento concerning the damage by severe frosts about October 1 on the central plateau from Leon down to the valley of Mexico and on to the States of Puebla, Hidalgo, and Mexico indicates a loss of about \$5,000,000 gold. Corn especially suffered and large importations will probably be necessary.

A London firm has purchased for \$25,000 the building and machinery formerly used as a brewery in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. The building is to be enlarged, new machinery installed, and it will be used as a packing house. The company expects to begin by killing 2,000 head of beef cattle a month for export to England, also exporting hides, hoofs, and horns.

A company has just been organized in England by prominent English shipowners and Argentine cattle raisers to ship regular weekly supplies of chilled meats from the River Plate to London and Manchester. The ordinary capital has been subscribed and work begun on nine new 15-knot refrigerator steamers, to be added to the vessels already at the company's disposal.

Swift & Co. intend erecting works at Zarate, Argentine Republic, close to those of the Smithfield & Argentine Company. These works

will have a capacity of 400 head of cattle and 4,000 sheep a day. Congress has already granted exemption from custom duties on all the machinery, to the value of \$200,000 gold.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic has passed a bill providing for the execution of irrigation works. The cost of the works will be defrayed from the proceeds of the sale of the Andino Railway and the issue of a loan of 25,000,000 gold pesos in 5 per cent bonds. The chamber also voted a bill authorizing the issue of a loan of 18,000,000 paper pesos in 5 per cent bonds for the construction of water works and sewers in the city of Buenos Aires.

Engineers of S. Pearson & Son (Limited) have prepared plans for harbor improvements at Mazatlan, Mexico, to cost \$15,000,000 gold. Two breakwaters will be built, and the harbor deepened so that the largest ocean vessels will be able to enter and dock at masonry wharves. When the proposed improvements are completed there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the shipping at this port, offering opportunities for the investment of capital and the employment of skilled labor.

On and after October 5, 1909, a tonnage duty of 2 cents instead of 3 cents per ton was imposed on vessels entering New York Harbor from any foreign port in North America, Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahama Islands, Bermuda, the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, or from Newfoundland. The aggregate of the tax is not to exceed 10 cents per ton in any one year. Under the old tariff law the aggregate duty was not to exceed 15 cents per ton in any one year.

Nicaragua is fully carrying out with the United States Government her agreement for the settlement of the claim of the Emery Company in annulment of the latter's timber concession in that Republic, and on October 10 made the first payment of \$50,000 on the \$600,000.

Chile exports large quantities of honey and beeswax, notwithstanding the fact that comparatively little effort is made to advance the industry. The apiaries that are well attended give splendid results, and especially those of the south, where it is not uncommon to find hives that produce as high as 40 kilos (88 pounds) of honey during the year. During 1908 there were 5,510,120 pounds of honey and 909,125 pounds of beeswax exported.

With the opening of the Tehuantepec Railroad an opportunity was furnished western Central America to export its coffee, sugar, and tobacco to Europe and the United States more quickly than ever before. Now that the Mexican railroad system has been extended to Manzanillo and better steamship connections are to be made along the whole west coast, it is expected that a considerable trade will be

developed between Mexico and Central America. The former country seems especially desirous of finding a market for its growing manufactures.

The director of the Mexican federal agricultural station at Oaxaca, has issued a full report describing the work now in progress. There are now being constructed offices, laboratories, museum, observatory, dining halls, and dormitories, as well as residences for the faculty and employees. Several hundred acres will be used for agricultural experiments, which will be watched by the students. The electrical sugar mill has been put in shape. French plows have been put in service and are giving the best of results. An English dairy outfit of the latest type has been ordered, and incubators and brooders are now in transit. Great attention will be paid to sugar cane and alfalfa; also to the cultivation of silk worms.

Work was begun August 31 on the first railway locomotive ever built in Chile, at works in Valparaiso. This is the first of an order for five locomotives to be built by this company for the Chilean Government railways. A duplicate order has been placed with Balfour, Lyon & Co., on which work is to be begun soon. It is understood these locomotives are to cost the Chilean Government at least 20 per cent more than it would cost to import similar locomotives, but it is in line with a policy to encourage the industrial development of the country. The construction of these locomotives is to be under the supervision of an expert government engineer, who spent several months during the past year in the United States studying locomotive and car construction.

The Postal Department of Mexico will take part in the centennial celebration of next year by issuing a series of centennial stamps bearing the pictures of different heroes of the war of independence. The colors of the stamps will remain the same as now, but the 1-cent stamp will probably contain the picture of LEONA VICARIO, the heroine of the period mentioned; 2-cent, QUINTANA ROO; 3-cent, IGNACIO RAYON; 4-cent, JOSEFA ORTIZ DE DOMINGUEZ; 5-cent, HIDALGO; 10-cent, ALLENDE; and the 15-cent stamp, ALDANA. The 50-cent, \$1, and \$5 stamps will represent historical episodes, copied from famous paintings. Artists are now at work on designs from which the dies will be made.

MONTH OF DECEMBER IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

- December 1, 1821.—The inhabitants of what is now the Dominican Republic declare their independence from Spain.
- December 2, 1823.—President JAMES MONROE, of the United States of America, formulates the famous doctrine which bears his name and which "considers it an unfriendly act for any foreign power to interfere with the Governments established on the American Continent for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny."
1907.—Inauguration of the Third International Sanitary Convention at Mexico City.
- December 5, 1891.—Dom PEDRO II, ex-Emperor of Brazil, dies at Paris, France.
- December 6, 1492.—COLUMBUS discovers the island, Santo Domingo, which he named "Hispaniola" (The Spanish Island).
1534.—BENALCAZAR, lieutenant of PIZARRO, enters the city of Quito, thus completing the conquest of the Quito Empire.
- December 7, 1871.—The present constitution of the Republic of Costa Rica is promulgated.
- December 8, 1897.—Promulgation of the treaty of arbitration between France and Brazil.
- December 9, 1824.—General SUCRE wins a decisive victory over the Spanish troops at Ayacucho, which practically ended the Spanish dominion in Upper Peru.
- December 10, 1898.—The treaty of peace between the United States of America and Spain is signed at Paris, France.
- December 11, 1879.—Promulgation is made of the Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala.
- December 12, 1906.—The United States of Brazil and the Argentine Republic sign a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation.
- December 13, 1775.—The Continental Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, first determines to build a navy of thirteen frigates—the corner stone of the United States Navy.
- December 14, 1782.—The British troops evacuate the city of Charleston, North Carolina.
1799.—GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President of the United States of America, and the Father of his Country, dies at Mount Vernon, Virginia.
- December 16, 1807.—WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, North American captain of industry, and builder of the railway from Colon to Panama, is born in New York.
1773.—The "Boston Tea Party" takes place. Three cargoes of tea are destroyed at Boston, Massachusetts, by the colonists, who were enraged at the imposition of the tax on tea decreed by the English Government.
1907.—A battle-ship fleet of the United States of America leaves Hampton Roads, Virginia, for a world's cruise.
- December 17, 1830.—Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR, the Liberator, dies at Santa Marta Colombia.

- December 20, 1803.—The United States of America takes possession of the Louisiana territory purchased from France.
- 1862.—The Republic of Peru and the United States of America sign a convention at Lima, Peru, naming the King of Belgium as arbitrator.
- 1902.—Great Britain and Germany request President ROOSEVELT to act as arbitrator of their claims against Venezuela.
- 1907.—A treaty of arbitration is signed between the five Republics of Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua) at Washington, D. C.
- December 21, 1620.—The Pilgrim Fathers arrive in America on board the *Mayflower* and settle at Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- 1811.—The Congress of the United States of Venezuela adopts a Constitution, whereby the executive power was vested in a triumvirate.
- December 22, 1815.—The Mexican patriot, priest, and soldier, DON JOSE MARIA MORELOS Y PAVON, dies in the City of Mexico.
- December 23, 1783.—GEORGE WASHINGTON tenders his resignation as Commander of the Army of the United States of America to Congress, assembled at Annapolis, Maryland.
- 1906.—King ALFONSO of Spain, having been appointed arbitrator, renders an award in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Honduras.
- December 24, 1726.—Governor BRUNO MAURICIO DE ZABALA founds the city of Montevideo, Uruguay.
- 1814.—A treaty of peace between the United States of America and Great Britain is signed at Ghent, Belgium, but the war continues until February of the following year.
- December 25, 1776.—The tide of fortune turning in favor of the Americans in the Revolutionary war, GEORGE WASHINGTON recrosses the Delaware River in the night, amid the floating ice, with 2,400 men.
- 1908.—Inauguration of the First Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, attended by delegates from all the American Republics.
- December 26, 1776.—GEORGE WASHINGTON surprises and surrounds the 1,500 British at Trenton, New Jersey, under Colonel RAHL. He captures 1,000 Hessians, losing only 2 men.
- December 28, 1814.—The British, under General Pakenham, attack General JACKSON at New Orleans, Louisiana, and are signally defeated.
- 1836.—Spain recognizes the independence of Mexico.
- 1846.—Iowa is admitted as a State of the United States of America.
- December 29, 1812.—A naval battle takes place off the coast of Brazil, in which Commodore BAINBRIDGE, with the U. S. S. *Constitution*, captures the British frigate *Java*, in the war of 1812 with Great Britain.
- 1845.—Texas is admitted as a State in the United States of America.
- December 30, 1853.—The United States of America purchases the Gadsden territory (now part of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona) from Mexico.

SAN MARTIN HONORED IN FRANCE

FRANCE and the Argentine Republic united on October 24, 1909, to do honor to the memory of General SAN MARTIN, the man whom four South American Republics claim as a national hero in their struggle for independence and whose fame, with that of BOLIVAR and WASHINGTON, belongs not only to America but to the world.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, where the famous leader spent the last twenty-five years of his life, a statue has been erected by the Argentine Government and presented to the city whose hospitality was extended to him during many years of voluntary exile. In the ceremonies connected with the unveiling and presentation of the statue, Chile and Peru shared in prominence with the Argentine and French Governments, and officials from other American Republics as well as from the nations of the Old World participated in the festivities held in connection with the principal event.

The French Government, desirous of evincing its appreciation of the gift and also of emphasizing the cordiality of sentiment existing between the two nations, spared no efforts to make the occasion beautiful and imposing. Festivities connected with the occasion extended throughout three days, during which time the city was thronged with visitors. The streets and houses were decorated with bunting, the intertwined flags of the two principal participating nations were everywhere conspicuously displayed, illuminations and torchlight processions made the nights gay, and social functions, theatrical and operatic performances were held in honor of the Argentine visitors and the official guests. To the poor, distribution of food and toys for the children was made.

On the day set apart for the unveiling ceremonies a luncheon of 450 covers was served, with General BRUN, French Secretary of War, presiding as the Government's representative. Upon its conclusion the guests repaired to the site of the monument, proceeding between a double file of sailors who had been landed from the Argentine vessels dispatched to Boulogne for the occasion.

The distinguished audience included the Ministers of Chile, Peru, and the Argentine Republic, with their legation personnel; foreign Ambassadors and Minister of other nations in Paris, military and

naval chiefs and attachés, high officials of the French Government, and prominent representatives of the South American colony in Paris. Peru signalized the event by the designation of a special mission.

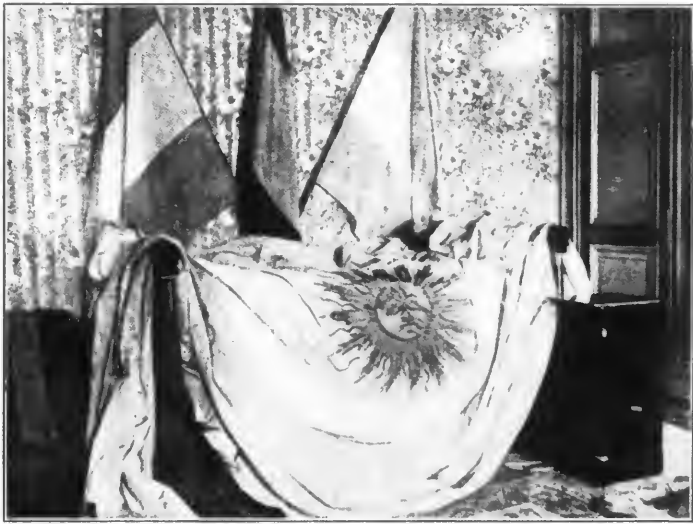


THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL SAN MARTIN IN BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, FRANCE.

Unveiled with imposing ceremonies on the 24th of October, last. It is the work of the famous Parisian sculptor, Henri Allouard.

The national airs of the American Republics and of France were rendered and addresses eulogistic of the dead soldier and of his achievements were delivered.

Mr. THOMAS VIERA, in the name of the committee charged with collecting the funds and erecting the statue, turned the monument over to the Argentine Minister, Señor Don ERNESTO BOSCHI, who, in turn, presented it in the name of his Government to France. General BRUX, for the French Government, and the Mayor of Boulogne, for the city, accepted the gift with suitable courteous acknowledgments and were followed in short speeches by various members of the Diplomatic Corps in France, including Mr. WHITE, the Ambassador from the United States; Mr. PIZA, the Minister from Brazil; Mr. CALDERON, the Minister from Colombia; Mr. PUGA-BORNE, the Minister from Chile; Mr. CALDERON, the Minister from Peru at Brussels;



THE DEATHBED OF GENERAL SAN MARTIN IN BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

During the feasts in connection with the unveiling of the monument to General San Martin, thousands of persons visited the chamber in which the Liberator died.

Senator CALVET, of the French Government; and Mr. BELISARIO ROLDEN, special delegate on behalf of the Argentine Government.

As the enveloping flag fell from the statue a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the battery of the port and answered by the cannon of the cruiser *Parana*.

The statue, which is the work of the Parisian sculptor ALLOUARD, is of the equestrian type, representing General SAN MARTIN holding aloft the Argentine flag. Standing at the base of the pedestal a female figure offers him the crown typifying the acclaims of posterity. Bas-reliefs placed on the sides of the pedestal reproduce scenes from the life of the hero, one showing him in his passage across the Andes

and the other representing him as refusing the power proffered him by his countrymen.

The immediate ceremonies were brought to a close by a street parade of military and naval forces, both French and Argentine.



ARGENTINE MEN-OF-WAR IN THE PORT OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER TO TAKE PART IN THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL SAN MARTIN.

Great enthusiasm was aroused by the gallant bearing of the Grenadiers of San Martin, 100 in number, who wear the same uniform to-day as in the time of SAN MARTIN, that of a soldier of the First Empire. Subsequent to the fête they were the guests of the nation at Paris

and, upon leaving, presented their superb blooded mounts to their host.

The Argentine Government dispatched a squadron composed of the warships *Presidente Sarmiento*, *Rosario*, and *Parana* and the transport *Pampa* to be present in the Boulogne harbor during the ceremonies, and they were anchored alongside of French vessels also lying there in honor of the event.

On the same day, Buenos Aires was holding a friendly demonstration in honor of France, the houses and streets of the Argentine capital being decorated with the national colors of the two Republics. Military and civic parades were reviewed by the French Legation, and at the statue of SAX MARTIN, which adorns the principal square, national anthems were played and addresses in honor of the occasion were



Sailors from the Argentine men-of-war, ready to form in the grand military parade in connection with the unveiling of the monument to General San Martin in Boulogne-sur-Mer.

made by government officials, to which response was made by the Minister of France, Mr. THIÉBAUT. In the evening a banquet of 250 covers was given in honor of the French nation at the Jockey Club, which was attended by prominent officials and citizens.

Furthermore, to mark Argentine appreciation of the friendly attitude of France both past and present, it has been decided by the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires to alter the name of the street Nueva Granada to Boulogne-sur-Mer, and the name of France will be given to the plaza chosen for the site of the monument to be presented by the French Government to that of the Argentine Republic in May, 1910, to mark the centennial of Argentine liberty.

Coincidentally with the French and Argentine celebrations in memory of the American patriot, Chile held appropriate ceremonies in the national capital.



THE GRENADIERS OF SAN MARTIN PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

They were specially sent by the Argentine Government to represent the army at the unveiling of the monument to General San Martin. This regiment of grenadiers was instituted by the liberator himself, and they wear the same uniform used in his times.

CATHEDRALS OF THE NEW WORLD " " "

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE traveler in South America, in studying various features of history and the associated colonial or national life related thereto, discovers that a line of cleavage can be determined between what pertained definitely and distinctly to the epoch during which all South America drew its artistic inspirations directly from traditional sources in Europe, and a later



THE CATHEDRAL OF PANAMA.

It is said that the cathedral was built at the sole expense of a native bishop, the son of a charcoal burner. The stone used is from the highlands of the interior, carried many leagues on the backs of men. It was dedicated in 1760.

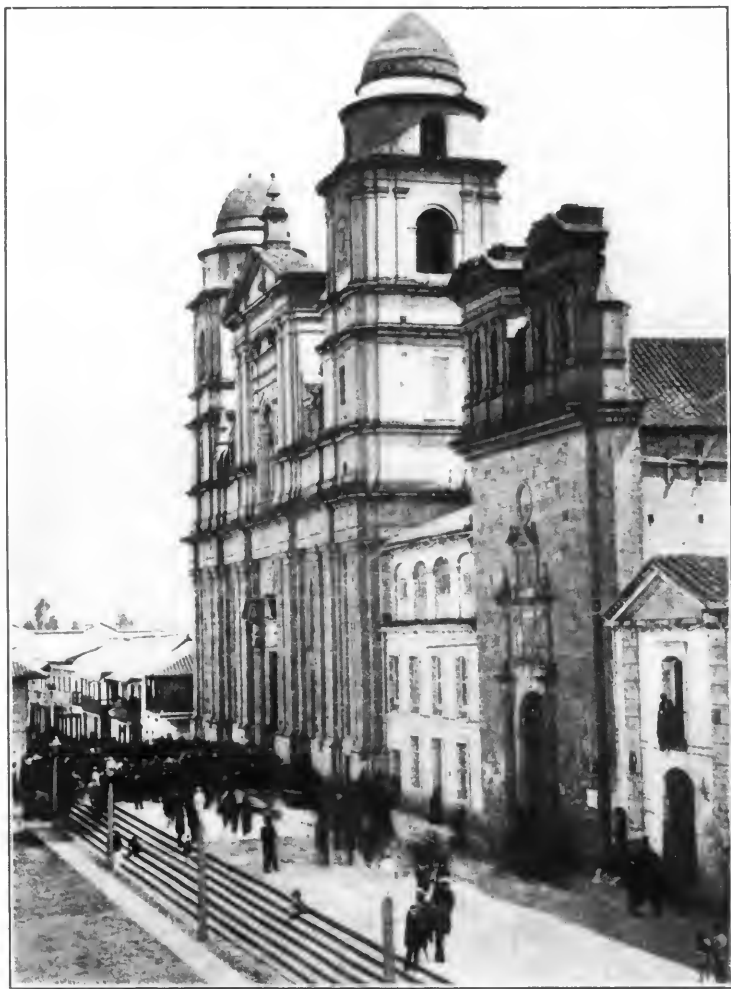
time when local influences began to be felt, or when the whole Continent was developing an artistic sense that demanded some original expression.

This principle holds true of the industries that were first carried by Europeans across the Atlantic Ocean. It is particularly true of

social life and of education, which, in all the Republics of the Southern Continent are to-day manifesting characteristics decidedly their own. It is true of municipal affairs which, while essentially Latin, are nevertheless in many respects responsive to American conditions. It is equally true of building construction, and can be traced in the ecclesiastical architecture of the diocesan capitals.

As an example of the completely colonial epoch, there is no better illustration than the cathedral at Lima, Peru. The traveler visiting this and many others in Latin-America, finds one thought frequently recurring to his mind. In contemplating the size of some of these churches, which seem to have been limited by no utilitarian or economic considerations, he wonders how it was possible to provide for the erection and maintenance of buildings apparently out of proportion to the number of people able to make use of them. He remembers the half dozen small churches housing struggling congregations of different denominations in most of the middle-sized towns and villages of the United States. He remembers the multiplicity of faiths and "places of worship" in all their large cities. He recalls the saying of a witty Frenchman that the English people had twenty-five religions and only one sauce. Finally he realizes, however, that this was not the case either in the cuisine or the religion of Latin-America. Uniformity of faith made it easier to concentrate the energies upon the achievement of one grand monument dedicated to a single purpose, and the state, which acknowledged the coequal powers of the church, combined with the monastic orders, which possessed or controlled tremendous resources, to this result. In addition, there was at first a voluntary or involuntary contribution from all the people, who needed some grand material structure as an objective focus for their worship.

The cathedral of Lima is the earliest and the largest in South America. It was founded on the same day as the city, by PIZARRO himself. That a man of uncertain parentage and meager education, little acquainted with any phases of life besides those of the peasant and the rough adventurer should not only have developed a genius for leadership but conceived metropolitan ideas so splendid and complete as his plan of Lima, is nothing short of marvelous. He is comparable in kind if not in degree to some of the cowboy products of the early western life of the United States. In explanation of his vandalism it may be said that PIZARRO had just seen his own country delivered from the Moors by the valiant Christian arms, and probably he regarded the Inca people as another race of "heretic dogs" whose uncomprehended civilization and religion he destroyed with no more compunction than was shown by the cowboy in "shooting up" an Indian village and its snake dancers, to the regret of the modern ethnologist. In the place of what he destroyed PIZARRO substituted



THE CATHEDRAL, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

This structure differs from some of the others in the mountains of South America, because the façade is very lofty and bold. It occupies one side of the Plaza Bolívar in the center of the city. The building was not completely finished until 1823. In the vault are the bones of Queseda, the founder of the city.



THE CATHEDRAL, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

The building is on one side of the famous Plaza Bolivar. It is in the center of the city, the divisions of which are called northeast and southwest, according to their relation to the cathedral. Within are many fine paintings, the most beautiful being the "Last Supper," by Michelele, a native artist of international reputation.



THE CATHEDRAL, QUITO, ECUADOR.

The city of Quito became a bishopric in 1545, and the cathedral was founded shortly afterwards. It presents a contrast to the more severe cathedrals of Latin America. There is a fine marble porch, and at the side leading from the gardens there are marble steps in harmony with it.

one of the most fascinating settlements of the world. It took him fifteen years to pacify the outraged people of Peru, but meanwhile he had laid out the city of Lima and dedicated the corner stone of the cathedral on January 16, 1535. In it he lies buried before a great silver altar surmounted by an image of the Virgin Mary. The interior of the cathedral is vast and dim, and there are many side chapels and sacred pictures, some of which are by Peruvian artists of considerable merit. There are groups of benches in the nave and, as Lima is a very cosmopolitan city, it is no longer uncommon to see women there wearing hats, although this custom formerly gave offense, and a conscientious beadle has been known to request foreign ladies so covered to leave the church. The veil or scarf is the proper headgear in all Spanish countries, while on the other hand no woman may enter a church with the head uncovered.



CATHEDRAL OF LIMA.

This general view shows that the forefront is composed of three distinct bodies, the first formed by four grooved Corinthian columns; the second or upper part, also in the Corinthian style, is formed by pillars; the third part bears the escutcheon of the Imperial arms.

The cathedral of Lima is built of gray stone of the same tone as the surrounding landscape, the background of which is of gray sand, from the plain to the winter's snow line. The façade, with its two square towers full of busy bells, even though imposing and dignified, is somewhat somber. The building fills the whole of one side of the Plaza de Armas, a paved square interspersed with flower beds and benches, amid which stands a music pavilion, the social gathering place of Lima. There is also a bronze fountain said to have been presented to the city in 1578, probably the oldest in America. Lima is a city of churches, and the cathedral is more than equaled by several others in beauty and interest, if not in age.

The location of the cathedral on the main square, or what is really a more exact statement, the construction of the city around this



THE CATHEDRAL, LIMA, PERU.

The façade is 480 feet wide, the two towers being separated by the central portion, measuring 120 feet, in the center of which is the statue of Saint John the Evangelist, patron of the cathedral.



CHOIR AND ALTAR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT LIMA, PERU.

The main altar occupies the center of the chancel and is decorated with many beautiful and costly ornaments, including candelabra and statuary. The stalls are handsomely carved and show only the wear caused through their use by generations of worshippers. In the cathedral are five naves, the principal one of which runs into the choir, where it meets the transept.

square, which was the nucleus of the city's growth from the earliest foundation, is a characteristic of the capitals of Latin America. In fact, this central aspect, the beauty of the surrounding mountains that in most cases seem part of the scheme, combined with the simple devotion of natives—comparable to but by no means the same as a European peasantry—produce a unique impression on both traveler and resident. This effect is not the impression produced in an old world cathedral town. It is peculiar to Latin America, and through it are preserved and kept alive, better than anywhere else on earth except perhaps in India, the romantic atmosphere of history.

Fine illustrations of the early colonial construction and of the idea indicated in the above paragraph are seen in Panama, Caracas, Bogota, and Quito. At Sucre, in Bolivia, and Asuncion, in Paraguay, climatic, racial, and architectural conditions modify this impression and leave it less distinctive.

The cathedral at Caracas is built of stucco, as stone was not easily obtainable in the neighborhood. That material was fortunately chosen, as it seems to have been able to resist the severe earthquakes which have from time to time brought devastation to the city. The building has many of the attractive features familiar to those who have seen the mission churches in the western parts of the United States, but is noticeably larger, being the seat of an archbishop. Its single tower dominates the city; the front faces the famous Plaza Bolivar, although it does not occupy the entire length of the square, while the undecorated side gives no more than a hint of the size of the interior. There are within several mural paintings by famous artists, especially noteworthy being "The Last Supper" by MICHELENA, a native genius of international renown.

The original city of Panama was destroyed by MORGAN in 1670, but the newer and the present city, 6 miles from the ruins of the old, has a cathedral the foundation of which was laid shortly after. The building was completed in 1760. Its structural material is stone, brought on the backs of Indians many miles from the quarries in the interior highlands. Tradition says that the entire expense was borne by a native colored bishop, the son of a humble charcoal burner.

Bogota and Quito, being in the mountains and away from the ocean highways of colonial times, were deeply affected by the ideas of ecclesiastical architecture introduced by the conquerors. Both cities are perhaps even more abundantly supplied with churches than are Caracas and Panama. Different forces were at work, however, and the results were different. In Bogota the tall façade, the twin towers with their inclosed bells, and the fluted supports—all found to some degree in the cathedrals just mentioned—show the unchanged pattern of the day. In Quito, on the other hand, a less lofty style of building was erected, and there are traceable elements of Moorish



TOMB OF PIZARRO IN THE CATHEDRAL AT LIMA, PERU.

In the pantheon are found the remains of Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of the Incas, and the founder of the cathedral. Below the floor of the cathedral is a crypt, in which are three divisions, entered by two side doors.

influences. Towers are absent, their places being taken by domes. A contrast of similar nature is noticeable in the very old cathedral at Sucre, the original capital of Bolivia, and that of the cathedral at Asuncion, capital of Paraguay. The former has the flat roof and modest single story façade, while the latter reproduces the twin towers, the high façade, and the pointed pinnacle between them. The majority of churches and cathedrals in Latin America represent this second feature of colonial architecture. Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, on the other hand, has unusual touches reminiscent of the Moorish style, and is considered one of the most attractive cathedrals in South America. Many of them, constructed even at a later



CATHEDRAL IN AREQUIPA, PERU.

The city of Arequipa is at an elevation of 7,500 feet above the sea. Back of it are the mountains, crowned by the snow capped peak of Misti, 20,013 feet high. The cathedral contained a great bell, cast in the city itself, said to be larger than that of St. Paul's in London.

date, have retained the principal characteristics of the original designs brought over by the first settlers. This is largely the case in the interior dioceses of Spanish America and holds true to some extent also of the foundations of Portuguese America. Bahia, Maranao, and Pernambuco, however, show a marked Dutch influence, for Maurice of Nassau and the Dutch Reformed clergy ruled this coast about 1636, and the domestic as well as the ecclesiastical architecture have elements of north European structural details.

It is worth noticing that Rio de Janeiro is "the first spot in the New World where the banner of the reformed religion was unfurled." A little island in the bay was colonized and fortified by VILLEGAGNON,



THE CATHEDRAL, SUCRE, BOLIVIA.
The city has been called Sucre since 1809, but it was named successively Chuquisaca and Charcas, the original La Plata, the foundation name of 1588, being retained only in the title of archbishopric. The building is low but dignified and on a style popular in the seventeenth century. It faces the Plaza de Mayo.



THE CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

Santiago Cathedral, an imposing structure and one of the finest churches in South America, is situated on the Plaza de la Independencia, or Plaza de Armas, Santiago's favorite "paseo." The architecture is Italian in style, having been rebuilt about the year 1748. It is 351 feet long and 92 feet wide.



CATHEDRAL OF BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

The building occupies the site of a chapel founded in 1589, and is therefore comparatively modern. The twelve massive Corinthian columns suggest the Church of the Madeleine in Paris. The building is 270 feet long, 150 feet wide, and has an area of 40,500 square feet. It will hold 18,000 people.

under the patronage of COLIGNY, in 1555. This Huguenot settlement was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1566, and the name of the island changed to São Sebastião. The city of Rio de Janeiro was proclaimed the capital of Brazil in 1763. After the Empire was established, the imperial chapel near the palace was selected for a cathedral. This is situated at the corner of the First of March and Seventh of September streets (*Rua Primeiro de Marco and Rua Sete de Setembro*). At present the building is being reconstructed. Adjacent to it is the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (*do Nossa*



THE CATHEDRAL, CUZCO, PERU.

The building occupies the north side of the Plaza Mayor of this ancient Inca capital. It was begun about the year 1535 on the site of the Palace of Viracochu. It is a firm structure, designed to meet the threatening earthquakes, and its two massive stone towers have withstood all such disturbances. It presents a very fine appearance both from the center of the city and from the surrounding hills.

Senhora do Monte do Carmo). Both are small structures, but preserve to a wonderful degree the ecclesiastical effects of Latin-American architecture. The most noteworthy building of this class, in Rio de Janeiro, is the church of *Candelaria*. The corner stone was laid about 1780, the foundation having been donated by a pious Brazilian in gratitude for her rescue from a great peril at sea. This building was planned by a Brazilian engineer, *EVARISTO DA VEIGA*. The two towers surmounted by glittering domes are among the first objects to attract the eye on entering Rio Bay. They rise to a height of 228 feet above the street, but unfortunately the narrowness of the



THE TOMB OF SAN MARTIN.

The great hero of Argentina's struggle for independence lies buried in the crypt of the cathedral at Buenos Aires, and the nation has erected this beautiful sarcophagus in honor of his memory.

thoroughfare of the same name prevents a good impression of the size and beauty of the structure. The three bronze doors with relief work showing extraordinary artistic detail, and the interior, finished in marble with fine wall and ceiling paintings, all the work of Brazilian artists, are among the best of their kind in Latin America.

The epoch in which the Candelaria Church was created marks the escape from the colonial traditions of the period of settlement. Other cathedrals, finished at a later date or still in process of construction, show either an original local taste or a desire to pattern after other



THE CATHEDRAL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

An imposing structure, with towers rising 133 feet above level of pavement and overlooking the beautiful and historic square "Plaza de la Constitución." It was dedicated in 1806. The building contains a fine organ built in Ireland.

ideals than those prevailing hitherto. Fine structures, such as that at Arequipa in Peru, dating only from 1849, considered one of the most finished in South America, offer contrasts indicative of national development. Mention must be made, finally, of the metropolitan structures in Santiago, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

The cathedral at Santiago, Chile, appears to grow up at the right hand corner of the Plaza de Armas. The city was founded in 1541, at the head of the famous longitudinal valley, but it is in many respects modern, because an eventful history and a series of earth-



CATHEDRAL, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.
The bishopric dates from 1517, but the cathedral was not founded for more than a century later.

quakes have left few traces of the original settlement. The architecture of both the cathedral and the archbishop's palace are decidedly Italian, and the character is chaste and elegant to a degree. Above the side arches rise two low, light, cross-tipped towers, between which, over the architrave and frieze, stands a statue of the patron saint.

The diocese of Montevideo was separated from the jurisdiction of the Argentine Republic only in 1869, but as a suffragan see it built a cathedral which was dedicated in 1806. It faces the Plaza de la Constitución, a name indicative of the modern and progressive character of this charming South American city. The building is



THE CATHEDRAL AND DO CARMO CHURCH, RIO DE JANEIRO.

The cathedral is one of the smaller ecclesiastical buildings of the capital of Brazil. It was originally the Imperial chapel. It stands at the corner of Primeiro de Março and Sete de Setembro streets, and near the famous Quinze de Novembro Square. The building shows some fine wood carving. It has recently been reconstructed.

dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, because Montevideo was founded May 1, 1717, the day sacred to the feast of those apostles. It has the popular square towers, flanking a two-storied façade pierced by three round arched entrances to a loggia. The several windows have different but symmetrical shapes, the engaged pillars separating them being surmounted by an architrave above which is a fresco in stone.

The cathedral at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, is in some ways, the most illustrative of the principle indicated at the outset. Its style is that of the Madeleine in Paris, in accord with a tendency of the modern metropolis to model its schemes of embellishment

upon the best that can be offered by the cities of Europe. The noble front of twelve massive Corinthian columns is truly imposing, and, standing on the Plaza Victoria, around which whirls the intense



CATHEDRAL PARA (BELEM), BRAZIL.

The building itself is heavy and grave. It was erected in 1771, and is of a pattern very common to many Portuguese structures of the eighteenth century. The interior, brighter and full of color, has a fine altar of marble and a great organ. The cathedral faces the Frei Caetano Brandão Square, named after the local patriot who founded the first hospital in the city.

activity of the political and commercial capital of the Republic, it can be taken as symbolic of the forces that are surely at work in the reconstruction of Latin America.

THE HARDWOODS OF THE AMERICAS

SPANISH CEDAR OR CEDRELA.

CEDAR is a confusing word. It is applied to one of the most ancient forest products of history, as well as to several other members of a large family indigenous to all portions of the Temperate Zone, and to a quite distinct tree growing only in the Tropics. This last bears practically no relation to the other two.

The Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*) and the Deodar of India (*C. deodora*) have been celebrated as intimately associated with two



A TYPICAL SCENE ON THE BAYANO RIVER, PANAMA.

Panama has always been a source of supply of mahogany and Spanish cedar, but of recent years the timber lands have been more thoroughly explored and their products more carefully exploited. This view shows the unbroken virgin forest on the Isthmus, but the logging railway will make its appearance in the neighborhood as soon as these valuable trees are located on the land.

great religions of the world. Other closely allied varieties are found in Asia and Africa and have been cultivated elsewhere as ornamental evergreen trees, admired for their beauty, and of value for the shade given by their wide spreading branches. There are many other members of this cone-bearing (coniferous) species, carrying names significant of some locality in which they have long been at home. The tree is useful also, being hardy of growth and furnishing a wood of the most durable quality when cut for sleepers, posts, or furniture.

This cone-bearing cedar embraces also the variety so well known in all parts of the United States and Europe. The red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), the white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), the yellow cedar (*Cupressus nutkaensis*), and many others having popular names are herein included, but it would be a useless task to enumerate the entire list. All of them are valuable for their wood supply and for furniture. They exude a natural oil which has its place in the arts and in medicine. This tree is indigenous to America in both the North and South Temperate Zones, and is found in many places in the Tropics when the altitude is high enough to carry them above the heat and moisture of the low latitudes.

Spanish cedar, on the other hand, is peculiarly tropical, but it is not really a cedar, as it has no relation to the coniferous trees and is found only in the Tropics, in exactly the temperature and climate which its apparent namesake refuses to inhabit. The confusion of terms can be traced to the fact that in Spanish this particular tree is called *Cedrela*, which, although by origin has an accidental if not intrinsic connection with cedar, yet does not in that language indicate the cedar tree. The Spanish word for cedar is *cedro*, but the resemblance has been carried into other tongues, so that, commercially at least, *cedrela* is Spanish cedar, and Spanish cedar is a distinctive article in the trade.

Cedrela has many synonyms. Barbados cedar, Cuban cedar, Havana cedar, Honduras cedar, Jamaica cedar, Mexican cedar, and Brazil cedar, all show the commercial conception of the timber. Botanically the name is *Cedrela odorata*, of the order *Meliaceæ*. It resembles and is closely allied to mahogany, but is very much softer, and seldom so beautifully marked. The wood is light, easily split, has a bitter taste and a peppery smell. There is also a *Cedrela toona*, which is a native of India and Australia, being found at an altitude of 4,000 feet on the Himalaya Mountains as well as near tide level. This wood is useful for house building, furniture making, and carving, being imported into European markets as bastard cedar, to which the word "white" is sometimes added.

The *Cedrela odorata* grows in every country contiguous to the Caribbean Sea, and it is or has been found in all of the islands of the West Indies. True *cedrela* is indigenous also to certain areas of the immense Amazon Valley, and shipments have been made from the River Plate; seemingly occasional logs floated down the river from the almost unexplored regions of the Gran Chaco and beyond. It is a close companion of mahogany, growing side by side with this neighbor, and often is, both intentionally and unintentionally, cut down as mahogany, shipped, sold, and manufactured into furniture under that attractive name, or as *Acajou*, which is a French timber-trade name for mahogany in general. Nevertheless, the tree is quite

distinct from mahogany, and is entitled to recognition as an independent product of American forests. The trunk rises to a height of



A SPANISH CEDAR TREE IN THE TROPICAL FOREST.

Spanish cedar (*Cedrela*) and mahogany grow side by side, and are gathered by the natives in much the same way. They can be easily distinguished from each other, but as they have relatively equal values one tree is cut with the other wherever found. Five feet in diameter is good measurement for a mature trunk, but this giant of the forest measured 9 feet in diameter 10 feet above the ground.

70 or 80 feet, frequently having a diameter of over 5 feet. Toward the top it shoots out many side branches, garnished with alternate

winged leaves. It flowers regularly and its fruit is a capsule, the pods resembling pecan nuts, the whole tree itself being comparable to the English walnut. The cedar is of a quick growth and can be easily propagated from seeds. This fact is very well worth recognizing, because the tree has practically disappeared from extensive areas where it was once commonly known by both natives and explorers; if it grew there once, however, it will grow again, and in this respect has a decided advantage over its companion and cousin, the mahogany tree, which is of slower growth, and although cultivable, will yield no profit to the original planter. It therefore behooves governments and communities, in conserving their forests, to replant the *cedrela* especially, for the supply is by no means equal to the present demand, and the tree is threatened with extinction; whereas by propagation it could be made both a pleasant and a profitable factor in the forestration of a country. The wood of *cedrela* is dark grained, red or brown, with open pores, and as the specific name—*odorata*—implies, has a sweet, peculiar odor that clings for a long time to articles manufactured from it, surpassing in this respect even the coniferous cedar of the temperate zone.

Certain characteristics of *cedrela* are traditional and as noticeable to-day as when the explorers from Europe first learned its uses from the natives. A description of one hundred years ago, by JOHN LUNAN, of Jamaica, is worth recalling:

When the branches or leaves are broken off this tree or the body chopped, it has a strong and disagreeable smell which spreads to a considerable distance, but when the wood is dry it emits an agreeable fragrance. It is very full of a dark resinous substance, light, porous, of a brownish-red color and easily worked; it is much esteemed on this account as well as for the beauty of its grain, for wainscoting and other cabinet ware. It is excellent for making chests or the inside of drawers, as no vermin will invade it on account of its strong scent. It also makes excellent planks and shingles, which are very durable, having been known to last for thirty years when exposed to the weather. It is not fit to be made into casks, as all spirituous liquors dissolve a great quantity of its resin, from which they acquire a strong bitter taste. The trunk of the tree is often so large as to be hollowed into a canoe or *periyagua*, for which purpose it is extremely well adapted, as from the softness of the wood it is hollowed out with great facility, and being light it carries great weight on the water. Canoes have been made of it 40 feet long and 6 broad. It is a curious circumstance, but well known, that if a pigeon house be floored with this wood the pigeons will not hatch; and it is said that when parrots feed on its fruit they taste of garlic; it also gives victuals laid on it a bitter taste. A clear gum exudes from this tree, which dissolves in water and has been found very fit for shoemaker's use.

No better picture of *cedrela* has been given since this was written, and in fact the very words of the old author have passed into the literature of hard woods sometimes without the slight credit of quotation marks.

The home of the *cedrela* is about the same as that of the mahogany. The tree grows well in low ground close to the salt water, although it is found also at considerable elevations. Soil has a greater influ-

ence than altitude, for it prefers a firm, rocky base, and will not thrive in soft, swampy land. In Cuba and along the Caribbean Sea



THE SPANISH CEDAR (CEDRELA) IN FULL MATURITY.

Such a tree as this is a treasure to the lumberman. It shows a smooth and regular growth, and the amount of timber which it will furnish can be roughly estimated even before the tree is cut. In all probability 9,000 feet board measure can be produced from a tree of the dimensions of the above specimen—7 feet 8 inches in diameter at 5 feet above the ground.

large tracts scarcely 10 feet above the tide are being cleared of their supply of mahogany and Spanish cedar, while the older sources were

the better-known mountain regions of the West India Islands, where the slopes, even to 3,000 and 4,000 feet, produced the tree and offered a not very difficult approach to ocean-going vessels lying in wait at their base. Nowadays these slopes and better-known areas are denuded, and the timber merchant must go farther afield from year to year, advancing into the interior of known producing areas, or exploring hitherto unknown regions for the precious wood.

Spanish cedar and mahogany are both subjected to the same processes when gathered in their pristine habitat. The native, although he distinguishes one from the other in the forest, does not separate them in his work, and attacks both indiscriminately with his ax, knowing that his day's labor is rewarded when he brings down either tree. As a rule, the logs are hauled to tide water over primitive paths, on the same primitive ox carts devised for the purpose generations ago. Modern industry, however, has of late introduced the railway into the wilderness, so that the logging settlement of the Tropics begins to assume the character of the northern camp. Spanish cedar accompanies mahogany down the stream, if it has been cut any distance from salt water, forming part of the rafts or floats into which the logs are collected for this stretch of the journey; it lies side by side with mahogany as the steamer transports the valuable cargo across the sea, and only when it reaches the port of destination and is unloaded upon the wharves is it finally separated and selected for its ultimate use in the consuming markets of the world. (The gathering of mahogany is described in the BULLETIN for August, 1909, page 386.)

The cigar box is the finished product into which practically all Spanish cedar is absorbed. It was at one time and is even now to a slight extent used for the local manufacture of furniture; for cabinet goods there was years ago a fashionable demand, but this has disappeared before the greater commercial value of the wood for cigar boxes alone. In the Tropics one sometimes sees cedar cabinets, or more frequently cedar chests of solid build and substantial weight, into which the careful housewife stores her garments for protection from moths and other insects. The cedar chest of northern climes is made from the red cedar, the cone-bearing tree, which is equally protective, because it is a curious fact that the essential oil obtained from it resembles both in odor and preservative quality the oil of *cedrela* which, though still extracted, has no longer a recognized place in later pharmacopœias.

For lead pencils, when they are made of cedar at all, the northern cedar is utilized. Formerly a small quantity of *cedrela* was cut up for high-grade pencils, as the odor added to their æsthetic value, but even this amount is no longer put to that use, because modern machinery leaves practically no residue of a serviceable kind. From the

refuse, however, some oil is distilled and thereafter utilized for saturating heavy paper from which moth bags are made. In this way some traces of Spanish cedar remain, apart from the cigar trade. There is, too, a constant but very moderate demand at northern ports for individual logs from which to fashion furniture and chests; a good price is paid for the material, and the designers thereof seem to reap a satisfactory profit from their art. These logs are shipped as they come from the forest, rough, untrimmed, and irregular. In this condition they enter the United States duty free, whereas, if they appeared in the semblance of lumber, however unfinished, they would be



(Photo by Thomas Fitzhugh Lee.)

HAULING LOGS TO MARKET.

Mahogany and Spanish cedar are brought to market from the heart of the forest by the same means. In fact, no real distinction is made between them until the logs are delivered in the foreign port from the steamer. Native methods, by primitive ox or mule carts, are generally employed for moving them, but the railroad is gradually displacing the old-fashioned cart.

subject to a tariff payment. Nobody knows just what the destiny of any particular log may be, but all dealers are positive that, with the few exceptions not affecting the general trade, practically all the Spanish cedar imported disappears into cigar boxes.

The average cigar box requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ square feet of Spanish cedar sheets for its construction, the sheets being the thin board-like strips into which the log is sawed or veneered in the mill. Say that the annual importation into the United States produces 150,000,000 square feet of sheets (for 1909 this amount will be materially greater), this will account for an output of 120,000,000 boxes. Allowing 50

cigars to a box, the provision for packing accounts for 6,000,000,000 cigars a year in Spanish cedar alone. The process by which the wood is finally made ready for the consumer is an interesting study in modern industry.

As soon as the logs are received from the steamer, they are carted direct to the factory or mill. Some factories are not equipped with machinery for transforming sheets into boxes, and they therefore only prepare the material in proper widths, gathered into bundles ready to be passed on to the box maker. On the other hand, many factories carry out the entire process, so that the logs enter the door just as they were shipped from the tropic forests, and leave it



(Photo by Thomas Fitzhugh Lee.)

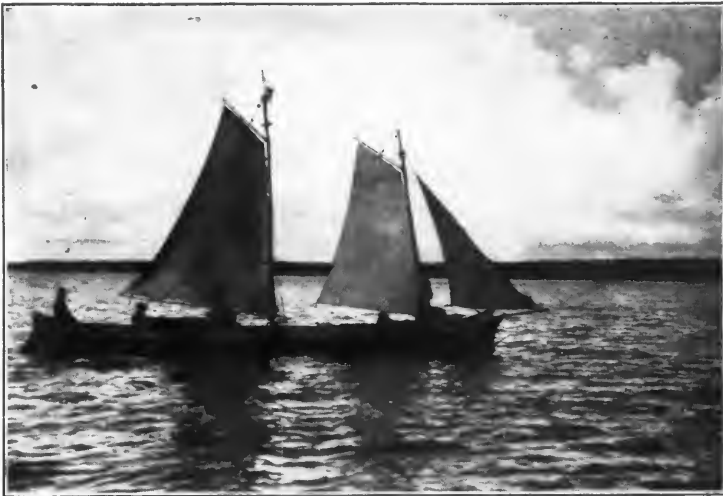
A THREE-TON LOG OF SPANISH CEDAR.

Logs of cedar and mahogany are usually exported just as they are cut in the forest, but recently machinery has been put to work within the forest itself, so that the felled tree is now sawed into shape before it begins its long journey. Such a log as this is destined for the cigar box trade, and from it will be manufactured several thousand boxes of the highest quality.

as boxes, planed, polished, printed, and labeled, ready for the cigars and the government stamp, without which they can not be delivered to the ultimate consumer. The rough logs are first cut into suitable lengths, generally about 4 feet, and then passed through a sawmill or a veneer machine. The proper thinness of the sheet for the box into which it is to be made is thus obtained, the next process being to saw these sheets into the desired widths. As there is no exact standard size of box, each cigar manufacturer orders the dimensions best fitted to his trade and to the cigars made from the current year's crop. Before the lumber goes further toward the finished product, much

of it must now be dried, perhaps sweated would be equally as descriptive a word, so as to drive off the superfluous oil, or to make the oil content just exactly right for the best effect upon the tobacco which, as cigars, is to be stored in the boxes.

The subtle influence of this oil upon tobacco is well acknowledged but not chemically explained. The flavor of the better tobaccos is certainly maintained and some claim is made that it is even enhanced thereby. Experience and experiment long ago disproved the assertion that this influence was imaginative and therefore only a fashion, and the buyers and smokers of choice cigars can at once detect a deterioration when the proportion of oil is below normal. Unquestionably, therefore, it is Spanish cedar and nothing but Span-



A SAILBOAT HEWN OUT OF A SPANISH CEDAR LOG.

The natives of tropical America utilized the trunk of the *Cedrela* tree long before the discovery by Columbus for their canoes, and in them were made adventurous voyages even as far as between the West India Islands and the mainland. The wood is light but substantial, and has the valuable quality of withstanding decay from climate or insects for a remarkably long time.

ish cedar which, in every country where cigars are made, must be the receptacle for high-grade cigars. For lower grade cigars, boxes of basswood and poplar are made; these look like those of genuine Spanish cedar, and can be made to smell like them by a spray of the true oil or of that from the juniper tree, but deception can go no further, because the tobacco itself shows the results in due time. Compressed paper, stained, grained, and scented, has also been used as a substitute, but this deceives no one who sees it outside the show window.

When the wood is thoroughly prepared—a process lasting about two days—it is then ready to be cut into exact shape for the manu-

ufacture of boxes. This may be completed in the same factory, or it may be thus sent to a local manufacturer out of town who can make his own boxes and in doing so save the freight on the finished article. These unfinished elements are called "shooks;" they are shipped in uniform bundles of sides, tops, and bottoms, and anyone may order whatever shape and quantity he pleases. They are in the "knockdown stage" of the trade.

As soon as the frames of the boxes are ready, they are assembled, the sides and bottoms being nailed to each other by machinery, but the top hinged on by hand. The printing on the wood is done by a regular press, and the labels are attached with glue. All this is the finishing stage, and is frequently carried out under the same roof that receives the untrimmmed logs. A full-size factory has a capacity of 20,000 boxes a day, but it takes a good many factories to supply the demands of the smoking population of the United States.

It would seem a pity that these boxes must finally be wasted. They serve no purpose after the cigars are once removed, for the Government prohibits their use a second time. They are therefore burned, or whittled away, or given to children who amuse themselves by making houses or toy wagons, wiser in their utilization of the beautiful Spanish cedar than those who decreed its destruction.

The great consuming centers of the *cedrela* timber trade are New York and Hamburg. Of course Cuba absorbs a noticeable quantity from her own territory, as does also Mexico and other portions of Latin America, but the export is about evenly divided between the United States and Europe. Other countries of Latin America, among them the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, contribute to the total, and it is undoubted that their immense forest areas will soon be called upon to meet, with still more substantial quantities, the constantly increasing demand. The warning is therefore most timely that their resources be carefully conserved, so that they and future generations may profit thereby.



CHARACTERISTIC SPANISH CEDAR COUNTRY.

Ycaja (Spanish cedar) grows by preference along the shores of rivers or salt-water inlets in all parts of tropical America. In the Amazon region it is found farther in the interior, and on many of the West India Islands the tree was at one time cut on the mountain sides at elevations of 2,000 feet or more. The soil must be firm and well drained; marshy land offers poor nourishment. Wherever Spanish cedar grows, therefore, it may be taken for granted that the ground is solid and deep.

SOME ASPECTS OF EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL SOUTH AMERICA.^a ∴ ∴

THE object of these notes is to outline the field of exploration in central South America on the lines and for the purposes here explained.

START FROM NORTH PARAGUAY.

The exploration of the district should begin directly north of the present northern limit of railroad in Paraguay. Striking north from here the land should be examined as far as the Maracayu Range of hills, which forms the northern boundary between Paraguay and Brazil.

SOUTHERN MATTO GROSSO.

Crossing the frontier we enter upon the Province of Matto Grosso (Brazil). This Province is in itself as large as the whole of the Argentine Republic, if we except Patagonia. A central range of sandstone hills, which overlie a base of igneous schists, runs up the center after leaving Paraguay and forms the water parting in Matto Grosso Province between the Upper Paraguay and the Upper Parana rivers. The Paraguay River is bordered by extensive flats covered with coarse grass, which in their turn are intersected by overflow swamp and belts of woodland. The route of exploration would keep on the lower slope of the hill spurs abutting on these flats, and so work north of them, visiting any centers of population connecting en route.

FIRST SECTION OF EXPLORATION.

The terminus of the first section of the expedition would be the town of Corumba, limit of practical navigation on the Paraguay River, and about 1,000 miles by road north of the Paraguay frontier. Steamers drawing 3 feet draft can ascend all the year round to this town, which is about 150 miles below Cuyaba. This latter town, the titular capital of the State of Matto Grosso, is situated on the southern border of the great central table-land of Brazil. These highlands range from 3,000 feet in the east to less than 1,000 on its western limits, and form the water parting between the Amazon and the River Plate systems.

^a By W. S. BARCLAY.



A PALM GROVE IN THE ARGENTINE CHACO.

The Chaco Territory of the Argentine Republic, is practically one immense forest. The territory is well irrigated by large rivers and numerous lakes, and the soil is capable of producing excellent crops of grain, sugar cane, tobacco, and fruits.

OBJECTS OF EXPLORATION.

The expedition would make a point of including among its objects: (a) Route and topographical survey, based on triangulation, as an advance to geographical knowledge in this region; (b) the productive capacity and commercial value of lands traversed especially; (c) timber; (d) yerba groves; (e) cattle raising; (f) possibilities of colonization and crop growing; (g) information regarding alluvial gold washing.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

The line of probable railway extension north of the existing systems connecting with Buenos Aires, would be a matter of especially careful study.

Let us examine these points somewhat more in detail, beginning with this last.

RAILWAY EXTENSION, BUENOS AIRES TO MATTO GROSSO.

Five years ago the railways lying between the Paraguay and Uruguay rivers were isolated from the Argentine capital and from each other. Part of them had been taken over from the provincial government in payment of bad debts; each worked independently, and none paid dividends on a traffic-earning basis; even debenture and preference interest were allowed to fall in arrears. To-day the Entre-Rios, Northeast, and East Argentine railways are linked together, and although not yet under the same management, they work on an agreement which permits an exchange of traffic, the more profitable since a happy accident built them all originally to standard 4 feet 8½ inches gauge. Most important of all, the Entre-Rios system is now joined with Buenos Aires by a link line and train ferry, which carries passengers and cargo without breaking bulk across the Parana delta. In a word, from being small, separate, and bankrupt properties, they have been transformed into businesses which pay a punctual interest on their mortgages and hold out prospects in the near future of making some return to the ordinary shareholders. In addition, the Northeast Argentine Railway has under construction a line from Santo Tome to Posadas. The latter is the commercial capital of trade on the Upper Parana, and, except Asuncion, is the most important river town north of Rosario. The Paraguay Railway is constructing the northern link in the chain, so that in another three years these inter-riverine regions will see their more important commerce freed from the heartbreaking delays of the river service and, with a real "open door" to southward trade, will inevitably enter upon an era of commercial expansion. Practically a working agreement and continuous rail service from Buenos Aires to Asuncion is an accom-



RIVER AND TUNNEL NORTHEAST OF CORDOBA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Cordoba, capital of the province of the same name, is situated in a beautiful valley on the Primero River, 387 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, in one of the most fertile and picturesque portions of the Argentine Republic. Rail communication is had to the north with Bolivia, and a large commerce is carried on in hides and wool.

plished fact. In the last seven years the market value of the shares of all these railways has risen over 50 per cent and the value of land in the zone which they influence over 100 per cent.

FURTHER RAILWAY EXTENSIONS NORTHWARD.

Railroad enterprise will not be satisfied to make a prolonged halt at the terminus of Asuncion. The French-controlled lines are creeping up on the western (Chaco) shore of the Parana, only a neck, geographically speaking, behind their English competitors across the river and ahead of them financially, since these western shore lines have always paid handsome dividends from the hard-wood (quebracho) traffic which they handle from the Chaco. It is inevitable that sooner or later, by one or the other, a railway will be projected through northern Paraguay. When this northern frontier is reached, the rails will doubtless after a brief halt continue their civilizing way; for if a railway can under one management traverse the Argentine Republic and Paraguay, why should it not enter Brazilian territory as well? The Brazilian Government welcomes any enterprise which will shorten the distance between her capital and the back blocks. Between Rio de Janeiro and Cuyaba, communication comes at present by sea to Montevideo and thence by boat up the river, a journey in all occupying from a month to six weeks, according to the state of river. Telegraphic communication stops short at Asuncion.

THE DIFFERENT ZONES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

The whole of the northern part of Paraguay is heavily afforested with valuable hard woods, but when more than 30 miles distant from effective water transport they do not pay to work out by cart, or at all events pay better to hold onto until better transport facilities come along. Among these hard woods are found groves of yerba maté, a species of laurel from whose leaf is obtained the well-known "Paraguayan tea." This infusion forms the staple drink of the working classes throughout the Argentine Republic, Chile, and southern Brazil, their consumption amounting to over 100,000 tons annually. In the last-named region yerba also grows very freely, but the Paraguayan product heads the market both for quality and price. The preparation and transport of this leaf from the interior, where it is loaded on mules, form the chief occupations of the Paraguayan male laborer.

PASTURAGE AND STOCK RAISING.

Open patches of grass land, limited in extent, are frequently found in the heart of the hard-wood forest. They are valuable, not so much for what they can raise as because they are the only available

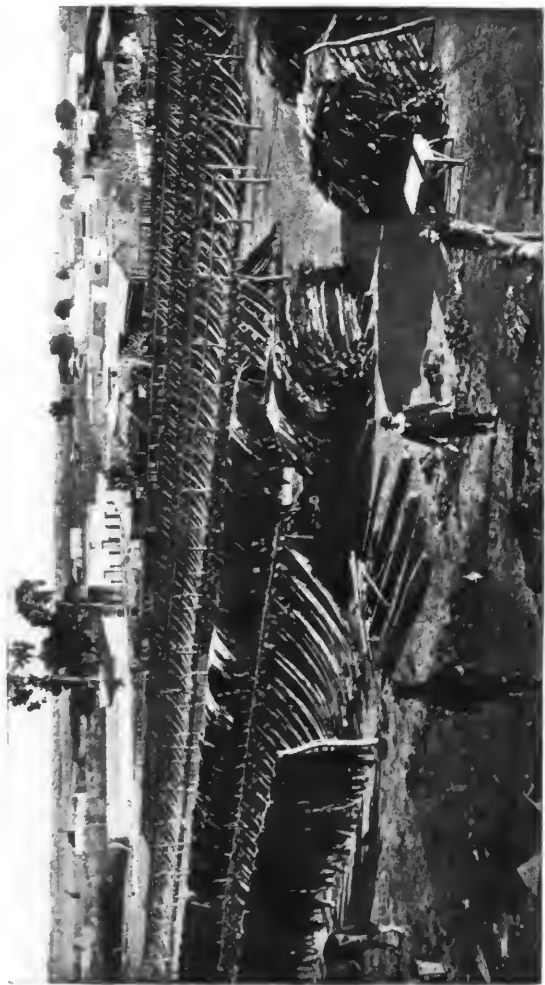
grounds where mule and cattle troops on the march can be halted and rested. Settlements usually form on the edge of such grass lands, healthily free to the air and out of the depressing influence of the unbroken forest.

These upland savannas are much more frequent north of the Paraguayan frontier. As they spread farther northward they alternate with belts of good hard wood, which afford shelter for stock without depriving them of feed. In the low-lying open country which stretches to the border of the Paraguay River cattle will breed very well, but they do not fatten save on these higher grounds. Moreover, in a season of exceptional flood, such as occurs once every nine or ten years (the last one was in 1905), all stock must perforce take to the hills. As far as the writer has been able to ascertain these conditions hold good, with local variations, from Paraguay almost up to Cuyaba, the area of open ground increasing as we go northward.

CATTLE RAISING IN MATTO GROSSO.

There is good evidence that large numbers of cattle actually exist in a flourishing condition on these savannas, not only in private herds but in a wild state, owing to escape from the unfenced properties. Among Brazilian *estancieros* in Matto Grosso a common method of augmenting herds is to pay about 10 shillings a head for all unbranded cows brought in by *gauchos* at the tail of their lasso, on which they promptly stamp their brands. During a trip made in 1906 the writer met with a constant stream of squatter emigrants going up through Misiones and Paraguay into Matto Grosso. When interrogated they all replied that they were bound for a country where cattle were cheap and there was land for everybody.

Recently the output for these up-country cattle was small. But beef is the one great staple of farm produce which never fluctuates save in an ascending scale, and the rapid exhaustion of other sources of export is now setting up a drain on these cheap and hitherto neglected reserves. Animals suitable for the chilled and frozen meat trade are too dear for the extract of meat and jerked beef factories to be able to buy. This class of rough stock can only be found to-day north of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and Santa Fe Provinces. As a proof of this fact, Leibigs have recently shifted their main factory from Uruguay to Entre Rios; their farms now stretch through the whole of Corrientes and their latest enterprise is the purchase of 30 square leagues of land in the south and 120 in the north of Paraguay. Matto Grosso is to-day the largest free grazing area open to the rough-stock breeder. It may be compared to those vast regions in Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico which the American cowboy formerly made famous.



DRYING COWHIDES ON THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS.

Hides form an important feature of Argentina's great cattle industry. There are 25,000,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and the export of hides in 1907 was valued at \$16,000,000.

Cattle, therefore, represent a fairly safe return on savanna lands taken up in central South America. Cattle walk themselves to a market, and if Matto Grosso beef is at present inferior, the hides at least are of super-excellent quality. Owing to the opening up of the hard-wood business on the Paraguay and Parana rivers, the price of beef in Paraguay is higher than it is in the Argentine Province of Corrientes.

TIMBER.

It has already been stated that when hard woods lie over 30 miles from water transport, they do not much more than cover expenses to work by cartage. Nevertheless, these hard-wood forests are of great intrinsic value once a railroad cuts their zone. Moreover, too much stress has, in my opinion, always been laid on the working out of the hard woods alone. There is a very great scarcity of building lumber for ordinary dwellings all through the River Plate settled zone, pine lumber being largely imported from the United States, when at least a half dozen varieties of excellent wood grow at hand. Small sawmill outfits for working scantling and planks should (reversing the present process) be set up in or near the forest, instead of the big mills now established in Buenos Aires or Rosario. As to the hard wood, an unlimited market is always open for good sleepers, the consumption in the Argentine Republic alone being about 5,000,000 annually. The timber trade might also be very well encouraged between Paraguay and the ports of Patagonia, which are at present free from import dues. Hard-wood posts and drop-pers for fencing purposes are at a premium all down the Patagonian coast, as are scantling and planks to build the numerous settlements now springing up there. A small vessel loading hard-wood and lumber on the Paraguay River could profitably dispose of her cargo, returning with coarse salt, which is so common in the Patagonian coast deposits that it is almost given away. Salt is a ready article of barter throughout Paraguay and those provinces of southern Brazil which are distinguished by a red volcanic soil, in which lime and saline components are usually lacking. All cattle grown in the north improve by being given a salt lick, and in certain parts salt is indispensable to the breeder if he wishes a satisfactory increase in his herds.

Other lines of forestal products which could later be investigated by an expert are: (1) The making of wood pulp for paper factories, (2) the extract of wood alcohol, and (3) the trial of various fibrous plants and creepers as possible substitutes for the jute so largely employed by Buenos Aires in local manufactures of cheap sandals (*alpárgatas*), binding twine, and sacking.



THE MEETING OF THREE REPUBLICS.

The bank over the boat to the left is Paraguay, Brazil is in the distance, and Argentina is on the right.

YERBA MATÉ.

The method of working out this article is too well known to need description here. It is enough to say that its profits at present depend mainly on an effectively organized mule transport, and the setting up of large central stores whence all the workers' requirements can be directly supplied while in the forest. Fiscal yerba groves are rented from the Government and very ruthlessly handled. On private property more careful pruning of the valuable leaves should be insisted on, giving not only a larger crop, but indefinitely prolonging the life of the tree. Some such judicious modification of the existing system is preferable to planting new groves.

GOLD—ALLUVIAL WASHINGS IN RIVER BEDS.

Of late years many companies have been floated in Buenos Aires to dredge rivers descending from the Matto Grosso central hills. They have almost all been failures. Although gold undoubtedly exists, the difficulty of importing and setting up effective machinery in a district where all experience has yet to be gained, combined with the scarcity of skilled labor, makes the whole business very risky. The safest process of alluvial mining here would be to make share arrangements with a large number of native prospectors and washers, running at the same time a general store in some central position where they could sell their earnings and refit. For if a river changes its course during a flood (as often happens here) it is much easier to shift an Indian with his tin washpan than to do the same with a 1,000-ton dredge, however up to date.

The best gold-washing propositions in central South America lie on the lower hill slopes of northeastern Bolivia and eastern Peru, where ancient morainic deposits, now high and dry, can be treated by hydraulic pipes playing on an open face. The hills of Matto Grosso are older in formation than the Andes and much more denuded. Such gold particles as they contained are therefore to-day widely distributed in alluvial plains or in the water courses leading to them, which renders exact location and extraction much more difficult. Nevertheless, the territory is so large that a closer examination might well result in the discovery of some very feasible workings. Meanwhile, the method of grubstaking prospectors and goldwashers on shares, as suggested, is the cheapest method of verifying whether paying deposits exist.

COLONIZATION AND THE GROWING OF CROPS.

Usually, the most profitable way of handling any big land scheme is to cut it up and gradually sell off portions of it at advanced prices to small independent settlers, taking care to handle all the



A DIAMOND RIVER, BRAZIL.
This stream is capable of generating an immense quantity of electric power, that could be successfully used in the operation of ship dredges in the exploitation of the diamond and gold placers found along its course.

produce they grow. But this class of colonization is difficult to attract without regular, cheap, and if possible quick transport. Therefore no flourishing colony can be profitably placed very far from the railway. A river service is useful in handling large bulk of produce when the seasons' crop can go downstream to its market, but the uncertain nature of rivers in these regions does not serve for the prompt delivery up-river of small parcels, miscellaneous stores, or correspondence, all of which are equally important for the prosperity and contentment of the settlers.

Cleared forest land is the richest for planting most tropical crops, but where the forest is thick it rarely pays the labor of the settler to clear unless some return can be gotten for the better class of the wood destroyed. An exception must be made in the case of the tobacco crop, which grows best on newly burnt soil. It follows, therefore, that the planting of crops on a large and systematic scale must, in order to be profitable, follow on the working out of the forest, or else spread from the forest fringe inward.

The crops which can most profitably be grown in northern Paraguay and southern Matto Grosso are rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, mandioca for flour and starch, fruit (oranges and bananas for Buenos Aires market), besides beans and maize for local consumption. The present state of the coffee market makes this crop undesirable save to supply local needs. Cotton gives an exceptionally long and heavy staple in this red soil, but the difficulty here, as in working the other crops mentioned, lies in securing sufficient labor of the right class. The Paraguayan and Brazilian half-breed is too indolent, or to express it differently, his wants are too few to urge him to continuous labor in so bountiful a land. The few mestizo gauchos of the Matto Grosso plains live by cattle work. The colonizing problem, therefore, resolves itself into the importation of other than native labor.

IMMIGRATION.

In looking for adequate labor to deal with such a gigantic problem as colonization in tropic mid-America, one's eyes turn inevitably to the overflowing populations of the Old World, and especially the Far East. Neither Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, nor Brazil place any restriction on the free entry of Asiatics, be they Indian or Mongol. Chinese labor has already been tried in Peru and Chile. The reason that that emigration ceased in years past to those countries was the scandalous mismanagement, both in selecting the right class of native for the work required (mostly mining), and their abandonment to unscrupulous contractors after arrival. But the opening up of South America by the Asiatic should not be long delayed. Both in Japan and China millions of frugal and hard-working families live



LAKE IPACARAI, NEAR ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

In the *Guacará* tongue *Ipacarai* means "Conjured." This beautiful lake can be reached by rail from the capital, and a prosperous German colony is located on its shores.

on the hither verge of famine. Any drop below normal conditions either of trade or climate brings severe privation to them all, and to many, death. Yet in territories which we are now discussing there lie fallow thousands of square leagues of a soil so fertile that even if the cultivator could not secure an immediate cash return, a season's work would suffice to place him and his family permanently beyond the reach of hunger or cold, the want of clothing or shelter.

ASIATICS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The world status of the Asiatic has much improved since the Russo-Japanese war. But even without this moral support the peoples of the Far East need have little fear as to their reception in South America. As regards material help they had best look to none save themselves, or those who are directly interested in their establishment there. But they will find more religious tolerance, and opportunities for work, a richer soil and more empty land in central South America than in any other region of the habitable globe. To populate is to govern. Where great natural resources exist with little or no population the reins of government are slack, and therefore (say South American officials) any class or color of immigrant is better than none. Even if the immigrant at first does little good, he is not able here to do any harm to his neighbors. The country is too big; the fight against an overteeming climate and soil is too fierce for the colonist to spare much time or energy outside his immediate scope. The immigrant who comes to settle in the forests of Paraguay or on the uplands of Matto Grosso may be a Buddhist, a Mormon, Mohanmedan, Plymouth Brother, or Anarchist. No one knows and no one cares, so long as he bends his back to the hoe, raises crops, and pays taxes.

Those who object that this tide of Asiatic emigration will be slow in setting toward South America have not studied the signs of the times. Ten years ago the immigration to the Argentine Republic was almost exclusively Italian and Spanish. To-day there are colonies of Russians near Bahía Blanca; 10,000 Poles are settled in Misiones, and 7,000 Finns are arranging to be their neighbors. Bulgarians, Croats, Greeks, and Turks from Asia Minor are distributed in increasing streams by the immigration offices. The writer has personally handled hundreds of these folk on railroad work, and found them in the great majority young, healthy, and hard-working folk, both men and women. From this semi-Slav immigration to that of the Far East is but a step. Japanese commercial and immigration agents are already in Buenos Aires and Rio. If the first shipments of Asiatics to the Plate are carefully handled, wisely established, and well treated during their first residence there, the thousands who await their letters will come of their own accord. Immigration may be



ONE OF THE SEVEN CATARACTS FORMING THE GREAT FALLS OF GUAIRA IN THE ALTO PARANA RIVER, LOCATED IN BRAZIL
NEAR THE PARAGUAY BORDER.

compared to the flood of a rising river. Slowly it swells, until a bank breaks, and in a twinkling great plains are inundated which none had expected to be below water (or immigration) level. It is the governments who study these immigration levels and who cut the ditches to let the population through who first benefit. The Japanese and Chinese are barred from South Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States save in such limited measure as their services are pressingly needed. The argument for expulsion is that their competition lowers the white man's wage and their presence corrupts his morals. The inhabitant of these virgin central lands in South America, on the contrary, daily scans the horizon for some foreigner who will relieve him of the burden of work, and considers his morals a matter of purely secondary importance.

In these days of rapid railroad construction and general development, the owner of blocks of the world's real estate, sufficiently large and fertile to support thousands who now languish in want, can not have long to wait before the human tide reaches him.

ROUTE SURVEYS.

Some precise location of the route followed during exploration is necessary—

(1) To extend the geographical knowledge of a rich and interesting region whose details are too scantily known at home.

(2) To enable a more or less accurate estimate to be formed of the probable extension and cost of railroad construction in the district explored.

(3) To check government surveys of any property taken up. Locally trained surveyors are apt to trust wholly to compass work, which is always subject to varying degrees of inaccuracy.

Triangulation can be extended from a fixed base, say from some part of the nearest railroad, or by astronomical observations; preferably by combining both methods.

HOW TO HANDLE LARGE BLOCKS OF LAND IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The acquisition of large blocks of land in a region so intensely fertile, with forests of high intrinsic worth, well watered, and situated in a region which private enterprise is striving to open up by means of railroads, and government by telegraph and steamer subsidies, can not fail to be essentially sound. The present value of these grounds is nominal—2 to 5 cents gold per acre would buy them outright—and they might even be acquired by solicitation from government. On the whole, purchase outright is preferable and would perhaps be cheaper in the long run.

When a big block of land is taken up the first measure should be to thoroughly survey the whole property in order that not only its possibilities but also its limitations may be grasped at the outset by the owners, and money and time be not wasted in pursuing false leads. Cattle should be raised in fenced paddocks; arrangements made for exploiting yerba groves; or if timber is workable, hard-wood sleepers should be cut. The property should be exploited to cover initial and working expenses before proceeding with development. Beyond the first installation no expense whatever should be incurred that is not covered by the output of the estate. All real advance in values will be due to improved communication. Railroad and steamer enterprises should therefore be approached with a view to encouraging their advance in every possible way. It is the increment which comes to large outside holdings when a railroad line touches them that makes the fortunes of their owners, not the annual income from property. Buenos Aires is developing an aristocracy of millionaires (in pounds sterling), who have made their money during the last twenty years by keeping in their minds the above few simple rules. Their motto has been, "Buy land. Buy it cheap if you can, but always buy land." And events have proved that they are right. There is no better business in South America—or anywhere else, for that matter—than buying really fertile land just ahead of the railway zone and marking time till the rails come up. Meanwhile encouragement of local trade should be aimed at by constructing paths, mending passes, and keeping open roads to the administrative center, which should be connected with a large store. A general store is in any case the necessary attachment of an up-country station, and serves the useful purpose of keeping requisite material and goods always at hand. It substitutes barter for money wage in places where money is often hard to get, and often admits of profitable deals for a small amount of ready cash.

CUYABA AND BEYOND.

I have not yet touched on the exploration of the region lying beyond the first section here proposed, viz, from Paraguay to Cuyaba. Yet there is no reasonable doubt that the railways which push their way up central South America from the River Plate can only halt on the navigable reaches of the Amazon.

There are two Amazon valleys, upper and lower. The former comprises the great plain of the Beni, the region through which this river, the Mamoré and Guapore, all affluents of the great Madeira, flow after leaving the Matto Grosso and the Bolivian hills. The upper Amazon valley produces the finest red rubber grown in the world, but the only means of access to it at present lie by way of the Falls of the Madeira, 3,000 miles up river from Para, where the Madeira descends 700 feet

from the upper to the lower Amazon valley, in series of rapids extending over some 280 miles. These reefs and cataracts necessitate portage over an exceedingly difficult country, through which all the up-country produce must pass, and a railroad now under construction by the Brazilian Government will parallel the rapids. The exports from



FOREST SCENE IN THE AMAZON VALLEY.

A most bewildering diversity of great vine-hung trees in every shade of green.

Beni, meanwhile, apart from rubber, are confined to products of high value and little bulk, such as gold, sandalwood, and copaiba extract, and from the Bolivian hill slopes, (a region which has been described by Col. GEORGE E. CHURCH as "beautiful as paradise and nearly as difficult to get to") the coca leaf, used to extract cocaine.

FROM THE PLATE TO THE AMAZON.

Should further railroad extension be contemplated after Cuyaba is reached, its objective would undoubtedly be this geographically and commercially strategic point the Madeira Falls. The linking of the Plate and Amazon basins by rail would stimulate an interchange of produce and exert a civilizing effect on the countries affected which would far outweigh that derived from the intercontinental line along the bleak Andean plateau such as has been favorably reported upon.

After having gained practical knowledge of the country as far north as Cuyaba, it would be a matter of high interest and possible profit to get acquainted with this final stage, following the Serra dos Parecis to the Madeira. The cost of the total exploration, if conducted in a competent manner, would be small compared to the value of knowledge gained. The Amazon, especially the upper Amazon, is the largest and richest tropical plain on the face of the globe. Exploration has established the fact that the Amazon system alone contains nearly 30,000 miles of navigable waterways. Rafted, poled, driven in steamer and canoe; toiling over rapids, bumping into sunken reefs and snags, the dribbles of commerce which come down the upper rivers bulk large when, like the raindrops on the distant hills, they finally unite their volume. Will it be a small thing, twenty years hence, to have been among the first of those who tried to bring the rails, whose network covers the fertile Argentine pampas, into touch with that yet greater system of moving highways which serves the heart of tropical South America?

The latest maps of Paraguay, Matto Grosso, Bolivia, and Amazonia can be seen in the map room of the Royal Geographical Society at 1 Saville Row, London, W., or they may be obtained through ordering from Stanfords, Long Acre, London, W. C. The best general map (folding) of South America is that by PETERMANN, published by Julius Perthes, Gotha, also obtainable through Stanfords.

More recent data has lately been supplied to the Royal Geographical Society by Major FAWCETT, R. E., engaged at present on the Bolivian-Brazilian boundary commission, concerning the Rio Verde and other affluents of the Alto Paraguay. Those interested in the region will await with much interest Major FAWCETT's further reports.

THANKSGIVING DAY FOR PAN-AMERICA ∴ ∴ ∴

NOVEMBER 25, 1909, was distinguished by an event of singular interest in the development of a unity of sentiment among the peoples of America. That day, decreed by the President of the United States as a national festival for the giving of thanks for the benefits received during the year, was celebrated as a festival of the Western World by the official representatives of the nations of the Continent, and the Puritan Thanksgiving Day became a factor in the union of the free governments of America.

From the times of the early settlers one day in the autumn months has been specially designated as "one of general thanksgiving to be appropriately observed in services of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God" by the citizens of the United States. The including of the sister Republics and the celebration of a special mass of solemn thanksgiving in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick at Washington were the features that signalized the festival of the present year.

Gathered within the church for the festival solemnity were the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, the ministers and various representatives of all the sister nations of the Western World, justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, representatives of the local judiciary and District government, Senators and Representatives, and a large number of men and women of prominence in the residential and official life of the nation's capital.

The civic and patriotic significance attached to the solemnity was shown by the assemblage and the decorations within the nave of the church. The pew occupied by President TART, and each pew section reserved for representatives of the Pan-American countries, was designated by tiny flags and shields of the respective countries. Encircling the tall marble columns, the vari-colored flags of twenty nations hung side by side with the Stars and Stripes, while large flags of the red, white, and blue, suspended across the gallery, were held in place by the Union ensign.

Within the sanctuary to the right of the altar was his eminence Cardinal GIBBONS, attended, as assistant priest, by the Right Rev. Mgr. THOMAS J. SHALAN, rector of the Catholic University of America, while Mgr. DIOMEDE FALCONIO, the papal delegate, on a throne at the

epistle side, had, as his attending chaplains, the Right Rev. Mgr. **BONAVENTURE CERRETTI**, auditor for the papal delegation, and the Rev. Dr. **JAMES BURNS**, C. S. C., rector of Holy Cross College.

The address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. **WILLIAM T. RUSSELL**, pastor of St. Patrick's Church. He prefaced his discourse by reading the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, and what was possibly the most memorable feature of the solemnity was witnessed at the close of his sermon, when all in the vast assemblage stood while Doctor **RUSSELL** recited the beautiful and appropriate petition entitled the "Prayer for the Authorities," composed by the Right Rev. **JOHN CARROLL**, the first bishop of Baltimore, in the year 1800.

FATHER RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

Father **RUSSELL** said, in part:

If it be true, and it hardly can be gainsaid, that the brotherhood of man is most congenial to republican institutions, it is no less true that a living realization of the fatherhood of God is necessary for the continuance of such a government. In every other form of government the court of the sovereign leavens the morality of the nation: in a republic every citizen is a sovereign, every home a court, and the rulers are but the executors of the sovereign people's will.

May the spirit of amity among the American republics, to which your presence here today testifies, knit together our respective sovereign nations in peace and good will. May the foundations be duly laid and the powers wisely extended of an international supreme court of final appeal. While each nation preserves its honorable customs, traditions, and autonomy, let us be as members of a united family, each maintaining his own domestic establishment, but acknowledging and respecting the ties of a brotherhood under our Father in heaven. In which faith, I beg you all to rise, and, for the first time in the history of our Western World, unite in a prayer to the God of nations in behalf of our respective countries.

PRAYER FOR PRESIDENTS.

We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, assist with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the presidents of these American republics, that their administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to the people over whom they preside, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immorality.

Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of their congresses, and shine forth in all proceedings and laws framed for the rule and government of their respective peoples, so that they may tend to the preservation of international peace, the promotion of international happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety, and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us all the blessings of equal liberty.

Immediately after the celebration of the mass of thanksgiving at St. Patrick's Church, Father **RUSSELL** entertained at luncheon, in the rectory of the church, the diplomats and other public men who attended the services. Cardinal **GIBBONS**, Secretary of State **KNOX**, and Ambassador **NABUCCO** responded to toasts.

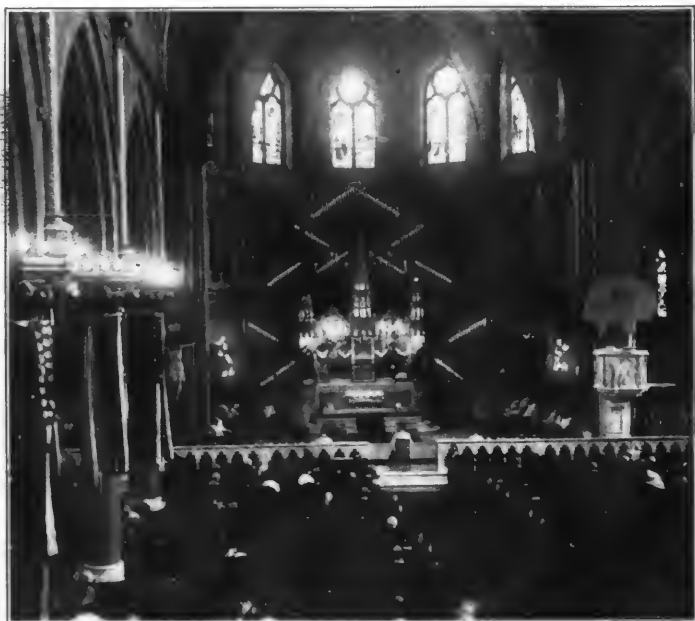


THE REV. DR. WILLIAM T. RUSSELL,
Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C.

Secretary of State KNOX suggested that the Pan-American day of thanksgiving be made an annual event. He said:

MY FRIENDS: On such an occasion as this, when the countries of Latin America join with their fellow-Americans of the United States in offering devout thanks to the Giver of all good for His manifold mercies and blessings, it is fitting that I speak to you as friends.

It is most gratifying to see representatives of all the western lands, from the far north to the farthest south of the New World, united here, as we were united an hour ago in common devotion, to testify the aspiration we all share toward the intimate association of all our peoples, whether it be our purpose to manifest thankfulness for the divine mercies vouchsafed to us, or to bear witness to our mutual conviction that in



INTERIOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., SHOWING THE MAIN ALTAR.

the paths of rectitude and trustful confidence our countries may advance to even higher levels of welfare and beneficial association.

It is especially pleasing to see that the good old custom of a national thanksgiving, born of the spirit which strengthened the pioneers of settlement in the northern wilds and enabled them to endure and overcome the vicissitudes that surrounded their efforts to establish a Commonwealth founded on freedom of conscience and security of individual rights is not regarded by our Latin brethren as an exclusive heritage of Saxon America, but is to be deemed a custom and privilege, if not, indeed, a high moral duty, to be shared by all people of this continent who, like ourselves, have passed through the sore trials that attend the founding of new communities in a new land.

However diverse our physical environments may have been, however great the contrast between the natural obstacles to be surmounted, whether amid the snows and

pine forests of the North, or in the sierras of the Equator, and the pampas of the South, the aim of our respective enterprises has been the same—to bring forth, in the undying words of Lincoln, on this continent, new nations, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

As the precepts of our fathers and the achievements of Washington were followed and emulated by the people and the liberators of Latin America, so also may the example our fathers set, of ascribing praise and grateful thanks to the Divine Power by whose infinite grace the inestimable boon of independence was won, be followed by our Latin fellow-workers in the same holy cause.

It would be, indeed, a notable outcome of the celebration, in which we of all America have this day joined, were an annual day of thanksgiving and prayer adopted to be observed throughout the whole vast extent of the American Hemisphere so that, with one accord, as if of one speech and one blood, our peoples, however separated in race and traditions, should make evident that spirit of oneness in a common aim which is the truest mission of the Pan-American communities.

MR. JOAQUIM NABUCCO, Ambassador of Brazil, expressed the appreciation of the Pan-American diplomatic corps in being the guests of Doctor RUSSELL and enjoying the presence of Cardinal GIBBONS and the Secretary of State. He referred to the steadily strengthening bonds of sympathy which unite the American Republics, and suggested that this oneness of sympathies and national ideals was in itself a notable cause of thanksgiving.

The American Society in London evolved a happy idea when it had present at its annual Thanksgiving dinner the representatives in London of all the American countries. These included United States Ambassador REID and Lord STRATHCONA, High Commissioner for Canada, and there were present also the Mexican, Cuban, and Brazilian Ministers, while intermingled with them were numerous representative Englishmen.



RECEPTION OF SEÑOR JOUBERT AS MINISTER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUB- LIC. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

SEÑOR DON EMILIO C. JOUBERT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the United States, was formally received in his capacity as such by President TAFT on November 26, 1909. On presenting his credentials Señor JOUBERT spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The President of the Dominican Republic, desirous of further strengthening the friendship and good relations existing between my country and the great American Republic, has decided to be represented before your Government by an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. When such an important mission was intrusted to me, I was especially requested to express the sincere and fervent wishes of the Dominican people and Government for the increased prosperity and welfare of the United States of America under your wise administration.

I have the high honor of placing in your hands my credentials, and on this occasion it is most pleasant to me to offer you the assurance that my best efforts in the discharge of my duties shall be devoted to further strengthening the bonds that happily unite our two countries, and to this end I count upon the good will that on a former occasion you have shown me.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. President, to tender you the testimony of my respect and best wishes for your personal welfare.

The reply of President TAFT was as follows:

Mr. MINISTER: I am glad to welcome you back to Washington and to receive from your hand the evidence of the higher distinction which your Government has conferred upon you in the quality of its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

My knowledge of the earnest endeavors which, during your former mission to this country, you put forth to promote a good understanding between the United States and the Dominican Republic, to place on an enduring basis the friendly relations between them, and to develop a mutually advantageous intercourse, leaves no room to doubt that the good intentions to which you have given expression will be carried out in a manner satisfactory alike to your own Government and to this. For their beneficial fulfillment it will be a pleasure on the part of myself and the officers of this Government to give you our hearty cooperation.

For your personal good wishes I thank you, and I ask you to be the medium of conveying to the President of the Dominican Republic, in my name and for the Government and people of the United States, cordial wishes for his welfare and for the prosperity, peace, and happiness of the Dominican people.



SEÑOR DON EMILIO C. JOUBERT,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic
in the United States.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES AT NEW ORLEANS BY THE MINISTERS OF GUA- TEMALA AND PANAMA

ONE of the most important interior journeys ever made by the President of the United States was that from St. Louis to New Orleans down the Mississippi River in the last week of October. The excursion, which included not only the President and his immediate party but several cabinet officers and foreign diplomats, 25 governors of different States, 125 Senators and Congressmen, and business organizations from St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago, was carried upon 14 large river steamers and occupied five days, traveling from Monday afternoon, October 25, to Saturday noon, October 30. Upon the arrival of the expedition at New Orleans, where a magnificent reception was arranged, the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Convention was held, addressed by the President and many other notable men. One session was set aside for speeches by foreign representatives, but only two were present, Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Minister of Guatemala, and Mr. C. C. AROSEMENA, Minister of Panama. What they had to say created such a profound impression that extracts are given below.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER FROM GUATEMALA.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I deem it a great honor, a privilege, to have had the opportunity of making the journey down the Mississippi River and now to participate in this important convention. Both for the Government of Guatemala and for myself as its Minister to the United States I express my profound thanks for the invitation extended and for the hospitality tendered by the Business Men's League of St. Louis and the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association.

There is no question in my mind that the opening of the Panama Canal and the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, such as the Ohio and Missouri, providing a direct and cheap route of waterway transportation to and from the Gulf of Mexico and the very heart of your Western States, will inaugurate a new era of commerce, material development, and general advancement for all Central America and for its commercial and friendly relations with the United States.

* * * * *

Correspondingly all the countries on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea will feel the new impetus given to commerce, but my country, Guatemala, the most northern of the Central American Republics and your nearest neighbors south of Mexico,



SEÑOR DR. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in the United States.

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has special concern in this situation and will be the most directly benefited by its development. The new Interoceanic Railroad reaching across Guatemala and connecting its capital, Guatemala City, with the Caribbean, and the splendid steamship facilities provided by the United Fruit Company, place not only our capital but our whole western and interior sections within four days' journey of this great and prosperous port of New Orleans.

You will appreciate what these new railways and steamship facilities mean to New Orleans when I call your attention to the fact that whereas ten years ago nearly all our foreign trade with the United States was conducted by way of San Francisco, to-day over one-half, with all the increase, is done through New Orleans.

The passing inspection of the cities which it has been my good fortune to visit during this trip down the Mississippi, and their advancement in commerce and manufacturing, make it clear in my mind that these cities are, at no distant date, to enjoy the principal percentage of our foreign trade, both in exports and imports. It will interest you to know that Guatemala can purchase from your markets all the articles which to-day it imports from Europe; and in exchange we can sell you our many natural products, all of which you will want in increasing quantities, such as coffee, bananas, sugar, tobacco, rubber, hides, wool, dye woods, and a great variety of mahogany, ebony, and other useful and valuable hard woods.

* * * * *

The Chief Executive of Guatemala, President ESTRADA CABRERA, is not only an ardent admirer of your great nation and its institutions, but a real friend of its people. On many occasions he has given ample proof of this sentiment, and at this time he has shown a practical interest which I assure you is both sincere and earnest.

* * * * *

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER FROM PANAMA.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION: While at St. Louis, and just before starting on the very interesting and instructive trip down the Mississippi River as a guest of the Commission, your distinguished President informed me that I was expected to make a few remarks at this convention, and upon my inquiring the subject to which I should confine my remarks he said to me: "Mr. Minister, take a map of the United States and look at the territory comprised between the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. Observe the course of the Mississippi River, and join all this to the Panama Canal." Gentlemen, if I had been allowed to select a subject I hardly think I could have chosen a theme with such splendid possibilities.

Both history and destiny have linked our respective countries and projects for deep waterway navigation with bonds which have held us together in the past and will, in the future, add more and stronger ties toward the mutual understanding and cordial relations between our respective peoples.

* * * * *

The Panama Canal, gentlemen, is the natural outcome of the eminent position which this nation has obtained as a world power and is a defensive measure of incalculable value in the strategic defense, not only of your institutions but of the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine, so essential to the future of the American Continent. * * * Blind must be he who can not see that the combined effect of these two motives will make the canal a gateway of commerce and peace open to all the nations of the world. * * * Peace and the development of commercial intercourse between the nations is, gentlemen, the mission of the Panama Canal, and no more fitting sequel to this far-reaching event and monument of American brains and enterprise can be found than a waterway which will effectively open up the valley of the Mississippi and of its important tributaries to the markets of the world,



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

SEÑOR DON CARLOS CONSTANTINO AROSEMENA,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama in the United States.

and especially those of Central and South America and the Orient, the commercial bones of contention between the great producing centers of the universe.

The valley of the Mississippi is blessed with the richest of soil and is studded with cities and towns in which the spirit of activity, enterprise, and progress is the dominant factor. * * * The placing of this valley in a position to compete favorably with the more experienced markets of Europe is a necessity which sooner or later must be given a solution, and once this rich valley and the products of its factories find an outlet to the sea the commercial supremacy of this country will be a question of grave moment to the statisticians of the Old World, for it will not only place your producers in a most advantageous position to compete with the great commercial nations, but will place you nearer by many hundreds of miles to the countries which will take your products and in exchange send their products to your waiting markets.

* * * * *

I also have the honor to convey President OBALDIA's best wishes and fervent hope that success may crown an undertaking of such transcendental possibilities.



LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESSES AND EXPOSITIONS IN 1910 ∴ ∴

A PART from the International Conference of American States which is to hold its fourth meeting in Buenos Aires during 1910, and the Argentine Expositions, of which notices have been published heretofore, the year is to be signalized by numerous congresses and expositions in various other parts of Latin America.

SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

At the sixteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists which was held in Vienna, September, 1908, it was resolved to hold the next session of the Congress in the city of Buenos Aires, 1909, and to appoint Dr. FRANCISCO P. MORENO, Prof. JUAN B. AMBROSETTI, and Prof. ROBERT LEHMANN-NITSCHKE, of the Argentine Republic, to organize the seventeenth session. In accordance with this resolution the Government of the Argentine Republic, by decree of July 8, commissioned the above-named persons to start the necessary preliminary proceedings toward the said organization, etc.

In the Vienna session it was likewise resolved that two sessions should be held in the same year, as in 1910 both cities, Buenos Aires and Mexico, would hold celebration festivities to commemorate the centenary of the independence of the Argentine and Mexican Republics; and, furthermore, that it should be called the "Centenary Congress," in honor of both Republics.

The Buenos Aires session in May once ended, that to be held in the city of Mexico is to follow in the month of September, the organizing commission for which has already been named.

By the statutes, approved of in the Paris meeting, 1900, it is the end and aim of the International Congress of Americanists to study historically and scientifically the Americas and their inhabitants. The particular work to be carried out by this Congress will treat of:

(a) The indigenous races of America, their origin, geographical distribution, history, manners, customs, and apparel.

(b) The indigenous monuments and archaeology of America.

(c) The history of the discovery and European occupation of the New World.

In accordance with the usage as established in the previous meetings of this Congress, the recognized languages are English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.

All work presented may be either oral or written, but delivery must not exceed twenty minutes in time; exceptions to this rule may be allowed when the matter to be treated happens to be of first-rate importance. In discussions the time allowed to each speaker must not exceed five minutes.

All the papers presented will be published, after approval by the publication committee, together with the other acts of the Congress.

All members of the Congress are requested to inform the general secretary, at the earliest possible date, as to the subject matter of their papers, with special mention if they will require camera illustrations.

Each paper included in the programme must be accompanied by a short notice prepared by the author and should be sent in before March 1, 1910, with the object of its being included in the bulletin publications of the Congress, said summary not to exceed 1,000 words.

All notices of motion to be presented to the Congress, to be accepted, must be formulated in writing on or before March 1, 1910, with a statement of the arguments on which said motion is based.

All communications should be addressed to the general secretary, Dr. LEHMANN-NITSCHE, calle Viamonte 430, Buenos Aires.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF FINE ARTS AT SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

A presidential decree has put the government approval upon the holding of an International Exposition of Fine Arts in Santiago de Chile to be held in celebration of the centennial of national independence.

As outlined in the officially promulgated programme, the purposes and organization are as follows:

An International Exposition of Fine Arts and of Arts applied to Industry will be opened September 18, 1910, in Santiago, Chile, in celebration of the first centennial of the national independence.

The exposition will be held in the Palace of Fine Arts, which will be inaugurated on the same date.

The exposition will include four sections: (a) International, (b) national, (c) national retrospective art, and (d) art applied to industry.

All work relative to the preparation, organization, and management of the exposition will be intrusted to a committee on fine arts, which is authorized to invite, in the name of the Government of Chile, the artists or artistic organizations of all countries, either directly or through the intermediary of the diplomatic or consular agents or persons specially designated.

The diplomatic and consular agents will be obliged to give all the information which may be requested from them in regard to the exposition.

The works of the artists must be in the hands of the delegates of the committee on fine arts before May 1, 1910, in the city and place designated by them.

The committee can designate one or several special delegates, who will take charge of the forwarding of the works, propaganda, and other details of the preparation of the exposition.

The committee can appoint a jury to pass on the admission of the works under conditions specified by itself.

The invited artists will be exempt from the payment of freight, insurance, customs duties, and all other expenses with the exception of those for packing.

The works will be grouped by nationality, but if the number of works presented by the artists of one nation is not sufficient to form a section, they may be arranged with those of other countries coming under the same conditions to form a special section.

The Government, at the suggestion of the committee, will purchase the works which it may deem suitable for the National Museum of Fine Arts.

A sum of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) has been set aside for the purchase of works for the Museum of Fine Arts. To this sum will be added the money taken in from admission fees to the exposition and from the fêtes which will be given within the building and also 10 per cent of the price obtained for a work of art sold to private individuals. The committee will strive to obtain for the same object gifts and subscriptions from public and private institutions. The sums collected for this purpose will be deposited to a special account in the fiscal treasury of Santiago.

The committee of fine arts will establish a bureau intrusted with the sale to private individuals of the works exposed, said bureau to conform to the instructions of the interested artists. The purchasers of art works, whether private individuals or the Government, will be obliged to pay the customs duties corresponding to the work purchased.

Works of art sent to the exposition which are not purchased by the committee or by private individuals will be reshipped to the owners in the last two weeks of January, 1911.

December 31, 1910, is the date fixed for the closing of the exposition.

The Ministry of Public Instruction, after consultation with the General Bureau of Accounts, will establish a special ruling in regard to the form in which drafts and money conversions must be made out, in accordance to the provisions of the financial laws in force in regard to the conversion of fiscal funds.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Coincidentally with the holding of an international exposition covering transport facilities, agricultural and mechanical appliances and medicine and hygiene in honor of the Argentine centenary in 1910, an exhibit of fine arts will be held in Buenos Aires.

It is the intention to inaugurate this exhibition on the 25th of May and to keep it open until the 30th of September, 1910, but the date of closing may be postponed by the executive committee, in which case these general conditions will still remain in force. In case it might become necessary to put off the opening of the exhibition for a few days, owing to delay in finishing up the buildings, due notice to that effect will be given.

The executive committee are inviting all the principal foreign governments to take an official part in the exhibition.

Each nation is invited to decorate its gallery at its own cost in order to afford a distinctive note in the general scheme, and any country not doing so may, at the discretion of the committee, have its works distributed over the general international galleries.

The best known foreign and national artists will be invited to take part in this exhibition without their works having to be submitted to the approval of the selection committee, but the number of works so accepted will be governed by the space available. The issuing of these invitations will be left to the discretion of the selection committees of each country.

The executive committee will pay all cost of unpacking the works delivered to them and will again repack them and also pay all return expenses by rail and sea and insurances at the termination of the exhibition. For works sold in the exhibition or which may be required to be sent to any other address than that from which they were dispatched, the return freights and other expenses will be for account of the exhibitor.

The executive will procure free entry at the custom-house for all works coming to the exhibition, but in case of these being sold in the country the corresponding duties must be paid by the exhibitors.

The following awards, should the executive committee judge it to be advisable, will be made in each section: Grand prize, gold medal, silver medal, brass medal, and honorable mention.

All works must be inscribed during the month of February, in duplicate, on the form issued by the commissary-general. No modification will be permitted once the forms are returned without the approval of this official.

All communications should be addressed until further notice as follows: "El Señor Comisario General, Exposición Internacional de Arte del Centenario, Cangallo 827, Buenos Aires, República Argentina."

When the exhibition buildings are sufficiently advanced notification of the change of address will be duly given.

HAVANA FOOD EXHIBIT.

In Havana during the last month of 1909 and the opening months of 1910 it is purposed to hold a first annual exhibit of food products, for which floor space in the beautiful new Produce Exchange Building is obtainable by intending exhibitors.

The secretary of the committee which has the exhibit in charge has just returned from the States and reports that the support and attendance of a large number of the important producers has been promised, so that a creditable and comprehensive exhibit is assured.

Suggestions from similar fairs in other countries have been adopted and Indian tepees, bohios, reproductions of Spanish architecture, miniature chocolate mills, shredding machinery, small fruit orchards, and the like will help to make the show an attractive one.

The Lonja Building will be an excellent place for the exhibit, as it is commodious and well equipped. In the patio, which will be decorated as a palm garden, a band will play on the moda afternoons and evenings and moving pictures will be shown in the evening.

The services of a competent custom-house broker have been secured to facilitate the clearance through the custom-house of all products intended for this exhibit at fixed minimum rates, and arrangements have been made with a bonding company to take care of such machinery, exhibits, or other apparatus as are intended to be returned to the United States, without forfeiting the duty applying in such importations.

Applications for space and further particulars should be made to the following address: "Treasurer of the Asociación de Concursos. Apartado 625, Havana, Cuba."



THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MEXICO

FOR some time prior to its organization the formation of a university club in the city of Mexico had been considered by a group of college men resident in that capital; but it was not until August, 1905, that systematic efforts were made with that end in view. Several meetings were held, at which time committees on organization and admissions were appointed to study the matter and to render a report as soon as practicable. This report was to the effect that although the number of college men resident



THE CLUBHOUSE OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MEXICO.

The building is situated on one of the prominent avenues of the City of Mexico. It is luxuriously furnished, and the annual balls given by the club are attended by the elite of the city.

in the city of Mexico was small, still this number, taken as a nucleus for resident membership, together with the university men living outside of the city and in other States of the Republic, as nonresidents, would make possible the inauguration of a university club in the city of Mexico.

Acting on this report, it was decided to organize legally such a club, and this was accomplished February 20, 1906, with a roll of 60 resident and 20 nonresident members.

At this time an opportunity was presented to acquire the lease of the present clubhouse from another club which had just disbanded, and while the building was larger than was needed, still the expectations of the organizers in closing for this lease were fully justified, as the club with these facilities at once took the place in club life and social circles which a university club attains in all parts of the world, and its membership increased rapidly and constantly, being at the present time (October 31, 1909) composed of 209 members, of which 117 are resident, 89 nonresident, and 3 honorary members.

The initiation fee for resident members is \$100 and dues \$60 per annum; for nonresidents the initiation fee is \$50 and dues \$30. The



THE PATIO OR GARDEN OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MEXICO.

This beautiful spot affords the members of the club, their families, and friends a means of rest and recreation away from the dust and noise of the street.

club membership represents the best-known universities and colleges in the United States, Mexico, and Europe. The honorary members are Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, President of the Republic of Mexico; the American Ambassador, and the Hon. ELIHU ROOT.

The clubhouse, which is located on one of the most prominent avenues of the city of Mexico, covers a surface of 1,000 square meters, with a frontage of 100 meters on two streets. The interior of the house in comfort and appointments ranks with the best clubs, and its beautiful and extensive garden, characteristic of Mexican life, makes this edifice one of the landmarks of the city.

The finances of the club are in most excellent condition, there being a considerable surplus of income over expenditure. Constant improvement and enlargement of the building, rendered necessary by the regularly increasing membership, as well as by the number of requests from members for living rooms in the clubhouse, insure a continued prosperity, and the certainty that the club will, within a short time, own the present building or erect its own structure. The value of the house now occupied, according to the board of assessors, is \$250,000. Some 16 members are at present living in the clubhouse, and arrangements are now being made to provide accommodations for 30.

On the last Friday of each month the club holds its regular "at home," when the privileges of the club are extended to the ladies of the immediate families of the members and to their friends. A special dinner is served on these occasions, after which informal dancing, bridge, and other means of entertainment are provided. These "at homes" are considered as among the most exclusive functions in the city of Mexico. On the first of each year the club holds its annual ball, when the list of its guests includes the President of the Republic, the diplomatic corps, and the most select circle of Mexican and foreign residents.

The presidents of the club have been: Mr. HAROLD WALKER (Amherst), January, 1906, to August, 1906; Mr. C. F. PÁRRAGA (Columbia), August, 1906, to August 1907; Mr. H. P. LEWIS (Purdue), August, 1907, to August, 1908; Mr. F. M. DE RIVAS, August, 1908, to August, 1909.

The officers of the club for the current fiscal year are: Mr. F. M. DE RIVAS (St. Edmunds, London), president; Mr. GEORGE W. COOK (Syracuse), vice-president; Mr. J. L. PEASE (Denver) treasurer; Mr. A. L. VAN ANTWERP (Williams), secretary.



"GET READY FOR THE PANAMA CANAL" :: ::

ON Monday, December 6, at the Annual Convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, District of Columbia, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, in response to the special invitation of the committee, delivered an address in which his keynote was "Get ready for the Panama Canal." Following brief remarks by Hon. CHARLES NAGEL, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Hon. J. M. DICKINSON, Secretary of War; Mr. JOHN M. PARKER, President of the Southern Commercial Congress; and Mr. G. GROSVENOR DAWE, Managing Director of the Congress, Director BARRETT spoke in part as follows:

It is of the highest importance, not only to the South but to the whole country, that we should begin to get ready for the Panama Canal. We are now actually confronted with a serious danger to our commerce and our prestige abroad, namely, that we shall complete the canal only to find that other countries will gain greater practical benefits from it than will the United States.

The one great thing, therefore, that our people and our Congress now should do is to study and set in motion such activities and policies as will place the entire land in readiness to enjoy, and profit from, the new routes and facilities provided by the canal. It will be almost criminal lack of foresight to spend \$400,000,000 digging this waterway and then awaken at its completion to find that we are not in a position to utilize fully its much-discussed advantages.

There are twenty-one States of the Union bordering on the high seas and having ports from which vessels ought to steam through the Panama Canal, and yet hardly one of them realizes the opportunities which the canal offers, with its completion only five years distant. There should be started a slogan "Get ready for the canal," which would be heard all along the Gulf, Atlantic, and Pacific coasts, and inaugurate a national movement to prepare for it in a way that will be effective and practical. Every city and commercial center having any interest in foreign commerce should acquaint itself with actual trade conditions in the parts of the world to be reached by the canal.

Every section of the country, especially the South and Central West, should familiarize itself, for instance, with the great West or Pacific coasts of South and Central America and the possible wants and resources thereof. Conditions of demand and supply, capacity to sell what is desired or purchase what is for sale, starting of new industries, conservation of resources, improvement of coast harbors and interior waterways, betterment of steamship facilities, the sending of qualified agents abroad, study of the Spanish language, travel among these heretofore distant but future close neighbors, and acquaintance with their social and racial characteristics, all have a direct and important bearing on "getting ready for the canal."

The Southern States abutting on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts and the first tier of States back of them, and the Central Western States have a great and rich

commercial opportunity before them in Latin America. Without enlarging upon the vast east coast of South America, which includes the mighty areas of Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic, with an annual foreign trade valued at \$1,000,000,000, let us bear in mind that there reaches directly south from Panama to Patagonia a Pacific coast line of 5,000 miles, in the very infancy of its development, blessed with a marvelous variety of resources and climate, and one which, though comparatively isolated, is already conducting a foreign trade valued at \$300,000,000 per annum. In other words, the five Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, practically debouching on the Pacific, bought and sold in one year products equal in value to two-thirds of the entire cost of the canal. If a trade of such volume can be maintained without the canal, it is difficult to predict safely its valuation a few years after the canal is completed.

Northwest from Panama is the Pacific coast line of Central America and Mexico, with a reach of nearly 3,000 miles, which will be put into direct and intimate touch with the South when the canal is opened. This coast line from Panama to San Diego now carries on a foreign trade valued at approximately \$100,000,000. It is hard to prophesy what total this will become a few years after the isthmian waterway is done.

Speaking of all Latin America and what it offers to the South and Central West, I would have every chamber of commerce or board of trade from the Roanoke to the Rio Grande and from the Potomac to the Platte organize committees or subordinate clubs to awaken interest in everything pertaining to Latin America, to its history and development, its commerce and industries, its people, institutions, and government, and then to study methods of building up exchange of trade with all parts of our sister Republics and of taking advantage in a practical way of the great canal. I wish we could start a Pan-American League, with branches in every important city and town of the South and West supported by the best citizens of each community. Good results would surely follow both for our trade and for our influence. Such a movement—a tangible evidence to all Latin America of our growing interest in our sister Republics—would accomplish wonderful results in removing any distrust and suspicion which is often described as existing among the masses of people from Mexico and Cuba south to the Argentine Republic and Chile.

If now we can actually start a bona fide Pan-American movement in the South and popularize the cry "Get ready for the Panama Canal," we will astonish ourselves and the world with the good accomplished, and develop a unanimity of sentiment in favor of a suitable celebration in 1915 which will appropriately make the opening of the canal a far-reaching and historical national and international event.



SUBJECT-MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS :

Reports received to November 20, 1909.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
Copy of yearbook of city of Buenos Aires for 1908.....	Sept. 13	R. M. Bartleman, Consul-General, Buenos Aires.
Copies of supplement No. 4 of the Bulletin of Finance, for August, 1909, and of No. 5, for September, 1909.	Sept. 17	Do.
Organization of Chilled Meat Shipping Co.....	Sept. 22	Do.
Prosperity of Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway ...	Oct. 8	Do.
TRADE NOTES.—Population of Argentine Republic, 6,710,000 on October 1, 1909. Statistics show immigration gain to that date same as for 1908, or approximately 250,000. Argentine Republic expected to celebrate first centenary on May 25, 1910, with 7,000,000 people. Use of automatic couplers now obligatory on all rolling stock in the Republic. Argentine Senate has authorized the Government to carry out surveys for new railway line to start at Alpasineche, on Chubutche-Pinogaeta Line of Central Northern Ry., passing through Belen, Hualfin, Los Posuelos, Santa Maria, and Cafayete to Tala Pampa, on Central Northern Ry. The Government also authorized to spend \$5,400,000 on a railway line from Algarrobal, on the Argentine del Norte Line, from Serrezuela and San Juna to the city of Mendoza, with branch line to Nivadavia to connect with Transandine Ry. Union Telephone Co. of Buenos Aires to build telephone line from that city to its leading seaside resort, Mar del Plata. Government to contract with Transandine Railway Co. for a line from Uspallata to Galingaeta, Province of San Juna: Government to subscribe \$2,000,000 Argentine gold (\$1,930,000 U. S. currency). 101 steamers of 390,176 tons and 15 sailing vessels of 18,646 tons arrived at port of Buenos Aires in September, 1909: 14 nations were represented, but not the United States, only 1 vessel flying the Stars and Stripes having come to Buenos Aires in first nine months of 1909, exclusive of government vessels. October 1, 1909, President of Argentine Republic authorized Rosario Port Co. to issue further bonds to value of \$502,547.09 Argentine gold (\$484,157.95 U. S. currency), in order to proceed with construction of extensions to port works of city of Rosario. Formation of French company with capital equal to \$20,000,000 U. S. currency, under auspices of French Railway in the Province of Santa Fe, for construction of important railway lines in the Argentine Republic. Exports of various articles for period of 1909 as compared with 1908, with list of same. Avenues to be made in Buenos Aires. National Museum of Fine Arts to be moved to the large Pabellon Argentino. First section of electric trainways of Tucumen inaugurated October 1, 1909.	Oct. 8 do.....	Do. Do. Do.
BRAZIL.		
BRAZILIAN NOTES.—Port of Rio Grande do Sul. Agricultural inspectors. Goyaz R. R. Dry farming and irrigation.	Sept. 23	J. J. Sleeha, Deputy Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Pastoral Industries in Brazil.....	do.....	Do.
Expositions in Brazil.....	Sept. 30	Do.
Madeira-Mamore R. R.....	do.....	Do.

Reports received to November 20, 1909—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
CHILE.		
Bids for new dry dock at Talcahuano.....	Sept. 18	Alfred A. Winslow, Consul-General, Valparaiso.
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.—Pawnshops in Chile under special regulations of the General Government, enforced by local authorities. Arrangements about completed for opening of a strong French banking house in Valparaiso. Foreign debt of Chile is \$99,220,636.30 U. S. gold, and the internal debt is \$15,797,534.70, making a total government debt of \$115,018,191.08, or a per capita debt of \$35.40. According to data just published by the Inspector-General of Instruction of Chile, there was a record made of 10,500 earthquakes in Chile from 1810 to 1905, inclusive, and 1,888 during the years 1906, 1907, and 1908. Two boring outfits for irrigation purposes ordered from the United States, and the Government of Chile has several engineering corps in the fields studying different methods and systems. Report of government commission which prospected for coal near Concepcion and Talcahuano states there are more than 80,000,000 cubic meters of soft coal within an area of 80,000 square meters, or about 30.7 square miles. The vein in places is 3.5 meters, or about 11.5 feet, thick, and the coal is said to be of a fair quality. Statistics covering live stock, hides, etc., in Chile.....	Sept. 24	Do.
	Sept. 30	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Short postage and faulty addresses on correspondence of American exporters.....	Oct. 9	C. C. Eberhardt, Consul, Barranquilla.
HONDURAS.		
Mexican trade in Central America.....	Sept. 29	Samuel McClintock, Consul, Tegucigalpa.
Mining progress in Honduras.....	do.....	Do.
TRADE REPORTS.—Development of large tract of mahogany territory by Honduras Rubber Co. ceded them by Honduran Government.	Oct. 6	Drew Linard, Consul, Ceiba.
Two new light-houses for Honduras.....	Oct. 10	Samuel McClintock, Consul, Tegucigalpa.
NOTES FROM HONDURAS.—Approval of contract by the National Congress for building a sea wall in the Bay of Omoa. Department of Cortez, Omoa to be made a port of entry; also, approval of contract with same party to construct a standard-gauge railroad from Omoa into the interior. See plan for San Pedro Sula. Cattle raising near Tegucigalpa.	Oct. 13	Do.
Cattle raising in Honduras.....	do.....	Do.
Bells in Honduras.....	do.....	Do.
MEXICO.		
Timber and lands in State of Sinaloa.....	Oct. 3	H. P. Coffin, Consul, Mazatlan.
Opportunities for American dentists in Sinaloa.....	Oct. 4	Do.
Gasoline motor cars.....	Oct. 7	Louis Hostetter, Consul, Hermosillo.
The Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	Oct. 8	C. L. Livingston, Consul, Salina Cruz.
Loss sustained because of cold weather and frost.....	Oct. 9	Arnold Shanklin, Consul-General, Mexico City.
Mexican onyx.....	Oct. 11	Geo. B. Schmucker, Consul, Ensenada, L. C.
Honey and beeswax in Matamoros.....	Oct. 12	C. A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros.
Mining and agricultural conditions in Mexico.....	Oct. 15	L. J. Kenna, Consul, Chihuahua.
Irrigation works on Nazas River.....	do.....	C. M. Freeman, Consul, Durango.
Financial growth of State of Chihuahua.....	Oct. 23	L. J. Kenna, Consul, Chihuahua.
Extension of street railway in Ciudad Juarez.....	do.....	Do.
The Hydro-Electric Light and Power Co.....	do.....	C. M. Freeman, Consul, Durango.
Trade conditions in the consular district of Nogales.....	do.....	A. V. Dye, Consul, Nogales.
Coal in Mexico.....	Oct. 24	L. T. Ellsworth, Consul, Ciudad Juarez.
Immigrants for Mexico.....	Oct. 25	Do.
Granting of franchise for construction of a street railway in Nogales.....	Oct. 26	A. V. Dye, Consul, Nogales.
Trade opportunity and agricultural development.....	Oct. 27	C. A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros.
SALVADOR.		
Imports for 1908.....	Oct. 6	A. H. Frazier, Consul-General, San Salvador.
Exports from January to June, 1909.....	Oct. 11	Do.

Reports received to November 20, 1909—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
URUGUAY.		
New regulations governing the port of Montevideo....	Sept. 14	F. W. Godling, Consul, Montevideo.
Submarine sounding signals.....	Sept. 18	Do.
Decrease of German-South American commerce in 1908.	Sept. 27	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Tensile and resistance strength of Roman cement manufactured in the national cement factory at Caracas.	Sept. 27	I. A. Manning, Consul, La Guaira.
Suggestions as to invoicing dry goods for Venezuela....	...do....	Do.
Cacao of Venezuela.....	Sept. 30	Do.
Transit tax on foreign products passing through Venezuela.	Oct. 2	Do.
Classification of natural mosses, dry and painted, for customs purposes.	Oct. 3	Do.
Requirements for fully empowered resident representatives for foreign corporations.	...do....	Do.
Exports of coffee, cacao, and hides to Europe and the United States for first nine months of 1909.	Oct. 11	Do.
Harbor dues, loading and unloading charges at La Guaira.	Oct. 12	Do.
Duty on articles for disinfection, rat traps, poisons, etc., restored.	Oct. 14	Do.
Classification of various articles for customs purposes...	Oct. 19	Do.
Tariff classification of fluxite.....	Oct. 21	II. R. Wright, Consul, Puerto Cabello.
Tariff classification of chloro naphtholeum.....	...do....	Do.
Tariff classification of various chemicals.....	...do....	Do.

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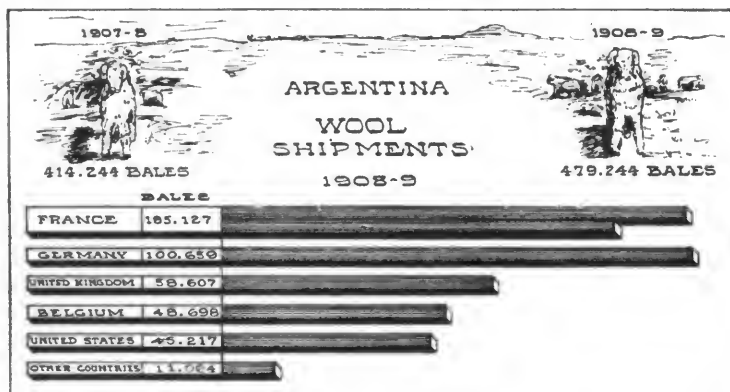


ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

WOOL SHIPMENTS, 1908-9.

At the close of the season on September 30, the shipments of Argentine wool for 1908-9 were reported as 449,372 bales. These figures constitute the largest total since 1902-3 when 479,244 bales were sent abroad. As compared with the preceding year a gain of 65,000 bales is to be noted.

France continues as the chief receiver of Argentine wools with 185,127 bales, followed by Germany, 100,659; Belgium; 48,698; United Kingdom, 58,607; United States, 45,217, and other countries, 11,064.



PROPOSED MONETARY REFORM.

It has been proposed by Señor Don RUFINO VARELA, ex-Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic, that one of the features of the approaching celebration of the national centennial should be an alteration in the existing monetary system of the country.

The change is designed to avoid the necessity of keeping dual accounts in gold and paper dollars by creating a new monetary unit as the medium of exchange which would do away with the troublesome calculations rendered necessary by the present exchange value of the paper dollar—forty-four hundredth parts of the gold dollar.

DIRECT CABLE TO EUROPE.

On September 25, 1909, the Argentine Congress approved the following contract, which has been duly promulgated by the President:

ARTICLE 1. The ad referendum contract celebrated between the Federal Executive and JOHN OLDHAM, in representation of The Western Telegraph Company, for the construction and exploitation of a direct cable between the Argentine Republic and the European Continent, is hereby approved. The approved contract does not refer in any of its clauses to communications by wireless telegraphy.

ART. 2. All the profits, advantages and privileges accorded to the enterprise, as well as the limitations imposed on the Argentine Government, concerning the making of new contracts in such form as it may deem best, are restricted to the term of twenty-five years.

POSSIBILITIES FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF COAL AND OIL.

The richness of the Argentine Republic in coal mines and petroleum deposits has long been known, but up to the present time these fountains of public wealth have practically lain dormant. Recently considerable activity has been manifested in the exploitation of petroleum deposits in Comodoro Rivadavia, and it is to be hoped that this awakening will lead to a more general and widely diffused development of the coal and petroleum of the Republic.

The Argentine Republic imports annually about \$8,000,000 worth of coal, \$1,500,000 of petroleum, and \$500,000 of naphtha. That these products exist in large and paying quantities in different parts of the country, at Mendoza, Neuquen, and Rivadavia, has been fully established. The San Julian coal, which has the peculiarity of burning without producing smoke, might become a fuel of inestimable value for maritime use in case of war, and the Mendoza, San Juan, Neuquen, Salta and Jujuy coal would find great favor and an active demand as fuel for railroads and industrial companies.

SANITARY WORKS IN PARANA.

On September 16, 1909, the Government of the Argentine Republic approved the contract made by the legislature of the Province of Entre Rios for the construction of sanitary works in the city of Parana in said Province.

CONNECTION WITH THE PARAGUAY CENTRAL RAILWAY.

President ALCORRA has promulgated a law, passed by Congress on September 13, 1909, approving the ad referendum contract made with the North-East Argentine Railway Company for connecting its railway with the Paraguay Central, by means of ferryboats and other necessary appliances. The President is authorized to spend \$2,167,200 gold in cash, or the equivalent in national securities, in carrying out the provisions of the contract referred to.

IMPROVEMENT OF EQUINE STOCK.

During the last ten years there has been a large importation of fine horses for breeding purposes into the Argentine Republic, the census showing that there are now in the country 40,075 stallions, mares, and horses of pure blood, and 1,405,899 of mixed blood. The pure breeds consist principally of Percherons, Clydesdales, Hackneys, Normans, and Arabs, with a considerable number of Suffolks, Morgans, Shetlands, and other breeds. Statistics show that the pure and mixed horses of the Argentine Republic now form about half the total number of horses of the Republic, and that the proportion of native horses, in comparison with those of pure and mixed breeds, is constantly decreasing, the stock raisers throughout the country being fully impressed with the necessity of improving and developing the native breeds by mixing them with fine native or imported horses.

The importation of fine horses for breeding purposes has notably improved the native horses of the Argentine Republic, and has created a superior grade of mixed horses peculiarly fitted to the needs of the country, and endowed with great endurance, elegance, and strength. The Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Cordoba, and San Luis have given special attention to the improvement of the breed of horses on the farms, plantations, and vast stock ranges, and the initiative of these Provinces in their efforts to improve the equine race of the Republic has been followed by the other political divisions of the country, until at the present time the laudable example of the Provinces mentioned, has extended to every portion of the stock-raising districts of the nation, and a general improvement in this line of industry has resulted.

PRODUCTION OF CORN.

With the exception of wheat, corn is the cereal most largely cultivated in the Argentine Republic, the area under cultivation amounting to about 3,000,000 hectares, half of which is in the Province of Buenos Aires, one fourth in Santa Fe, and considerable areas in the other Provinces and Territories. The yield varies greatly according to location, fertility of soil, rainfall, and atmospheric conditions, a fair yield being about 2,000 kilograms, and a good one, from 3,000 to 4,000 kilograms per hectare. .

In 1906 the Argentine Republic exported 2,524,000 tons of corn, and occupied the second place among the corn exporting countries of the world, but in 1907 the exports of this product fell to 1,679,000 tons, increasing in 1908 to 1,773,000 tons. The prices per metric ton obtained in 1906, 1907, and 1908, were \$46, \$51.50, and \$57.45 national currency, respectively.

Not only is there a wide field for the development of this industry with respect to the area cultivated, but greater care and improved methods of farming would give an increased yield of this cereal over the area now in cultivation.

BOLIVIA

IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK, THIRD QUARTER OF 1909.

Through the Minister of Bolivia in the United States, the following information furnished by the Bolivian Consul-General at New York has been received, covering the shipments of merchandise from New York destined for Bolivia during the third quarter of 1909—July-September.

• BOLIVIA •	
IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK THIRD QUARTER OF 1909	
RAILWAY MATERIAL	\$66,256.60
COTTON GOODS	55,517.99
MACHINERY	28,578.14
FOODSTUFFS	8,489.34
KEROSENE	5,547.60
MISCELLANEOUS	36,051.80

In a total valuation of \$202,075.12, railway material ranks first with \$66,256.60, followed by cotton goods, \$55,517.99, and machinery \$28,578.14. Other items were: Foodstuffs, \$8,489.34; kerosene, \$5,547.60; and miscellaneous articles valued at \$36,051.80.

Shipments made via Mollendo aggregated \$87,727.64 and through Antofagasta, \$80,621.17; Rosario, Puerto Suarez, and Para figuring for lesser values as points of destination.

BANK PROFITS, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

The profits of the banks of the Republic of Bolivia during the first half of 1909 were 932,808, bolivianos (\$372,000), as compared with 1,083,219 bolivianos (\$433,000) for the last half of 1908. The total coin on deposit in the eight banks of the Republic on June 30, 1909, consisted of 7,333,969 bolivianos (\$2,933,000), made up of gold, silver, and nickel.



LEASE OF THE NEW PORT WORKS OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

December 28, 1909, is the date fixed by the Ministry of Public Works for the receipt of tenders for the leasing of the new quays of the port of Rio de Janeiro. The period of the lease is to begin with the signing of the contract and terminate on December 31, 1921, at which time all the works, machinery, and apparatus officially enumerated shall revert to the Brazilian Government.

The service of the port as considered in the lease comprises all such matters as unloading and discharging, stevedoring, warehousing, and guarding all goods, national or foreign, imported or exported at the port.

Specified charges are to be collected for services rendered to vessels and for the handling of goods, the charges being classified as follows: Dues paid by vessels; dues for handling merchandise; railway transport charges, and dues for such services as may be rendered to trade or shipping which are not obligatory on the lessee and are optional to traders and shippers.

The lessee shall be responsible for the revenue which he collects. He shall also be responsible for the repair and maintenance of the works and apparatus handed over to him. As a guaranty for the scrupulous execution of the contract and for the responsibilities assumed by the lessee a deposit to the value of 1,000 contos shall be deposited in the National Treasury on the signature of the contract, the said sum to be doubled when the whole extent of the quays from the end of the Mangue Canal to the Prainha has been handed over to him.

The Government shall have the right to rescind the contract after January 1, 1917, by friendly arrangement with the lessee. Questions regarding the services to be performed by the lessee and the interpretation of the clauses of the contract shall be settled by the Ministry of Public Works, or, as an alternative, by arbitration. Questions of an administrative or legal nature shall, in all cases, be decided in the Brazilian courts.

Preference in accepting the bid shall be given to the bidder asking the smallest average percentage on a gross revenue of 16,000 contos per annum. As a guarantee for signing the contract the sum of \$200,000 in currency shall be deposited in the National Treasury, which sum shall revert to the nation in the event of the successful bidder failing to sign the contract within ten days from the date on which the notice of acceptance is published in the "*Diario Official*."

NATIVE AND PLANTATION RUBBER.

The exports of Brazilian rubber for the year ending June 30, 1909, were almost exactly the same as those for the year ending June 30, 1907, and yet the value of the exports in the past year was about 120 per cent of the value of the crop in 1906-7 and about 187 per cent of the value of the exports in 1907-8. The entries in Brazil, as measured by the entries at Para, were 38,003 tons in 1906-7, 36,650 tons in 1907-8, and 38,065 tons in 1908-9. Of the shipments for the past year 19,200 tons were for Europe and 19,050 tons for the United States, the stock on hand therefore having been drawn upon to some extent. The visible supply of Para rubber at the beginning of the present season is placed at 3,132 tons, as compared with 4,634 tons at the same time the year before.

In discussing the respective positions of Brazilian wild rubber and the plantation product, United States Consul-General ANDERSON at Rio de Janeiro states, in a recent report, that the probability that plantation rubber will soon dominate the rubber market of the world so far as quantity is concerned is commencing to be appreciated in Brazil, but as yet few steps have been taken to avoid possible results in this line. Several of the State executives in annual messages have called the attention of their rubber producers to the situation and its unfavorable possibilities, but practically no action has been taken with a view of combating plantation rubber on a plantation basis. It seems probable that instead of planting rubber groves in Brazil and cultivating the rubber tree as it is cultivated in the Far East the only result of the plantation movement in Brazil will be that new rubber forests will be opened up and that the rubber business will be managed upon a more modern and less wasteful plan. There is no doubt, if the rubber forests of the Acre Territory and of the State of Matto Grosso are opened up on a modern business basis; if the middleman is done away with; and if, in short, the wild forests are worked as far as possible in the same way as a plantation is worked, that the rubber business of Brazil will continue to dominate the rubber markets of the world. The wild rubber is of better quality, is from trees of great age and immense bearing capability, and is from a forest already established.

The chief element in the situation, however, which is likely not only to lead to lower prices, but also is reasonably certain to bring about regularity in supplies, and therefore a more permanent price range, is the plantation rubber supply. The supply of rubber from plantations in the Far East during the current year is placed at 4,000 tons by practically all authorities. The actual present acreage in rubber plantations in the East at present is placed at from 520,000

to 600,000 acres. The rubber production from such plantations, as they come into bearing, is placed generally at about 1 ton of rubber to 10 acres of plantation. The immediate supply from such source—a supply to be fully realized in the course of three or four seasons—will unquestionably reach from 60,000 to 70,000 tons, or substantially the equivalent of the present world supply.

If the demand for rubber increases at the present rate the world ought to be consuming in, say, 1914 about 105,000 tons. What the total world production will be at that time is of course problematical.

OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLIC-HEALTH SERVICE.

The Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Rio de Janeiro in August, 1909, and in connection with which an Exposition of Hygiene was held, was made the occasion of demonstrating the efficacy of the public-health service in Brazil. This is especially evidenced by the successful war waged against yellow fever in the capital, where for more than a year there has no case been reported.

Dr. OSWALDO CRUZ, the chief of the Public-Health Service, in a valuable paper read before the Congress, reviewed the work done and outlined the main lines of progress leading to this satisfactory result. He stated that to Doctor NOTT must be accorded the first formulation, in 1848, of the mosquito theory in the spread of the disease, though the real propagator of the modern ideas was the French physician, LOUIS DANIEL BEAUPERTHUY. The latter, in an article published in No. 57 of the fourth volume of the "Official Gazette" of Cumaná (Venezuela), expounded with such clearness and exactness the theory of transmission of the yellow-fever germ by mosquitoes that it might have been written subsequent to the memorable experiments made by the American commission in Cuba. Prior to the operations of this commission under the direction of Doctor REED the mosquito theory had been assented to by Doctors UTINGGUASSÚ and STAPLER, of São Paulo.

The Brazilian campaign against yellow fever was begun on April 20, 1903, under the direction of the Public-Health Service and the energetic CARNEIRO DE MENDONÇA, and for the expense incident to the work an annual appropriation of \$1,650,000 was made by the Government. A personnel, comprising 1 medical inspector, 10 sanitary inspectors, an administrator, 1 customs inspector, 1 accountant, 70 medical students, 9 subchiefs, 200 overseers, 18 guards of the first class, 18 guards of the second class, and 1,000 workmen, was employed in the work, and the city of Rio de Janeiro, where operations were most active, was divided into certain zones, according to density of population, to each of which was assigned an efficient corps. Divi-

sions of isolation and sanitation were formed and the infected district thoroughly policed. Immediately upon the report of a case of yellow fever or of a suspected case effective measures were taken for the removal and examination of the patient, while disinfection processes of the most stringent sort were applied.

Hospitals and isolation stations were equipped with the most improved apparatus known to medical science, and so effective were the measures employed for stamping out the disease that against 4,852 cases reported in 1894 a ratio diminishing to 4 in 1908 and none in 1909 is shown on the official records.

An exhibit demonstrating the means employed and the various processes followed in the work was a feature of the Exposition of Hygiene.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The "*Diario Official*," of September 21, 1909, publishes the text of the decree promulgated September 16, 1909, creating the Bureau of Agricultural Inspection, authorized by the budget law of December 29, 1908. The Bureau will make a special study of the agricultural industry in Brazil, its present condition and the causes retarding its development, and will make recommendations for the improvement of this branch of industry. It will have charge of the work of collecting and distributing useful information among the farming population, and will endeavor to promote the cultivation of new crops or new varieties of plants already under cultivation. It will compile statistics on the agricultural and cattle industries, make crop estimates, and inspect the agricultural schools and experiment stations.

For the purpose of carrying out the programme of the Bureau, the country will be divided into twelve agricultural districts, comprising one or more States, an inspector being appointed for each district.

Expenditure of \$300,000 has been authorized by the Executive to apply dry-farming methods in the northern States. Wells will be drilled, roads built, and a detailed study of the irrigation possibilities made.

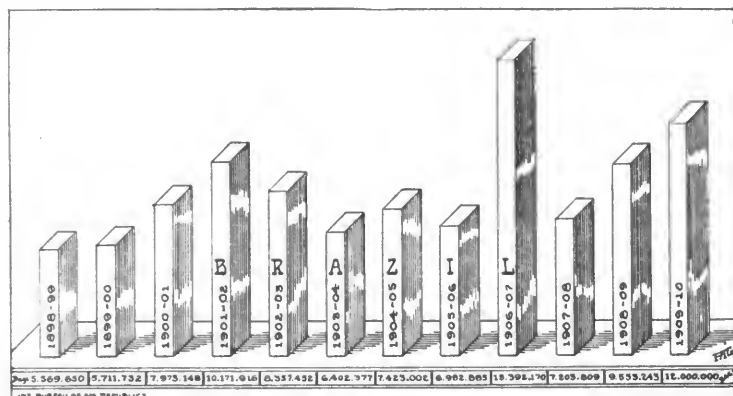
The Delegate of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Brazil for the Acre Territory has been instructed by his Department to make a special investigation of the public rubber lands in this territory and report on the same, making recommendations for the conservation of the wild rubber trees and for the development of this industry. He is also authorized to establish experiment stations for the cultivation and extraction of rubber.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A Presidential decree, dated September 23, 1909, authorizes the establishment of free industrial schools in the capitals of the States. Instruction will be given in both day and night classes. In order to make industrial education more general throughout Brazil, the Government offers to aid the State administrations, municipal governments, and private associations which shall establish trade schools.

STATUS OF THE COFFEE CROP.

Official figures of the Brazilian coffee crop for the year ending June 30, 1909, show total entries at shipping ports of 13,039,038 bags of 60 kilos each, against 11,349,271 bags in the preceding year and 20,409,180 in 1906-7. It is from Santos that the bulk of the crop is shipped, Rio de Janeiro ranking next as a port of departure.



SANTOS COFFEE SHIPMENTS FROM 1898 TO THE PRESENT YEAR.

From Santos and Rio de Janeiro the combined value of the shipments to foreign ports aggregated £22,399,982 in 1908-9 as compared with £22,354,110 in the previous year and £32,920,468 in 1906-7.

Distribution was made about equally to America and Europe, 6,189,254 bags having the first-named destination and 6,165,533 bags going to the latter, small quantities being shipped elsewhere.

European coffees were distributed generally in small lots, the only considerable share being taken by Germany to the amount of 2,325,510 bags, the next ranking country, France, taking less than 1,000,000 bags.

On the other hand, the bulk of American shipments are received by the United States, 5,955,434 bags representing the total quantity sent thither.

The entries of coffee at Santos for shipment abroad during the two months, July and August, in the last twelve years, together with the total of those years (1909-10 being estimated) are reported as follows by the Vice-Consul of the United States at that port:

Year.	Full year.	July and August.	Year.	Full year.	July and August.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>		<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
1909-10.....	12,000,000	3,617,003	1903-4.....	6,402,377	2,071,324
1908-9.....	9,553,243	2,358,575	1902-3.....	8,357,452	1,873,639
1907-8.....	7,203,809	1,603,440	1901-2.....	10,171,916	2,169,075
1906-7.....	15,392,170	2,449,744	1900-1901.....	7,973,148	1,553,532
1905-6.....	6,982,885	1,795,646	1899-1900.....	5,711,732	1,843,072
1904-5.....	7,423,002	2,211,227	1898-99.....	5,569,650	1,286,227

As is seen from the above table the nearest approach to this inordinate entrance of coffee was in 1906-7, when the yield in the State was double that of some years and more than 3,000,000 bags in excess of the present crop.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

With an annual production of about a quarter of a million tons, the sugar industry in Brazil might, with proper exploitation, be vastly improved. The estimate for the present year fixes the yield at 240,000 tons.

Under the prevailing system of culture and manufacture, the best results are not attainable although every facility of climate and soil is afforded to enable Brazilian sugar to compete with that of other countries. It is stated that the best equipped factories average a 7 per cent yield of sugar from the cane.

The industry is protected by an import tax on foreign sugars, and 92 per cent of the total production is consumed in the country. Pernambuco is the center of production and distribution. Next season's crop appears to be large, the estimates of the best authorities for Pernambuco placing the output there at 2,000,000 bags.

The "*Société Sucrière d'Angra*" is the title of a French company, with headquarters at Paris, which has recently been authorized to operate in Brazil. The object of the corporation is to establish and operate sugar mills and distilleries in Brazil and to engage in other enterprises connected with the sugar industry.

MINING CONDITIONS.

In a review of Brazilian mining conditions furnished to the British Government from the Legation at Rio de Janeiro it is stated that no new gold mines were opened in 1908, but that development work was continued on a deposit of micaceous iron ore and gangue carrying free gold near Itabira do Matto Dentro, in the State of Minas. The ore body is of great extent. The gold is free and carries a small percentage of palladium.

No new deposits of manganese have been opened up. Work continues on those already under exploitation and with the acquisition of more rolling stock by the Central Railway the present transport difficulties will be overcome.

Both British and American representatives have prospected the great hematite iron deposits of Central Minas and the working of deposits of magnetite situated within a few hundred yards of the port of Antonina, Parana, is announced for the near future.

Copper mining is to be resumed in the Ceara properties, and the deposits of Rio Grande do Sul, which carry enough gold and silver to pay working costs, are to be reopened.

The report made as a result of investigations in the Diamantina district is not very encouraging under present conditions. Rio Grande do Sul produces a considerable amount of pale topaz; other varieties are found in the neighborhood of Ouro Preto, Minas. Tourmalines, beryls, and aquamarines, now very fashionable, are mined to a considerable extent in the Arassuahy district of Minas Geraes, most of them being sold in Rio de Janeiro, where they are cut, the balance going to Germany.

Monazite in Bahia and Espirito Santo continues to be worked by concessionaires who ship their product to Hamburg, where it is bought on the basis of its thorium contents. These deposits furnish practically the entire supply, though further prospecting shows that monazite is a mineral of fairly wide distribution over a wide area embracing the south and east of Minas and the State of Rio de Janeiro. It is usually found in the rolled gravels of the flat valleys, locally known as vargens, which are the beds of ancient lakes, in which a natural concentration process, extending over vast periods of time, has resulted in the removal by attrition and hydraulic concentration of the lighter constituents of the granite rocks. The monazite, as in the United States, appears always to accompany one variety of mica, and where the rocks change their character with the disappearance of this mica the monazite disappears also. Few vargens show more than 1 per 1,000, or 1 kilogram per cubic meter of the mineral, and this is often mixed with garnet and ilmenite or titaniferous iron sand, so that a process of magnetic separation is necessary to remove these accompanying minerals.

According to the report of the British Consul at Bahia, 2,000 tons of monazite were shipped from that State in 1908. The exports of monazite from Bahia during the five-year period 1904-1908 were as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
1904.....	2,901	1907.....	1,741
1905.....	1,039	1908.....	2,114
1906.....	945		

Very little mica is actually produced, though the granite rocks common in Brazil carry it in many places. Such as is produced is sold locally to German buyers at low prices. Most of the samples reaching Rio de Janeiro are clear, good crystals, though stained with iron. Some magnificent plates have come from the far interior, and practically all the samples promise improvement in carrying the works to a greater depth.

Traces of asphalt occur along the coast of the State of Bahia, chiefly as infiltrations in sandstone rock. Clay is abundant, all classes being found, from those giving a soft red brick tile and suitable for drain pipes and coarse pottery to china clays of first-class quality. Fire clay of excellent quality is also available and large veins of feldspar are reported.

At the National Exhibition of 1908, of the mineral collections shown that of the School of Mines of Ouro Preto was the most important. It comprised a representative collection of gold and other metallic minerals, diamond formation, and semiprecious stones. Several mining companies of Minas Geraes had specimens of their minerals on view, principally manganese. Among other noteworthy specimens exhibited were colored marbles, granite, talc, asbestos, mica, and other earthy minerals from the State of Minas Geraes, while the Bahia collection included some fine specimens of diamonds and carbonado. The States of Bahia, Espirito Santo, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro exhibited specimens of monazite.

RIVER NAVIGATION SERVICE.

A Presidential decree of September 16, 1909, authorizes the Department of Public Works to sign a contract with the firm of *Barbará Sons* for the establishment of two steamship lines on the *Ibicuhy* and *Uruguay* rivers in the State of *Rio Grande do Sul*. According to the terms of the contract the company will make three round trips per month between *Uruguayana* and *Santo Izidro* on the *Uruguay* River, calling at *Itaqui*, *São Borja*, and *Garruchos*, and the same number between *Uruguayana* and *Cacequy*, on the *Ibicuhy* River, calling at *Ibicuhy*. Two freight and passenger steamers will be employed on each line. The company will receive a subsidy of 60,000 *milreis* (approximately \$18,000).

The Department of Industry and Public Works has called for bids for the establishment of a line of steamers on the *Parnahyba* River, in the State of *Piahy*, between *Therezina* and *Santa Philomena*. The conditions governing proposals call for one round trip per month between *Therezina* and *Santa Philomena*, stopping at *Floriano*, *Manga*, *São João dos Patos*, *Pastos Bons*, *Nova York*, *Porto Alegre*, and *Victoria*. The successful bidder will receive a governmental subsidy of 30 *contos* (about \$9,000 United States money).

The contract for the navigation service between Rio de Janeiro and Paraty, for which bids were recently called by the Bureau of Navigation of Brazil and of which notice was given in the October BULLETIN, has been awarded to Joaquim Garcia & Co. The contract calls for three round trips per month between Rio de Janeiro and Paraty, with stops at Mangaratiba, Bahía do Abrahao, and Angra dos Reis, for which the company receives a government subsidy of 40 *contos* (about \$12,000).

GOVERNMENT ABSORPTION OF A SHIPPING LINE.

The Lloyd Brasileiro, the company which has maintained the major portion of the coastwise and interior (river) shipping of Brazil under government subsidies, and which has maintained a service of small and slow ships between Rio de Janeiro and New York which it proposes to supplant with larger modern vessels, is reported by United States Consul-General Anderson to be undergoing reorganization as a corporation, in which the Government of Brazil is to have two-thirds of the stock and an absolute control of the affairs of the company. This two-thirds of the stock of the new corporation represents in a general way the sum the company owes the Government directly or as a result of guaranties by the Government of company loans in England. The decision of the Government is likely to give new life to the enterprise and confirm the establishment of the service between Rio de Janeiro and New York of modern ships, which is to be commenced at once.

NATURALIZATION CONVENTIONS.

The Brazilian Government approved on October 8, 1909, the Convention concluded at Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1906, between Brazil and the Republics of Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Cuba, Peru, Salvador, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Chile, and the United States, establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin.

The Brazilian Government ratified on October 8, 1909, the convention concluded at Rio de Janeiro April 27, 1908, between Brazil and the United States, establishing the status of naturalized citizens who renew residence in their country of origin.

PENALTIES FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Brazilian "*Diario Oficial*," of October 2, 1909, publishes the text of a law dated September 30, 1909, prescribing penalties for the embezzlement of public funds. If the amount of the embezzlement is less than 10,000 milreis (\$3,000) the official shall be punished with a fine equal to 10 per cent of the amount embezzled, and shall be imprisoned for from two to six years. He shall be deprived of his

office and can not again hold public office within from eight to sixteen years. If the amount embezzled is in excess of 10,000 milreis, the penalties are imprisonment for from four to twelve years, the loss of office and inability to hold office for from twelve to twenty years, and the payment of a fine equal to 15 per cent of the amount embezzled

RAILWAY NOTES.

The "*Santa Katharina Eisenbahn-Aktiengesellschaft*" is the title of a German corporation which has recently been authorized to operate in Brazil. The company has for its main object the construction and operation of a railway between Hammonia and Blumenau, in the State of Santa Catharina, but is also authorized to acquire grants for the extension of existing lines and the construction and operation of branch lines. The company has its headquarters at Berlin and its capital stock is fixed at 400,000 marks.

United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON sends from Rio de Janeiro the following notes on Brazilian railway construction:

Work on the Madeira-Marmore Railway is being pushed, some 2,700 men being at work upon it, in what is probably the most difficult country in the world to accomplish such an undertaking. Some 86 kilometers (kilometer=0.62 mile), as far as the river Jacy-Parana, have been completed to date, but the work is being pushed more rapidly, and the health of the men is greatly improving as a result of the sanitary work undertaken by the company.

The Minister of Public Works of the Brazilian Government has authorized the extension of the Pernambuco Railway to Triumpho and the Central of Parahyba do Norte Railway from Guarabira to Pecerhy. Both lines form part of the Great Western of Brazil Railway system and will open up considerable country.



ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR 1909 AND 1910.

The Chilean Minister of the Treasury, reporting on October 4 to the Budget Commission, and taking as a basis the receipts of the first eight months of the present year, estimates the net revenues of the Government for 1909 at \$54,500,000 Chilean gold and \$150,300,000 currency. The same commission estimates the revenues from all sources for 1910 at \$52,725,002.72 Chilean gold and \$163,739,766.22 currency. In both these estimates the receipts from nitrate are estimated at \$66,100,000 Chilean gold, and constitute the largest single item of revenue, the receipts from railroads following with \$45,000,000 and \$48,000,000 currency, respectively.

FORESTRY LEGISLATION.

The Bulletin of the "*Sociedad de Fomento Fabril*," in its issue of September 1, 1909, reproduces in an extensive article the forestry laws of the Republic concerning the replanting, conservation and measures adopted by the Chilean Government relating to the care and protection of the forests of the country.



CONTRACT FOR EXPLOITATION OF EMERALD MINES.

The main features of the contract made between the Colombian Government and the British syndicate for the exploitation of the celebrated Muzo mines of Colombia, as transmitted by Vice and Deputy Consul-General BETTS to the Secretary of State of the United States, are as follows:

From March 1, 1909, the company was to take over the administration of the mines for account of the Government. The gross receipts from the sale of emeralds, after deducting expense of working the mines, the cost of cutting, etc., will be applied, in the first place, to the £250,000 (\$1,250,000) which constitute the annual sum to be paid to the Government in behalf of the company. Any amount in excess of this sum is to be divided between the nation and the company, and the latter will not begin to receive profits until after the sum fixed has been received by the Government of Colombia. If on and after January 1, 1911, the net earnings should not amount to this figure, the Government can declare the contract canceled. The right to cancel the contract will be suspended in case of war for so long a time as the war lasts and six months in addition. The company may terminate the contract with a year's notice in case the mine is exhausted or the artificial fabrication of emeralds becomes a fact. The company is required to deposit £50,000 in English consols as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the contract.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the contracting company shall have exclusive right of exploitation for twenty years from March 1, 1909, though no emeralds of their production shall be offered in the market prior to June 30, 1910, from which date shall begin the liability on the part of the company for the annual rental of £250,000.

All emeralds produced from the mines shall be sealed and sent to Bogota for classification and valuation, after which they shall be

resealed and forwarded to London to the order of the joint board composed of four members, two members of which are to be chosen by the Government and two by the company subsequent to the withdrawal of the Muzo syndicate after March 1.

During the continuance of the agreement the Government will not work nor allow to be worked by any person or company, except the company herein specified, any emerald mines in Colombia belonging to the Government, nor any privately owned properties save as regulated by specific laws on the subject. Machinery, tools, utensils, etc., needed for operating the mines will be accepted at the customs as for public works, and consequently not subject to duties.

The agreement in the matter was signed on December 23, 1908, by the accredited agent of the Colombian Government, by the representative of the syndicate then working the mines, known as the "Sindicato de Muzo," and the Colombian Emerald Company (Limited), of London.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The receipts and expenditures of the Government of Colombia for the first half of 1909 were \$5,193,464.98 and \$5,255,276.77, respectively. The approved expenses of the Government for the first half of the present year were \$5,815,867.80, or an average of \$969,311.30 per month for the period referred to.

The revenues from all sources for the years 1905 to 1908, inclusive, were as follows: 1905, \$9,149,012.20; 1906, \$13,935,674.22; 1907, \$15,829,655.59; 1908, \$16,138,044.48.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of August 30, 1909, gives the total amount of the internal floating debt of Colombia on April 30, 1909, as \$2,749,427.80, the aggregate of the issues of securities up to that date having been \$23,249,871.45 and the total amortization \$20,500,443.65.

The Government has contracted at various times in England for issues of paper currency amounting to \$1,000,000,000, at a cost of £38,693 (\$193,465). In January, 1905, the entire amount of paper currency in circulation in the Republic, less the amounts redeemed and incinerated, was \$843,949,096.

MINING REGULATIONS.

Mines of gold, silver, platinum, and precious stones (excepting emeralds) may be denounced and taken up in Colombia by the first discoverer, whosoever may be the owner of the land on which the mine is situated. Minerals found on national property may be taken possession of in the same way, with the exception of coal, guano, and other similar manures, brine springs, and salt beds.

All mines other than of gold, silver, platinum, or precious stones, which are located on lands belonging to private individuals, are the property of the owners of the soil.

Mines may not be denounced in inhabited sections nor within the gardens, grounds, or inclosed fields of rural dwellings, except by the owners thereof. Alluvial mines existing in private lands devoted to cultivation or pasturage may only be denounced with the sanction of the owners of the land. Such owners can not, however, work them without formally denouncing them with a view to the payment of the taxes prescribed by the law.

In those departments in which by virtue of anterior laws the owner of the soil was also the owner of the subsoil, lode mines existing in private estates devoted to cultivation or pasturage may only be denounced by or with the sanction of the owner of the soil.

The nation grants possession of the mines as specified to Colombians or foreigners who, according to the common law, are qualified to hold property.

Property in a mine may be claimed on one of the three following grounds:

(1) Because it is a new mine or the continuation of another for which titles are already held by the claimant.

(2) Because it has been abandoned by the previous holders.

(3) Because it is the excess part of a mine which covers a greater extent than the law allows to be granted at one time.

The abandonment of a mine consists in not paying the dues yearly, or, even if they be paid, in not working the property for eight years in succession.

A mine may be redeemed for perpetuity by paying twenty years' dues in advance, this also securing the holder against any possible lawsuit being brought challenging his right to the mine.

At the time of formal denouncement of the mine, which must take place within ninety days after the notice of claim is made, proof must be furnished as to the payment of the necessary tax.

Properties may not be worked when their exploitation fouls the water used by the community, unless provision is made by the owner for an adequate water supply.

The Government reserves the right of exploitation of the Muzo and Coscuez emerald mines, also of coal, petroleum, mineral oil, natural gas, guano, and similar deposits. These mines are worked on account of the nation by means of contracts.

The export duty on gold, platinum, and silver is imposed at the rate of 1 per cent on the value declared for insurance. In Bogota is a mineralogical museum, to which mine owners are obligated to send specimens and certain data.

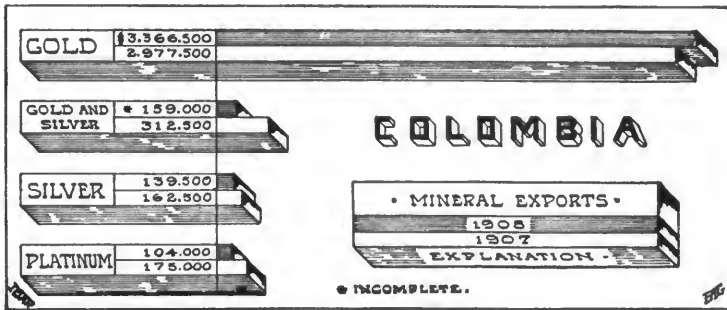
MINERAL EXPORTS, 1907-8.

Statistics of exports of precious metals from Colombia during the years 1907 and 1908 are recorded as follows:

	1907.	1908.
Gold.....	\$2,977,500	\$3,366,500
Gold and silver.....	312,500	a 159,500
Silver.....	162,500	139,500
Platinum.....	175,000	104,000

a Incomplete.

A presidential decree of September 21, 1909, provides that metal exports shall be free of duty, and abrogates all previous provisions to the contrary.



CHARGE FOR CONSULAR INVOICES.

A law enacted by the Colombian Congress provides for a reduction of the consular tariff to 3 per cent of the value of merchandise of every class. The former tariff divided commercial invoices into four classes, as follows:

Class 1: Invoices of certain articles whose importation was declared by the Minister of Finance to be of public benefit, the cost of certification being \$9;

Class 2: Invoices of value not exceeding \$200; cost of certification, \$18;

Class 3: Invoices of value exceeding \$200 but not exceeding \$500; cost of certification, \$24;

Class 4: Invoices of value exceeding \$500; price of certification \$30 for each \$1,000 in value and fractional part thereof.

CONDITION OF THE GIRARDOT RAILWAY.

Under date of July 17, 1909, Mr. ALFREDO ORTEGA, Chief of the Bureau of Railroads of Colombia, made an interesting report concerning the current work and improvements now being made on the Girardot Railway, showing that at the present time the principal repairs and improvements to the culverts, roadbed, and track of that excellent railway are being made on the sections between the stations of Facatativá and Hospicio. After a careful inspection the entire line was found to be in good condition. The able management of this road is constantly bettering not only the transportation service in all its branches, but also the rolling stock and physical condition of the railway.

THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF SALT.

The net profits to the government from the salt mines of Colombia in 1908 were \$375,846, as compared with \$367,113 in 1907.

Referring to the proposed law governing salt mines and the manufacture and sale of salt in the Republic, the "*Diario Oficial*" of August 27, 1909, publishes a detailed statement concerning the terrestrial and maritime salt deposits of the Republic and the prices of the different grades of salt, covering the period from 1861 to 1909.

**ARBITRATION CONVENTION WITH BRAZIL.**

The arbitration convention between Costa Rica and Brazil, celebrated in Washington by the Ambassador of Brazil and the Minister of Costa Rica on May 18, 1909, was approved by the Congress of Costa Rica on October 11, 1909, signed by the President of the Republic on the 20th of the same month and year, and published in the "*Official Gazette*" of San José on October 24, 1909. This convention is made in conformity with the principles contained in the convention for the peaceable settlement of international conflicts, signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899, and Articles XXXVII to XL and XLII of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Costa Rica, which, if it becomes a law, will make extensive changes in the rates of customs duties now collected on articles imported into the Republic. The full text of this proposed law is published in "*La Gaceta*" of October 7, 1909.

UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO SANITARY CONVENTION.

The United States has named the following delegates to the Fourth International Sanitary Convention, at San José, from December 25, 1909 to January 2, 1910:

Surg. Gen. WALTER WYMAN, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. W. AMESSE, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. VON EZDORF, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Dr. H. M. BRACKEN, Secretary State Board of Health of Minnesota.

Dr. A. H. DOTY, Quarantine Officer of the Port of New York.

Dr. RHETT GOODE, Member International Sanitary Bureau, Washington.



MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On November 1, 1909, President JOSÉ M. GÓMEZ sent an interesting message to the Cuban Congress, giving a full account of the economic and political conditions of the island and recommending needed legislation.

The message states that the sugar crop just harvested is the largest ever produced in the Republic, with indications that the coming crop will exceed it.

The distress caused by cyclones from which parts of the country recently suffered has been greatly ameliorated, and the Cuban people have responded in a fitting manner to the call of patriotism and friendship, and have promptly relieved, in so far as possible, the suffering of their unfortunate countrymen.

The President, believing that the development and protection of the industries and natural resources of the island is the foundation of public and private wealth, encourages the building of roads, in accordance with the law of July 5, 1906, opening thereby the fertile lands of the nation to settlement, cultivation, and exploitation. Especially is this true as to the road, now in course of construction, that runs from Manzanillo and Marti, through Bayamo, to Palma Soriano, and which will be completed in about nineteen months. Another railroad is about to be contracted for to unite the center of the island with Trinidad. The construction of a railroad, not

included in the subvention law, to connect Nuevitas with Caibarien is recommended to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

As to immigration, the Executive advocates the encouragement of a system of colonization, rather than the importation of immigrants accustomed to receive low wages and who would compete with Cuban laborers. From February to July, 1909, the immigrants entering the Republic numbered 10,880, or an increase of 7.43 per cent as compared with the same months of the previous year. The sugarcane growers of the island have made application to the Immigration Bureau for 436 families and 500 laborers.

The President recommends the revision of the Cuban tariff on a basis that will encourage the growth of domestic industries, protect the home markets, and prevent foreign nations from closing their doors to Cuban products. Mention is made of the treatment of Cuban tobacco by some European countries from whom the Republic buys much more than it sells. Reference to the proposed increase of 30 per cent duties in France on Cuban imports is made, also recommendation for maximum and minimum tariff legislation to be applied as may be deemed expedient to the interests of the country.

The foreign relations of the Republic with the nations of the world continue most cordial, and especially is this true of the United States, and it is the administration's earnest desire to bind still closer the bonds of international amity and good will. Since April last the ministers of Spain, Great Britain, and Venezuela have presented their credentials and become part of the diplomatic corps of the Republic, and the President recommends that a representative of equal rank be accredited near the Government of Venezuela.

On June 10, 1909, the Ambassador of Brazil and the Minister of Cuba celebrated an arbitration treaty, which has been submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Negotiations are pending for the attainment of closer commercial relations with Uruguay, Venezuela, and Spain by means of commercial treaties and pacts.

On May 24, 1909, the Senate reiterated its adherence to the International Union for the publication in Brussels of the customs tariffs of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. During the present year delegates were sent to the Congress of Naples for the improvement of the condition of the blind; to the American Prison Association at Seattle; to the Dentists' Congress in Berlin; to the Second International Scientific Leprosy Congress, at Bergen; to the Third International Maritime Congress at Brussels; to the Ninth International Veterinary Congress at The Hague; to the commemoration of the discovery of the river Hudson in New York, and to the inauguration of the monument in commemoration of the Universal Postal

Union in Belgium. The Government has been invited to participate in the Fourth Sanitary Convention to be held in Costa Rica in December, and will send a delegate. With reference to the Fourth Pan-American Congress to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910, the President recommends that an appropriation of \$20,000 be made to defray the expenses of the delegates to the same.

Regarding the finances of the nation, the cash on hand at the time of taking over the Government on January 27, 1909, was \$2,685,228.74. The collections from that date until September 30 of the same year were \$25,439,426.86, or a total disposable amount of \$28,124,655.60. The disbursements from January 27 to September 30, 1909, were \$27,089,353.32, leaving a balance on hand on the latter date of \$1,035,302.28.

Concerning the budget, the message states that the law of July 1, 1909, approved a revenue appropriation budget amounting to \$33,418,302.85. The President reduced this amount, as he was authorized to do under the law, to \$31,070,411.63, but it was increased to \$31,825,196.34 by the addition of other expenditures. From the latter amount \$2,200,000, representing the sewerage and paving of Havana and the Cienfuegos waterworks contract, were paid out of the funds obtained from the \$16,500,000 loans made for that purpose, leaving the actual budget of appropriations \$29,605,996.34, which, compared with the estimated revenues, \$33,825,448.53, will leave a balance, if the revenues continue to increase as they have hitherto done, of \$4,219,452.

Since the inauguration of President GÓMEZ numerous highways and bridges have been built in the Republic in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey, and Oriente. The keeping of these roads in proper repair is an expensive item, experience having shown that about \$500 annually per kilometer is needed for this purpose. At the present time there are 1,461 kilometers of highways open to traffic, as compared with 1,180 for the previous year.

The dredging of the port of Cienfuegos was completed in May last, and \$300,000 is needed for the dredging of Isabela de Sagua.

The message refers to the sugar, tobacco, and cattle industries of the island. During the grinding season of 1908-9, it is estimated that the sugar cane ground on 169 plantations amounted to 1,235,438,665 arrobas, and produced 1,505,231 tons of sugar, or an increase of 35 per cent as compared with the previous year. Steps have been taken to increase the development of tobacco, a commission having been appointed for that purpose. On December 31, 1908, the live stock of the island was valued at \$122,124,150.

During the fiscal year 147 mines, covering an area of 21,880 hectares, were surveyed in the Republic, 97 of which were in the eastern

part of the island, and a large deposit of iron ore was discovered in Sagua de Tanamo and Mayari during the last half of the year.

At the commencement of the scholastic year 1908-9 there were 2,171 schools, 3,607 lecture halls, 3,613 teachers, and 114,066 pupils enrolled, of which 83,066 were in attendance. The enrollment now is 132,740, and the attendance 98,489. Normal, high, scientific, and kindergarten schools are receiving the fostering care of the Government.

The demographic statistics show an improvement in the health of the people of the island, the death rate in Havana now being 18.55, as compared with 19.62 per thousand during the previous year.

The President concludes his message promising economy in the public service, and observes that the future of the Republic does not rest with the Government, but lies in the aid extended to agriculture, commerce, and industry.

TOBACCO GROWING AND MANUFACTURE.

The Cuban tobacco crop, which in 1908 was valued at \$42,321,306, constitutes one of the principal resources of the island republic. The best grade is produced in the Province of Pinar del Rio, of which the renowned Vuelta Abajo district forms a part. The excellence of the output of this district was determined by a process of selection in 1774, since which time it has maintained its first rank and formed the standard by which the tobacco business of the country has been regulated.

In the course of centuries Vuelta Abajo has developed a tobacco plant peculiarly its own. Formerly this variety predominated in the *vegas* or plantations of the western parts of the island. Deterioration followed on transplanting to other countries and even to other parts of Cuba. It is a remarkable fact that other tobaccos introduced and cultivated in Vuelta Abajo undergo an improvement of quality. It has therefore been universally conceded that the excellence of the product is due to peculiar conditions of soil and climate.

The tobacco plant is very sensitive at all times. During propagation, as seedling, and as maturing plant it requires the most assiduous care. Plantation methods in Cuba, while still "native" in large part, are adapted to the region, and irrigation, expert fertilization, and every aid to culture are employed. The shade-grown article is used for a large percentage of wrappers, while the open-grown is used principally for filler.

Growers grade their tobacco into five classes and persons employed in selecting are trained to it from childhood. They know the qualities—some of them differing but little—by the texture of the leaf;

variations in weight, flexibility, and general conditions are evident to their touch where they are not perceptible to the outsider in any manner.

On the renowned vegas operating, about San Juan y Martinez, just west of the city of Pinar del Rio, the tobacco is propagated, developed, selected, and baled for shipment to Havana with utmost care, and at every step of its progress through the factories it is given expert attention.

Inspection of the bales covers tests as to quality and "burn," after which registration of grade and condition is countermarked with certain factory emblems for the instruction of the workers. The storing of the bales prior to manufacture is an important element in keeping the tobacco in condition, for on it depends the proper curing necessary before the leaf is taken from the bale and put into work. It is at this time that the climatic conditions prevailing in Havana, the certain definite degree of heat and moisture, most affect the merchandise.

As described in a recent special number of the "Havana Post," the manufacturing processes after reaching the factory are as follows: Bales of filler tobacco weigh from 80 to 120 pounds and of wrapper from 50 to 100 pounds, according to grade and class.

Each bale of filler contains 4 *gavillas* or hands. Each *gavilla*, when time has come to work up that particular lot, is shaken to loosen the leaves, separating one from another; it is then "cased" or wet and afterwards "shaken out." After this process the tobacco is spread out to air and several hours afterwards it is either piled in baskets or in vats to get into condition to be "stripped." This preparation is made one day for the work of the day following.

The stripping of the leaf is done by girls who, after removing the stem from the leaf, spread it out in little piles on boards in heaps from 3 to 6 inches high; it is then put in racks and dried; that is to say, put into proper condition for the last or final curing process, which consists in carefully packing the tobacco in barrels which are well ventilated and put away in the filler loft, where the tobacco is kept from two weeks to a year, according to its grade and quality.

The next process is that of blending, which is to mix the proper grades of tobaccos together for the purpose of making the "blend," or *liga* as it is called in Spanish, for the different sizes and grades which the factory is making. There is no stipulated number of these so-called blends, but there are on an average 8 or 10 standard, and sometimes the "specials" will run a great many more. After the tobacco is properly blended and inspected it is put into large cases or departments and delivered to the *galera* or rolling room to be worked into cigars.

As to wrappers, there are sometimes from 80 to 100 bales open at the same time, from which the tobacco is withdrawn and used according to the requirement of the day. The process of casing and use of the wrapper is under the direct management of the foreman of the selecting department, whose business it is to keep up with the requirements of each size and the market for which the cigars are intended. He also inspects selections and withdraws wrappers from the bales accordingly; he sees personally to the casing or wetting of the same.

As soon as it is withdrawn from the bale the wrapper is taken up, the leaves being separated one from the other to insure to each the proper amount of moisture; they are then cased and later spread out, the water being allowed to evaporate. In this shape the tobacco is allowed to stand from three to five hours, after which it is divided into *tareas* or a day's work for the wrapper strippers, and placed in small barrels or kegs for delivery to the selecting department in time for the work on the following day.

After being stripped it is given over to the different selectors—first, second, and third assistants—as may have been designated; from it they make the separations or selections for the sizes or cigars which may be making at that time. The selections are made as to size, color, texture, and quality, as well as differently for the different countries where the cigars are marketed and for the specialties the factory may be producing. There are probably from seventy-five to one hundred different selections to make, depending of course entirely upon the requirements of the factory concerned.

After selections are made the wrappers are counted out in small pads of 25 and delivered to the cigarmakers, each of whom after receiving his wrapper gets the filler corresponding to the size of the cigar he is making and proceeds to the rolling.

The cigars are inspected during the day by the cigar foreman, who examines the shape, length, workmanship and condition of the cigars rolled by each man. On the following morning a general inspection is given the preceding day's work in the revision room.

After this general inspection the cigars are transferred to the packing department and arranged in cabinets of cedar, where they are kept from three days to a week before they are packed in order that they may dry out.

When a proper condition has been attained they are carefully assorted as to dryness and color—the Spanish packing being based upon from eighty to one hundred separate or subdivided colors—and then packed, pressed, banded, and pronounced ready for shipment.

The operatives in the factories are required to serve an apprenticeship and must advance in their position in accordance with their expertness.

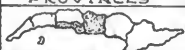
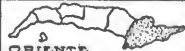


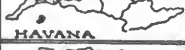

LIVE STOCK IN THE REPUBLIC.

Statistics of the live-stock industry of Cuba on June 30, 1909, published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" for October 5, show the following distribution: Cattle, 2,936,549; horses, 523,702; mules, 57,310; and asses, 3,202.

The Province of Santa Clara occupies first place as a center of the country's stock, with 943,261 cattle, 129,351 horses, 10,044 mules, and 702 asses. In the Province of Oriente are 508,824 cattle, 138,465 horses, 14,684 mules, and 1,119 asses. Camaguey ranks third, with 493,692 cattle, 57,219 horses, 1,797 mules, and 248 asses. Matanzas has 378,675 cattle, 74,003 horses, 5,453 mules, and 306 asses. In the Province of Havana are 360,310 cattle, 82,145 horses, 15,603 mules, and 645 asses. Pinar del Rio has 251,787 cattle, 42,519 horses, 729 mules, and 182 asses.

LIVESTOCK IN THE REPUBLIC

INT. BUREAU OF AM. REPUBLICS

PROVINCES	CATTLE	HORSES	MULES	ASSES
 SANTA CLARA	943,261	129,351	10,044	702
 ORIENTE	508,824	138,465	14,684	1,119
 CAMAGÜEY	493,692	57,219	1,797	248
 MATANZAS	378,675	74,003	5,453	306
 HAVANA	360,310	82,145	15,603	645
 PINAR DEL RIO	251,787	42,519	729	182

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

As outlined in a published statement by the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, Señor DON ORTELIO FOYO, the purposes of the Government are to develop in every way possible the agricultural resources of Cuba.

In the draft of the budget for 1910-11, expenditures on account of the Department are placed at \$2,487,000. Of this sum, \$112,200 are to be expended for the maintenance of six agricultural schools, one in each province, as created by the act of July 12, 1909. Cattle breeding is to receive \$100,000, and a like sum is set apart for the holding of an agricultural and industrial exposition. Private experi-

ment farms are to be subsidized to the amount of \$30,000; \$20,000 are to be expended for the purchase of plants and seeds, and \$40,000 are designed to aid Cuban inventors lacking necessary funds for the perfecting of their patents, when, in the opinion of the Government, such inventions are of public utility.

In this connection an appropriation of \$1,000,000 is allotted for the expenses of transporting immigrant families and farm laborers. This purpose was covered by the law of July, 1906, subsequently partly annulled in 1908, but the present plan is to revert to the provisions of the original law and carry it into effect. Immigration bureaus are to be established in the Canary Islands, in the north of Spain, the north of Italy, and others in Sweden, Norway, or Denmark.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

Through the Department of State of the United States the International Bureau has been informed of a postal money-order agreement between the Republics of Cuba and Mexico, becoming effective on October 1, 1909.

In transmitting this information, the chargé d'affaires ad interim at Havana, Mr. FRED. MORRIS DEARING, states that according to the provisions of the convention all Cuban and Mexican post-offices competent to issue money orders may issue on such post-offices in the other country, the same reciprocal treatment holding for cashing the orders. Amounts transferred to Mexico are to be expressed in the money order in the official currency of Cuba, but will be made effective in Mexico at the rate of \$2 per each hundred cents, and 2 cents for each cent expressed. In the payments to be effected in Cuba the same system will be followed, the corresponding amount in value being paid.

THE UNITED STATES HONORS FORMER MINISTER QUESADA.

In accordance with the terms of article 10 of the protocol of February 13, 1909, signed by the representatives of Venezuela and the United States, for the adjustment of the question at issue between the two republics, the arbitrator on the part of the United States has been designated in the person of Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA. The selection was made on October 15, and the information was immediately communicated to The Hague and to Venezuela.

Señor QUESADA was for many years Minister from the Cuban Republic near the government at Washington and is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. His services in the cause of Pan-American unity are well known to all students of public affairs and, in his private capacity, he is a jurist of distinction.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

A law signed by President CACERES on September 4, 1909, has for its purpose the development of agriculture in the Dominican Republic.

A general board of agriculture is created under the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. This board will be charged with the supervision of all schools of agriculture in the Republic, both general and private. An agricultural laboratory and experiment station are to be established and means taken to increase the distribution of agricultural literature. Each year an agricultural fair is to be held at which prizes for products will be offered.

An important feature of the law is that the Executive is authorized to import for sale at cost price fertilizers, insecticides, and the implements or machinery necessary for their application. All articles destined for agricultural use are admitted into the Republic without the payment of import dues.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

An executive decree of August 31, 1909, provides that the plans and estimates of buildings to be constructed for public uses must be submitted to the Department of Public Works for approval or modification.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On June 12, 1909, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Dominican Congress made an interesting report in which it was stated that the relations of the Government with foreign nations were most cordial and friendly. The diplomatic representation of the Republic consisted of ten legations, four of which had the following accredited representatives: The United States, a Minister Resident; Haiti, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Germany, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and Cuba, a Chargé d'Affaires. The legations in Italy, at the Holy See, in Mexico, Venezuela, and Guatemala had no representatives. The consular service consisted of 25 consuls-general, 92 consuls, 49 vice-consuls, and 10 chancellors.

The committee called the attention of the Senate to the desirability of celebrating commercial treaties with foreign nations. The

Executive recommended, in a recent message to Congress, the advisability of making such a treaty with Cuba, also the revision of the customs tariff in such manner as to obtain from the United States the greatest advantages possible in the commerce of the Republic with that country.

The extradition treaty with Cuba, now in force, has given excellent results. The Dominican Chargé d'Affaires in Havana has proposed the celebration of a postal treaty with Cuba providing for a 2-cent letter postage between the two countries, and a parcel-post and money-order service.

High praise was accorded the report of the Dominican Delegate, Mr. TITO V. LISONI, to the Fourth Pan-American Scientific Congress, on the history, geography, political organization, agriculture, commerce and industry of the Dominican Republic, for which Mr. LISONI received a vote of thanks from said Congress.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

A general outline of the information obtainable concerning mining in the Dominican Republic as furnished by United States Consul RALPH J. TOTTEH at Puerto Plata shows that the most important minerals found in the country in modern times are gold, silver, iron ore, copper ore, lignite, salt, and petroleum.

Gold is the only mineral that has been worked to any extent. In the time of Columbus the Indians paid tribute in gold, and in the year 1496 the records show the following mines or placer workings: La Vega, the Cibao, the San Cristobal, and the Buenaventura. A considerable quantity of gold is at the present time washed from the sands of the Yaque, Verde, Bao, Jaina, and Mao rivers and their tributaries by the country people with the most primitive apparatus. It is claimed that women often obtain 2 or 3 ounces of gold per week in this manner. Lodes and gold-bearing quartz are mentioned in some of the old reports, but no record can be found of any attempt to work these mines systematically. In fact, none of the mining men now in this country claim to have located quartz veins that would pay for the working.

There are no doubt some gold deposits, not only in the river beds but also on the hills, that have never been worked, and there is probably considerable gold remaining in the old workings that could be saved by modern machinery and dredges. The conditions for working are good, there being abundant water and sufficient fall for drainage in most parts of the gold country. A great drawback is the extreme difficulty encountered in getting machinery to the interior, on account of the entire lack of wagon roads.

ECUADOR

MEASURES FOR INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

President ELOY ALFARO, of Ecuador, has recently presented to the consideration of the Federal Congress important messages on the following subjects bearing upon projected national improvements:

Water supply and paving of Guayaquil.—The Executive recommends that the city of Guayaquil, the commercial center of the Republic and the principal port of the country, be placed in proper sanitary condition so as to increase the commerce of the nation and prevent the spread of contagious diseases. For the purpose of accomplishing this highly desirable end an abundant water supply, sewers, and good pavements are absolutely necessary. It has been estimated that the water supply and sewerage systems of the city will cost 2,900,000 sucres (\$1,412,300), and the paving of the streets a considerable additional sum. With this object in view, the President has submitted to Congress a draft of a bill providing for the acquisition of the necessary funds for these improvements.

Revenue reforms.—The President advocates the adoption of a protective tariff in order to encourage home industries and to increase the revenues of the Government, and proposes that a higher internal-revenue tax be placed on liquors, and that other revenue reforms be effected so that funds may be obtained to meet the expenses of the nation.

Ibarra and Cuenca Railways.—The Executive power, believing that the future greatness and prosperity of the Republic depend largely on its railway transportation facilities, recommends that the Interandine Railway be extended to Ibarra, and that branch lines be built to the capitals of the Provinces of Azuay and Imburu, thereby opening to development and exploitation the natural wealth of these agricultural and mineral zones. To this end he urges the ratification of the ad referendum contract made by the Government on January 16, 1909, with ARCHER HARMAN, and that the Executive be authorized to contract for the construction and equipment of 160 kilometers of railway from Quito to Ibarra at a cost of \$5,000,000 gold, the work to be terminated within a period of three years, and that he be further empowered to arrange with the contractors for the completion of the railway from Huigra to Cuenca, ceding to them the exploitation of the Azuay and Cañar coal mines in payment of the cost of the construction, rolling stock, and equipment.

National exposition at Guayaquil.—The Executive recommends that a national exposition be held at Guayaquil in 1920 in honor of the patriots and heroes who gave the cry of independence on the banks of the Guayas on October 9, 1820, and to this end recommends the raising of 1,000,000 sucres (\$487,000) by the levying of a 4 per cent surcharge tax on import duties, to be used in defraying the expenses of the exposition, and that he be authorized to appoint a commission to formulate and carry the project to a successful termination.

Exploitation of petroleum.—The President calls attention to his efforts during his first administration to interest foreign capital in the development and exploitation of the Santa Elena petroleum deposits on a large scale, stating that the circumstances were unfavorable for the realization of the project at that time, but on July 15, 1909, an ad referendum contract was made by the Government with an English capitalist to exploit these deposits, and the Executive strongly recommends the approval of the same by the Congress, believing its acceptance to be advantageous and to the interest of the Republic.

PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CACAO INDUSTRY.

The Congress of Ecuador has passed a bill providing for the protection of the cacao industry, and authorizing the establishment in Guayaquil of a board of trade and agriculture, with authority to appoint a commission to study the production and consumption of cacao. The President of the Republic is authorized to take the initiative in calling a Congress of the cacao-producing countries.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY TO THE AMAZON RIVER.

Mr. G. THORET, in representation of the National Railways Company, has made an ad referendum contract with the Government of Ecuador for the construction of a railway from El Pasaje to the Amazon River, and another line from some point on the aforesaid railway to Cuenca and Azoguez, and from a point on the latter line to Loja. The contract also provides for the repair and extension of the Puerto Bolivar wharf.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MINING LAW.

A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Ecuador amending the Mining Code so as to permit private persons to acquire mines of gold, silver, copper, platinum, mercury, lead, zinc, bismuth, sulphur, cobalt, tin, antimony, precious stones, etc., the State reserving the right to own and exploit petroleum, coal, and asphalt deposits, iron mines, and fossil substances.

SHIPMENTS OF HIDES.

Reporting concerning live stock in Ecuador, United States Consul-General DIETRICH states that no official statistics in the matter are available. It is estimated that the number of cattle slaughtered in the country each year is about 230,000 to 250,000.

Hides, which are shipped mainly to the United States, were exported to the amount of 1,685,303 pounds, valued at \$166,703, in 1908, against 2,622,497 pounds, worth \$351,244, in the preceding year. In the first six months of 1909 exports of hides to the United States from Guayaquil, the principal port of shipment, amounted to 666,675 pounds, valued at \$87,358. This would seem to indicate that the decline noted for 1908 was in a fair way to be offset by the present year's exports.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Ecuador providing for the raising of a loan of £250,000 and the establishment of new banks in different parts of the country, for the purpose of developing the agricultural, commercial, and industrial resources of the Republic.

Another bill has been introduced providing for the raising of a loan by the sale of an issue of £2,000,000 interest-bearing bonds, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of that part of the internal debt which is secured by the fiscal revenues and to the payment of the floating debt, the surplus to be spent in the public works of the country.

**DECREE GOVERNING IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.**

On October 21, 1909, President ESTRADA CABRERA, in conformity with the Telegraphic Code of the Republic, providing for the supervision and inspection of electrical enterprises established in the country, and for the purpose of preventing abuses, decreed that electrical supplies and materials shall not be imported without the previous written permission of the Department of War. Electric companies are required to give account to said Department of the importations made prior to the issuance of the decree referred to.

LITERARY COMPETITION.

The International Bureau of Central American Republics established at Guatemala City has opened a competition for the purpose of obtaining a text-book of civic instruction, to be used in the primary

schools of the five Republics represented by the Bureau. None but natives of Central America are to be admitted to the competition, as it is desired that the spirit of the work shall be essentially Central American. The Bureau will give a prize of \$300 to the successful contestant, and the work must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Bureau before April 30, 1910, on which date the competition will close.

Coincidentally with the announcement of this competition, the Bureau opens a second contest, with the view of obtaining the words for a Central American national hymn, for which a prize of \$100 will be awarded. The conditions as to the nationality of the contestants and the term of the delivery of the composition are the same as those fixed in regard to the text-book.



BANK STATEMENT.

The annual report of the National Bank of Haiti for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1909, shows that the total liabilities on that date amounted to \$124,000,000, of which notes in circulation were represented by \$109,400,000, the remainder being credited to capital and reserves and to current accounts. Cash on hand was \$32,000,000, a slight decrease from the amount reported for the preceding year.



FINANCIAL AGENTS ABROAD.

By a decree of September 22, 1909, the Government of Honduras appointed JUAN E. PAREDES and PAULINO VALLADARES its financial agents to represent the Government in negotiations with the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. relating to the payment of the foreign debt of the Republic, the strengthening of the national credit, and the construction of the proposed interoceanic railway.

ICE FACTORY AT TRUJILLO.

A concession has been granted by the Government of Honduras for the establishment of an ice factory at Trujillo, the company to be granted the privilege of importing the machinery necessary for this purpose free of duty. The concession is valid for a period of ten years.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY BETWEEN TEGUCIGALPA AND SAN LORENZO.

The Government of Honduras has contracted with RENÉ KEILHAUR for the repair and conservation of the public highway between Tegucigalpa and San Lorenzo for a period of twenty-five years. A monthly subvention of \$1,500 American gold is granted to the contractor, who agrees to operate for his own account an automobile line between the points mentioned and to carry the Government mail free of charge. The road will be macadamized.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CEIBA DISTRICT.

United States Consul DREW LINARD reports from Ceiba that a rubber company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has begun the development of a large tract of mahogany territory ceded by the Honduran Government. This tract, originally known as the Reynolds concession, has been much enlarged and amplified and is said to embrace the richest hardwood, rubber, and agricultural district in Honduras.

The construction of a railroad from the port of Armenia, located several miles to the east of Ceiba, and projected to tap the heart of the mahogany district, was commenced several months ago. The road will approximate 18 miles in length and pass for 10 miles through banana lands now producing.

It is the intention of the company to ship the valuable hard woods to the United States as soon as the transportation facilities are completed, planting rubber and bananas as rapidly as the ground is cleared. The latter product, being a source of quick revenue, owing to the rapid growth and market demand, will gradually give way to the permanent and exclusive cultivation of the more valuable rubber tree.

The rich natural resources of this part of Honduras have long remained dormant because of lack of foreign capital and skill to bring into activity the wealth-producing opportunities that abound. American capital is unnecessarily timid in considering Honduran propositions. Foreign concessionary privileges and rights are not interfered with by reason of local disturbances, and development companies of legitimate intent and determination, under intelligent management, and aided with sufficient capital to initiate the preliminary work involved in such undertakings, can not, in the opinion of Mr. LINARD, fail of financial success.



FREE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS.

A bill passed by the Federal Congress and promulgated on October 20, 1909, authorizes the placing of funds at the disposal of the President for the purpose of importing corn and beans in such quantities as may be deemed necessary, until March 31, 1910, said products to be sold at retail at cost, or even less than cost, if the Executive should consider it advisable to do so.

By a decree promulgated October 8 the President of Mexico has suspended the imposition of duties on the importation of corn, which is to be admitted free of duty until March 31, 1910, inclusive. The action was prompted by the shortage of the corn crop and the hardships that the increase of prices on that cereal have caused the poor of Mexico.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

With the appointment of Señor Don José F. Godoy as a special commissioner to examine and report upon all matters relating to immigration in the United States and the methods employed for regulating the same, the Mexican Government demonstrates its appreciation of the importance of this branch of national development.

Señor Godoy is at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico in Cuba, but during the performance of his special mission he will make New York and its port the base of his investigations.

PARCEL POST CONVENTION WITH DENMARK.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of September 28, 1909, publishes the full text of the parcel post convention made between the representatives of Mexico and Denmark on May 26 of the present year, and ratified by Mexico on September 23, 1909, for the exchange of postal parcels between Mexico and the Danish West Indies. The convention is to remain in force twelve months after either of the parties thereto has notified the other of its intention of terminating it.

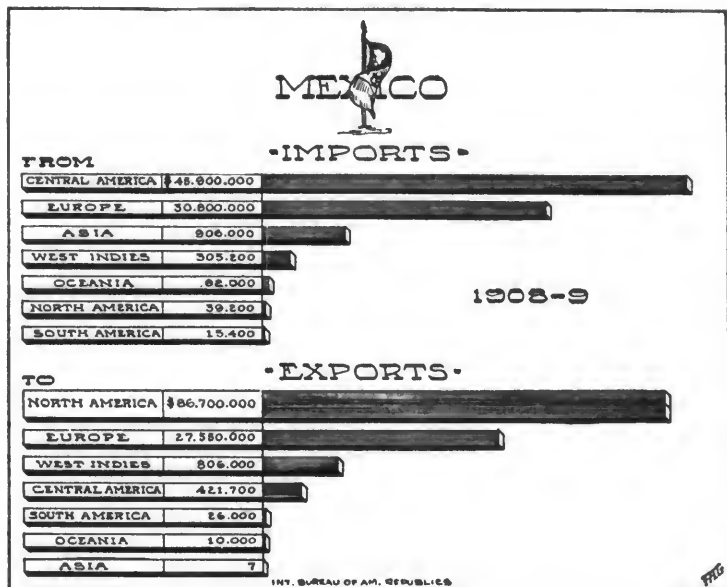
CONCESSION FOR RAILWAY FROM DURANGO TO LLANO GRANDE.

On October 12, 1909, the Government of Mexico authorized the National Railway Companies to build a railroad from the capital of the State of Durango to Llano Grande in said State. The entire line is to be completed within a period of three and one-half years.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY IN MINING OPERATIONS.

The impetus given to the installation of electrical machinery in the mining sections of Mexico is evidenced by the large plant being erected on the Conchos River near Santa Rosalia in the State of Chihuahua, which will generate power for transmission to the mining districts of Santa Eulalia and Parral. This is the largest installation of the kind in the Republic, but many smaller hydro-electric projects are under way.

A concession has been obtained from the Mexican Government for a large installation on the Mayo River in the State of Sonora, the



plant to be located near Alamos. Other projects include a plant for the transmission of power to the towns and industrial concerns located in the vicinity of the Altar River in Sonora; a new installation at Puente Grande on the Santiago River, near Guadalajara, with transmission lines to the mining districts of Etzatlan and Hostotipaquillo, the concession therefor including the construction of a dike across a portion of Lake Chapala with an extensive system of irrigation canals and ditches; and an electric railway to run from the Las Playas mines to Tepettaya in the Guanajuato district.

In the State of Hidalgo a hydro-electric plant with a generating capability of 10,000 horsepower is to be installed, and another concession recently obtained provides for the utilization of the waters of the Matamoros River.

Concessions for water rights to be applied to industrial development are numerous.



REGULATION OF DUTIES ON GOLD EXPORTS.

A Presidential decree of September 20, 1909, effective from date of publication, regulates the collection of duties on gold shipments made from the Republic of Nicaragua.

Duties will be collected on the net weight in whatever form or grade of alloyage exportation is effected, and when the gold is not made up into any direct form of paste, but into precipitates or any product obtained by chemical product, a signed declaration must be furnished to the custom-house showing the date and origin of the auriferous product, the number of packages, the mark and weight, and the proportion of fine metal contained per kilogram. The lack of this declaration will cause the exporter to pay the duty on the material weight of the product.

In forwarding the decree, the United States Vice-Consul at Managua, Mr. HENRY CALDERA states that such regulations are generally found impracticable and are therefore soon revoked.

CATTLE RAISING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Experimental efforts directed toward cattle raising in Nicaragua have demonstrated the fact that prime beef cattle can be grown upon land in the Rio Grande Valley at a cost of \$5 per head. Delivery can be made to a local packing house at a net cost of one-half a cent a pound as against 6 to 8 cents of cost to the Chicago packer. Inasmuch as freight rates from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Europe do not exceed those from New York, the inference may be drawn that opportunities for a profitable development of the industry are not wanting. The country contains vast areas of suitable grazing land.



PANAMA

ESTIMATED REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

The estimated revenues of the Republic of Panama, according to a statement published in the "Official Gazette" of October 18, 1909, for the first half of the present year are \$1,954,246.54.

COAL AND PETROLEUM CONCESSION.

On September 18, 1909, President OBALDÍA approved a contract made by the Department of Fomento on the previous day with CARLOS CARBONE, for the exploitation of coal mines and petroleum deposits in Macaracas and Tosoni districts, Province of Los Santos, and, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, referred the same to the National Assembly for final consideration.

Within one year from the date of the contract the concessionaire must submit plans to the Government for the construction of the roads, buildings, etc., required in the operation of the mines and deposits, and begin the exploitation within six months thereafter. All the capital invested in the enterprise is to be furnished by the concessionaire, who may exploit the Government forests within 1 mile from the boundaries of the respective properties, and import, free of duty, the machinery, tools, and supplies necessary for the operation of the mines.

The net profits of the exploitation will be distributed as follows: Municipal government, 5 per cent; Federal Government, 15 per cent; and the concessionaire, 80 per cent. The duration of the concession is for thirty years. The enterprise is exempt from taxes, and its employees from military service, except in case of a foreign war. Should the concession be forfeited for noncompliance with its terms, the mines and deposits, buildings, machinery, etc., become the property of the Government.

FACTORY FOR EXPLOSIVES.

In a report made to his Government by United States Vice-Consul-General CLAUDE E. GUAYANT from Panama it is stated that a factory for the manufacture of a newly invented explosive is to be put in operation in January, 1910, about a half mile from the city.

The claims made in behalf of the new product are that it is 50 per cent stronger than the 66 per cent grade of dynamite and that the cost of manufacturing will be over \$20 a ton cheaper.

Exhaustive tests were made of the practical working of the article before members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to whom it is hoped to supply the bulk of the output. The factory will start with a capacity of from 6,000 to 7,000 tons per annum, but if the demand increases from other sources in the vicinity, especially along the west coast of South America, the plant will be enlarged.

PARAGUAY

BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Paraguyan banks located in the capital are the Banco Mercantil, Banco de la República, and Banco Agrícola or Agricultural Bank.

The Banco Mercantil, organized in 1891 with a capital of ₧300,000 had a paid-up capital in 1907, the latest year for which a record is available, of ₧20,000,000 (\$1,600,000). In the same year cash was represented by \$77,106,542; accounts current, by \$53,044,161; discounts, by \$4,285,232; sight deposits, \$1,189,910; term deposits, \$784,387; savings accounts, \$182,000; and reserve, \$416,000. This organization has been a profitable and successful enterprise, according to United States Consul NORRox, since its inception, and much of the stock is held in Europe.

When, in 1907, the bank decided to augment its capital, the additional stock issued, amounting to ₧10,000,000 (\$800,000) was sold immediately at 20 per cent above par. The dividends paid during the seventeen years of its existence have ranged from 12 to 23 per cent.

In December, 1908, the new bank building was occupied. It is a very handsome structure of artistic design and decoration.

The Banco de la República was formally opened for business on June 30, 1907, taking over the accounts and business of the Banco Paraguayo, which had been founded in Asuncion in 1905. Its authorized capital is \$20,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 has been paid in. The bulk of the stock is owned by the Banco Frances y Rio de la Plata, of Buenos Aires, and the Paraguayan Government is a subscriber for \$2,000,000 in shares. The stock held by the Government is not transferable without the approval of the general stockholders, who are largely individual capitalists.

Among other important national privileges granted to the bank are the right of issuing paper, nickel, and silver money to an amount equal to 1 dollar gold per each inhabitant; the preferential right to be the financial agents of the Government; the exclusive privilege of effecting treasury operations; the exclusive right of receiving

Government funds on deposit (which bear, however, the same rate of interest paid on private deposits); preferential privileges in case of the bankruptcy of a debtor; and exemption from all forms of taxation, whether national or municipal.

The intervention of the State, while limited to its rights only as a stockholder, is strengthened by the Government having an inspector who is charged with the examination of the operations of the bank.

The Agricultural Bank is a purely governmental establishment founded for the purpose of protecting and aiding agricultural enterprises. The capital is ₪14,531,283 (\$854,778). Monetary advances are made to planters, and products of the farm are purchased at a fixed and equitable price, thus insuring a ready market and immediate cash to producers. Several millions of dollars have been loaned to small farmers throughout the Republic on liberal terms and at a low rate of interest. Furthermore, the bank has a corps of instructors stationed in different sections both to assist the farmers regarding the preparation of soils and the cultivation of crops and also to distribute seeds. Special attention is devoted to tobacco production and efforts are being made to improve the quality of the native leaf.



DEVELOPMENT OF COAL MINES.

The owners of coal mines in the vicinity of Chimbote, Peru, have arranged with the Peruvian Corporation for the extension of the Chimbote Railway to the Iluras and Recuay coal mines, about 60 miles from the port of Chimbote. It is thought that the line will be in operation before the end of the present year, and that coal can be delivered at the port for about \$2.50 per ton.

LOBITOS PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

A recent report of the Lobitos Oil Fields Company, a corporation organized in London in 1908 for the purpose of exploiting the petroleum deposits of northern Peru, shows that considerable shipments of Peruvian petroleum were made to Japan and the River Plate, and that a fair price was obtained for the product. At the beginning of 1909 there were 62 oil wells in operation in the district referred to, the annual production of which were over 7,000 tons of crude petroleum. A number of wells in northern Peru are being prepared for exploitation, and the output in the future will probably be greatly increased owing to the development of these new properties.



SALVADOR

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES.

The Department of Public Instruction of the Republic of Salvador, desiring appropriate and uniform text-books for the primary grades of its public schools, has arranged for the selection of the same by a competitive contest of the teachers and educators of the nation, and with this object in view that Department will receive, until April 30, 1910, manuscript samples of the books referred to, and at the close of the competitive contest will properly reward the successful candidates.

The "Official Gazette" of September 13, 1909, contains an important decree providing for the standardizing of instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, manual training, gymnastics, etc., taught in the first and second years of the primary grades of the public schools of the Republic.



URUGUAY

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE REPUBLIC.

At the close of the fiscal year 1908-9, on June 30, 1909, the Treasury of the Republic of Uruguay showed a surplus of \$1,716,012.71.

In commenting on this satisfactory condition of the country's finances, President WILLIMAN, in a message to the Uruguayan Congress, calls attention to the fact that this result was obtained in spite of the general budget having been increased by \$1,895,394. This increase in expenditures was consequent upon the extension and improvement of the public services and the suppression of the 5 per cent discount on salaries.

The reported Treasury surplus in the last three years has aggregated \$5,901,329.77, that of 1906-7 being \$2,149,984.36, and of 1907-8, \$2,035,332.70.

The surplus for 1906-7 was applied as follows: Increase of capital of the Bank of the Republic, \$1,000,000; new penitentiary building, \$150,000; repairs of barracks, etc., \$200,000; improvement of departmental prisons, \$250,000; light-house building and repairs, \$250,000; renewal of armament, \$100,000; sanitary surveys, \$25,000; custom-house buildings and improvements, \$90,984; sanitary police, \$25,000.

COTTON GOODS IN SOUTH AMERICA
 • COMPARISON OF AMERICAN SALES •
 • WITH OTHER LEADING COUNTRIES •

FROM		TO	
\$13,607,919	UNITED KINGDOM	ARGENTINA	
7,264,411	ITALY		
4,208,000	GERMANY		
2,350,000	FRANCE		
679,186	SPAIN		
221,376	UNITED STATES	TOTAL \$ 28,530,892	
\$ 8,357,766	UNITED KINGDOM	BRAZIL	
2,946,000	GERMANY		
1,153,000	FRANCE		
373,545	UNITED STATES		
320,741	ITALY		
33,816	SPAIN	TOTAL \$ 13,187,870	
\$ 3,408,000	GERMANY	CHILE	
3,150,922	UNITED KINGDOM		
785,000	FRANCE		
616,814	UNITED STATES		
571,256	ITALY		
338,260	SPAIN	TOTAL \$ 8,885,252	
\$ 2,871,400	UNITED KINGDOM	COLOMBIA	
624,537	UNITED STATES		
446,000	FRANCE		
356,131	SPAIN		
282,000	GERMANY		
58	ITALY	TOTAL \$ 5,580,196	
\$ 2,789,088	UNITED KINGDOM	URUGUAY	
832,000	GERMANY		
617,000	FRANCE		
287,766	SPAIN		
97,084	UNITED STATES		
91,194	ITALY	TOTAL \$ 4,714,132	
\$ 2,204,651	UNITED KINGDOM	PERU	
879,000	GERMANY		
132,409	UNITED STATES		
101,000	FRANCE		
78,326	ITALY		
44,899	SPAIN	TOTAL \$ 3,440,485	
\$ 2,635,404	UNITED KINGDOM	VENEZUELA	
330,000	GERMANY		
319,937	UNITED STATES		
73,347	SPAIN		
32,000	FRANCE		
4,824	ITALY	TOTAL \$ 3,395,512	
\$ 1,310,231	UNITED KINGDOM	ECUADOR	
307,000	GERMANY		
196,078	SPAIN		
91,654	UNITED STATES		
1,754	ITALY		TOTAL \$ 2,106,717
\$ 461,000	GERMANY	BOLIVIA	
199,883	UNITED STATES		TOTAL \$ 660,855
\$ 152,723	UNITED KINGDOM	PARAGUAY	
97,000	GERMANY		TOTAL \$ 260,015
222	UNITED STATES		

SALES IN SOUTH AMERICA OF COTTON GOODS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER LEADING COUNTRIES.

That of 1907-8 covered the following expenditures: Sanitary works in the interior and increase of funds for transit and public works, \$500,000; municipal works in the capital, \$100,000; renewal and purchase of armament, \$500,000; to previous accounts, \$85,000; entertainment of British squadron and Pan-American Congress, \$16,850; increase of capital of the Bank of the Republic, \$61,293; Italian earthquake sufferers, \$4,700; Rocha and Paysandu Hospital, \$30,000; live-stock exhibition building, \$36,000; census deficit, \$70,000; colonization, \$600,000; and Brussels Exhibition, \$31,488, the two last items still awaiting legislative action.

In the recently reported surplus for 1908-9, the sum of \$295,191 covers the legal increase of capital in the Bank of the Republic, and of the remainder it is proposed to make the following disposition: \$600,000 to increase the fund for sanitary and transit works; \$250,000 to completion of the new penitentiary and improvements in police and fire brigade buildings, etc.; \$150,000 for construction and repair of barracks; \$200,000 toward the naval fund; \$50,000 for subsidies to live-stock exhibitions; \$50,000 for repairs of customs buildings, etc.; and \$60,000 for sundry outstanding grants and expenses, leaving a small balance of \$60,821 for future contingencies.

WOOL SHIPMENTS, 1908-9.

The Uruguayan wool season closing September 30 shows for the year 1908-9 aggregate shipments of 107,596 bales, as compared with 95,401 in the previous season. The figures constitute a record so far as the preceding eight seasons are concerned and mark the steady advance in this class of exports.

The leading purchaser of wool from the Uruguayan market is France, which in the year under consideration took 36,609 bales; Germany taking 33,330; Belgium, 20,631; the United States, 5,516; and the United Kingdom, 4,742. To various assigned destinations 6,768 bales were sent.

WATERWORKS AT MONTEVIDEO.

With the extensions recently made to the waterworks at Santa Lucia, which supply Montevideo with potable water, the city is provided with the largest and most powerful pumping plant in South America. Its installation represents an outlay of \$120,000. The new main is said to be one of the longest and largest pumping mains in the world, with all the pipes underground, and has entailed a capital outlay of about \$800,000, while from Las Piedras to Montevideo a third main has been laid down at a cost of \$210,000.

The pumping plant under the present system is capable of raising from the river to the purifying and settling depots, and simultaneously

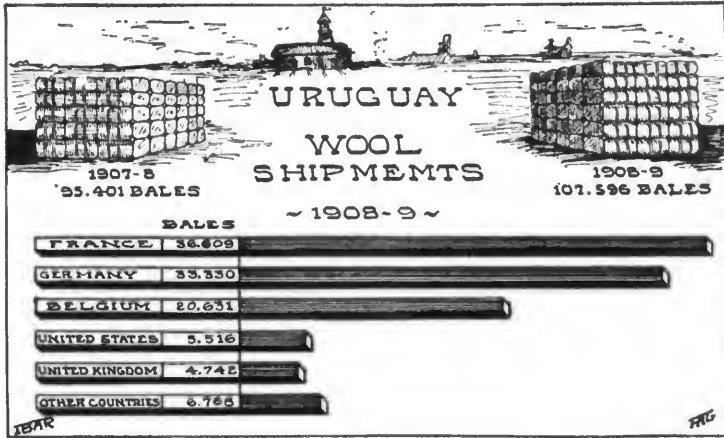
with the same piston stroke from the purified water depots through the 35-kilometer 30-inch main to the main service reservoir at Las Piedras, up to 40,000,000 liters daily.

The present installation is equal to four times the actual consumption of the city, which on August 31, 1909, had a population of 318,908.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.

A recently issued decree of the Uruguayan Government regulates the working of the Council of Commercial Administration of the port of Montevideo, created by the act of January 4, 1909.

The port, in so far as the effect of the act is concerned, is defined as including all points of the bay where there exist or in future may



be installed customs depots or establishments for services related to the port, in addition to the anteport and commercial port proper.

The revenues shall include: All taxes now or hereafter imposed on vessels on account of their commercial operations in the port, excepting the light dues, license, registration fee, health dues, etc.; fees for direct landing of merchandise and other goods effected on the moles and wharves of the port by vessels or lighter; *cranage (eslingaje)*; storage fees for imports in the fiscal depots; fees for use of cranes and davits; the renting of warehouses, wharves, and moles; dues for wharfmen's labor, according to tariff; dues of the fiscal depots of exportation, transit, and embarkation; traction fees on the port railway lines; fees for the use of other port installations not mentioned above; fines imposed by virtue of the laws or regulations.

DECREE CONCERNING THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AND PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The President of Uruguay, on September 27, 1909, issued a decree authorizing the formation of a committee to carry into effect in the best possible manner the work relating to the participation of the Republic in the International Centennial Exposition, and the Fourth Pan-American Conference, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, in 1910.

OLIVE GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul FREDERIC GODING, of Montevideo, states that Uruguay bids fair to become a successful rival to Italy, France, and Spain in the production of olives and olive oil.

The yield of olives in Uruguay for the 1908 season was 264,552 pounds; for 1909, 352,736 pounds; while the crop for 1910 will have a corresponding increase, estimated at more than double that of 1909, as many more trees will then have reached the bearing age.

About thirty years ago the first olive grove was planted, consisting of 1,200 trees, although individual trees had been growing for many years. Each year the number has increased until, at the present time, nearly 100,000 trees are bearing, the fruit of which is either preserved or its oil extracted. It is only within the past five years that the industry has reached any degree of importance, but its future is assured, the prospects being all that could be desired, competent judges stating that in another five years the number of bearing trees in Uruguay will reach 140,000, capable of producing 2,000,000 pounds of olives and 50,000 gallons of oil.

The use of olives and the oil as a food is very general in the Republic, to prepare which several establishments are in successful operation, equipped with the most modern machinery for extracting the oil and the most approved methods for preserving the fruit. One establishment handled, in 1908, 66,138 pounds, and in 1909, 88,184 pounds, which will be more than doubled in the coming year.

The price of fresh olives varies from 2½ to 3½ cents per pound. Heretofore the profits were greater on the sales of the fresh fruit than on those of the oil, which greatly lessened the output of the latter; but during the past year the rise in price of the oil has encouraged those interested to embark in the oil-producing business.

The varieties of the olive grown in Uruguay are Mortina, Piñoa, Lecina, Belmonte, Erbequina, Gordal, Sevillana, and Manzanilla, all of which are practically free from pests, the only one yet observed being a black smut, which disappears in a brief time, leaving no deleterious effects.

While in European countries the olive is propagated either from twig cuttings from sprouts of old tree trunks set in moist ground or

from old woody buds that form mostly near the base of the tree, the procedure is different in Uruguay, where the stones of the fruit are planted. After attaining an age of a year or two they are grafted, the year following being permanently planted in a hole about 2½ feet deep and broad, which is filled with rich earth and manure. Almost any soil will answer; but a much stronger tree is obtained if these conditions are observed, avoiding damp surroundings. The trees are planted in rows about 33 feet apart, and begin to bear when 5 years old; when 15 years old they will annually produce, on an average, from 100 to 150 pounds of fruit. One tree yielded 255 pounds fifteen years after being planted. The space between the trees must be cultivated, especially close to the trees, and the ground may also be used for the growing of root crops, such as potatoes, etc.

The olives are gathered by hand, women and children being employed for the work, for which they receive 50 cents for each 100 pounds harvested; they are then placed in boxes and taken to the purchaser, who ships them to Buenos Aires, preserves them. or extracts the oil.

VENEZUELA

BUDGET FOR 1909-10.

The budget of expenditures and receipts of Venezuela for the fiscal year 1909-10 is balanced at Bs. 50,000,000 (\$10,000,000).

Of the estimated receipts during the period referred to, the chief items are: Imports, Bs. 22,250,000 (\$4,450,000), upon which sum an additional amount of Bs. 12,237,500 (\$2,447,500), or 55 per cent, is imposed, and salt, liquors, and stamp taxes, Bs. 12,500,000 (\$2,500,000).

The expenditures are apportioned to the following departments:

	Bollvars.
Interior.....	10,525,872.20
Foreign Relations.....	1,017,464.07
Finance and Public Credit.....	19,083,326.00
War and Marine.....	9,570,557.20
Public Instruction.....	4,273,624.00
Fomento.....	3,301,935.00
Public Works.....	2,227,221.53
Total.....	50,000,000.00
Equivalent to \$10,000,000.	

The foregoing budget became effective October 1, 1909.

TRANSIT TAX ON FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

A decree of September 29, 1909, provides for the collection of a tax on all products and merchandise of other countries in transit through the Republic of Venezuela, subject, however, to such reduction as may be in conformity with existing treaties of navigation and commerce.

The articles affected are reported by United States Consul MANNING as follows: Cotton, indigo, coffee, cacao, hides, deer and other skins, merchandise classified as free and in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the tariff. The rates range from B. 0.05 to Bs. 10, the bolivar being rated as \$0.193 United States currency.

PROTOCOL WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The "Official Gazette" of September 8, 1909, contains the Spanish text of the protocol made between the United States and Venezuela concerning certain claims, and referring specifically to the claims of A. F. JAURETT and the Orinoco Corporation, signed in Caracas on February 13, 1909.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PEARL FISHERIES.

An Executive decree of October 18, 1909, authorizes the opening to exploitation of the pearl fisheries in the eastern part of the Republic, under licenses issued by the proper authorities to individuals and companies. The mother-of-pearl fisheries are open for exploitation from September 15 to May 15 of each year. The decree referred to, containing the rules and regulations governing pearl fisheries, became effective November 1, 1909.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW.

On October 8, 1909, the President of the Republic promulgated a new electoral law, thereby repealing the law of May 5, 1904. The law specifies that no citizen shall vote without first duly registering in the place of his domicile.

STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION.

SEÑOR PEDRO MANUEL RUIZ, Director-General of the Venezuelan Bureau of Statistics at Caracas, has furnished the International Bureau with the following data and information concerning the Republic of Venezuela:

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The constitution now in force is that of August 5, 1909. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two chambers—the Senate

and Chamber of Deputies—the former consisting of 40 members elected for four years, 2 for each State, Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age; the latter composed of deputies chosen from each State by a direct vote, 1 deputy for each 35,000 inhabitants, and an additional deputy for each additional 15,000. Any State having a population less than 35,000 shall elect a deputy. The Federal District and the Territories that now have, or in future may have, the population prescribed by law, shall also elect deputies. Deputies shall hold office for four years, shall be Venezuelans by birth and over 21 years of age. Congress meets on April 19 of each year, the sessions lasting seventy days, which period of time shall not be extended.

The executive power is vested in a President of the Republic, a cabinet of ministers, who act in conjunction with the President, and a council of government that cooperates with him in certain cases provided for in the constitution. The President holds office for four years; must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age, and is not eligible for reelection for the constitutional period immediately following that in which he holds office. During the temporary or permanent absence of the President, the office is occupied by the presiding member of the council of government. The council of government is composed of 10 members, 1 from each State, who are elected by Congress for a period of four years. At the time of organizing, the council of government elects a president or chairman and a first and second vice-president, who serve for a period of one year.

The Provisional President of the Republic is Gen. J. V. GÓMEZ; the president, first and second vice-presidents of the council of government are Gen. RAMÓN AYALA, Gen. NICOLÁS ROLANDO, and Gen. GREGORIO S. RIERA, respectively. (The provisional period under which General GÓMEZ holds his office lasts until April 19, 1910, at which time the constitutional periods become effective.)

The cabinet is composed of seven ministers, viz, Interior Relations, Foreign Relations, Treasury, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Fomento, Public Works, and Public Instruction.

Caracas is the seat of the Federal authority, but when unforeseen circumstances so require, the Executive power may fix its residence at any other place in the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and equal as political entities, each having a legislative assembly, whose members are elected in conformity with the respective State constitutions. The executive power of each State consists of a governor, a secretary-general, and a council of government. The States are divided into districts and the latter into municipalities, each district having a municipal council, and each municipality a communal board.

The Federal Territories, in conformity with their fundamental laws, are administered by governors appointed by the President of the Republic, the governors in turn appointing their secretaries.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND AREA.

Political divisions.	Area.	Political divisions.	Area.
STATES.		STATES—continued.	
	<i>Sq. kilometers.</i>		<i>Sq. kilometers.</i>
Anzoategui.....	43,300	Trujillo.....	7,400
Apure.....	76,500	Yaracuy.....	7,100
Aragua.....	5,600	Zamora.....	35,200
Bolívar.....	238,000	Zulia.....	a 65,500
Carabobo.....	4,650		
Córdoba.....	14,800	TERRITORIES.	
Falcon.....	24,800	Delta Amacuro.....	40,200
Guarico.....	66,400	Amazonas.....	281,700
Lara.....	19,800		
Merida.....	11,300	DISTRICT.	
Miranda.....	7,950	Federal.....	1,930
Monagas.....	28,900		
Nueva Esparta.....	1,270	Total.....	1,020,400
Portuguesa.....	15,200		
Sucre.....	11,800		
Táchira.....	11,100		

a Including the lake, which has 12,500 kilometers.

POPULATION.

The population of Venezuela on December 31, 1908, was 2,664,241 inhabitants; the number of births, deaths, and marriages during the year was 71,033, 57,088, and 6,050, respectively. The number of persons entering and leaving the country in 1908 was 4,280 and 3,979, respectively.

RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION.

The constitution guarantees religious liberty. The State has the right of religious patronage, and exercises supreme inspection over all cults established in the country. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Catholic faith is under the direction of an archbishopric and 5 bishoprics. There are 6 dioceses, namely, Caracas, Merida, Guayana, Calabozo, Coro, and Zulia, which are divided into parishes.

According to the census of 1891 there were 1,443 Protestants and 230 Hebrews in Venezuela.

Instruction is divided into public and private. The first is under the control of the nation, the States, and the municipalities. Instruction is divided into elementary, secondary, and advanced or scientific. The number of schools of the first grade in operation is 1,217, with an average attendance of 26,988 pupils. There are 57 grammar schools, 2 normal schools—one for males and one for females—and 54 private colleges, 21 of which are subventioned. The special educational institutions are: The National Academy of Fine Arts, the School of Arts and Trades, the Central University at Caracas, the University of Los Andes at Merida, the School of Engineering, and the Seminary.

FINANCES.

Receipts and expenditures of Venezuela in 1907 and 1908.

	1907.	1908.
Receipts.....	<i>Bolivars.</i> 41,017,799	<i>Bolivars.</i> 44,092,625
Expenditures.....	41,703,814	37,205,485

PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of Venezuela on December 31, 1908, was as follows:

Internal debt.....	<i>Bolivars.</i> 67,543,211
Foreign debt:	
Diplomatic.....	133,057,800
Spanish (provisional certificates).....	1,600
Balances of the debts created by virtue of the protocols of Washington	16,598,567
Total.....	217,201,178

Referring to the balance of December 31, 1908, of the debt created by virtue of the protocols of Washington, it should be noted that the—

Total debt recognized by the Mixed Commission was.....	<i>Bolivars.</i> 38,385,411.94
Paid to December 31, 1908:	
To the blockading nations (Germany, England, and Italy).....	<i>Bolivars.</i> 17,279,337.88
To other powers.....	4,507,506.44
	21,786,844.32
Balance December 31, 1908.....	16,598,567.62

This amount does not include Bs. 213,085.05, the aggregate sum of the various quotas corresponding to France and Holland, which amount the Government still has in its possession, due to the severing of diplomatic relations between those countries and Venezuela.

COMMERCE.

The values of the imports and exports made through the ports of Venezuela in 1907 and 1908 were as follows:

	1907.	1908.
Imports.....	<i>Bolivars.</i> 53,858,199	<i>Bolivars.</i> 50,849,881
Exports.....	81,282,837	75,716,293

The import duties in 1907 and 1908 were: Bs. 20,488,244 and Bs. 19,607,633, respectively.

The values of the principal exports in 1907 and 1908 were:

	1907.	1908.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Crude rubber (balata).....	6,981,320	7,072,572
Cacao.....	18,403,648	18,527,194
Coffee.....	36,164,644	36,252,889
Hides (of goats and cattle).....	6,050,540	4,950,037
Horned cattle.....	4,112,982	1,486,338

The foreign commerce for the same years, by countries, was as follows:

	1907.		1908.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Great Britain.....	19,463,066	7,839,375	18,615,472	6,153,778
United States.....	14,927,955	30,797,258	12,624,581	34,224,813
Germany.....	10,476,619	5,202,557	10,842,367	3,969,911
Netherlands.....	4,922,828	5,280,107	2,812,840	1,996,072
Spain.....	2,091,917	3,123,735	3,054,880	3,287,851
Italy.....	1,329,584	325,704	1,459,911	578,029
France.....	562,764	24,323,134	668,113	24,162,524
Cuba.....	5,564	3,277,120	754,327
Other countries.....	78,802	1,107,847	172,117	588,988
Total.....	53,858,199	81,282,837	50,849,881	75,716,293

NAVIGATION.

The number of vessels carrying foreign merchandise that entered the ports of Venezuela in 1908 was 645, with a tonnage of 937,689 tons. Of these vessels 67 were English ships, representing 149,565 tons. During the year, 147 vessels, representing 299,254 tons, entered the port of La Guaira.

COMMUNICATION.

In 1908 the eleven railways in operation in the Republic transported 413,002 passengers and 183,833,634 kilograms of freight, the total freight and passenger receipts, in bolivars, being 8,878,128 and 6,123,208, respectively.

BANKS.

On December 31, 1908, the Bank of Venezuela had a guarantee fund of Bs. 402,706, a reserve fund of Bs. 1,200,000, and bank notes in circulation amounting to Bs. 1,904,240. The guarantee fund of the Bank of Caracas on the same date was Bs. 375,000, the reserve fund, Bs. 597,483, and bank notes in circulation Bs. 479,200. At the close of 1908 the Bank of Maracaibo had a guarantee fund of Bs. 12,650, a reserve fund of Bs. 125,000, and bank notes in circulation amounting to Bs. 1,308,280.

NEW LAND LAW.

The new land law of the Republic of Venezuela, which repeals the law of April 18, 1904, was passed by Congress on August 12, 1909, signed by the President on the 13th of the same month, and published in full in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of October 1 of the present year.

The new law, after defining public lands as lands having no lawful owner, situated within the boundaries of the nation, provides for the taking, under the direction of *intendentes*, or public land commissioners, appointed by the President, of a complete and detailed census of such lands existing in the different States and Territories. This census will be by municipalities, and will show whether the lands are grazing or agricultural; if the former, the class of pasturage and the kind of stock that may be raised thereon; if the latter, whether they are mountainous or level, the kind of plants they produce, and the timber and fruits that grow or may be cultivated thereon.

The public lands of the Republic belong to the States, but their administration and alienation are functions of the Federal Executive acting in conjunction with the governors of the States. Public lands may be sold, leased, or granted gratuitously, in accordance with the provisions of the law, except when required for public uses, such as to increase the water supply of springs and streams, for colonization purposes, and when situated within $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers of salt springs.

Any Venezuelan or foreigner, in the enjoyment of his civil rights, may buy public lands. Certain public officials connected with the alienation of public lands, such as the President of the Republic, or acting President, his secretary, the Secretary and chiefs of the Department of Fomento, the governors and acting governors of States and Territories, their secretaries, land commissioners and attorneys, in so far as concerns lands within their jurisdiction, and foreign governments are prohibited from acquiring public lands.

The maximum area of public land that may be granted to any one person is as follows: First-class agricultural land, 100 hectares; second-class agricultural land, 200 hectares; first-class grazing land, 1 league; second-class grazing land, 2 leagues. In the latter instance, in the case of corporations operating on a large scale, the President may increase the amount of land prescribed in the law if he deems it advisable to the interests of the nation.

Anyone desiring to buy public lands must apply in writing to the governor of the State in which they are situated, and the purchase price is payable in bonds of the National Internal Consolidated Debt, or their equivalent in cash at the current market price. The governor forwards the application to the land commissioner (*intendente*), and after proper investigation, if the application is granted, publishes it in

the "Official Gazette," a newspaper of the locality, and on separate sheets. If there is no opposition, the governor orders the survey, valuation, and classification of the land, and after the formalities of the law are complied with, forwards the application to the Minister of Fomento, who, if he approves it, has a deed issued to the party in interest on the payment of the price. This deed must be recorded in the proper register's office.

NEW REGISTRATION LAW.

A recently enacted law of the Venezuelan Congress provides for the registration of titles and other documents throughout the Republic.

The list of documents covered by the law registered in one office and valid throughout the Republic, as furnished by United States Consul MANNING, includes diplomas of attorneys at law, procurators, doctors of medicine, pharmacists, dentists, midwives, civil engineers, agricultural scientists, architects, surveyors, ecclesiastical titles, military dispatches or orders, of public employees not elected to office, ships' registry, exclusive privileges and naturalization papers.

In each subaltern office are kept the following registries: Declaration; transmission; limitation and hypothecation of properties; contracts, etc.; denouncements of mining properties; personal or domestic contracts; powers of attorney, etc.

The registrars are required to show anyone desiring the same any or all documents, etc., without any charge therefor, and each office is required to remain open at least six hours per day.

Charges for registration in all cases are specifically set forth, the same to be met by the contracting parties and not by the Government.

SHIPMENTS OF CACAO.

Figures supplied by United States Consul MANNING, at La Guaira, indicate an increase in the exports of Venezuelan cacao for 1909 as compared with the previous year. Total shipments in 1908 aggregated 277,091 bags of 110 pounds each, of which 108,326 were shipped through La Guaira. During the eight months of 1909 the quantity sent abroad from the port amounted to 123,836 bags.

Puerto Cabello is the next ranking point of exports for Venezuelan cacao, 100,100 bags being the export quota for 1908.

By far the largest proportion of the product is taken by France, that country figuring for 194,794 bags in the total shipments for the year, the United States taking second place with 33,340 bags.

The term "Caracas cacao" should, Mr. MANNING says, be applied properly only to the product shipped through La Guaira, but through the extension of the industry and the similarity of the article it now covers practically all current or ordinary cacaos of Venezuela.

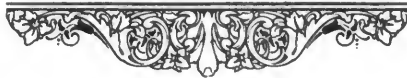
There are three Venezuelan districts usually found in current quotations of cacaos: Angostura, that from the lower Orinoco basin shipped through Ciudad Bolivar; Caracas, mentioned above; and Maracaibo, so called from the point of shipment.

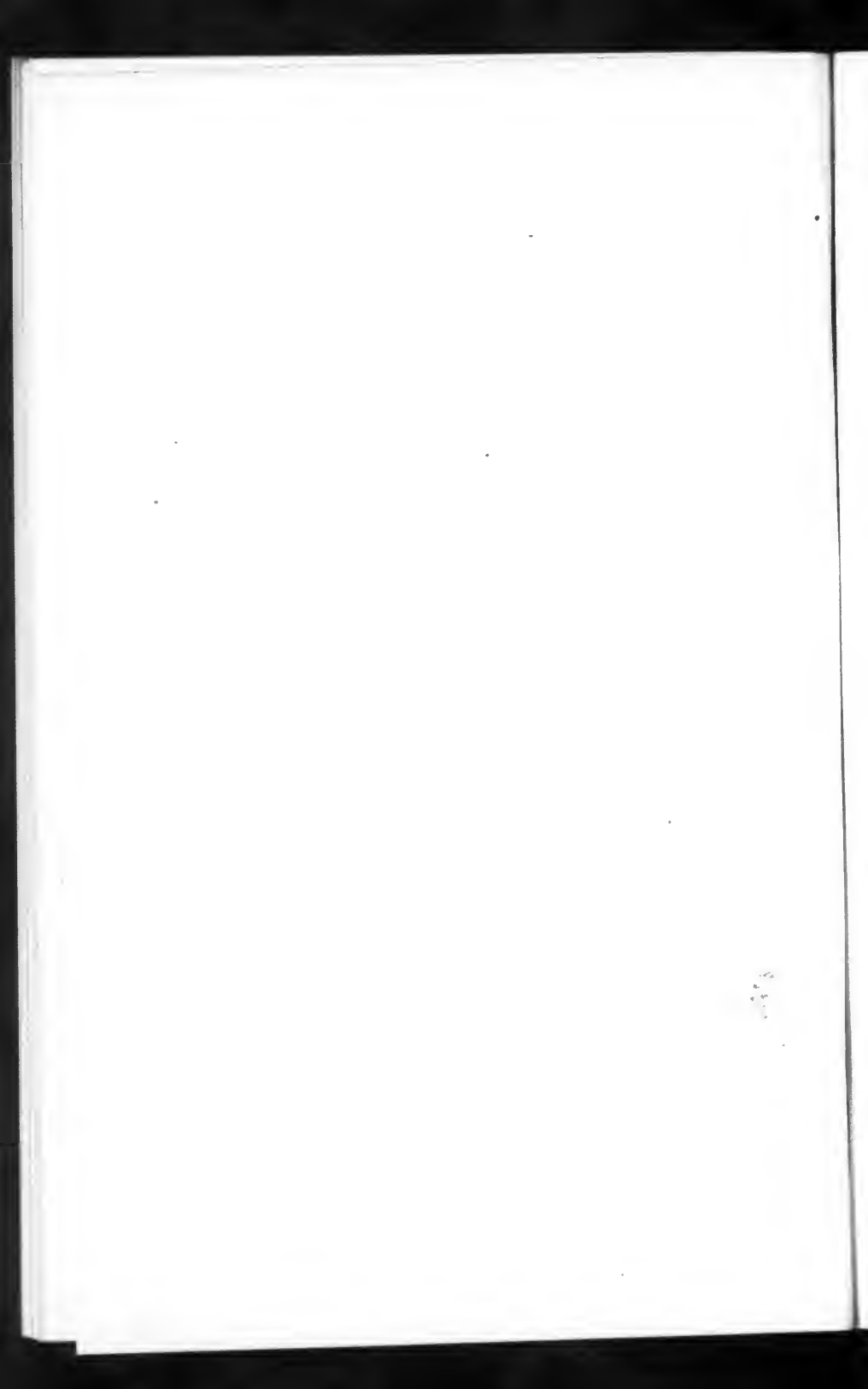
About 10,000 bags of a very high grade are produced annually in the district lying between La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, all of which goes to Europe, principally to Paris, and is not quoted in the ordinary brokers' cacao reports.

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

A circular issued by the Minister of Public Works in accordance with the directions of the President of Venezuela states that "every corporation or syndicate interested in the construction or exploitation of any enterprise of national interest must maintain a legal representative accredited near the National Government, with a fixed residence in the country, either in the capital of the Republic or in the city where the company may maintain its headquarters in the Republic, with sufficient power to resolve per se in the name of the corporation or syndicate all those matters, controversies, etc., that may arise from any difference in connection with the concession."

In forwarding the above information, United States Consul MANNING adds that the circular sets forth the requirement that all such corporations or syndicates shall comply with these regulations at once, and that the attorney or representative shall have ample power to settle any question without necessity of submitting the same to the home office of the company or syndicate abroad. The Government will not accept lack of authority or competency on the part of such representatives as a reason for delay in settlement of such questions, but in case it is necessary, will name a representative who shall act for the corporation in conformity with the Venezuelan law.





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