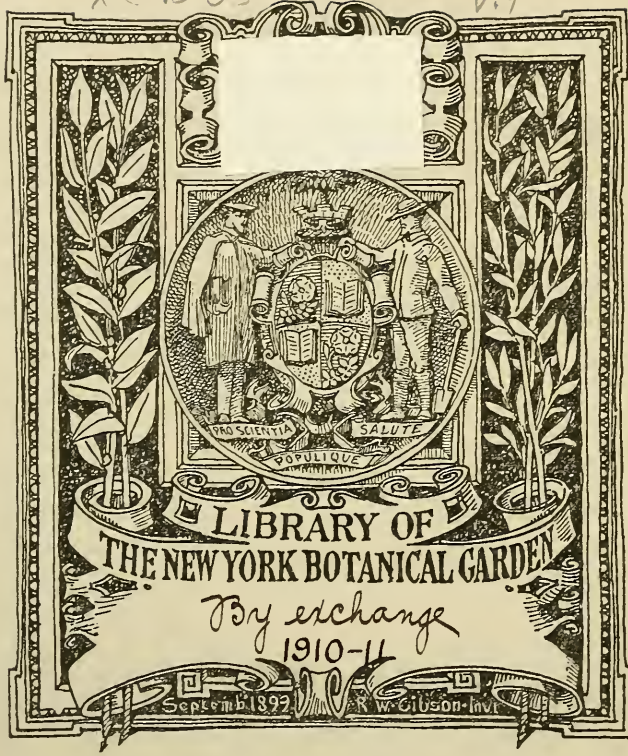


XC.035

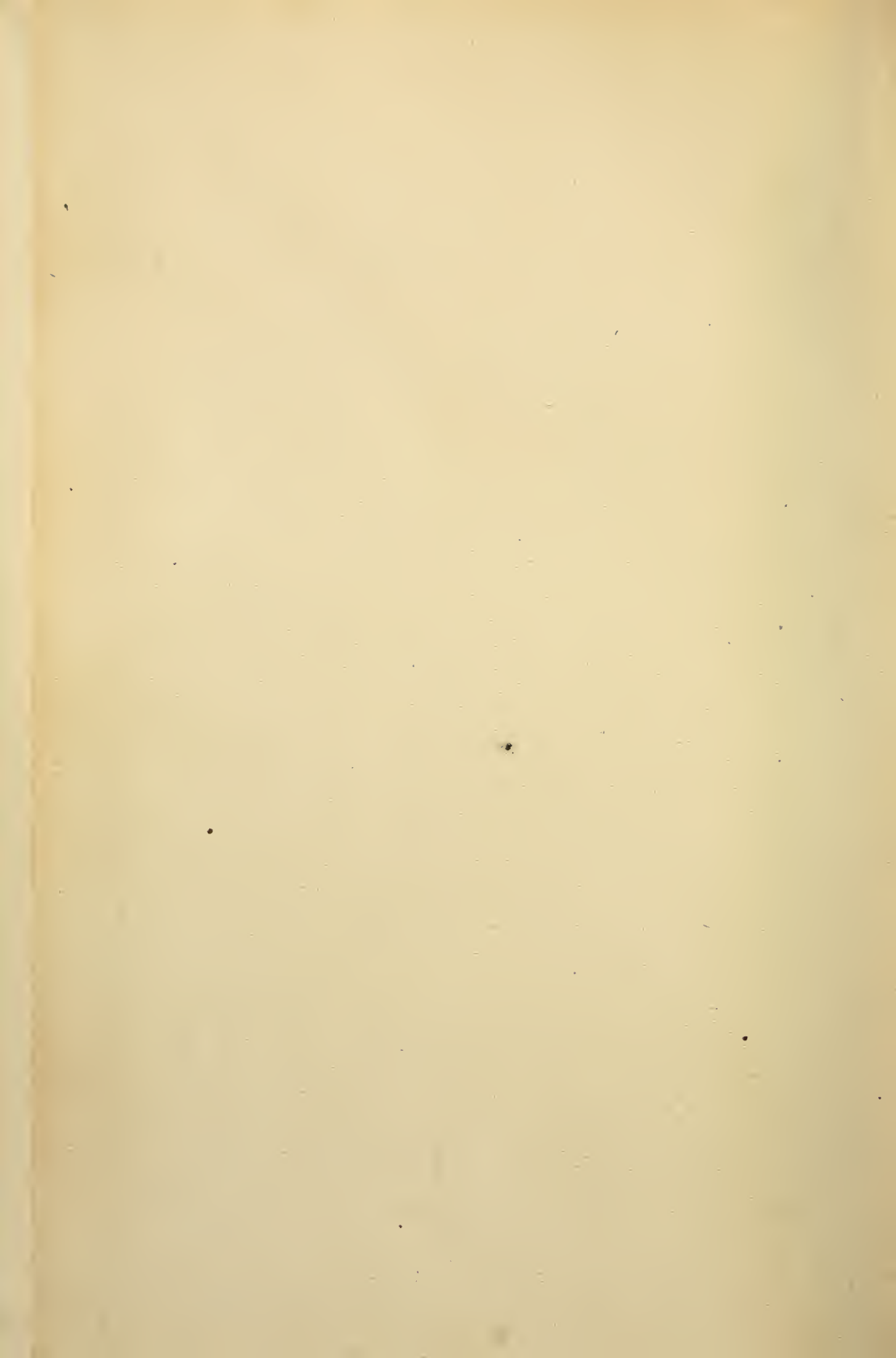
V.9



LIBRARY OF
THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

Try exchange
1910-11

September 1899 W. Gibson Inv.



THE CVBA REVIEW



1.00 A Year **DECEMBER 1910** 10 Cents A Copy

211 E. 11th St. New York City

CEBALLOS "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CUBA"



FOUR-YEAR-OLD GRAPE-FRUIT TREE AT CEBALLOS

After eight years of developing the country, creating industries, establishing conditions—paving the way—we now invite **HOMESSEKERS** to share our prosperity. No pioneering. All conveniences of modern civilization. Send for literature.

GEO. H. GILLETT, Secretary

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

Would you like to own a

HOME

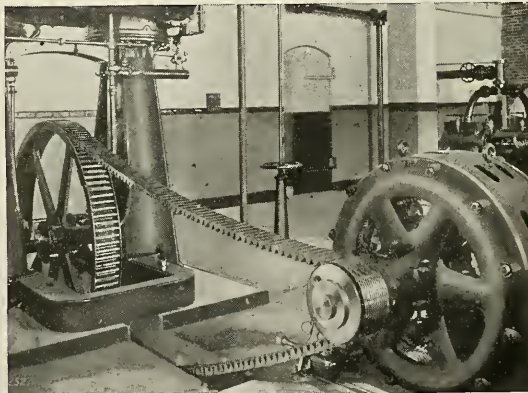
in this

Ever-Summer Land?

Intelligence, energy and moderate capital will here win a fortune for you in Fruits, Vegetables and Sugar.

"MAXIMUM" SILENT CHAIN

FOR POWER-TRANSMISSION



WRITE FOR

BOOK

No. 102-AH

WRITE FOR

BOOK

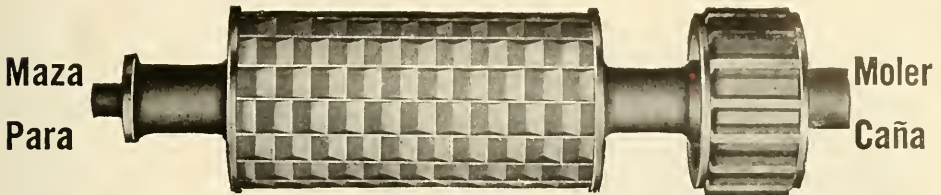
No. 102-AH

100-HP. "MAXIMUM" SILENT CHAIN DRIVE
FROM MOTOR TO EXHAUSTER

LINK-BELT COMPANY

299 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds., así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

M. E. GILLET, Proprietor

TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ORANGE, LEMON AND GRAPE-FRUIT TREES

LARGEST CITRUS NURSERY IN THE WORLD

QUALITY VARIETY DELIVERY

PRICE MAY BE FORGOTTEN—QUALITY NEVER.

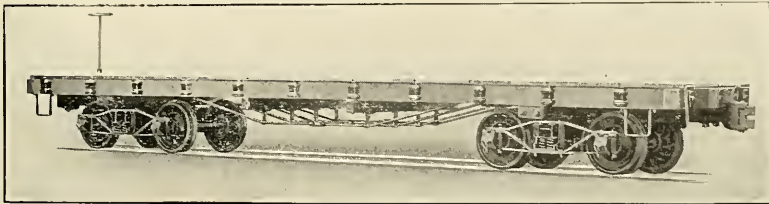
We grow nothing but Standard Varieties which we can recommend to the trade as Money-Makers.

Having had twenty-nine years' experience, we thoroughly understand packing trees for long-distance shipments.

We guarantee our trees to be True to Name, Free from White Fly and to ARRIVE AT DESTINATION IN GOOD CONDITION.

Consider the future and protect your investment by planting reliable trees from **BUCKEYE NURSERIES**

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas. Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país.



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y. CABLE ADDRESS: RAMALIAM



Plante Algunos "Satsumas," Los Naranjos Mas Lucrativos

Por nuestra larga experiencia sabemos que los "Satsumas" son los mejores. Protagamos muchísimos árboles tiernos, y poseemos grandes naranjales. Así es que hemos tenido oportunidad para aprender todo lo relativo á esta variedad excelente.

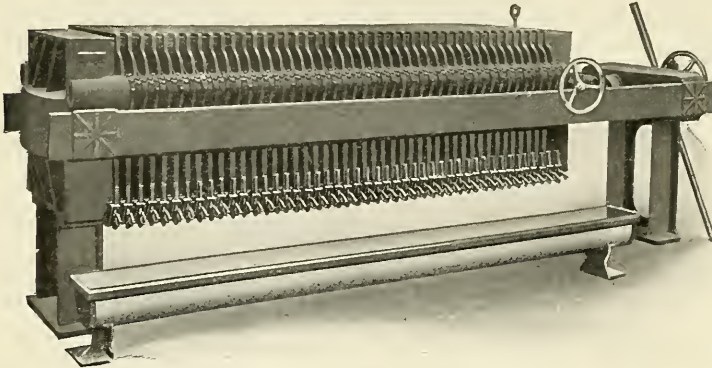
El Naranja Mas Resistente Entre Los de Fruto Comestible; Fructifica Desde Muy Joven

No tiene espinas, es algo enano, y muy resistente. Fructifica á edad temprana.

Cada fruta es de tamaño mediano, jugosa, tierna, dulce, de grano fino y no tiene semillas.

Se dan pormenores y precios en nuestro catálogo que también ilustra los mejores árboles frutales del género "citrus," y los de hojas caedizas. Pídase el Catálogo — es gratis.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company, Glen St. Mary, Fla., E. U. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information

T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Loui-
siana by E. A. SAM-
MONS CO., Ltd.,
New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto
Rico by McMUR-
TRIE-GÜILER CO.,
Inc., San Juan, P. R.

**FOR LUBRICATION OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS**

Dixon's Flake Graphite gives results impossible to oil or grease alone,
Write for free booklet, "Graphite as a Lubricant."

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.

LA GLORIA THE SUCCESSFUL COLONY

THE COMING GRAPE FRUIT CENTRE OF THE WORLD

Ten years of experience has demonstrated that La Gloria has the best citrus fruit soil in Cuba, and produces the best grape fruit and oranges. Land costs more at La Gloria, but it is cheaper because it is better. Would you like to own a grape fruit grove in a successful colony?

FOR INFORMATION AND LITERATURE, ADDRESS

CUBAN LAND AND STEAMSHIP CO.

32 BROADWAY - - - - - NEW YORK CITY

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company

The traveling public will find the service of this company of great convenience, particularly in the transfer of baggage.

Pursers on ships and messengers on trains will supply all information desired.

MAIN OFFICES:

NEW YORK, 136 FRANKLIN ST.

HAVANA, 150 HAVANA ST.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

DECEMBER, 1910

No. 1

Contents of This Number

The cover page shows the plaza, or park, in the city of Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara Province.

Cuban government matters occupy pages 7 to 11. General Guerra has recovered from his wound and has resigned as commander of Cuba's army. There is a new post-master-general, General Nodarse having resigned. The budget for 1911-12 is less by over \$2,000,000 than the current budget. There are congressional activities described and the results.

An interesting article on how Cuba's rural guard is being trained by American officers will be found on page 11.

United States and Cuban press opinion will be found on pages 12 and 13, with cartoons. Short crisp news notes of events all over Cuba are on pages 14 and 15.

The work of Capablanca, the Cuban chess genius, is described on page 16.

Numerous items of general interest are on pages 17 and 18.

How the "Maine" is being raised is told on page 19.

Cuban railroad earnings on page 20, and numerous financial and commercial notes on pages 21 and 22.

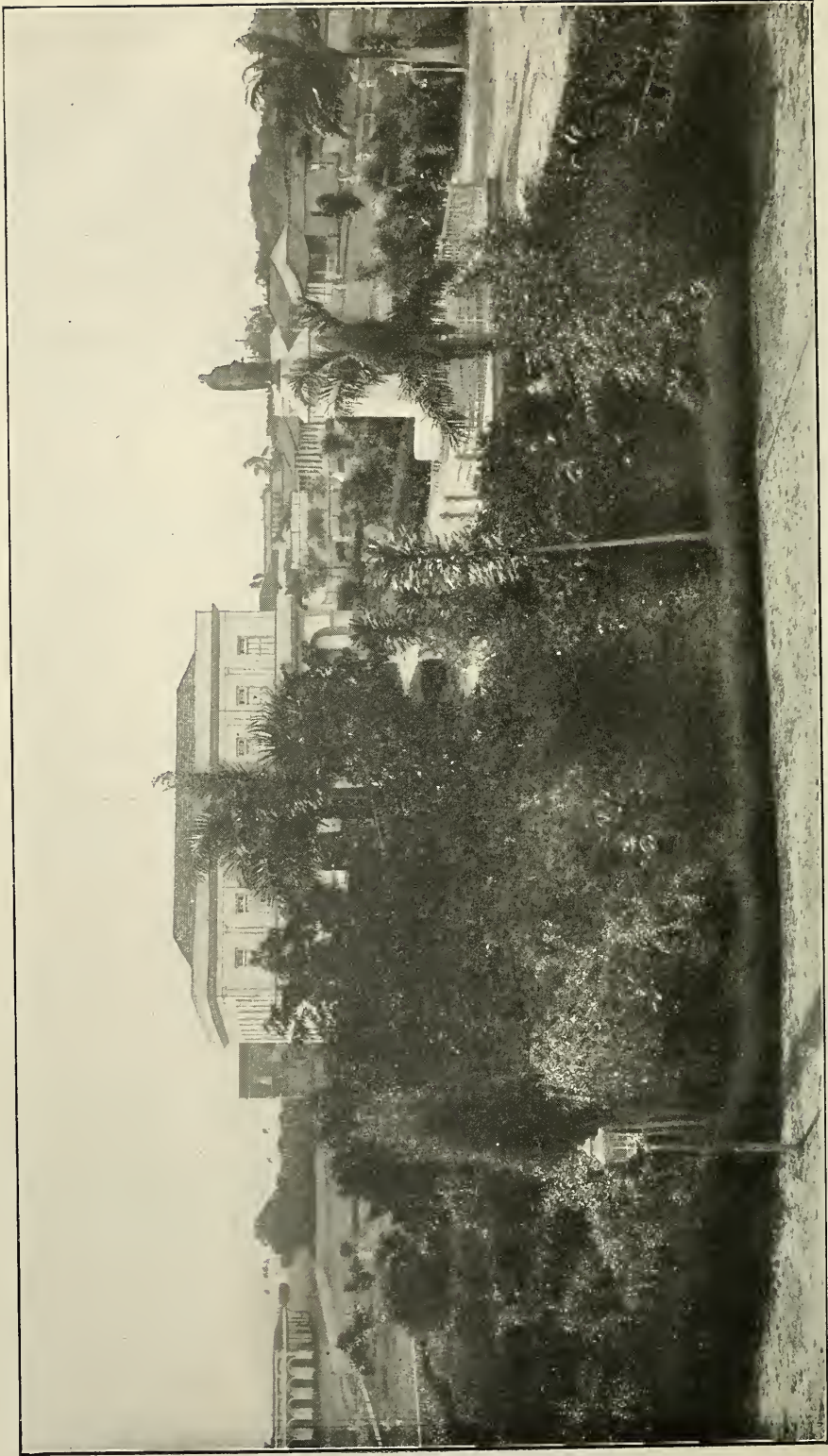
The "guaguas," the carriage of the poorer classes of Havana, are pictured on page 23.

Information for the American settler is given on pages 24 to 27. Some of the topics are, "An Old Irrigation System," "Banana Meal and Its Food Value," "How to Keep Ants from Hives," "The Henequen Industry," etc.—all good reading.

The sugar review, both in Spanish and English, and prepared for THE CUBA REVIEW by Messrs. Willett & Gray, will be found on pages 30, 32 and 34.

Sugar notes on pages 31 and 36.

MANY BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS



CITY PARKS OF CUBA—The Plaza at Colon, Matanzas Province.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1910, by the Munson Steamship Line

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

VOLUME IX

DECEMBER, 1910

NUMBER 1

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE CUBAN BUDGET—GENERAL GUERRA DEPOSED—TARIFF AMENDMENTS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC., BEFORE THE CONGRESS

General Guerra Deposed

The strained relations between President Gomez and General Pino Guerra, commander of the Cuban army, which were brought into prominence immediately after the attempted assassination of Guerra, on October 22d, continues to be a topic of absorbing interest. Rumors were prevalent that in order to end the friction the president had determined to send the general on a foreign mission and that the post would be declined, but on December 14th the president took a decisive step, issuing an executive order relieving Guerra of command of the army and appointing Col. José Martí, Guerra's Chief of Staff, to succeed him.

The president's action left Guerra the alternative of accepting the foreign mission or resigning from the service.

Which course he would take, he said later in a newspaper interview, he was not prepared to decide, but it may be that as he received his appointment from Governor Magoon he may dispute President Gomez's right to supersede him and appeal to Washington.

The general has a large sympathetic following among the army officers and privates, adherents in large numbers of the Zayista faction of the Liberal Party and much uneasiness is expressed.

A Street Duel

Severo Moleon and Gen. Sanchez Figuera, both members of the Cuban House of Representatives, and the latter a negro, held an impromptu duel with revolvers December 9th on O'Reilly Street in the rear of the palace at Havana and within a stone's throw of the scene of the recent attempted assassination of Gen. Pino Guerra. In

the exchange of shots Sr. Moleon received a bullet in the neck and died soon afterward in the hospital, while Gen. Figuera was wounded in the stomach, which nearly proved fatal. Two passers-by were struck by bullets, but were not mortally injured.

Representative Moleon and his slayer were liberals, Señor Moleon of the Miguelista branch and General Figueras of the Zayistas. Their enmity arose over the fight waged in the House by Representative Moleon and his friends to pass the Arsenal bill, the measure having always met with Representative Figuera's bitter opposition.

Señor Moleon struck and badly injured General Figueras with a cane several months ago, shortly after Representative San Miguel's life was attempted in the House.

A New Postmaster- General

Colonel Orencio Nodarse, director of posts and telegraphs, announced November 30th that he had agreed with the president to assume the directorship of the special rent bureau. The annual salary is \$4,500, the same as received in his former position.

His successor in the post-office department was Francisco Lopez Silveira. The appointment is generally approved.

For a Second Term

The Enrique Villuendas Club, composed of many prominent members of the Liberal Party, met recently to initiate a campaign in favor of the re-election of President Gomez. On notifying the latter of their purpose, the President said he was grateful for their support, but considers their action premature.

"The country had suffered long and continuously from political and electoral agitation," he said, "and needed a rest—the cure of repose." Furthermore," the President added, "it is the privilege solely of the national assembly of the Liberal Party to name a candidate for the presidency, and that candidate should be accepted and loyally defended by all liberals."

*The
Cuban
Budget*

The estimated revenue for the fiscal year 1911-12 is \$34,024,582, based upon the revenue in previous years, after a study of the present situation, especially with regard to the value of sugar, the price of tobacco, the decrease of cattle raising, and the damage caused by cyclones.

No increase is considered in the possible revenue from the lottery, as provision has already been made for the application of any surplus which may arise from that source. Although the revenue from other sources is increasing, it is not considered prudent to increase the estimates of receipts or to raise the taxes. The new budget is less by \$2,255,098 than the total amount of the appropriations (budget and its amplification as made by the act of July 22, 1910) for the preceding (current) fiscal year.

The reductions in the budget of the de-

partment of sanitation are the largest on record, and aggregate \$437,000 in the next budget and \$187,000 in the one now operative.

*To
Exterminate
Bud-Rot*

On November 29th the house approved the senate bill providing a prize of \$30,000 for the discovery of the best way to exterminate the disease called bud-rot, which is spreading ruin among the cocoanut plantations in Cuba.

The disease is very prevalent in Baracoa, where most of Cuba's cocoanuts are grown, but it has been found in groves in Habana, Artemisa, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Banes, and points between Santiago de Cuba and Cabo Cruz.

A special tax on automatic lighters in Cuba, because they diminish the revenues on matches, was the subject of a presidential message read in the senate.

The Campana Nacional de Tabaco, of Havana, Cuba, with principal offices in New York City and a capitalization of \$15,000,000, has been organized under the laws of South Dakota to foster and develop the Havana tobacco industry.



The tunnels which convey the water from the Vento springs to Havana

Tariff Amendments, Resolutions, etc. A resolution, presented November 29th in the senate, recommends that article 21 of the existing tariff law be amended.

This article provides for the exemption of all shipments amounting to \$50 or less from consular fees. The resolutions cite the fact that the shipments of \$50 give as much trouble as those amounting to \$200, which pay 1 per cent for the consular certificate. It cites the fact that the shippers are evading the law by splitting up their shipments so that they will all come under the \$50 exemption and are thus defrauding the Cuban government of some of the revenues it should derive from the consular service. The resolution recommends that all shipments of \$50 shall pay the sum of 1 per cent, which, it is believed, will result in a considerable increase in consular fees. The matter was referred.

A resolution on November 29th provides for creating ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to the republics of Peru, Colombia and Venezuela, and to raise the grade of the resident ministers to the republics of Brazil and Chile as well as that of Belgium to that rank.

It provides for the suppression of the post of resident minister to Uruguay and to Belgium, placing the republics of Paraguay and Uruguay under the diplomatic jurisdiction of the minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. The minister plenipotentiary to Chile will also represent Cuba in Bolivia, and the minister to Colombia will do the same in Ecuador, while the minister to Belgium will represent Cuba at the court of Holland.

A general advancement in rank of the legation secretaries and consular corps is provided for in Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Paraguay, Bolivia, Costa Rica and Ecuador.

The resolution recommends the appropriation of \$78,525.22 to cover the expense to be incurred by the proposed changes.

A bill has been introduced in the house authorizing the executive to grant the regular subsidy of the railroad subsidy act of July 5, 1906, to any company offering to construct a broad-gauge railroad line between Guantanamo and Baracoa in Oriente Province. The bill, after being read, was referred to the committee on public works.

Another bill prescribes that in all branches of industry, including agriculture, employees and apprentices must consist of at least 75 per cent of Cubans.

According to the December calculations made by Messrs. Guma and Mejer, the sugar production in Cuba in 1911 will reach 1,748,714 tons.

Against Leasing the Waterworks Havana's board of health has declared that the leasing of the city's waterworks to a private concern would be a menace to the city's health. The suggestion therefore, that for this reason the project might run counter to the Platt amendment, meets with some acceptance, as under the amendment Cuba is bound to maintain her cities in thoroughly hygienic condition.

In the Vento springs the city has an excellent and abundant water supply, but it is acknowledged that the distribution is inadequate and faulty, and an improved service is needed. It is stated that the cost of a better service would not exceed \$2,000,000, which amount was provided for in a decree during the Magoon administration. There is strong oppression to permitting private ownership.

Nominating the Next President The naming of candidates for the presidential election in 1912 has already begun.

Friends of President Gomez will place him in nomination in spite of the coalition agreement in 1908 between the two wings of the Liberal Party that Sr. Zayas should be the presidential candidate of both factions at the next election.

La Discusión, a newspaper of Havana, recently printed an interview with General José Monteagudo, commander of the Rural Guard, who, according to reports, had his eye on the nomination for president of Cuba. The general denied all such talk emphatically, saying: "I wish neither to be a candidate, nor the president of this republic."

On the other hand General Eusebio Hernandez, who is also spoken of as a candidate of the Liberal Party for president in 1912, says that he has no intention of going against the wishes of those who among his friends are working towards his nomination.

The bill for the extension of the seawall in Havana from the Malecon to the Chorrera forts grants \$1,200,000 for the completion of the work, a quarter of which is to be included each year in the budget of the department of public works.

The department of state announces that General Carlos García Valez, Cuban minister to Argentine, who is at present in the United States, has been appointed to represent Cuba as a special ambassador at the coronation of King George V.

Gen. Machado, inspector-general of the armed forces of Cuba, was appointed on December 14th secretary of the interior.



El Carbon del Tio

*Liborio: Se hará como lo disponga,
Se le dará lo que quiera;
Que aumente su carbonera
Y devuelva á Bahía Honda.—La Lucha.*

*No
Indemnity
Provided*

As a result of the dynamite explosion, which occurred in May last in the barracks of the rural guard at Pinar del Rio, many owners of houses which suffered loss were indemnified. The amount spent for this purpose was \$7,156. But a number of other property owners have claimed the same assistance from the Public Works Department for the repair of their buildings, and it now happens that this aid cannot be furnished, because the act of Congress of July 22d, which modified the act of June 2, 1909, provided that the appropriation of \$50,000, which Congress voted for the relief of the victims, should be applied only to succor actual victims or survivors of the catastrophe.

*Making
an
Exchange*

On December 13th a deed was said to have been executed in Havana, says *La Lucha*, whereby the twenty-six and one-half caballerias (one caballeria is $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres) belonging to the heirs of Señor Toca and designed to be used as a coaling station and a naval supply station are transferred to the Cuban government. The object of the deed is to facilitate a transaction between the American and Cuban governments, by which the former will waive its rights to Bahia Honda, in exchange for a larger tract of land at Guantanamo.

The Cuban cartoonist shows Uncle Sam adding Bahia Honda's coal to that at Guantanamo, as illustrating the transfer.

Training Cuba's Rural Guard

Capt. Frank Parker of the Eleventh United States Cavalry, and in charge, under authority of the War Department, of the training of Cuba's Rural Guard, is enthusiastic over his work and its results and expects within a short time to have as excellently disciplined and efficient a body of men as can be found anywhere in the world. In fact, the guard, although only a few years old, is now in excellent shape and well officered.

The life for the officers is stiff and there are no idle moments during the day for them in either winter or summer, but, although the Cubans are naturally supposed to be of a lazy disposition, they attend to their duties uncomplainingly.

Captain Parker finds them a straight, honorable crowd of men, to whom military life means much. They quickly develop into excellent horsemen and are also good behind the rifle and revolver sights. They are fearless and their pride will carry them through anything, death being preferred to disgrace. On the shooting range during the past year some excellent records were made on the targets, which were constructed at the instance of the United States officer from the useless little forts which abounded in the island at the close of the last revolution. These forts were so constructed that a shell would pass through them and explode, thus killing every one in them and making them more dangerous than an open field.

The officers are all chosen from the ranks, as there is not yet any military school for making officers, but the ranks are made up of veterans of the war who have good records and no one is allowed to enlist who is not known to have a satisfactory record behind him. The pay of the privates is about \$25 per month, which is better than that of the United States soldier, but the Cuban hasn't the increase from enlistment to enlistment or the provision made for his retirement. The pay of the uncommissioned officers is the same as that of the United States officers, without the increase for each five years of service. The uniforms are also the same, and the troops are supplied with the latest models of firearms from the United States arsenals.—From an interview with Capt. Parker in the *Burlington* (Ia.) *Free Press*.

Opposition from Boston

The campaign against the Monte Carlo bill, which was rejected by the Cuban senate last month, was directed from the Boston Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Massachusetts society having sent thousands of circulars calling upon the people of Cuba to defeat the measure. The Boston society was assisted by the Cuban Band of Mercy, which was organized on similar lines to those of the Massachusetts Society.



Irrigation tanks in a tobacco field. The foreground is filled with young plants.

UNITED STATES AND CUBAN NEWSPAPER OPINION

AMERICAN PRESS CRITICISM, COMMENT AND ADVICE

Cuba's Purchasing Power

The commerce of the United States with Cuba will this calendar year run nearly, if not quite, to \$200,000,000, including both imports and exports. The basis of these enormous trade movements is the phenomenal expansion of the sugar industry, which has been the chief factor in the advance of our commerce with Cuba.

Sugar alone for the past nine months ending with September had reached a total of \$97,095,000 in our imports. The total exports made to Cuba were nearly \$11,000,000 more than the value of sugar imported in the same nine months. As a field of investment Cuba is broadening her purchasing power and giving to her industries a degree of stability hitherto unknown.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Cuba may try a high tariff, the *Brooklyn Eagle* thinks, because President Gomez in his recent message to congress strongly advocated a high protective tariff on shoes, textiles, paper, bottles, soap, etc. But it does not consider these industries very flourishing as yet, and argues as follows:

"All industries in Cuba are infant industries, save perhaps the raising of cane and tobacco. For a long time to come Cuban-made shoes will give any wearer a pain; Cuban-made bottles will not hold water or aguardiente; Cuban-made cotton goods will only be fit for negro plantation hands; Cuban-made paper will fall to pieces easily, and Cuban-made soap will not be so cleanly as the things one tries to wash with it. Productive industry in manufacture demands education and experience, but there must be a beginning, and Gomez wants to have the beginning come at once."

The Guantanamo Naval Station

The New Orleans (La.) *Picayune* doesn't like the United States naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, which, it declares editorially, is an "utterly worthless and useless site," and that Guantanamo is to be favored at the expense of certain southern and Atlantic Coast yards, which are to be closed. U. S. Secretary of War Meyer, who has just completed a round of inspection of all the navy yards, is reported to have said that there are too many stations in the South. The *Picayune* believes that a big repair station at Guantanamo would be

a complete waste of every dollar spent, as the place could not be defended in time of war. It is, moreover, located in a foreign country and is too far away from all centers of supplies. Every iron plate, every foot of lumber and every pound of subsistence stores used at Guantanamo would have to be brought from the United States, and in time of war this would be a risky business, with any sort of active enemy operating in the Gulf of Mexico or in the Caribbean Sea."

It says in conclusion that Congress is already prejudiced against Guantanamo.

El Mundo, an important Havana daily, reviewing the recent election, comes to the conclusion that there is no place in Cuba for the conservative party. It says in part:

"The country has again arrayed itself on the side of the liberals. Despite all their errors and misconduct, the country has indorsed them. The defeat of the conservatives is all the more notable, as they had not before them a united liberal party, but a party hopelessly divided between Miguelistas and Zayistas.

"The defeat of the conservative party, at whose head are illustrious soldiers and learned professors, is due to its failure to adapt itself to the real conditions. The truth of the situation is that among Cubans, with universal suffrage, there are not sufficient elements for the formation of a real conservative party. The conservative party must metamorphose itself into something else if it would live."

"It is true that in Cuba the better classes would gladly see annexation, because they are intelligent enough to recognize how much American administration would redound to their welfare and advancement; but the better classes are in a hopeless minority in all Spanish-American countries," says the *Havana Telegraph*.

It is, by the way, rather curious that President Taft in his message had not a word to say about Cuba.—*N. Y. Herald*

In 1912 it is altogether likely that President Gomez will be elected for a second term, unless the unexpected happens.—*N. Y. Times*.

Havana the Enchanted

Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, has this to say about Havana in a recent issue of his journal:

"'See Naples, and die,' says the Italian proverb. 'see Paris, and live,' says the French; but 'go to Havana and be enchanted and have a good time,' say we; it is nearer, it is easier reached and it costs less.

"From December to April Cuba has the most perfect climate conceivable. Doubtless Madeira and some of the isles of the South Pacific have as good. But they are too far distant. Cuba is next door—just across the way—whose queenship not only of the Antilles, but of all the insular groups in all the seas, has never been and can never be questioned."

Cuba Needs Men

"The lottery is an evil in Cuba," says the *Columbus (O.) Dispatch*, "because it does not make, but destroys the manhood that is necessary to a successful republic. It teaches men to rely upon chance, rather than on their own honest exertion. It makes no skilled workmen. Instead it makes loafers who are to-day flushed with success and to-morrow depressed with

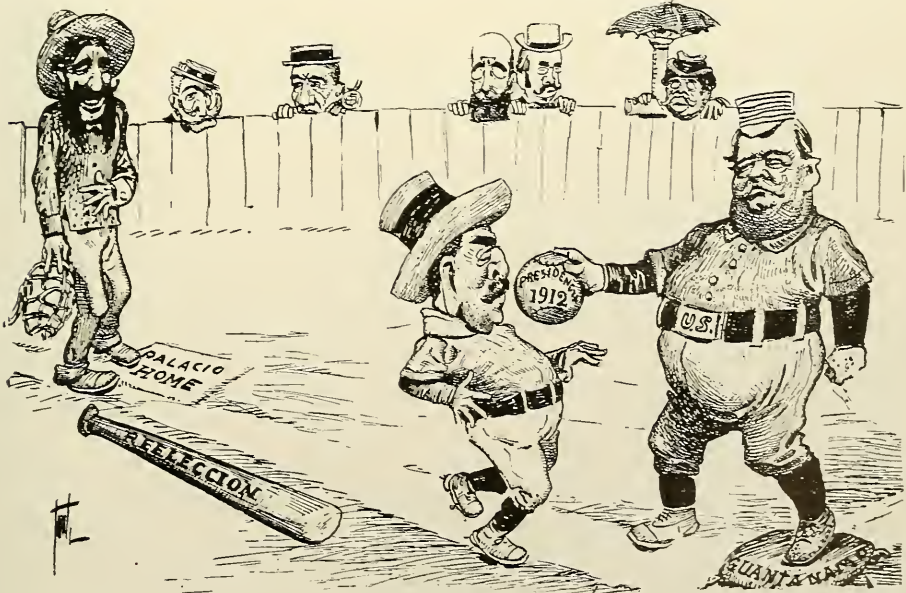
failure. It makes no thoughtful citizens at once striving for their own and the public good. It makes idlers who think logically about nothing and care nothing about the state if only they may have a plenty. It makes not supporters of the republic, but dependents on the republic—men who, if their ranks are long enough recruited, will carry down with them the free Cuba for which they all so valiantly clamored until the United States stepped in and secured it for them. The lottery was established, because Cuba thought she needed money and ignored the fact that her greatest need, as it always will be, is for men."

To Abandon Bahia Honda

A presidential decree to be issued orders payment to land holders who gave up their property at the time a United States naval station was projected at Bahia Honda, on the north coast in Pinar del Rio Province.

It is rumored that this property then will be transferred for its equivalent in lands surrounding the Guantanamo station, it being the intention of the Washington government to enlarge the latter, which then will be fortified, while that at Bahia Honda will be abandoned altogether, says the *New York Herald*.

The cartoon on page 11 gives the Cuban view of the transfer.



El Baseball Cubano

Liborio: A José Miguel le cogieron el flay de la reelección y Mister Taft lo ha sacado out en primera.

When President Taft visited the Guantanamo naval station last month, it was believed that President Gomez's re-election was one of the subjects discussed with Secretary Sanguily. The Cuban artist's idea of President Taft's views on the subject is expressed in the cartoon.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Havana's provincial council has appropriated \$6,000 for suitable representation at the National Exposition to be held from January 28th to February 24th in the city. The appropriation is for the construction of a pavillion which is to cost about \$2,500 and the balance for prizes to be given for agriculture, art and woman's labor.

On November 29th, the American Minister to Cuba, the Hon. John B. Jackson, delivered to President Gomez an autograph letter from President William H. Taft, congratulating Cuba's president on the peaceful and orderly election held on November 1st.

José G. Gonzalez, aged 72 years, manager and principal owner of the Gonzalez Steamship Company, ship chandlers, owners of large towing and lighterage business in Havana harbor, died in that city November 29th. Mr. Gonzalez was born in Spain, but became an American citizen and served in the United States navy during the Civil War.

Havana's police, on December 14th, raided a house in Vedado, a suburb of the city, and arrested an Italian named Roca and five others who were engaged in counterfeiting American treasury notes of the denominations of \$10 and \$20.

The Bishop of Havana, on December 5th, issued a circular urging Catholics not to join the Young Men's Christian Association, which, in his opinion, is essentially a Protestant institution. Not even in regard to athletics is it to be tolerated.

During an interview given Dr. Macparlane of New York, on November 23d, by President Gomez, religious work in the States was discussed and the president expressed himself as ready to welcome all orders that cared to establish themselves in Cuba.

There is a municipal band in Sagua la Grande, whose members are boys, ranging in ages from nine to sixteen years. They play in the plaza of the city every Sunday night, and the selections they present astonish and delight music lovers. An illustration of the plaza forms the cover page of this number of THE CUBA REVIEW.

Secretary of Public Instruction Garcia Kohly recommends municipal appropriations to provide poor school children with their breakfast and also with shoes.

James C. Richards, a New York insurance adjuster, was found dead in the bath tub in his apartment at the Sevilla Hotel in Havana, November 29th. A wound in the throat was found. Mr. Richards has been engaged in settling losses resulting from the recent cyclone.

On recommendation of the bureau of improvements Havana's mayor issued a decree ordering all the owners of the thirty cinematograph halls in the city to make their film protecting boxes fireproof.

Sr. Emilio de Gorgoza, the well-known baritone who will marry Madame Emma Eames, the famous singer, in Europe next summer, belongs to a prominent Cuban family and is related to the Cuban-Spanish families of Del Monte and Iznaga.

Mr. John B. Jackson, the American minister, established his residence as well as the offices of the legation in the old palace of the Count of Almendares on Belen plaza, opposite the church which gives that square its name. As is usual in houses erected here by the nobility of the Spanish regime, the stairs and floors are of white marble. The walls are extraordinarily high and harmoniously tinted, and in the main salon are the arms of the Counts of Almendares.

The manager of the United Fruit Company's sugar mill at Banes reported on December 1st that the famous bandit Solis has demanded \$20,000 under penalty of death if not paid.

General Enrique Loinaz del Castillo will continue to serve his country, Cuba, in the capacity of minister to Mexico, although, owing to ill health, he asked his government recently to release him. But his resignation was not accepted. However a leave of absence in January has been granted him, which he will spend with his family in Cuba.

The heavy rains which accompanied the October cyclone did tremendous damage at Cienfuegos, the overflow of the Habanilla River washing away forty thousand dollars' worth of newly constructed roads.

A post-office branch and telegraph station has been established in the Hotel Florida, Havana, a well-known and popular hotel in the business district. Stamps will be sold, money orders issued and telegraph messages received to all points in the island.

When the British steamer "Crown Prince" was wrecked off the coast of Cuba during the October storms, she had a cargo of 75,000 bags of coffee. Some 25,000 bags have been recovered, a large quantity being secured from nearby boatmen who received 80 cents per bag from the agents engaged in salvage work.

Residents in Jesus del Monte, one of Havana's suburbs, have to do their marketing in Havana at much inconvenience. Agitation for a \$50,000 market in their own section has begun.

The handsome new court-house erected in Pinar del Rio at a cost of \$150,000, has recently been completed after two years' labor.

A party of 150 members of the American Society of Civil Engineers will visit Havana early in February.

The old-time lock which since the days of General Tacon has been at the president's palace has been removed and a modern lock placed there. The relic was sent to the Cardenas Museum.

An escaped prisoner in Cuba when recaptured does not incur any extra penalty for his flight, because the law does not punish the prisoner who escapes, but inflicts punishment on the one that allowed him to escape.

Contracts for two provincial agricultural schools have been let, and these will be built at once in Matanzas Province and in Santa Clara. The cost of the buildings is about \$27,000 each.

The sites selected for the location of these institutions are all well chosen, both as to location, running streams and fertility of the soil. It is intended to establish a system of irrigation at each of these institutions and to experiment with the different crops with and without artificial irrigation.

It is intended to establish one of these schools in each of the six provinces.

The Cuban Engineering Company, which is constructing the big sewerage system for Havana, is pushing its preliminary work for laying the proposed ten-foot tunnel under the harbor. The tunnel under Cabanas is already completed and is being connected to the water's edge on the Casa Blanca side of the harbor.

Dr. Alfred A. Liscomb, one of the first Americans to take up residence in Havana following the Spanish-American War, died early in December at the home of his granddaughter in New York City. He was 77 years old and had been in feeble health for the past year.



INDUSTRIES OF CUBA—Sponge market at Batabano. Examining the catch and fixing prices.

A Cuban Chess Genius

José R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess master and Pan-American champion, is now attempting to break the world's record for simultaneous play established by himself during his first tour of the United States, when he surprised the chess-playing public by losing only 14 of 720 games played. Those who have encountered this master well realize his marvellous skill, the most striking feature of which is the rapidity with which he goes from board to board, merely glancing at the positions, and rarely failing to discern the strongest reply. His skill in chess is intuitive; his movements unhesitating. He is beyond question the fastest chess player in the world to-day, and is thought by many to be the greatest natural chess genius since Murphy.

Capablanca is a dark, prepossessing youth, always well groomed, modest and unassuming. He was born on November 19, 1888. At the age of five he played the game, having learned the moves merely by watching his father. On the advice of physicians the boy was permitted to play only at very long intervals, sometimes a year elapsing between times; but at 11 years of age he took the field and so rapidly did he progress that in three months' time he advanced from the fourth class to the rank of a first-class player,

and thereafter played on even terms with the best players of Cuba.

Improving Havana Harbor

The Atares Warehouse Company, which has a concession to build wharves at the Atares inlet, proposes to dredge that part of Havana harbor and to use the material extracted to refill the low marshes contiguous to the wharves north of the track of the Havana Central Railroad, which cross the property of the company.

The dredging will be to a depth varying from ten to twenty-five feet and extending out into the harbor 320 meters by 100 meters in width.

The plans of the company have received the approval of the engineers of the Bureau of Harbors and Rivers.

A New Observatory

The new building of the College Our Lady of Monserrat, maintained by the Jesuit order, was inaugurated at Cienfuegos November 26th, with special ceremonies. The college also exhibited its new observatory, the second best in the island, after Belen College in Havana, which is among the first in the world.

The observatory is supplied with the



Bringing fodder from the country to the city market.

newest and best-known apparatus in modern meteorology, cosmography and all the sciences affecting these important studies.

Changes in a Havana Hotel

Improvements have begun on the Telegrafo Hotel, fronting the Parque Martí, Havana. This hostelry and the Campoamor Hotel in the Cojimar-by-the-sea have been taken over by the Compañia General de Hoteles, a stock corporation which has been organized in this city with a capital of \$300,000.

The changes in the Telegrafo will cost \$50,000.

The company is a corporation organized

in Havana with its capital underwritten by prominent merchants and business men.

Juan Pascual of the firm of Champion and Pascual is the president; Sr. Vidal Morales, secretary-treasurer, and Guillermo del Toro, general manager. Sr. Ramon Lopez and Melcher Bernal are members of the board of directors.

The audiencia of Santiago on December 11th returned a verdict of guilty against General Vicente Mimit and two others charged with revolting against the government. The general received a sentence of six years in the penitentiary; the others, 3 years and 8 months each.

A post-office has been established at Maximo, Province of Santa Clara.



Scene near Gibara, Oriente Province.

La Gloria's Schools

Dr. Garcia Kohly, secretary of public instruction, in speaking of the La Gloria school situation, said he regretted very much that there had been the least delay or apparent hesitation in furnishing the American colony with what it required for educational purposes.

He stated that he would make a thorough investigation of the condition and needs of the school and if he could aid the colony in any manner he would do so, for he believed that these men who went into that section and by hard and intelligent work had made a productive garden out of what a few years ago was a wilderness, deserved all the help that could be given them.

The vessels will be adapted for shoal water cruising, made necessary by the numerous lagoons and inlets which line the entire coast of Cuba. The guns will be of the seven-inch type, with secondary batteries of rapid-fire guns. Because Cuba at the present time is without a navy one of the cruisers will be used as a training vessel.

The bid of the Cramp Company was the lowest for the entire work, being below the figures of the Vulcan Shipyard at Stettin and Vickers Sons & Maxim, of England. Four coastal boats will be built by the Vulcan shipyard, but they will be of far smaller proportions than those which the Cramps will construct.



Vista en la ciudad de Camagüey, mostrando la antigua iglesia á la derecha.
Tandem ox-team, Camaguey City. Old Cathedral is on the right.

Later he gave the colony the required permit to have a private school for their children and for all the desks and seats they required for their school, as well as material and maps for same.

Cramps Secure Cuban Contract

The Cuban government awarded to the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, Pa., the contract for the construction of two warships, the first to be built for Cuba's proposed new navy. The two vessels will be cruisers, and one will be about 8,000 tons displacement. The Cramp Company has a year and a half to complete the contract.

Cubans Lacking in Thrift

Colonel G. W. Macfarlane, a wealthy sugar planter of the Hawaiian Islands, who has been a visitor in Cuba for the last few weeks, made a statement that the Cuban laborer is totally lacking in the way of saving any of his money. He believes that if the Cuban laborer tried to put aside a little of his wages each week he would prove a far better man for the planter and greatly help himself. He said further:

"It has also been my observation in Cuba that the average planter is not alive to the need of tilling his soil and getting the best out of it. To scratch the surface with a plow drawn by oxen, making a turnover of only a few inches is not tilling his soil the way it should be done.

RAISING THE "MAINE"

THE STEEL PILING A WATERTIGHT WALL—MEMORIAL SERVICES IN THE COFFERDAM IN PREPARATION

The steel piling will form a watertight wall around the "Maine," 450 feet long by 320 feet wide, and the area of dry harbor bottom within will be over three acres in extent when the pumping is completed. In the middle of this space will rest the "Maine" with a clearance of at least fifty feet all around.

This wall will be built of successive circles of steel pilings of ingenious design, a little over a foot broad, a half-inch thick in the centre and sixty feet long. They will be driven into the harbor bottom to a depth of fifteen feet, which means that when pumped out the great steel fence will be forty-five feet high, or about as tall as a three-story house.

To make them water-tight, the steel pilings have a unique interlocking feature and are self-calking, rendering the steel wall water-tight, no matter whether they are set to describe a straight line, a curve or an angle. They need no rivets, screws or bolts, and as soon as one has been driven fifteen feet into the harbor bottom, the near edge of the bottom of its neighbor will be fitted into the adjacent groove at its top and dropped. Then the pile-driver will do its work.

The water inside the big cofferdam, before pumping, will average about thirty-five feet in depth, and there will be altogether about 4,725,000 cubic feet of water to be pumped out. After this has been sucked up the wreck will be braced all around and the portion of the hull that is found buried in the mud will be uncovered with shovels and water jets, new bracing being continually added all the while, until finally the rusted and battered man-of-war, redeemed from more than a dozen years' strata of silt and mud, sits high and dry upon her keel as she would be in a drydock. Afterward the entire bottom of the cofferdam will be dug into and explored for fragments of wreckage lying alongside her.

When this has been done a government board will go down the cofferdam, examine her and determine whether the court of inquiry which inquired into the disaster immediately after its occurrence, in 1898, was correct when it found that the "Maine" was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

Spain has been invited to send to Havana a representative who will be given access to the "Maine" as soon as the cofferdam has been pumped out, and a similar invitation has been sent to Cuba.

The skeletons recovered will be placed in caskets and borne aboard a naval vessel to the Arlington National Cemetery, opposite Washington, where the "Maine's" military mast will be erected as the crowning feature of a memorial monument to be dedicated to all of the victims of the tragedy of February 15, 1898.

The final disposition of the wreck will be determined by congress. It is believed that there will be a public demand that the old hulk be given a deep-sea burial.

If this burial at sea is decided upon, the body of the dead leviathan will be allowed to descend gently into some deep abyss far below the reach of passing keels.—*John Elfreth Watkins in the Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Minor Notes

President Gomez has written a letter to President Taft asking that some parts of the wreck of the "Maine" be given to Cuba to be added to a monument that will be erected as a memorial to the warship.

Night work on the wreck of the battleship "Maine" has begun. Pile driving continues slowly in three places. It will increase in activity as soon as the work is fully organized and the material is plentiful.

Work is progressing systematically around the vessel. The dredge "Barnard" has arrived and will join the others now at work around the wreck.

The American colony in Havana will prepare a highly impressive memorial service to be held at the bottom of the harbor on February 15, 1911, beside the "Maine," on the thirteenth anniversary of the explosion which sank her.

Captain T. L. Huston, chairman of the Spanish War Veterans' Commission here, has left for the United States, intending to ask President Taft to send a battleship to Havana for this service.

Invitations are being distributed among the Spanish War veterans in the United States to be present at the ceremony, which is proposed to be of a highly imposing character.

El Mundo suggests that when the raising of the "Maine" is accomplished, the cofferdam should be used as a base for a monument to perpetuate the memory of the disaster. It says there will be plenty of time to choose a subject and the material, but the place where the "Maine" sank in Havana harbor should not be obliterated.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF
HAVANA, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

The Cuba Railroad Report

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of October and four months ended October 31st compares as follows:

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
October gross	\$190,691	\$156,698	\$133,195	\$134,118	\$137,135
Expenses	119,007	116,608	83,997	99,705	103,526
October net	\$71,683	\$40,089	\$49,198	\$34,413	\$33,609
Charges	36,666	36,657	32,487	28,329	25,412
October surplus	\$35,017	\$3,432	\$16,710	\$6,084	\$8,197
Four months' gross	\$821,883	\$641,234	\$556,052	\$577,574	\$521,857
Net profits	346,454	196,595	214,952	159,582	95,189
Fixed charges	146,666	141,877	129,275	113,317	101,650
Four months' surplus	199,787	54,718	85,677	46,265	*6,461

* Deficit.

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

	1910	1909	1908
Week ending November 6th	\$43,576	\$45,022	\$37,272
Week ending November 13th	44,033	40,816	34,636
Week ending November 20th	42,737	39,091	35,501
Week ending November 27th	41,954	38,397	34,873
Week ending December 4th	43,167	41,510	38,951
Week ending December 11th	43,546	40,896	35,687

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

	1910	1909	1908
Week ending October 29th	£16,588	£13,840	£12,516
Week ending November 5th	16,324	15,183	13,972
Week ending November 12th	18,972	15,630	13,486
Week ending November 19th	17,361	15,638	13,050
Week ending November 26th	17,883	15,750	14,005

November Quotations for Cuban Securities

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 Per Cent Bonds (Interior)	97 ¹ / ₄	97 ³ / ₄
Republic of Cuba 6 Per Cent Bonds	99 ¹ / ₂	101
Republic of Cuba 5 Per Cent Bonds (Exterior)	102	103
Havana City First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Bonds	108	110
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 Per Cent Bonds	106	109
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 Per Cent Bonds	99	100
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	85	90
Cuba Company 6 Per Cent Debentures	92	97
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mortgage 5 Per Cent Bonds	94 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	90	94 ¹ / ₂
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	88	93
Matanzas City Market Place 8 Per Cent Bonds-Certificates	102	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 Per Cent Gold Bonds	95	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

FINANCIAL AND RAILROAD NEWS

THE CUBAN TREASURY REPORT—NEW RAILWAY ENTERPRISES—A GREAT RAILWAY STATION

Bank's Employees Form Class

That the Cuban chapter of the American Institute of Banking is an educational factor in Cuba is shown by the opening of a school recently for the study of English at its headquarters in the National Bank of Cuba Building in Havana.

The officers of the bank have encouraged the work and provided a suitable office for the sessions which began last month under the direction of W. H. Morales, the secretary of the bank.

The membership is recruited largely from the ranks of the employees, and as their usefulness and subsequent promotion depend in some measure on their ability to handle foreign business in English, the new class will be of great help to that end. The need of a class to study English has long been recognized.

A subvention has been granted the Cuba Railway for the construction of a line between Sagua la Grande and Corrallojo, passing through Rancho Veloz, Santa Clara Province. This subvention is made in accordance with an act of congress, known as the law of July 5, 1906. The work will begin at Caguaguas.

The Cuban Treasury

The revenues and expenses of the Cuban government during the month of November are officially given out as follows:

Balance on Oct. 31.....	\$1,849,327.24
All revenues during the month of November	3,602,275.75
In the hands of collectors..	182,285.95
	<hr/>
	\$5,633,889.09
Paid out during the month..	\$3,682,016.11
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$1,951,872.98

The new branch of the National Bank of Cuba in Cardenas was opened November 19th. The mayor and many representative business men of this city were present at the ceremonies.

From figures obtained at the Mobile customs house December 7th regarding the value of exports to Cuba for this year, the following statistics are given: New York, \$24,948,443; Mobile, \$8,376,367; New Orleans, \$2,924,228; Galveston, \$2,704,049.

A Great Railway Station

Work on the new \$3,000,000 railway station in Havana will begin early next month. The building of three wharves and a crematory, as stipulated with the Cuban government, will cost \$1,000,000. The first consignment of material and four hundred cars will soon arrive from New York.

From sources outside of the company it is learned that the American government has been satisfied that American interests in Cuba are guaranteed in this deal. A corporation registered in the United States is to be formed to carry on the business of the company.—*New York Herald.*

Subsidy to Cienfuegos Railroad

The president on December 13th signed a decree authorizing a contract with the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Railway and Power Company, granting the privileges of the railroad subsidy act of July 5, 1906.

Under the contract, which was legalized at the palace on the same day, the president on one part, and Hugh Reilly on the other, the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Railway and Power Company agrees to build a branch line from Caonao to the station at Mayari (Santa Clara), and a second line from Caonao to Cruces.

The railway will receive \$5,000 for each kilometer of line built.

A New Road

The Cuban Railroad Company is soon to begin work of laying a new road from Manicaragua to Fomento, in Santa Clara Province, which will give transportation to the cane growers in that country. The franchise for building the road has recently been granted by the government and the terms stipulate that the work must begin within two years.

The road may possibly be opened up for traffic inside of a year.

The October hurricane caused a loss of \$25,000 to the repair shops of the Western Railway of Havana in the city of Pinar del Rio. The buildings were partially ruined. The work of replacing the shops is under way and will be completed by February. Bridges of the railroad withstood the severe blow, and but little of the rolling stock was injured.

A new wireless station that will close up a big gap between the gulf ports and the tropics will be erected at Ceiba, on the Atlantic coast of Honduras. With this station operating, both the commercial world and the ocean-going vessels will be benefitted. Good connections with Cuba has been the rule, but out of Cuba to the tropics it has been uncertain, owing to the scattered condition of the stations and the distance intervening. Good wireless connections between Ceiba and Cuba will be an easy matter.

Cuba recently exported 101,376 boxes of matches, made in the island, to Colon, Panama. The matches were forwarded by a local match factory for the account of a well-known cigarette factory, and it is the first shipment of matches ever sent out of Cuba.

Cuba, with its two and a quarter millions of people, bought from the United States in the first ten months of 1910 nearly 50 per cent more than China and Japan together.

In October, 1909, 2,648 immigrants landed in Cuba, as compared with 4,096 for October, 1910. They came principally from Spain and the Azores, and are much sought for by Cuban sugar planters. Many return to their own country when work slackens, but a vast number will remain.

New Customs Ruling

Acting on advices from the government of Cuba, the Cuban Consul at Cincinnati, Francisco Pena, has notified exporters of a recent customs ruling of his government, under which, in future, all invoices of goods shipped to Cuba must show the amount of freight paid from starting point of the shipment to the port of exportation. If the shipment has been insured, the cost of same must also appear on the invoice.

The freight from port of exportation in United States to port of importation in Cuba need not be included.

If the goods are sold f. o. b. port of exportation, the cost of freight from starting point to port of exportation need not be shown on the invoice, but the fact that the goods have been sold f. o. b. port of export must be stated on the invoices.—*Cincinnati Inquirer*.

Extra Duty Revoked

In order to protect the bed spring industry in Cuba, President Gomez has signed a decree taking off the extra duty imposed by decree 44 on all the wire imported for the manufacture of wire bed springs.

The duty on wire under sections *a*, *b* and *c* of paragraph 44 of the tariff is \$1.00, \$1.30 and \$1.60 per 100 kilograms. Decree 44 adds 30 per cent on that duty, and by the present decree that extra duty is removed. If the wire comes from the United States, there is a reduction of 25 per cent under the reciprocity treaty.

Pier Construction in Cuba

By Cuban executive decree permission is granted to the Compania del Puerto, present owner of the concession granted to Mr. Sylvester Scovel in November, 1905, to construct four piers in the port of Havana (in place of the one large pier authorized by the original concession), as follows:

(A) One in front of the Plaza de San Francisco, 313 meters long and 50 wide; (B) one in front of the custom-house (Aduana), 195 meters long and 50 wide; (C) one in front of the Machina, 186 meters long and 50 wide, and (D) one in front of Obrapia Street, 133 meters long and 33 wide.

Piers A and B are to be constructed at once, and C and D when they are required by the increasing commerce of the port. A space of 80 meters is to be left between piers A and B and B and C, and of 66 meters between D and A. Warehouses are to be constructed on these piers, and provision is made for a public street along (under the warehouses) their inshore end.—*From American Minister John B. Jackson, Havana*.

The official *Gazette* of Spain published on November 19th a royal decree applying to Cuban products, granting them the lowest duties. It is one of the results of the negotiations of the Hispano-Cuban treaty now proceeding.

During the month of November the custom house receipts amounted to \$415,345, which is the highest since the establishment of the liberal government.

Argentina's commerce with Cuba for five years, beginning with 1905, shows many fluctuations. The figures follow:

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Imports	505,062	679,581	576,982	680,685	648,491
Exports	420,525	247,391	724,480	289,466	543,958



La guagua ó carruaje de los calles de la Habana y suburbios.
The "guagua" (city omnibus) of Havana's streets and suburbs.

THE "GUAGUAS" OR STAGES OF HAVANA

The "guaguas," or stages, may be seen in all parts of Havana. They tap the suburbs in all directions, going as far as the government agricultural experiment station many miles away. If the visitor wishes to see these sections thoroughly and to study the people at first hand, the "guaguas" afford him a most enviable opportunity. They form a part of the Havana electric system, and from the company's last report for the year ended December 31, 1909, the following statements regarding earnings are taken:

On that date the equipment consisted of 178 stages and 1,467 mules and horses.

The gross receipts for the year 1909 amounted to \$381,886, an increase of \$42,876 over the previous year, and the net income was \$86,073, an increase of \$21,762 over 1908. In the balance sheet for this period the value of the stage lines is placed at \$171,339.

The gross receipts for previous years were as follows:

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
\$279,343	\$329,500	\$348,801	\$332,234	\$339,009

In an interview with Mr. Frank Steinhart, the second vice-president and general manager of the Havana Electric, the following additional interesting facts regarding the operation of the "guaguas" were given:

There are 130 men employed, and the company, to save the expense of inspectors, "allows them to be their own cashiers, requiring every driver to turn in a certain amount of money per day, while the surplus, if any, they may keep for themselves.

"In round figures we receive about \$1,000 a day. That is \$30,000 a month. But we pay out \$12,000 for help, \$12,000 more for feed, \$2,500 more for repairs and about \$1,000 for rent of stables. So, after all, it is no great gold mine for the company."

All the employees of the company are well taken care of.

Premiums, amounting to \$600 per year, are distributed semi-annually among motormen having the best records for avoiding accidents.

The regulations and rules, by which the best records are obtained, were drawn up by the men themselves.

How this system works is best shown by the following total number of accidents:

1907	1908	1909
2,566	2,267	1,975

Then there is an employees' mutual benefit society, which enjoys a membership of 971.

All infractions of employees are judged by a committee of men taken from the ranks, one conductor and one motorman constituting this body. This system has had an excellent moral effect on the employees, and has resulted in a higher conception of the importance of discipline which the jurymen impart to their comrades. After serving four months, new men are chosen. Out of 8,716 cases, in only 54 was a discharge merited.

General Funston, in his fourth paper on his Cuban experiences, in the *Christmas Scribner's*, upsets the accepted American view that the Cuban insurgents were poor fighters. He says, "for swift marching and almost continual fighting, there was nothing in the American Revolution that ap-

proached Maximo Gomez's great march of more than six hundred miles from east of the Cauto River to the very environs of Havana, striking column after column of Spanish troops sent to intercept them. There was more fighting in that one march than in our whole war of 1812."

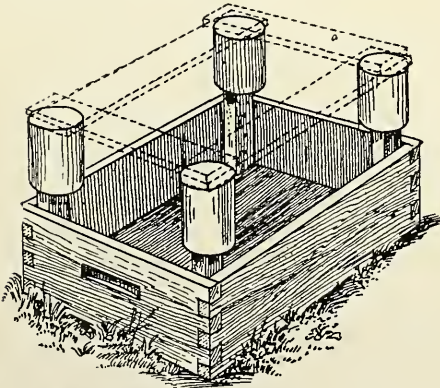
INFORMATION FOR THE AMERICAN SETTLER

FOOD VALUE OF BANANA MEAL—A DEVICE FOR KEEPING OUT ANTS— IRRIGATION PLANS

Will Keep Ants from Hives

The best way to kill ants is with the oft-repeated remedy, i. e., bisulphide of carbon. However, there are places which, for one reason or another, it is almost impracticable to kill off the ants; and then the apiarist needs a hive-stand that will exclude them.

The engraving shows one of my hive-stands complete and ready to have the hive placed upon it. It is nothing but a table turned upside down, and an empty tomato-can, with the top melted off, inverted over each table-leg. The ants can crawl up the table-leg and all around on the inside of the can, but they cannot make the turn around the lower edge of the cans, and come up on the outside of the cans and thus reach the hive. Be careful not to allow any holes in the sides of the cans that the ants can crawl through.



A hive stand which will prevent ants from getting into the hives.

The space between the table-legs and inside of cans must be at least half an inch; but the cans rest on the ends of the legs.

Here is something which I have never seen in print. Ants carry out the queen, bees, and eggs from the cells. A few years ago the question was being discussed in *Gleanings*, "Do bees transfer eggs from one cell to another?" That gave me an idea, as I was having trouble with the ants in the hives, bees cross and not doing well; and I thought if bees could transfer eggs may be the ants could too. So I went to watching them, and, sure enough, they were carrying away eggs as well as honey. No wonder the bees were cross!—*J. M. Caldenell, Yzabel, Mexico, in "Gleanings in Bee Culture," Medina (Ohio).*

Banana Meal

An article in *L'Agronomie Tropicale* for May, 1910, draws attention to the fact that banana meal, made from the fruits while they are still green, has attracted an increasing amount of interest during recent years. Moreover, the price of the fruit itself has become so low, that it is now available for the use of the general public. Numerous analyses show that a ripe banana contains 40.08 per cent of sucrose, and 27.62 per cent of glucose. The nutritive value of the banana is very high; it gives, in energy units, 1 calorie per gram; while, after drying, it furnishes as much as 2.85 calories. Much attention has been given recently to the preparation of the meal. In this, the unripe fruits are ground up, after a preliminary drying.

The chemical composition of the meal is very different from that of the ripe fruits. While peeled bananas only contain 1 to 2 per cent of starch, with 70 per cent of sugar, the meal made from the green fruit shows the reverse proportion in these figures, namely, 80 per cent of starch, with 3 to 4 per cent of sugar. This shows plainly that, during the ripening of the banana, there is a large transformation of starch into sugar.—*Agricultural News.*

Tomatoes for England

Tomatoes command high prices in England, and if they can be shipped there successfully it is a market worth cultivating, says U. S. Consul Albert Halstead at Birmingham, England. In September last tomatoes sold at 8 to 12 cents per pound, and when the greenhouses must be heated, as high as 20 cents per pound is secured.

The popular tomato in England is small and round, preferably not more than 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Larger fruit, strange to say, would bring lower prices.

If, says our consul, tomatoes can be delivered in Birmingham and elsewhere in England in good condition at from 5 to 5½ cents per pound, all charges paid, there would be a good profit. Tomatoes, if packed in sawdust, excelsior or moss, ought to arrive in good condition. Nearly \$11,000,000 worth were shipped from the Canary Islands to England in 1909.

A suitable location has been secured in the municipality of Pinar del Rio for \$25,000, on which the new agricultural school will be built.

Honey in Eastern Cuba

"The spring honey crop begins with the first rains in March or April, and lasts till June or July. In case there are no rains in June or July, then there are bad times for the bees. The first very dry summer I experienced in Cuba I lost 500 hives. Last summer was very dry; and after feeding \$200 worth of sugar I still lost 400 hives, having only 550 left, and mostly in poor condition. This year we had plenty of rains at the proper time, and the bees actually increased from 1,050 to 1,100 hives after the close of the spring honey crop. All the hives are full of brood, and in good shape to begin on the fall crop, which begins September 1st, and lasts to October 15th, after which we have our winter crop of bellflower or white morning glory.

"My spring crop was 70 barrels, mostly dark honey. My fall crop, which will be all dark, will be about 25 barrels; and the winter crop, which will be pure white, will be over 100 barrels. Our barrels hold 50 gallons each, or about 600 pounds. My wax crop will be about 4,000 pounds this year. I have all five yards along the Cauto River, the yards about a mile apart, and the furthest is only three miles from the home yard.

"In seven years I have known only three days when the bees could not work in Cuba."—*Frank Reiman*, Cauto (Cuba), in "*Gleanings in Bee Culture*."

An Old Irrigation System

When the English and the French were fighting with the Indians for supremacy on the borders of the United States, some of the hardy and industrious people of Cuba had already begun a system of irrigation, which has existed for more than two centuries. This system traverses the Guines district, about 30 miles south of the city of Havana, and was begun by individual growers tapping the Mayabeque River and diverting its waters by a series of private ditches into their fields. It was not long before the growers, in the surrounding country tributary to this river, realized the advantage of that irrigation, and the community got together to devise a plan for extending the original ditches into outlying properties, and hundreds of slaves were put to work digging the ditches, which were laid out with admirable skill by Spanish engineers. These ditches thread their way through 1,172 caballerias, or, approximately, 38,870 acres of land. The dominion of all water courses is vested in the government, which reserves the right to regulate all uses of water.

This system of irrigation is owned jointly by the property holders on shares, the

ditches being cleaned every two months by the owners of the abutting property, and if it is not done the board of control orders the work done at the expense of the owner. The cost of the water to the shareholders is practically nothing, as the members of the board serve gratis, the secretary being the only man drawing a salary, which is small. The revenue derived from the power rights given to small factories almost meets the entire expense of operation.—From the address of Leon J. Canover, delegate to eighteenth national irrigation congress, held at Pueblo, September 30th.

A Cuban product that finds much favor in the New Orleans market is grapefruit. The Cuban grapefruit is popular because it has a fine flavor, being rather sweetish, with a bitter tang. The grapefruit is highly recommended for stomach troubles by physicians, and is extensively used in making fruit salads, for which it is especially adapted. The demand for grapefruit is good, and it is selling in a jobbing way at from \$2.50 to \$4.

Tobacco and Cane Benefitted

Just at the end of the rainy season, when the tobacco seed beds are being planted, and at the time when this very delicate, sensitive, and valuable crop stands most in need of water, our rainfall is deficient. The quicker a tobacco leaf can be brought to maturity, the finer the quality and greater the quantity. When tobacco grows quickly, the leaf has the fineness of silk, and its veins are of minimum size, making the leaf pliable and easily worked into the manufactured article. With irrigation practiced in the tobacco-growing districts of Cuba, the crop, which is to-day worth \$30,000,000 annually, should be doubled and trebled. This is such a recognized fact that the government of Cuba has already taken steps to make a thorough study of the subject of irrigation.

Cane under irrigation is always rich in saccharine and well filled with sap or juice. Without irrigation, or in dry seasons, the loss to the growers is very apparent. Cane is largely composed of water and is a plant that requires a great deal of it. Large areas of this product are planted in the fall and go through what is known as our dry season in real distress because of the scarcity of rains. It is frequently the case that in the cane-growing belt the rainy season terminates too early, and the consequence is that the percentage of saccharine in the juice contained in the cane decreases, and the quantity of juice is so decreased that the growers suffer a tremendous loss. Most of the cane in Cuba is grown on the colona system—that is, on the share plan, the grower receiving about 5 per cent

of the weight of the cane he delivers at the mill, in sugar, or, in other words, about half of the sugar produced from his cane,

as in round numbers it is generally considered that the result in sugar is 10 per cent of the weight of the cane.



Henequen leaves being delivered at the mill.

The Henequen Industry

Raffloer, Erbsloh & Co. of Havana have erected a large stone cordage plant at Matanzas, where the firm has 2,600 acres devoted to the cultivation of henequen, the raw material.

The process of defibering the great spiny leaves is as follows: They are fed into the machinery sideways and first pass through two corrugated rollers or manglers; then between two large protected

wheels, having a series of knives, which strips the pulp from the ends. They are then conveyed to another cylinder which removes the pulp from the central part of the leaf, and the fibre issues clean and white, with all the pulp removed. From the time when the leaf enters the machinery to the time it emerges as fibre, probably not more than twenty seconds are consumed, and a continuous stream of the fibre is being carried to the drying racks by the men waiting for it.

AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue Binders on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York Office

45 WILLIAM STREET

TELEPHONE, 3097 JOHN

Fire and Boiler Explosion

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Books on Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Cacao, Citrus and Other Tropical Fruits
FREE TO CUBAN PLANTERS

Address: GERMAN KALI WORKS, EMPEDRADO 30, P. O. Box 1007, HAVANA



INDUSTRIES OF CUBA—The Henequen Defibering Factory at Nuevitas.

The company also has a large plantation at Itabo and another at Nuevitas, where it has a factory now in operation, and which has been in operation for some years.

The Matanzas plant will give employment all the year round to about a thousand laborers.

The plant is easily and profitably grown and will flourish on the poorest of soils. The combined output will exceed the home demand, but it is believed a good export trade can be built up.

Low Prices for Pineapples

All stocks of pineapples at auction have shown a lack of color that has caused buyers to bid low figures, says the *Fruitman's Guide* of December 17th. There has been a good deal of the fruit in the small sizes that has sold out at below cost to shippers. Buyers seem to be afraid to handle the fruit in any quarter, and at some of the small sales we know of business done in 42s down to 50c. per crate for Cuban stock. If shippers could be induced to hold back this small immature fruit until the stock was fit to ship, there would be a better market here and some profit to them on the shipments. In a good many cases Cuban stock seems

to be undesirable on even the medium sizes, and sales are noted here at \$1.75 to \$2 per crate for the best in the 24s. A few lots have sold down as low as \$1.50 per crate. The 36s in Cuban stock in some cases sold down as low as 75c. per crate, but as a rule up to \$1.25 was asked. There has been a fair sale on 30s in the range of \$1 to \$1.75 per crate as to quality and condition.

To Grow Cuban Tobacco

Clark Bros. of Poquonock, Conn., well-known tobacco growers, are going to make a new venture in tobacco raising next year.

They are convinced that the best program for the large grower to follow is to raise the Cuban variety under shade, this variety being now in great demand.

Previous experiments of seven or eight years ago cost the growers and promoters nearly \$1,250,000. The present assertion of promoters of shade-grown tobacco enterprises is that, profiting by the past, experts have succeeded in producing a strain of wrapper leaf that defies competition, that this tobacco is better and cheaper than Sumatra tobacco, that it passes readily for a high grade of Havana leaf and is in great demand for wrapping clear Havana cigars.

"ONE FOR ALL," No. 1 Wool Grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur
Both a Contact and Poison Spray. An Insecticide and Fungicide
- POSITIVELY THE ONLY THING NEEDED FOR ALL PESTS OR FUNGUS

A tonic for vegetation. Sick trees made well; old trees rejuvenated to youthful vigor; better foliage; larger and more abundant fruit. Neither sucking or chewing insects nor fungus will attack wood that has "One For All" upon it. After one fall spraying no dormant spraying will be needed. Spraying confined to the growing season. Scale exterminated. Positive evidences from practical growers furnished upon application.

Prices, F. O. B. New York

Barrels, 425 lbs.....05c. per lb.	½ Bbls., 200 lbs.....05½c. per lb.	100 lbs.....06c. per lb.
50 lbs.....06½c. per lb.	25 lbs.....08c. per lb.	

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY = Established 1852 = = 42 FRONT ST., NEW YORK

ISLE OF PINES NOTES

AMERICAN SCHOOLS—A FEBRUARY FAIR PROJECTED—TELEPHONE SERVICE IN OPERATION—THE BEST POTATOES

Every community on the Isle of Pines now maintains an American school.

A fair showing the resources of the island is projected for next February at Santa Fe.

There will be prizes and premiums for almost everything that can be exhibited at the fair, and from the amount of enthusiasm everywhere manifested it may safely be concluded that a wide range of exhibits will be on display. Poultry of every description will occupy a prominent place.

Telephone service was opened December 3d between Columbia and Gerona.

The "Bliss Triumph" potato is advised for profitable planting in the Isle of Pines. It produces a red potato which commands a decided premium at New York, over the white stock, and readily brings \$1.75 to

\$2.50 per crate, says the E. R. Brackett Co. The crate, generally used, holds about one-third of a barrel. It is also strongly urged to grade all potatoes carefully into No. 1 and No. 2 stock.

Reports from Santa Ana showed that some planters were having trouble with potato seed rotting. The potato scab, its causes and control, were discussed. Among the causes bacteria and a small worm were mentioned. Washing the potatoes in a weak solution of blue vitriol was believed to be the best treatment for the control of scab caused by the bacteria.

The new Episcopal church on the McKinley townsite will be opened for the first time on Christmas Day.

The sponge fishermen of Batabano think very favorably of establishing their headquarters on the Isle of Pines, where they won't be storm-swept every fall.



Scene in Havana's streets. Chinaman bringing vegetables to the market.



Coconuts for export at Baracoa

Cuban Sugar Company Plans

The Cuban-American Sugar Company has sent a circular letter to its stockholders asking their approval of a plan for developing the properties purchased by the company a year ago. These included the San Manuel estate and two adjacent properties, all located in the vicinity of Puerta Padre, Cuba, and aggregating 92,000 acres, together with a sugar factory, railroad system, wharf and other accessories of the sugar plantation.

The plan for the development of these properties provides for the construction of a modern sugar factory with a yearly output of approximately 300,000 bags, extension of the present railroad system and the construction of a deep water shipping terminal.

The cash requirements to carry out this plan will amount to about \$3,000,000, of which \$1,800,000 is to be provided by a sale of the collateral trust bonds of the company and the remainder through the sale of preferred stock. The right of the stockholders to subscribe to the new \$1,200,000 of preferred stock, which will be entitled to the accumulated dividends since January 1, 1910, will expire January 10th, next.

Concerning affairs in Cuba, President Hawley said a few days ago:

"The conditions in Cuba are progressing along industrial lines that make for the

steady material development of this country of unexampled fertility. Each year presents an improved aspect in the diversity of its crops; the construction of highways; the increase in schools; the diffusion of universal and intelligent co-operation; the growth of population and the higher aspirations for better conditions of life, which is being steadily realized in every part of the island."

The annual report of the company for the year ended September 30th has just been issued, and in this report President Hawley says:

"The net earnings of the company for the past year show a satisfactory increase over the previous year's business, being \$1,777,182 as compared with \$1,150,544 for 1909. This increase is due in part to the advance price in sugar and in part to increased production and economy in operating the estates. During the year \$688,410 was added to the properties for land purchases and additions in betterments. Of the 1,411,608 tons of cane ground at the seven factories 258,376 tons were grown under our own administration and 1,153,232 tons were purchased from Colonos. From this cane 167,218 tons 96 degrees (test) sugar were produced, equivalent to 11.85 per cent yield of sugar. Of the company's land under cultivation 19,544 acres were under its own administration and 47,121 acres under the Colonos system. While from these



Sugar Mill of the Nipe Bay Company at Preston, Oriente Province.

fields a larger part of cane is produced, additional necessary supplies are purchased from Colonos, who own their own lands, the area of which is not at present available. The 1909-10 Cuban crop of the company was equal to 9.08 per cent of the total Cuban crop of 1,804,357 tons."

A Mill for Marti

Plans for a new sugar mill at Marti, to be built by the Cuba Company, call for an

outlay of nearly \$2,000,000. The mill will have a capacity for 350,000 bags annually and work will begin next month, says the *Havana Post*.

Marti is on the main line of the Cuba Railroad Company, owned by the Cuba Company, and is in a rich sugar country. The new mill, of course, is designed ostensibly to handle the big production of sugar from the plantations of the Cuba Company, but the smaller planters in the district will find it convenient to send their cane there for grinding.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sugar and Sirup

Cane is a robust, rugged plant, as easily cultivated as corn, requiring no thinning to a stand at enormous cost of labor, no special care, and seldom properly fertilized; still, I have yet to learn of a total failure of a cane crop from drought, flood or insect pest.

Cane juice is a solution of sugar, glucose and other solids and gums. Ripe cane has but little glucose—frequently less than 1 per cent, generally 2 to 2½ per cent. Unripe cane has a much larger percentage of glucose, sometimes as much as 50 per cent; the immature tops of cane are always high in glucose and poor in sucrose, or sugar. Evidently the starch in the cane (or what would be starch in corn, rice or potatoes) is first formed in the immature part of the cane. It is by the subtle chemistry of nature changed into sugar, a chemical feat the despair of the most eminent scientists. To change a sugar into glucose is a daily performance in the laboratory and factory; to remove the molecule of water and change glucose to sugar has been the dream of the chemists for years; so far it has not been accomplished.

For sirup making, use considerable unripe tops; do not hurry the process at any point.

When cutting cane for sirup, top it high, to leave two or three of the upper, unripe,

immature joints; this immature cane juice is largely glucose, or "invert" sugar, and tends to prevent crystallization.

In cutting cane for sugar-making, top low, using only the fully matured or ripened cane.

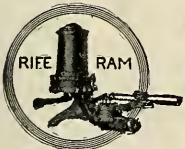
A slight fermentation will not damage cane for sirup-making, adding to the "invert" sugar (glucose) and allowing the sirup to be boiled thick without danger of crystallizing.

A very small amount of fermentation will materially damage cane for sugar-making, increase the "invert" sugar—molasses, and decrease the crystals of sugar in proportion to the amount of glucose present. Fermented cane cannot be made into sugar, though with proper care it may be worked into fair sirup.

At the present time it may be said that we produce about one-third of all the sugar we consume; but still there is a vast foreign market, which we might supply with a home product.

There is no danger, therefore, of overstocking our own market with increased sugar productions, nor is there danger of the beet sugar driving the cane sugar out of the market. For many purposes—as, for instance, the manufacture of sirup—beet sugar is unsuitable, and there will always be a demand for all the cane sugar that can be made.—*R. E. Rose*, Florida state chemist.

LOS ARIETES HIDRAULICOS "R I F E"



No exige atención, ni gastos. Funciona de continuo. Instalación completa que suple el Establo, Invernáculo, Prado, Fuentes y Jardín permanente.

Funciona con caída de 18 pulgs. á 50 pies, elevando el agua 30 pies por cada pie de caída. Utiliza el 80 por ciento de la energía de caída. El «Central Mexicano» empleála para llenar los tanques de su vía férrea. Tenemos plantas grandes de poblado, tanques de ferrocarril y de riegos.

Catálogos y Presupuestos GRATIS

RIFE PUMPING ENGINE COMPANY, 2504 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, E. A. U.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York

STOCKS HAVE BECOME SCARCE—CONTINUATION OF FULL PRICES INDICATED—CROP 100,000 TONS LESS

Our last review for this magazine was dated November 9, 1910.

At the date centrifugal sugars, 96 test, were quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. & f. or 3.86c. per pound landed. To-day's valuation is 4c. per pound for 96 test. Beet-root sugar was then 8s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.85c. per pound landed for centrifugals at New York and is now 9s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.89c. per pound for centrifugals at New York. During the interim centrifugals sold down to 3.86c. per pound, recovering later to 4.05c. per pound and closing at 4c. per pound. The cause of this recovery is that at the closing of the campaign season stocks in the United States, and available for immediate delivery, have become exceedingly scarce and in few hands, calling for increased payment by refiners to keep their refineries going. This condition proved the correctness, as far as the United States is concerned, of the condition of sugar at the beginning of the campaign, as mentioned in our article for THE CUBA REVIEW on November 4, 1909, right at the point when the European movement for higher prices began, on the outlook for greatly curtailed world's supplies of all sugars. Under those conditions the opening prices for new crop Cuba sugars rallied from $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. & f. rapidly to 2 11-16c. c. & f. for deliveries up to March shipments. Now, at this writing, we have to report quite the opposite conditions for the world's supply of sugar for the coming twelve months' campaign. Not only larger crops are promised everywhere, but the limit to those larger crops, now expected to be 2,000,000 tons in excess of last year, have never before been equalled. Naturally, a considerably lower level of prices is bound to exist throughout the present sugar campaign. The actual scarcity of supplies at the moment has had an effect on the opening prices for the new crop Cuba centrifugals, holding the opening values undoubtedly higher than they would have been under normal conditions. Nevertheless, the first sales of Cuba crop centrifugals were made at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{3}{8}$ c. per pound below the opening prices of last season. The opening transactions were made at $2\frac{3}{8}$ c. per pound for December delivery, $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. for first half of January and $2\frac{1}{8}$ c. for first half of February. December was higher because of the scarcity, and January has ruled higher since the opening, on account of the delay in the beginning of the grinding season in Cuba, which delay is proving to be of much importance. Last year the centrals commenced work on December 1st, and still the receipts in the United States did not begin to accumulate until the 15th of January. This season only nine estates are working against forty-four of last year, and this forecast even further delayed arrivals in the United States than last year and a continuance of full up prices for January delivery, at least throughout the month.

As regards crops, Mr. F. O. Licht's estimate of the European beet sugar is 8,057,000 tons, and estimates from other experts confirm these figures. This indicates a European beet sugar crop of 1,124,657 tons in excess of the largest previous crop (1905-1906) of 6,932,343 tons. The Cuba crop is not yet definitely fixed at anywhere near what may prove to be its final outturn, but indications point to a crop 100,000 tons more or less than last season. A quite significant feature of the present situation is that, notwithstanding the enormous size of the European crop far exceeding the requirements for consumption of European countries, the abilities of its producers and manipulators are such that its value has not yet been allowed to go below its cost of production, which, by the best estimates available, is 9s. per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg. Should this cost valuation be maintained for the European crop, there would appear to be no reason for the sale of the Cuba crop without some profit, at least on its cost of production, it being protected to that end by its 20 per cent advantage in duties by the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The consumptive conditions of refined sugar in the United States during the period under review have been quite satisfactory as a whole. A little difficulty attending the production of sufficient cane granulated to supply the demand has worked very favorably

(Continued on page 34)

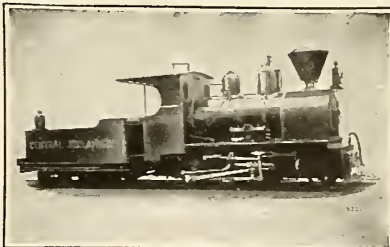
ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

CANE-CARS

LOCOMOTIVES

PLATFORMS



NEW YORK

RAILS AND SWITCHES

PORTABLE RAILWAYS

DUMP-CARS

Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

¿QUIERE UD. PERMITIRNOS A REMITIR A UD.

UNA MUESTRA DE EMPAQUETADURA EUREKA ESPIRAL?

FIG. No. 130

TIENE CUATRO VENTAJAS POSITIVAS:

- (1) Es la más barata por su costo primitivo y su larga duración.
- (2) Demostrará gran economía sobre las otras clases.
- (3) Hecha de materiales excelentes, bien lubricados, la máquina dará más fuerza.
- (4) Se puede cortarla en argollas para poder ajustarla á barras y cajas de casi todos tamaños.

EUREKA PACKING COMPANY
78-80 MURRAY STREET, = NEW YORK

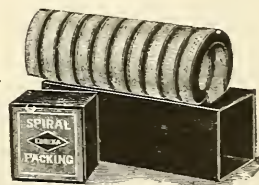


FIG. No. 130

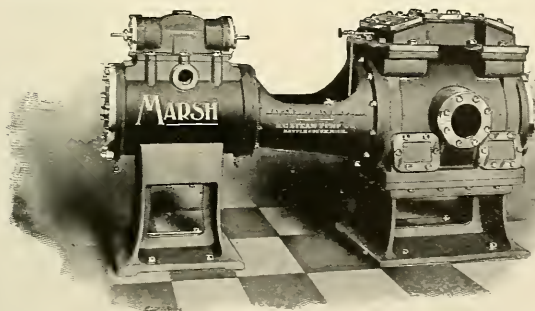
Bombas de Marsh

Del más alto grado de eficacia para el servicio de Ingenios.

Garantizamos menor consumo de vapor que cualquier otro fabricante de bombas de acción directa.

Pídase un catálogo.

AMERICAN STEAM PUMP CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



Bomba de Vacío Seco de Marsh

EHRICH & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
We make a Specialty of

National Bank of Cuba Stock

67 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

(Continued from page 32)

to the factories producing the domestic beet granulated sugar, and they have availed themselves of it to market their product to the largest extent possible, so that when we begin the new year it will be with a comparative scarcity of supplies of refined sugars in the hands of the jobbers and grocers of the country, that will make a very good beginning for the large consumption of sugar, which must be shown during the coming campaign by reason of the unusual low prices that will exist throughout the year.

New York, December 19, 1910.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

LA EXISTENCIA HA DISMINUIDO—HAY INDICIOS DE QUE LOS PRECIOS SE MANTENDRAN SUBIDOS—PRODUCCIÓN, 100,000 TONELADAS MENOS

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 9 de Noviembre de 1910. En aquella fecha los centrífugas, polarización 96 grados, se cotizaban á 2½ cents., costo y flete, ó sea 3.86 cents. la libra puesta en el muelle. La cotización hoy es 4 cents. la libra por el de polarización 96 grados. El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba entonces á 8s. 10½d. libre á bordo en Hamburgo, equivalente á 3.89 cents. la libra puesta en el muelle por centrífugas en Nueva York. Durante el intervalo transcurrido, los centrífugas bajaron á 3.86 cents. la libra, subiendo más tarde á 4.05 cents. la libra y cerrando á 4 cents. la libra. La causa de esta alza es que al terminarse la zafra, las existencias en los Estados Unidos disponibles para entrega inmediata han disminuido excesivamente y se encuentran en pocas manos, lo que determinó un aumento de precio que han tenido que pagar los refinadores para abastecerse. Esta ocurrencia ha venido á demostrar que estábamos en lo cierto en nuestras aserciones contenidas en nuestra revista para la CUBA REVIEW de 4 de Noviembre de 1909, en cuanto se referían á los Estados Unidos con respecto al estado del mercado azucarero, y cuando se inició el alza de precios en los mercados europeos basada en la profecía de que las existencias de azúcar en todo el mundo disminuiría considerablemente. Bajo estas condiciones, los precios cotizados al principio de la venta de azúcares de Cuba de la nueva zafra subieron rápidamente de 2½ cents., costo y flete, á 2 11-16 cents., costo y flete, por entregas hasta embarques en Marzo. Al presente, habremos de consignar un estado de cosas muy distinto con respecto al abasto de azúcar en todo el mundo para los 12 meses de zafra venideros. No solamente se prometen de todas partes grandes producciones, sino que el máximo de esas grandes zafras, que se espera en la actualidad sea 2,000,000 de toneladas en exceso á lo producido el año anterior, no se ha obtenido jamás hasta ahora. Naturalmente, los precios están llamados á mantenerse á un bajo nivel durante toda la presente zafra. La verdadera escasez de azúcares en este momento, ha influido en los precios preliminares para los centrífugas cubanos de la nueva zafra, manteniendo las cotizaciones anticipadas indudablemente más altas que lo hubieran sido bajo condiciones normales. Sin embargo, las primeras ventas de centrífugas de la zafra cubana se hicieron de ¼ á ⅓ de centavo la libra menos que los precios preliminares de la zafra anterior. Las primeras transacciones se hicieron á razón de 2⅓ centavos la libra para entrega en Diciembre, y de 2¼ centavos para entregar en la primera quincena de Enero y de 2⅓ centavos para entregar en la primera quincena de Febrero. El precio para la entrega en Diciembre fué más alto debido á la escasez de azúcar que existe, y el correspondiente á la entrega en Enero se ha sostenido más alto desde el comienzo de las ventas debido á la tardanza habida en el comienzo de la molienda en Cuba, cuya tardanza está resultando ser de gran importancia. El año pasado, los centrales comenzaron á moler en primero de Diciembre, y sin embargo, los arribos en los Estados Unidos no comenzaron á acumularse hasta el 15 de Enero. Este año, solamente 9 ingenios están moliendo ahora, contra 44 el año pasado, y esto hace preveer que los arribos á los Estados Unidos se retarden más aun que el año anterior, así como que se mantengan los precios altos por azúcares á entregar en Enero, durante todo este mes á lo menos.

Con respecto á cosechas, el cálculo del Sr. F. O. Licht respecto á la de remolacha, es 8,057,000 toneladas, y los cálculos de otros peritos confirman esa cifra. Esto indica una

(Continuación á la página 36)

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.

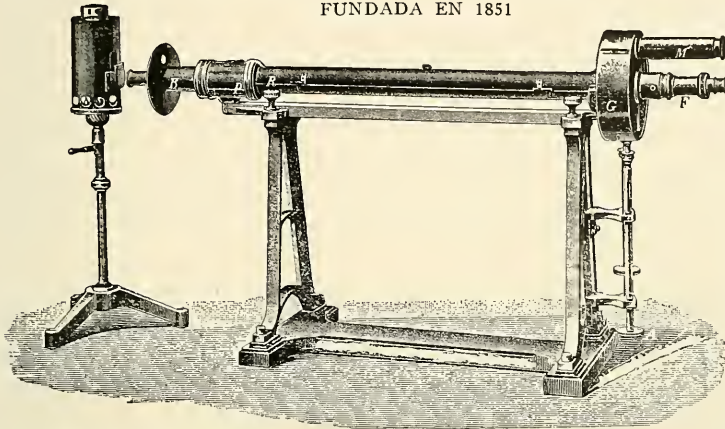
LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

SUGAR TESTING APPARATUS

FUNDADA EN 1851



Hace una especialidad de surtir

Todos los Instrumentos para la Prueba de Azúcar y Habilitación de Laboratorio.

Unicos Agentes en los Estados Unidos y Canada para los

STANDARD POLARISCOPIOS

Su triple ó doble campo de visión ha sido adoptado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como norma.

Toda la maquinaria experimental y los aparatos descritos en «Agricultural Analysis» del Prof. H. W. Wiley. Se suministran con gusto todos los informes pedidos.

Pidanse Listas de Precios Ilustradas.

POLARISCOPIO SOBRE "BOCKSTATIV" LA FORMA MAS MODERNA

Con caja á prueba de polvo, parte de prisma, y engranaje prolongado.

EIMER & AMEND, 205-211 Third Avenue, New York

To Help La Gloria

The work of improving the channel between Nuevitas and Guanaja bays is being energetically pushed by the Cuban government. A powerful dredge is now at work in the Sabinal canal, which connects these two bays, and it is expected that the channel will be opened so as to permit the passage of small steamers by the summer of 1911. The work is in charge of Mr. Ignacio Agramonte, chief engineer of Camaguey Province. Mr. Agramonte was educated in the United States, and is heartily in sympathy with the effort being made by the Americans to develop the fertile lands which have been so long neglected by the Cubans.

The prime object in improving the Sabinal canal is to afford better transportation facilities to the large and growing American colony of La Gloria, which is situated in the Cubitas valley fronting on Guanaja Bay, about fifty miles west of the harbor of Nuevitas.

The contract for the construction of the new building of the Spanish association, "Centro Callego," in Havana, has been awarded to Messrs. Purdy and Henderson, the well-known builders and contractors. The contract price is nearly \$800,000, but before the building is completed it will cost more than \$1,000,000. The building will be completed in about two and one-half years.

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Export Chemist and Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and replenished. Prescriptions compounded by a Graduate in Pharmacy. Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, ROOM 36

116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION MERCHANT
P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

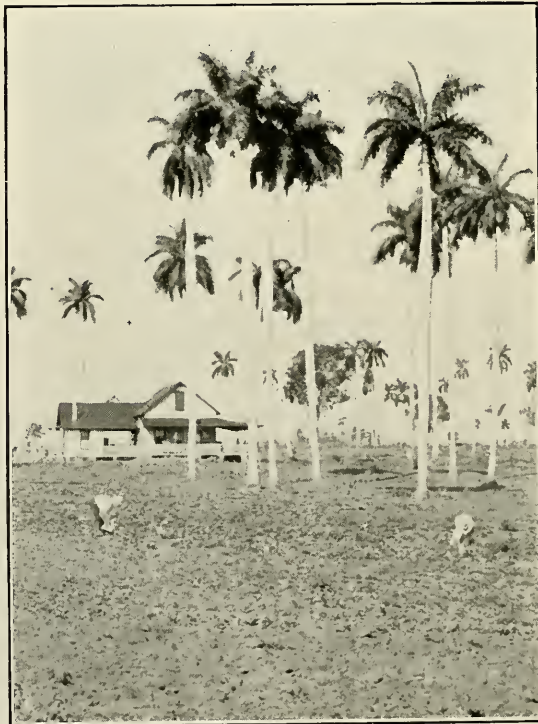
Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

(Continuación de la página 34)

producción de azúcar de remolacha europea de 1,124,657 toneladas en exceso á la mayor producción jamás habida (1905-1906) que fué de 6,932,343 toneladas. La producción en Cuba no se ha calculado todavía en nada que se aproxime á lo que realmente resulte al fin de la zafra, pero hay indicaciones de que será de 100,000 toneladas más ó menos que la zafra anterior. Un detalle bastante significativo con relación al presente estado del mercado azucarero, es que, á pesar de la enorme ascendencia de la cosecha europea que excede en mucho á lo requerido para el consumo en los países europeos, las habilidades de los productores y manipuladores del azúcar de remolacha son tales, que no se ha permitido todavía que su precio baje á menos del costo de producción, el cual, según los cálculos más aproximados que conocemos, es de 9s. el quintal, libre á bordo en Hamburgo. Si esta valuación del costo de producción se mantuviera para la cosecha europea, no parece haber nada que justifique el que el azúcar de Cuba no se venda con una ganancia igual, por lo menos en su costo de producción, estando como está protegida para ese fin con la bonificación del 20 por ciento en los derechos de aduana por su tratado de reciprocidad con los Estados Unidos.

La demanda de azúcar refinado para el consumo en los Estados Unidos durante el período que abraza esta revista, ha sido bastante satisfactoria en conjunto. Una pequeña dificultad habida con relación á la producción de suficiente azúcar de caña granulada para abastecer la demanda, ha resultado favorable para las fábricas que producen azúcar granulada de remolacha en esta país, y se han aprovechado de dicha circunstancia para la colocación de sus productos en la mayor cantidad posible, de modo que cuando comencemos el nuevo año habrá una relativa escasez de existencias de azúcares refinados en manos de los almacenistas y detallistas del país, cuya escasez contribuirá mucho á un buen comienzo para el gran consumo de azúcar que habrá de notarse en la zafra entrante á causa de los precios excepcionalmente bajos que se cotizarán en todo el año.

Nueva York, Diciembre 19 de 1910.



HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY of CUBA HAVANA

Capital
and Surplus \$560,000

Transacts a General Trust
and Banking Business

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

Examines Titles, Collects Rents,
Negotiates Loans on Mortgages

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

J. A. Gonzalez Lanuza, President
Norman H. Davis, Vice-President
F. J. Sherman, 2nd Vice-President
O. A. Hornsby, Secretary and Treasurer
I. M. Hopgood, Asst. Treasurer

Offices: CUBA 31, HAVANA

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO. Bankers

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL THE PRIN-
CIPAL PLACES OF THE ISLAND

Safe Deposit Vaults

Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars

FACTORY: Paseo de Tacon 159-163
OFFICE: Amargura 1-3

Established 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

Bankers

Transact a general banking
business.

Correspondents at all the prin-
cipal places of the world.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Office: Aguiar 108

MOLINA BROTHERS

Customs Bankers

FORWARDERS, LIGHTERAGE AND SHIP AGENTS

Lonja Building 541

HAVANA

HAVANA

CUBA - - A Winter Paradise

is the title of a 72-page profusely illustrated booklet describing delightful tours in Cuba. Mailed free on application to

FRANK ROBERTS
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA
PRADO 61 HAVANA, CUBA

THE HERRADURA LAND COMPANY

Office: Zulueta No. 9, Plaza Hotel Building, Havana, Cuba
CAPITAL, \$440,000.00

Own 22,000 acres of land in the Province of Pinar del Rio, suitable for Oranges, Vegetables, Cotton, Corn and Tobacco. The land has all been surveyed and sub-divided into 40-acre tracts and is offered for sale in acres to suit the purchasers, for Cash or on instalments.

We have a new and progressive American town with Railroad Station, Telegraph, Telephone, Stores, Hotel, American School, all within short distance of Havana City. Titles perfect. Transportation from Havana free for buyers.

WRITE OR CALL FOR INFORMATION

PHONE No. 401

P. O. BOX 741

FERNANDO de CARDENAS

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER
:: Import and Export Agent ::

Munson S. S. Line Building

Obispo No. 1, Havana, Cuba

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.

Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS

FINE STATIONERY

OBISPO 22

P. O. Box 608

HAVANA, CUBA

DON'T OVERLOOK THE ADVERTISING PAGES

OF

THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. ¶ Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios *Los Indios and Cañada Tracts* *Isle of Pines*

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppermiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers, Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

722 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET

Near Atlantic Dock

BROOKLYN



"ALL
ABOUT
CUBA"

Copyright, 1909

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

WINTER HAVEN NURSERIES

A. M. KLEMM, Proprietor

Established 1884.

Winter Haven, Fla.

Wholesale Growers of Citrus Stock of the best commercial varieties. We guarantee our extensive Stock to be well grown, free of insects and true to name.

Silver Cluster Grape Fruit our leading Specialty.

Prices right. Grading and Packing perfect.

Write for Catalogue.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

United States Service

Mr. John B. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, first secretary of legation.

Mr. Norval Richardson, second secretary.

Military Attaché, Major Henry A. Barber.

Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, consul general, Havana.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, vice and deputy consul general.

Mr. Henry P. Starrett, deputy consul general.

Consulate Havana, National Bank Bldg.
Legation offices in Havana, Lonja Bldg.

Mr. Pedro M. Mederos, agent, Cardenas.

Mr. Alfred Heydrich, agent, Matanzas.

Mr. Ross E. Holaday, consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. Henry M. Wolcott, vice and deputy consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. George Bayliss, agent, Antilla.

Mr. Arthur Field Lindley, agent, Baracoa.

Mr. Francis B. Bertot, agent, Manzanillo.

Mr. Max J. Baehr, consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. Buenaventura Carbo, vice and deputy consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. P. B. Anderson, agent, Caibarien.

Mr. Dean R. Wood, agent, Nuevitas.

Mr. John F. Jova, agent, Sagua la Grande.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-ree). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRERIA Y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS of Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantánamo

Philippine Tobacco Exports

As showing the state of the tobacco export trade of the Philippine Islands, the following table, giving the exports and the countries importing the tobacco for the last decade, will be found interesting (the figures are those issued by the Manila Chamber of Commerce and are in kilos):

Countries	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Great Britain	338	2,042	4,412	10,140	7,668	2,337	11,874	14,224	863	1,126
United States	53	1,138	88	.....	.....	.....	1,310	.....	.....	124
Continent of Europe..	185,013	169,770	179,432	170,642	154,376	154,371	241,210	195,200	217,432	197,771
China, etc	3,017	5,678	4,384	3,129	3,745	5,236	22,647	12,660	6,329	8,265
Total	189,368	177,513	189,366	183,999	165,798	161,944	277,041	222,084	224,624	207,286



SOBRINOS DE BEA & CO.

Bankers and Commission Merchants
 Importación directa de todas los centros
 manufactureros del mundo.
 Agents for the
 Munson Steamship Line, New York and
 Mobile.
 James E. Ward & Co., New York.
 Serra Steamship Company, Liverpool.
 Vapores Transatlánticos de A. Folch & Co.
 de Barcelona, España Independencia
 Street 17/21.
 MATANZAS, CUBA.

JOHN W. McDONALD

COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
 and TIMBER of Every
 Description
 112 WALL STREET
 Near South Street NEW YORK
 Yard: 58-68 Beard Street, Erie Basin
 Telephones:
 Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

PURDY & HENDERSON, Inc.

Engineers and Contractors
 New York Chicago Boston
 Cuba Office, Empedrado 32, Havana

“The Comfortable Way”

Between the East and the West is
 via the Toledo, St. Louis and
 Western Railroad

**“Clover Leaf”
 Route**

Rates lower than by any other
 direct line. Send four cents in
 stamps for copy of “Get Out or
 Get in Line,” a booklet by Mr.
 Elbert Hubbard, Chief of the Roy-
 crofters.

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
 General Passenger Agent,
 Chicago, Ill.

**THE SNARE AND
 TRIEST COMPANY**

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

Steel and Masonry Construction
 Piers, Bridges, Railroads and Buildings
 We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates
 on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.
 N. Y. Office Havana Office
 143 LIBERTY ST. LA LEAL BUILDING

W. H. Bennett

F. W. Hvoslief

Bennett, Hvoslief & Co.

18 Broadway, New York
 Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers

Cable: “Benwalsh”



MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

82 BEAVER ST. AGENCIES AT HAVANA AND ALL PORTS NEW YORK
NEW YORK--CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, GIBARA, PUERTO
PADRE AND VITA.

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S/S "Olinda" - - - - - January 11th

S/S "Curityba" - - - - - January 25th

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, N Y., 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S/S "Olinda" - - - Nuevitas, Dec. 29th; Nipe, Dec. 30th

S/S "Curityba" - - Nuevitas, Jan. 12th; Nipe, Jan. 13th

Sailings subject to change without notice

NEW YORK-CUBA SERVICE

Freight only

New York to Caibarien, Matanzas, Cardenas and
Sagua

MOBILE--CUBA SERVICE

Freight only.

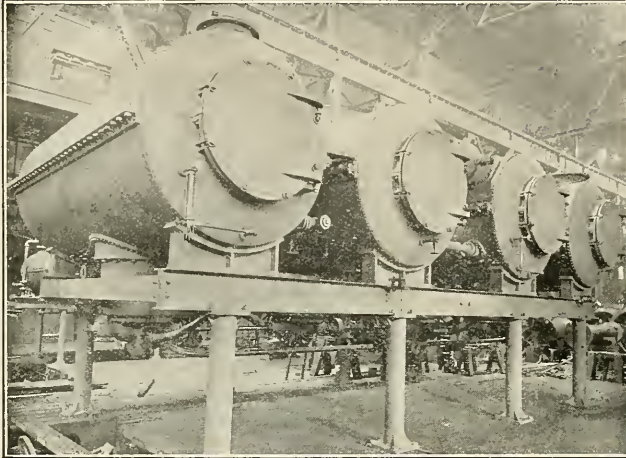
Mobile to Havana; Mobile to North Side and South Side,
Cuban Ports

BALTIMORE--COLON SERVICE

Freight only—Regular sailings, Baltimore to Colon

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

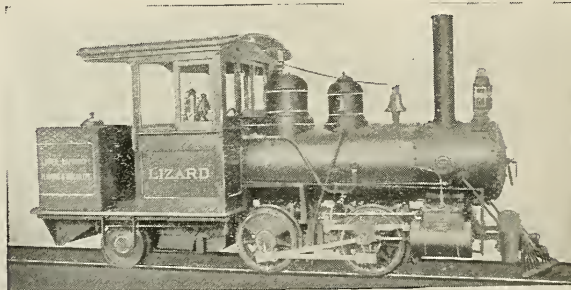
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Broad and Narrow Gauge

Single Expansion and Compound

LOCOMOTIVES



PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

For all Gauges of Track. To meet all conditions of service. Specifications furnished on application.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"



THE CVBA REVIEW

00 A Year **JANUARY 1911** 10 Cents A Copy
Published by the Munson Steamship Line 87-97 Beaver Street New York City

CEBALLOS "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CUBA"



FOUR-YEAR-OLD GRAPE-FRUIT TREE AT CEBALLOS

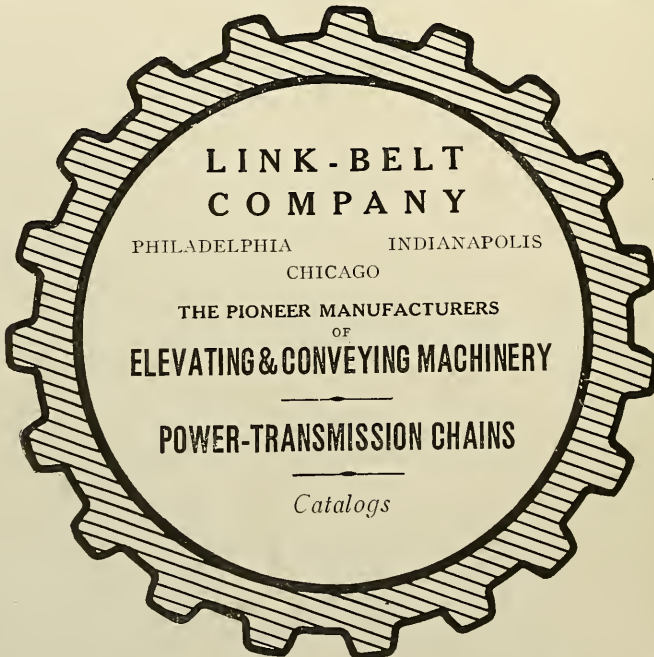
After eight years of developing the country, creating industries, establishing conditions—paving the way—we now invite **HOMESEEKERS** to share our prosperity. No pioneering. All conveniences of modern civilization. Send for literature.

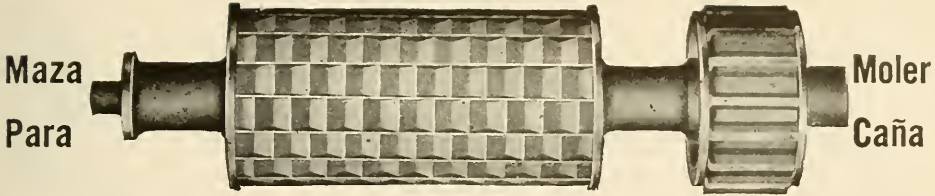
GEO. H. GILLETT, Secretary

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

Would you like to
own a
HOME
in this
Ever-Summer Land?

**Intelligence, energy
and moderate capital
will here win a fortune
for you in Fruits, Vege-
tables and Sugar.**





PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos o tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds., así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

M. E. GILLET, Proprietor

TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ORANGE, LEMON AND GRAPE-FRUIT TREES

LARGEST CITRUS NURSERY IN THE WORLD

QUALITY VARIETY DELIVERY

PRICE MAY BE FORGOTTEN—QUALITY NEVER.

We grow nothing but Standard Varieties which we can recommend to the trade as Money-Makers.

Having had twenty-nine years' experience, we thoroughly understand packing trees for long-distance shipments.

We guarantee our trees to be True to Name, Free from White Fly and to ARRIVE AT DESTINATION IN GOOD CONDITION.

Consider the future and protect your investment by planting reliable trees from **BUCKEYE NURSERIES**

LA GLORIA THE SUCCESSFUL COLONY

THE COMING GRAPE FRUIT CENTRE OF THE WORLD

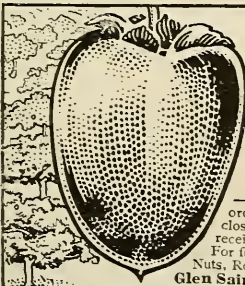
Ten years of experience has demonstrated that La Gloria has the best citrus fruit soil in Cuba, and produces the best grape fruit and oranges. Land costs more at La Gloria, but it is cheaper because it is better. Would you like to own a grape fruit grove in a successful colony?

FOR INFORMATION AND LITERATURE, ADDRESS

CUBAN LAND AND STEAMSHIP CO.

32 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY



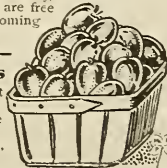
Delicious Japan Persimmons— Grow Them for Home and Market

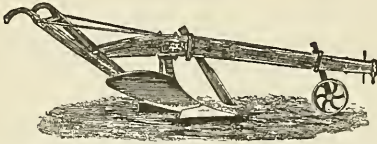
Japan Persimmons are a distinctly Southern fruit; they are large, and of rich, delightful flavor. The trees thrive with ordinary attention, are free from disease, and bear freely. Japan Persimmons are becoming more popular as a market fruit, commanding fancy prices.

**Glen Saint Mary Deciduous Fruits—
Figs, Pomegranates, Peaches, Plums**

—always true to name and reliable. We have large test orchards and fruiting orchards and groves; we can thus keep close watch on the trees we sell, after they come to bearing. We receive few complaints—our care in growing explains why. For full particulars and prices of best Citrus and Deciduous Fruits, Nuts, Roses, Trees, Shrubs, etc., see Catalogue 4—sent free.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co., Glen Saint Mary, Florida





FARQUHAR

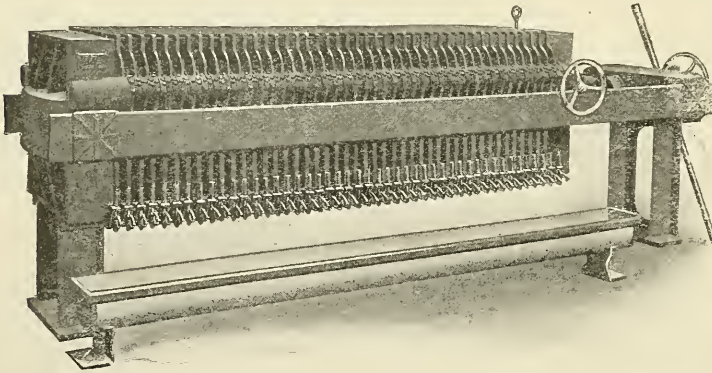
Todos los ferreteros y agricultores cubanos conocen los méritos de los arados é instrumentos agrícolas de FARQUHAR, los cuales se encuentran á la venta en todas las ferreterías de todas las ciudades y pueblos de la Isla.

Escribasenos solicitando catálogos, ó dirijanse á nuestros.
Agentes: American Trading Company, New York y La Habana.

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

Cotton Exchange Building

New York, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information

T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Loui-
siana by E. A. SAM-
MONS CO., Ltd.,
New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto
Rico by McMUR-
TRIE-GÜLER CO.,
Inc., San Juan, P. R.

ABOUT THE PLANTATION

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint will be found to preserve all buildings. Laid-up machinery will not rust and corrode if protected with Dixon's Paint.

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company

The traveling public will find the service of this company of great convenience, particularly in the transfer of baggage.

Pursers on ships and messengers on trains will supply all information desired.

MAIN OFFICES·

NEW YORK, 136 FRANKLIN ST.

HAVANA, 150 HAVANA ST.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

JANUARY, 1911

No. 2

Contents of This Number

The cover-page illustration will give the reader an idea of what a "patio" is. The illustration is of a portion of the inner garden of the Hotel Camaguey. At certain seasons of the year the vines are almost covered with royal purple blossoms.

The presidential succession in 1912 is already being actively discussed. Vice-President Zayas, the logical candidate, will push his candidacy vigorously. President Gomez, it is believed, is also a candidate. The Arsenal-Villanueva exchange is completed, and a magnificent station on the first-named site is already under construction. All these matters and others equally interesting will be found on pages 7 to 10.

How the work of raising the "Maine" is going on is described on page 11.

United States and Cuban newspaper and individual opinion and comment are on pages 12 and 13.

Readable condensed items from all parts of the island are on pages 14 and 15.

The reservoir at Cienfuegos, now nearly ready, with interesting photographs showing interior and exterior, is described on page 16.

Some improvements at Antilla, Nipe Bay, are shown by unique illustrations on pages 17 and 18.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads will be found on page 20.

Further railroad and commercial news on pages 21 and 22.

The views of Mr. Fred Wolfe of Havana and of Mr. F. S. Earle, both authorities in Cuba on the subject of raising of mules, are given on page 24.

Cuban gold mines, a very interesting article on the mines at Holguin, will be found on page 25.

Information for the American settler, consisting of numerous helpful articles, is found on pages 26, 27 and 28.

"Agricultural Colleges Necessary," an original contribution to THE CUBA REVIEW by J. T. Crawley, is on page 29.

Sugar review with prices, by Willett and Gray, in Spanish and in English, and many valuable statistical items will be found on pages 31 to 35.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN



Magnificent mountain scenery and roads are to be found in Oriente Province. The trains of the Cuba Railroad just before Santiago afford travelers views of mountains and valleys which are unsurpassed anywhere.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

VOLUME IX

JANUARY, 1911

NUMBER 2

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

ADMINISTRATION NOW SECURE—THE ARSENAL-VILLANUEVA EXCHANGE COMPLETED—A MAGNIFICENT TERMINAL STATION TO BE BUILT

The Administration Firmly Held Havana despatches to the northern newspapers are becoming more friendly to President Gomez and his administration. His position is strong, the correspondents say; he has Cuba under his thumb; there is no revolution in sight, and the closing of the second year of his administration finds his enemies baffled, with General Guerra out of the army and so far powerless, and the grinding season, with everybody employed, harvesting what promises to be a great crop, the island is found to be unusually tranquil. The administration is believed to be on a more secure basis and will enter on its third year under much better auspices than those which attended his inauguration, because this was followed almost immediately by a clash between the President and Vice-President as well as other disturbing incidents.

The apparent stability of the government, as at present indicated, does not harmonize very well with recent quite alarming reports of Cuban conditions sent broadcast, which included an impending revolution, a third and last intervention, and the ordering of battleships and troops to the island. In reply to this, the War Department issued a positive statement that no reports have been received which would show any unusual condition in Cuba, and that the department is not considering the possibility of sending an expedition to the island.

The Arsenal Exchange Completed With the signing of a decree authorizing the exchange, and the closing of the transfer deeds made before a notary, the final exchange of the arsenal lands for those of Villanueva, a transaction between the Re-

public of Cuba and the United Railways of Havana, Limited, was completed December 23d; in the interchange of properties, the additional considerations in favor of the state amounted to about \$1,500,000.

The exchange of these properties was in conformity with recommendations contained in a presidential message sent to congress in July, 1909, and embodied in the act of congress of July 20, 1910.

By the exchange, the United Railways of Havana receive from the Republic of Cuba all the lands of the arsenal (except that occupied by the Havana Central Railroad), and the littoral, with the exception of the coast surveillance easement, consisting of a free general passage, six meters high, adjoining the highest water line or that reached by the surf. The property is valued at \$3,767,004.30, specified as \$2,737,900 for the lands and \$1,029,104.30 for the buildings and improvements. The Republic of Cuba gets, in exchange for this, all the lands comprised by the Villanueva station and yards, bounded by Prado San José, Industria and Dragones streets, valued at \$2,292,888.11, or \$2,196,710 for the lands and \$96,178.11 for the buildings and improvements.

There is a difference of \$1,774,116.19 in favor of the state, which the United Railways of Havana will pay to the Cuban government by the construction of five wharves to be located at Paula and Tallapiedra, with a right to run their lines alongside, and the construction of a crematory on state property for the incineration of the refuse from the city of Havana.

President Gomez has signed a decree cutting off the expense allowances of diplomats whenever the latter are away from their posts on leave.

*The
Presidential
Succession*

Declarations of intentions with regard to the succession to the presidency were made simultaneously on January 4th by various political leaders.

Alfredo Zayas, vice-president of the republic, announces his candidacy for the presidency, Major-General Pino Guerra and his brother, Colonel Ramon Guerra, pledging themselves to give him their utmost support.

General Loynaz del Castillo, who is now minister to Mexico, announces the candidacy of General Eusebio Hernandez for president and his own candidacy for vice-president. Hernandez is the leader of the Miguelistas and former head of the Cuban Democratic Party.

General Loynaz del Castillo declares that any attempt on the part of President Gomez to secure a renomination would be the instant signal for a civil war.

Despite General Gomez's reiterated declaration that he will not stand for re-election, it is said that Miguelista clubs all over the island are adopting resolutions in favor of his renomination.

At a political meeting, held December 21st in Havana, Señor Ferrara, speaker of the house, announced that President Gomez would soon issue a manifesto to the people, announcing his intention to refuse a renomination to the presidency.

Vice-President Zayas deprecates so early an agitation, but says he is unable to restrain his friends. He does not specify the second member of his ticket. He will start a newspaper to advance his interests, it is said.

Meanwhile the administration organs are filled with arguments favoring the re-election of Gomez, and the Miguelistas throughout the island are adopting resolutions declaring in favor of Gomez.

It has been definitely arranged that the second reunion of Cuba's Medical Congress will be held in the city of Havana on February 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th. The purpose of the congress is to stimulate personal investigation and unity between Cuban physicians, and finally to make it an exposition of the medical culture of the country.

LA REELECCION



¿En qué quedamos?

The voter doesn't know what to think. He only hears denial and affirmation continually as to President Gomez's willingness of accepting a re-election.

The Public's Health Involved On the ground that such action would invite a recurrence of fever, and endanger the southern part of the United States, business men of Havana are organizing an appeal to this government to prevent the sale by the Cuban government of the Havana waterworks to a private corporation.

The matter has already been laid before the state and war departments at Washington. Officials of the latter department, as well as the medical officers of the army, says the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, are openly objecting to such disposal of the keystone of the sanitary system the United States put into operation there twelve years ago and improved during the occupation of 1906.

The scheme to sell the Havana waterworks to a corporation came up for consideration while Charles E. Magoon was provisional governor. He stopped it. An almost identical bill has again been introduced in the Cuban Congress, and there appears to be so many chances of its passage that the business element has become alarmed.

One thought of the American business element in Havana is that if the waterworks plant is sold, the United States, among the first acts after occupation, will have to repurchase the works at a high price. Another of their ideas is that no matter what corporation gets control of the waterworks, the first step will be the raising of rates to a figure the poorer people cannot pay, thereby hastening a return of the conditions that prevailed before the American army medical corps cleansed Cuba.

In that view officers of the army concur.

Great Outlays for Public Works

From information and data kept on file at the Department of Public Works, it appears that during the present administration public works on roads and bridges have been carried out in the six provinces of the island, valued at \$4,193,552.27, distributed as follows:

Pinar del Rio	.....	\$1,972,755.10
Havana	.....	620,048.22
Matanzas	.....	148,951.11
Santa Clara	.....	716,133.95
Camaguey	.....	716,133.95
Oriente	.....	630,678.79

In civil and military constructions the Department of Public Works has expended \$439,192.28, distributed as follows:

Pinar del Rio	.....	\$118,596.76
Havana	.....	117,811.11
Matanzas	.....	115,897.79
Santa Clara	.....	39,366.57
Camaguey	.....	8,105.55
Oriente	.....	39,354.50

To Bridge the Channel

On December 21st the President affixed his signature to the bill which the house had passed, authorizing the construction of the bridge across the channel to Cabañas Heights.

The signing of this bill turns this valuable concession to Engineer Dworak, who represents the Belgian syndicate which proposes to build the bridge.

The bill originated in the senate and calls for a structure across the channel of Havana's harbor from the Caballeria wharf to the heights of Cabañas, where a model borough is proposed, a new residence section which is to be constructed by private capital.

The bill is really for the benefit of the working population, who will be able to secure comfortable and cheap homes in the new suburb. After fifty years the entire property reverts to the state, together with such buildings as are required to be built, consisting of a building for whatever use the city council may determine, a building for a public school, a building for a fire and police station, and a building for establishing a hospital, according to plans and under the conditions to be determined by the executive.

As a compensation to the concessionaire of the works, during the first years, when the scant traffic will not be sufficient to compensate the efforts made, all material imported from foreign countries for the construction of the bridge and the preservation of the same will be admitted free of duty during the life of this concession.

The concessionaire binds himself to begin work six months after the authorization for the purpose has been granted, and to complete the construction within the period of four years. A failure to begin work after the lapse of six months will annul this concession.

To Avoid Inundations

The President signed a decree authorizing the calling for bids for the construction of the channel from the caves in the vicinity of Santa Rita Sugar Estate northward to Cardenas Bay, in Matanzas Province, a distance of fifty kilometers and the improvements of the channels tributary to the Cochino and Bermejo streams, by which the inundations of the El Roque will be prevented. The improvement will cost about \$1,500,000.

An amendment to the bill extending the Malecon Promenade to the Chorrera fort, introduced December 14th, provides for the condemnation of lands on this promenade, in order to increase its width by forty metres.

Immigration Laws The laws governing the admittance of immigrants to Cuba provide that people showing symptoms of trachoma and favus, the latter being ringworm or scalp disease, may be confined at quarantine to permit of treatment. The usual period for this inspection by the doctors is one month. The cost of keeping these immigrants in quarantine is 80 cents a day, and the steamship company which has brought the immigrants to Cuba has to bear the expenses.

The new department of immigration, colonization and work will soon be installed on the upper floor of the Machina Building, Havana, and it is expected that under the new regulations the frequent abuses on the part of second class hotel runners and other speculators will be definitely done away with.

The officers of the department will be organized and a strict system will be put in force by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.

Growth in the Suburbs

The work of assessing the real estate property of Havana for the purposes of taxation will be undertaken by a new board, the territorial tax commission, which was formally constituted December 15th.

The same work done by a previous commission, organized shortly after the inauguration of the Cuban republic, occupied two years. The present commission's labors will be greatly increased, as the city and its suburbs have grown greatly.

Coffee Claim Again Denied

The Cuban State Department has again made a reply to the note which was presented by Galban & Co., of Havana, through the American legation, asking the return of \$91,805 alleged to have been paid as excess duty on coffee.

This claim has been passed on several times, and the Cuban government has again informed the claimants through the legation that they have had no reason to change their previous view on the matter. It grew out of the fact that Galban & Co., as well as other merchants, imported in the year of 1904 large amounts of Brazilian coffee, which was first taken to the United States, where it was roasted and then brought into Cuba.

When the coffee arrived in the island, the custom authorities refused to grant the coffee the benefits of the reciprocity treaty, inasmuch as it was not a product of the industry or soil of the United States, the operation of roasting or grinding it not being considered as within the purview of the treaty.

Six Hundred Thousand Dollars for Santiago The necessity for improving the port of Santiago de Cuba because of the coming opening of the Panama Canal, on

the favorable recommendation of the committee on public works, caused the house, on December 22d, to grant an appropriation of \$600,000 to carry out improvements, the principal part of which is the dredging of the port and construction of wharves. This bill is one of those that congress left hanging when it made bulk appropriations for public works by the act of June 30, 1910.

The appropriation will undoubtedly be allowed by congress, which reconvened January 9th.

Palace Bids Opened

Scaled proposals for the construction of the proposed provincial palace were opened before the committee appointed for the purpose on December 31st.

The committee is composed of Governor Asbert, Provincial Engineer Franquiz, President Bustillo of the provincial council, Senator Augustin Garcia Osuna, Congressman Garcia Enseñat and Sr. Manuel Corroalles, state engineer for the province.

Five construction firms, three of which are Americans, the other two national firms, presented bids. Each bid bears a "motto," and after the bids and plans are examined the contract will be awarded, and the name of the successful firm announced.

Peace and Prosperity

The news from Cuba is of peace and prosperity. It concerns few persons in the United States, and least of all the government at Washington, what political disputes the Cubans may have among themselves. The transference of the command of Cuba's tiny army, which is a much less effective force than its rural guard, from General "Pino" Guerra to Col. Marti is not a matter of international importance. President Gomez has not held his seat as chief executive for two years without exciting much hostile comment and some show of opposition. Neither has President Taft. The fact that Gomez has held his office successfully, and administered the affairs of his country to the satisfaction of a large majority of its inhabitants is the essential fact.

There is no present need of worry about Cuba. There is no revolution in sight, and there is no possible excuse for any wild talk about a third intervention by the United States. The government is stable. There is plenty of work for the laboring classes and trade is generally good.—*New York Times*.

RAISING THE "MAINE"

The first human remains from the wreck of the old battleship "Maine" were brought to the surface January 3d by a dredge. They consisted of two ribs and some small bones, apparently bones of the hand, and they were carefully placed in a special receptacle to await the recovery of other parts.

The dredge also brought up some three-inch shells, a large quantity of coal and a portion of the coal bunkers, lying apart from the ship. Naval officers say that the finding of a part of the coal bunkers outside the wreck proved nothing. There is no evidence to show whether the force that drove the plating outside the wreck was the original explosion which started the damage to the vessel or the secondary one when the magazine blew up.

The turret top was found lying about 50 feet from the wreck, and it is presumed that it was washed to that distance by the undercurrent and shifting bottom. It weighed 11 tons and measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference and 3 feet in height, showing that it had been broken in the collapse of the vessel during the explosion.

The engineers expect to expose the wreck to view not later than April 1st. Living accommodations are being furnished on board the dredge "Barnard" for members of the commission and the workmen. This

dredge is provided with hydraulic and centrifugal pumps, the largest owned by the United States government.

The force has been increased and has three shifts of men, 150 in all.

On January 9th, the *Washington* (D. C.) *Post* printed the following:

"The United States battleship 'Maine,' destroyed in Havana Harbor in February, 1898, with a loss of many lives, was blown up by an internal explosion, and when the ship is raised it will be shown that the Spaniards in Cuba had absolutely nothing to do with the destruction of the vessel. This is the opinion of the officials of the War Department, based upon information conveyed to them by army officers engaged in the work of raising the shattered hull.

"Persons who have arrived in Washington recently, and have an intimate knowledge of the work of raising the battleship, it is learned, agree that the destruction of the 'Maine' was due to the exploding of one of the air-tight compartments used for the storage of ammunition. This theory is borne out, it is claimed, by the evidences already developed. It has been found that in the mud and silt surrounding the hull of the 'Maine' there is a great quantity of coal. Human bones have also been picked up outside the hull. This, it is believed, establishes that no outside force could have been used to blow up the vessel."

Brigandage in Cuba

Inocente Solis, the brigand, who is still at large and who has terrorized Santa Clara Province, is playing a game which is old in Cuba and highly developed with fixed rules known to every Cuban, says the *New York Times*.

When a bandit sends a planter a letter demanding a certain sum, under penalty of burning that planter's cane, the planter knows that the bandit means it, and either pays the money or invokes the protection of the authorities. He usually pays the money because the protection of the authorities doesn't protect very much, cane fields being so very vulnerable to attack. It is to be understood that in the sugar-growing regions the cane fields cover tens of thousands of acres—a dense jungle impossible adequately to control, and as inflammable as tinder. When the grinding season approaches the planter finds himself at the mercy of the bandit, who can with impunity set a fire which will quickly destroy the fruits of the year's labor. Burning cane fields has been raised to a fine art in Cuba.

When seeking to extort tribute from

wealthy merchants or others not having cane fields the bandit either ambushes the merchant himself or some near relative and holds him for ransom, the amount of which is proportioned to the wealth of the victim, one thousand centens, about \$5,000, being the figure frequently extorted.

Aviation Exhibition Assured

Cuba is assured of an aviation exhibition. From February 4th to February 12th, famous man-birds will be in the island, and Havana will have an excellent opportunity to see some of the latest and best things that have been done towards the conquest of the air. At Camp Columbia, near Havana, the aviators will have ground well adapted to their requirements and ample space for the accommodation of crowds. Arrangements, made in New York, to bring the aviators to Cuba, have received the cordial approval of President Gomez and Mayor Cardenas of Havana.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 for aviation prizes for the coming aviation meeting was passed by the house December 20th.

UNITED STATES AND CUBAN NEWSPAPER OPINION

AMERICAN PRESS CRITICISM, COMMENT AND ADVICE

Europe and Cuba

European statesmen think that all the United States are looking forward to in connection with the present impending internal difficulties, is annexation; that they have had their eye upon Cuba all along, and that they only have been abiding their time to "take the island over." On this text the *Chicago Tribune* has the following to say:

"The stories of an imminent Cuban revolution followed by intervention, which are printed one day and denied the next, serve one purpose. They give some European papers a welcome text, from which to preach an anti-American sermon.

"The stories also irritate most Cubans. A feeling of unrest and suspicion is engendered. The people are imbued with distrust of the Americans. They resent the allegation that they are managing their affairs so badly that an American army has to sleep on its arms, ready to intervene at a moment's notice."

To which the *Rock Island* (Ill.) *Union* replies:

"But Cubans know that we could have had them long ago if we had wanted them. They know that there is no desire to 'gobble' them up—that is, they would know it if they only would stop and think.

"Americans are in a position to take care of their own interests there any time we think they need taking care of without taking over the island."

No Excuse for Interference

To Col. Michael J. Dady, of Brooklyn and Havana, the Cuban situation is much exaggerated. He describes Cuban affairs as being on an even keel, the government progressing along lines which to him seemed all right. He says:

"Aside from what the agitators are saying, there is no trouble in Cuba now and none in prospect. The island is contented, peaceful, happy and prosperous. There can be no possible excuse for interference in its affairs on the part of the United States. The Cubans are engaged in minding their own affairs, and ask nothing better than to be allowed to mind them in their own way. And, most of all, they want no outside interference in this management.

"The business of the country is booming. The tobacco and the sugar crops, upon which the island mostly depends for its prosperity, are excellent. That in itself means very much, for it is upon the success or failure of these two crops that political

conditions largely depend. Poor crops portend a more or less disturbed condition, for then the government must make provision for the unemployed. But, as it is, there is now plenty of work for everybody, and there are no malcontents—that is, there is no greater proportion of the dissatisfied there than there is here, and certainly we are not facing any revolution or needing any interference on the part of outsiders."

—*New York World*.

Conspiracy in Cuba

The *New York Times* says:

"Cuban merchants are justly indignant over the vague announcements and insinuations of political disturbance and lawlessness in the island republic. Business is thriving, and the majority of Cuban citizens seem to be working out their political destiny in the sensible and logical way. The hints about conspiracies, cabals and ill-feeling in some of the dispatches convey no valuable information. It is difficult, of course, for a people unused to self-government to adapt themselves quickly to their new conditions, but thus far Cubans seem to have met their political problems in the right spirit."

The Baltimore (Md.) *Sun* finds much over which to be satisfied in Cuba's last election. It says:

"The present stability of the liberal government in Cuba is as gratifying to the people of the United States as it is to the law-abiding and progressive people of the island. It means that Cuba is growing in self-respect, and is working out its destiny as a self-governed and free country bravely. The republican idea has taken root strongly, and there is less danger now than when a change of the executive authority from one party to another is thought necessary by the voters it will be accomplished by disorder and bloodshed."

Will Drift to the United States

Some day, no doubt, Cuba will be part of the United States, says the *Indianapolis* (Ind.) *News*. But so also may Canada. Let us at least be as circumspect on the south as we are on the north. By the allusion we do not mean that the cases are parallel. There has been hardly, if ever, an instance in history of an island with an alien and weaker people lying close to a great mainland of powerful people that did not in time come under the dominion of

the mainland. A long review of causes, both physical and political, will show why this is so. We see no reason to expect an exception in this case. But let us keep our skirts clear and our hands clean.

In Mexico—a mainland extension of our own territory—a billion dollars of American capital is invested. And there is insurrection there right now that is troubling the government. Why do not we talk of interference there? And why do not we speculate or postulate what we shall do when President Diaz dies? Let us clear our minds of cant and our actions of hypocrisy. Cuba will be on our hands soon enough in any case. But she represents, or should represent, a duty, not an opportunity, and we ought to conduct ourselves so as to win the Cuban people, not so as to ride them down and pin them with bayonets.

No Diplomatic Service Needed

El Mundo of Havana is opposed to the creation of additional legations, a bill for that purpose having been introduced into the Senate, and says:

"Our diplomatic service is absolutely lacking in material, lacking in essence and lacking in purpose. A diminutive nation like Cuba does not, and cannot, exercise any international influence. It cannot make itself felt in the world politics. Cuba is known abroad only for the rich products of her fertile soil; diplomatically we have no value, no significance.

"When, for the first time, a republic was established in Cuba, it was qualified by the Platt amendment, which is a law of the United States and a law of Cuba, being incorporated in our constitution; a law which cannot be touched by us. North American statesmen then said, and all of the newspapers and chancelleries of the world took a view, that Cuba was independent in her international affairs, but that she was not so in her external affairs. Between Cuba and the rest of the world is interposed the Colossus of the North."

Municipal System Praised

In an address before the American Civic Association, which held a three-day session in Washington, D. C., in December, Dr. F. Carrera y Justiz, Cuban minister to the United States, made the following remarks on "The Sociological Aspect of Cuban Municipalities":

"Our law contains a full declaration concerning the judicial entity of the municipalities, and the Cuban municipal government is vested with all of the necessary powers in order to regulate all local conditions. The mayor and alderman of each municipality are elected by direct vote, so that in Cuba the republican system of gov-

ernment does not exist only in the comparatively abstract field of the extension of the state and national powers, but it is also extended to the municipalities. If we add to this the fact that the autonomy of the Cuban municipalities emanates from the constitution, from the state itself, it will be seen that we are placed in a legal situation which is eminently progressive.

"It is evident, therefore, that the Cuban municipalities are legally empowered to carry out any necessary work for their embellishment. We are seriously studying the matter of developing a "greater Havana," worthy of its splendid possibilities. Even now it is a great city with more than 300,000 inhabitants and so clean that, according to the latest vital statistics, our average mortality has been lower than that of any other great city in the world."

A German Opinion

Regarding the political situation in Cuba the *Berlin Evening Post* says: "The object behind the biased and highly colored despatches regarding Cuba is quite clear. The Americans' land hunger is not satisfied with the present dependent position of Cuba, and they are striving for its complete annexation as soon as possible."

The Spaniard a Moneymaker

All the retail, as well as the wholesale trade over the island is in the hands of the Spaniard—the Spaniard who will tell you frankly: "I was not born here and I do not expect to die here."

Which is but another way of saying that he proposes to spend as little of anything but time in Cuba that he can well avoid. His object—and you must remember his point of view—is to make money as quickly as possible, and to return to Spain. He is an excellent man of affairs, drives a sharp bargain, is methodical, prudent, patient; he studies and understands his market, and attends strictly to business.

He does not take any part in the present politics of the country, does not seek to colonize, and regularly invests his savings in Spain.

When he needs assistance in the management of store, warehouse, plantation or hotel, he sends for a young Spanish relative; this probationer receives no wages for two years, lives with his employer, learns the business, and becomes in time competent to carry it on when his senior retires to Spain. Hence we see the thrifty and acute Spaniard in possession of the commerce of the island; from the cigar and newspaper kiosk at the corner to the great and wealthy stores all down Obispo Street, in Havana, as well as in possession of all the stores throughout Cuba.—*Fielding Provost in the Pan-American.*

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

The initial concert of the Havana Symphonic Orchestra, the first attempt made in this line in Havana, took place on December 17th, in the afternoon, at the Polyteama Grand Theatre. The orchestra is composed of sixty-three musicians, counting among them the best soloists and professors.

A fire at Caibarien, on December 28th, destroyed the warehouse and the branch office of the Cuban Central Railways.

The Cuban government is preparing to fittingly celebrate the event of the second anniversary of the restoration of the administration of the republic by Cubans, which will occur on January 28th.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the International Association of Ticket Agents are due to arrive in Havana on March 24th for a week's sojourn in the Cuban capital.

Señor Don Cristobal Fernandez Vallin y Alfonso will succeed Señor Don Pablo Soler as Spain's minister to Cuba. He is related to the Cuban family Alfonso, of which Vice-President Zayas is a member, and he had an uncle on the Cuban side in the last war of independence who fought side by side for Cuba libre with the present Secretary of State, Señor Julio Sanguily, at the battle of Pitajones.

The Cuban State Department has detailed a government expert to aid American engineers in measuring the length of the harbor of Manzanillo. The measurements will be taken from a government vessel.

The State Department also granted permits for the establishment of three observatories, one in Havana, one in Caimanera and one in Manzanillo, but the American Minister Mr. Jackson has waived the first two, not deeming them necessary.

Secretary Meyer, of the United States navy, selects Guantanamo as one of the seven most important naval bases the government can maintain, and recommends that the ultimate expenditure of \$1,500,000 be made to improve the naval station in Cuba.

By decree of the president, the application made by Tiburcio Pérez de Castañeda, to be allowed to establish an electric plant in the City of Havana for the sale of fluid for lighting and power, has been denied on the recommendation of the department of post and communications.

A new market building, constructed of steel, brick and corrugated iron, was inaugurated at Guantanamo, on December 19th. It occupies a floor space of 1,741 square meters, and has all the latest improvements. It is lighted by electricity, and all the stands for meats and fish are of marble. The market was built by a corporation of merchants of this town and Havana, who have a concession for twenty years, when the market will revert to the town.

Eugenio Jiminez, the man who promoted and financed the great American game of baseball in Cuba, does not speak a word of the English language. He employs an English interpreter to assist him in all his business transactions. Mr. Jiminez comes from one of the first families in Cuba, and, despite his intimate connection with this typically American game of sport, he has never tried to master the English language. When baseball in Cuba was confined to the wealthy class of people, Mr. Jiminez was regarded as the best first baseman on the island. His great love for the game caused him to finance the baseball sport when the Cuban fans demanded that they should see the best the game afforded. It cost him practically \$15,000 to bring the Philadelphia and Detroit teams here for a test of twenty-four games, but he made a big profit. Mr. Jiminez intends to visit the United States next season during the league games.

A presidential decree issued late in December unifies the National and the Secret Police Service under the command of General Rivas, who up to the present has commanded only the former.

A bill was introduced December 14th in the senate providing an appropriation of \$621,950 for improvements in the port of Santiago de Cuba. The importance of this port within the next ten years, when the Panama Canal shall be opened for traffic, is pointed out in the bill.

According to Secretary Pasaodios, the Cuban government intends to celebrate January 28th as Restoration Day, since it is the anniversary of the end of the American provisional administration and the commencement of the present régime. The National Exposition of Agriculture, Industry and Arts will be inaugurated in the Gardens of the Villa of the Mills in the morning; there will be a military parade in the afternoon and a ball at the palace in the evening, to which the diplomatic corps will be invited.

The students of the Havana University gave a country breakfast in honor of Dr. Joseph Price Remington, who is dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, while he was visiting in Havana early in January. The breakfast was given at Puentes Grandes near the city, and the whole university turned out in honor of the distinguished guest. Later the Havana Medical Society tendered Dr. Remington a banquet at which he met the city's noted medical men.

Four members of the Havana Band of Mercy went to Alquizar, Havana Province, on Christmas Day and stopped a bull fight performance, which was given at that place. It was only the determined attitude assumed by the members of the Band of Mercy party that stopped the spectacle, for they announced that not only would the picadors be prosecuted, but also the mayor and the manager of the affair would have charges filed against them for violating the laws of Cuba, so further proceedings were called off.

The Philadelphia Americans closed their Cuban tour December 18th. The trip of the champions was a financial success and an artistic failure. The Athletics won only a third of the games they played in Cuba. News that the National Commission in the near future will adopt stringent rules prohibiting champion teams from coming to the island hereafter reached the ball players and did not have a good effect on them in the concluding games. The Athletics cannot understand how they happened to be so easy for the Cuban teams, and blame their reverses on the climate.

A bill on December 16th, providing an appropriation of \$250,000 to finish the central highway from Santa Clara to Calabazar de Sagua, was referred to the committee on public works.

Many counterfeit ten-dollar bills marked series A and numbered 6023912 were in circulation in Havana. The secret service police declared they were brought from Mexico. The counterfeiters were arrested.

The committee on public instruction favors the bill for the establishment of 150 additional schools over the island, granting an appropriation of \$150,000 for that purpose. The report was placed on the calendar of the senate.

The completion of the cart road from Santa Clara to Calabazar de Sagua, to cost \$150,000, is asked for.

Señora Ana Quesada Cespedes, widow of the first president of Cuba, who held office during the ten years' war in the '70s, and mother of Dr. Cespedes y Quesada, Cuban minister to Italy, died in Paris, December 22d.

The bandit Solis, who has long been operating in Santa Clara Province, carrying off prominent men and their children and collecting large ransoms, has succeeded in collecting \$10,000 from the relatives of one of his boy prisoners. The difficulty in capturing the bandit lies in the fact that he has the protection of all the country people. He preys on the well-to-do alone, and distributes much of what he receives in ransoms among the poor, who are consequently sure to do all they can to save him from the authorities.

The Cuban Telephone Company is busily working at its larger contract of stringing its net of wires throughout the island. The long-distance lines are already completed to Marianao on the west, to Luyano on the east, and to Arroyo Apolo on the south, and it is quite probable that communication will be had with Matanzas and Pinar del Rio in the next three months.

On December 16th, the senate approved the house bill providing for a commission to revise the penal code.

Cuba's Forest Resources

Semler* takes a very gloomy view of forest conditions in the West Indies. He thinks that on the whole the West Indies present a sad picture of forest destruction. The small islands are robbed of their former forest wealth; and the large ones, like Jamaica, San Domingo and Cuba, have only remnants. What little is left is almost entirely in the hands of private individuals, and nothing is done for the preservation of the forests.

John T. Rea,§ who lived for four years in the West Indies, takes a more optimistic view of the situation, and since his observations are more recent, and many of them are original, they are apparently more trustworthy than Semler's.

Little definite information is to be had concerning the forest area of Cuba. It probably does not exceed 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 acres, which, with a population of 2,050,000, makes the area per capita about 3 acres, and constitutes about 20 per cent of the total land area. Such an area with the small local demand for wood, if the forests are properly managed and cared for, certainly ought to furnish a sufficient supply for home consumption. Unfortunately, however, the forests do not contain the kinds of timber needed for most purposes, and hence large quantities are imported annually.—From *Bulletin 83, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.*

* "Tropische und Nordamerikanische Waldwirtschaft und Holzkunde," Heinrich Semler, Berlin, 1888.

§ *The Indian Forester*, Dec., 1902, p. 44a, "West Indian Timbers."

THE RESERVOIR AT CIENFUEGOS

THE WORK OF SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH PURE WATER COMPLETED— AN UNFAILING SOURCE SECURED

The great work of providing the city of Cienfuegos with an adequate supply of pure water is rapidly nearing completion. For many years the city government had been discussing the question of increasing its water supply. There is a distributing system in operation, but it is owned by private parties, and the supply is hardly sufficient for more than a third of the population. During the government of intervention plans were formulated for the utilization of the water of the Hanabanilla River for a supply, and the now completed work draws its supply from that river.

The city proper has been thoroughly piped, the great 20-inch tubes have been laid from the Papayal Falls of the Hanabanilla River, 46 kilometers away, to the interior of the square concrete tank, which, from the illustration above, looks like some old earth works. It is situated some distance from the city of Cienfuegos, near the town of Manicaragua; is about 20 feet

deep and the roof is supported by numerous pillars. The illustration shows how these are placed. There are numerous openings in the roof for light and air, and iron ladders enable workmen to go down into the tank. The reservoir has a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons, which, with the present population of 30,000, will be sufficient up to 1940. The work will be complete and the water service in operation, it is expected, within six months. The water runs by gravity from the falls to the tank, and also by gravity, the situation of the reservoir being sufficiently elevated for the purpose, through the 24-inch pipe to the city's homes. Crossing the Arimao River, the pipe is laid in a trench cut in the rock bed of the stream and is covered with concrete at least .50 meters above the top of the pipe. The present supply of the city is inadequate and bad. The new supply is plentiful and of the greatest purity.



Interior of the reservoir, showing the pillars which support the roof.

ANTILLA IMPROVEMENTS

NEW WHARVES TO BE BUILT AND OLD ONES EXTENDED—SUGAR WAREHOUSE NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

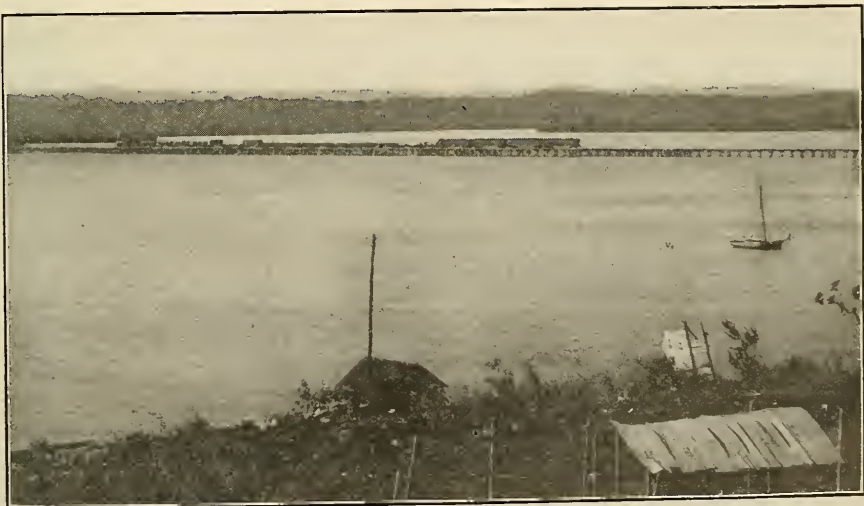


The new hotel at Antilla, built of concrete. The lower right hand corner is occupied by the Royal Bank of Canada, recently transferred from Mayari.

Great improvements, involving an outlay of over one million dollars, are contemplated for Antilla, Nipe Bay, by the Cuba Railroad Co. The old freight wharf will be extended 100 feet into the bay, and the 1,000 piles, on which it stands, given a concrete sheathing as a protection against the ravages of the teredo, which attacks the piles and rapidly weakens the whole structure. On the southeast, additional

docks, 600 feet long, will be built and 600 feet of wharfage will be added on the south side, bringing them within 200 feet of the present piers.

The new arrangement will permit of the discharging of many boats at the same time. The handling of coal will be the chief use of one of the new structures, and storage capacity for 50,000 tons will be provided.



View of Nipe Bay at Antilla. The trains approach the town over the trestle in the background.



ANTILLA, NIPE BAY—View showing the custom-house wharf and the railroad station. The little steamer at the pier plies between Antilla, Preston, across the bay, Saetia, Felton and Mayaria. The fare to Preston and return, eight miles each way, is \$1.50. To Mayari and return, \$3.

Next to the old wharf a new sugar warehouse, 300 feet long and 65 feet wide, is now under construction. To the north the old wooden trestle, crossing the bay over which the trains run and which has been in use for seven years, will be filled in and a solid roadbed substituted. The illustration shows this work already partly accomplished. Plans are also under way for dredging a channel 27 feet deep. All the

space between the new piers and the shore will be filled in, the material for that purpose coming from a hill about 60 feet high, which is now being leveled. When this hill is out of the way, the company will have a magnificent space, amply sufficient for all yard operations. Work on all these improvements is now rapidly going forward.



Water supply of Cienfuegos. View of the reservoir. The inlet pipes from the Hanabanilla River has been laid to the tank, and the outlet pipe to the city's streets is likewise in place.

La Gloria a Health Resort

It would make a curious and interesting list to recount the names and maladies of those who have come to La Gloria and have been cured completely, or greatly improved in health. Children born here of northern parents are remarkably healthy, large and strong, and grow, as the expression goes, "like the weeds."

In the eleven years of La Gloria colony's existence, with an average population of nearly one thousand, there has been 34 deaths all told (not including the mortality amongst the few scattered natives) or slightly 3 per 1,000 per year. Of these deaths nine were of persons 70 years of age or over; 14 were directly caused by chronic diseases or diseases contracted prior to residence here, and five were of children under ten years of age.

From December 17, 1907, to July 17, 1910, a period of over two and a half years, there was not a single death amongst the colonists of the Cubitas Valley.

When it is considered that very few of the settlers here are of the farming class inured to outdoor labor in the north, but

are drawn mostly from the indoor workers of the cities, it is certainly attributed to the healthfulness of the climate that these men could live here, often with very primitive accommodations, enduring year after year both unusual and arduous toil, taking no precautions against the inclemencies of the weather, not only without any ill-effects, but with very material benefit to their health in almost every instance. And while this can be said of those who have come to La Gloria to build themselves homes and carve out their fortunes from the development of the land, it is just as emphatically true of the large number who have come to our town to rest and recruit, during peaceful days, the broken health which is the common result of the toil and moil and feverish strife for existence in the crowded and unnatural conditions of northern centres of civilization.—*Cuban American.*

The cornerstone of the agricultural school for Santa Clara Province was laid with appropriate ceremony on December 19th.



The Providencia Sugar Mill, 35 miles south of Havana, which is annually visited by thousands of tourists. The Havana Central, in the tourist season, institutes an express service which allows an afternoon excursion full of interest from beginning to end.

The Cuban National Exposition will be opened on January 28th and closed on February 24, 1911.

The exposition will be held on the picturesque park and in the handsome buildings of the Quinta de los Molinos, which have been completely overhauled and embellished for the purpose.

The provincial council of Matanzas has appropriated \$6,000 for the purpose of pre-

senting a creditable exhibit from that province in the exposition.

The products of the fields, mines, stock-ranges, industries, the various arts and fancy work will be made the principal features of the Exposition. All of the cities, industrial companies and, in fact, all the inhabitants of Cuba, whether native or foreign, are invited by the directing committee to take part in the Exposition.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF
HAVANA, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Cuba Railroad Company Report

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company, for the month of November and five months ended November 30, 1910, compares as follows:

	1910	1909	1908	1907
November gross	\$202,935	\$166,448	\$117,209	\$142,034
November net	76,035	55,458	33,476	40,745
November surplus	39,368	18,822	980	12,416
Five months' gross	1,024,817	807,683	673,261	719,608
Five months' net	422,489	252,084	248,429	200,327
Five months' surplus	239,156	73,540	86,658	58

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09
Week ending December 18th	\$42,454	\$39,264	\$36,598
Week ending December 25th	43,603	40,291	37,508
Week ending January 1st	43,247	37,650	36,035
Week ending January 8th	41,749	39,932	35,009

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

	1910	1909	1908
Week ending December 3d	£17,689	£16,693	£15,076
Week ending December 10th	19,814	18,809	16,999
Week ending December 17th	20,476	22,311	18,060

December Quotations for Cuban Securities

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior).....	97¼	98
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	99½	101
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior).....	102½	103½
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	106½	107½
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	104	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	99¼	99¾
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock.....	85	90
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures.....	95	98
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mtg. 5 per cent Bonds.....	93½	95
Havana Electric Preferred Stock	93	96
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock.....	92	94
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	102	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918....	96	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

Boots and Shoes

	November		11 Mos. Ended Nov.	
	1910	1909	1910	1909
Figures compiled by the United States government show the following exports of boots and shoes to Cuba. The figures are for November, 1910, compared with 1909, and for the eleven months ended November 30, 1910, compared with the same period in 1909.	260,364	268,010	2,902,014	2,701,944

As will be seen, the total for the eleven months of 1910 very much exceed the 1909 exportation.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW CIENFUEGOS TROLLEY LINE—RAILROAD FROM SAGUA TO CARDENAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—BANK REMOVAL

New Local Electric Lines

A presidential decree authorizes a contract between the Cuban government and the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Railway and Power Co., under which the company will undertake to build a new track, starting from the small village of Caonao, which is practically a suburb of Cienfuegos, and extending to Manicaragua, a rich tobacco district.

The company also binds itself to build another railway from Caonao to Cruces.

The government, on the other hand, will grant the company the subsidy authorized by the law of July 5, 1906.

For a new railroad between Sagua and Cardenas, the government has given the Cuba Company a subsidy of \$5,000 per kilometer for 65 kilometers. Work will begin this month. The company is ready to complete the line as soon as a further subsidy is granted.

The Cuban Central Railways Construction Co., Ltd., were the lowest bidders for the construction of a branch line between Caguaguas and Ranchez Veloz and were awarded the contract. Work has already begun.

A Grand Terminal Station

The Snare & Triest Co., of New York, N. Y., have secured the contract, amounting in total to \$4,000,000 for the Havana Terminal Railroad Co. for the development of the arsenal property, recently acquired from the Cuban government, on which is to be built a great edifice to be used as a combined passenger and freight terminal. The work involved in this contract is the construction of a passenger station and train shed, with elevated railroad connection, under the designs of Kenneth M. Murchison, architect; the building of freight warehouses, piers on the Bay of Havana, on which the arsenal has a frontage of 1,500 feet; the building of three steel and concrete piers on property of the government and for the use of the same, and a crematory of 500 tons per day capacity to dispose of the city garbage. Work will begin at once and occupy two years to complete.

The passenger station will be used by the United Railways of Havana, the Havana Central Railroad and the Marianao Railway.

The Royal Bank of Canada has removed its branch bank from Mayari to Antilla in the same province and has opened a commodious office in the new Hotel Antilla.



New Cuba Railroad bridges in Cuba. They cross the Bayamo River.



New Cuba Railroad Company bridges in Cuba. This one is at Palma Soriano, and spans the Cauto River.

Mining Operations

In mining operations in Oriente Province, the Cuba Copper Co. employs 400 men; the Spanish-American Iron Co. employs 1,350 at Daiquiri and 940 at its mines in Mayari; the Juragua Iron Co. has 900 workmen; the Ponupo Manganese Co. at El Cuero, 224; and the gold mines at Holguin, 45; a total of 3,859 laborers.

The Mining Company "Constancia" extracted 810 tons of copper during January and February of this year from its mines, which are situated in the municipality of Vinales, Pinar del Rio Province. None was exported.

During January and February, 1910, the Havana Exploration Company, Limited, exported 2,465 tons of asphalt to the United States. Its mines are in Pinar del Rio Province.

The Havana custom house collections for December, 1910, amounted to \$1,506,085.31; in 1909 the receipts were \$1,597,255.82. In November, 1910, the collections were \$1,769,859.01. In 1908, \$1,409,794.36; in 1907, \$1,658,207.03.

R. M. Evans, recently of Chicago, has been appointed Cuban consul in Oklahoma City. The appointment was necessitated by the large quantity of packing-house products that is shipped out of Oklahoma City to Cuba. Evans is office manager for the Oklahoma National Stock Yards Company.

Dividends Declared

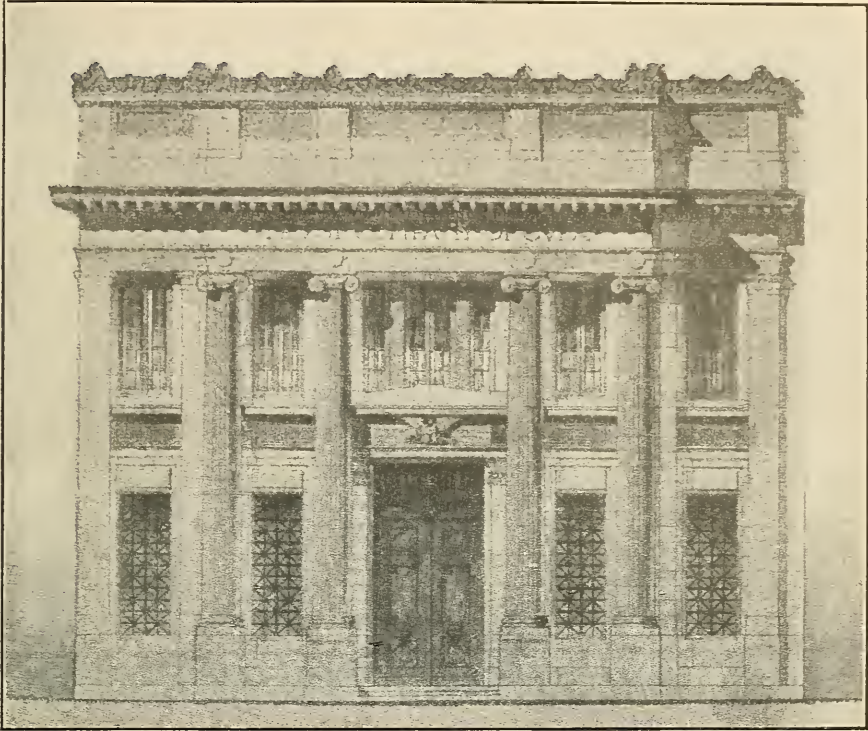
A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared January 12th on the common and on the preferred stock of the Havana Electric Railway Company, payable February 11th.

The directors of the National Bank of Cuba, at a meeting on December 14th, declared a semi-annual dividend of \$200,000 payable January 2d. This is at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

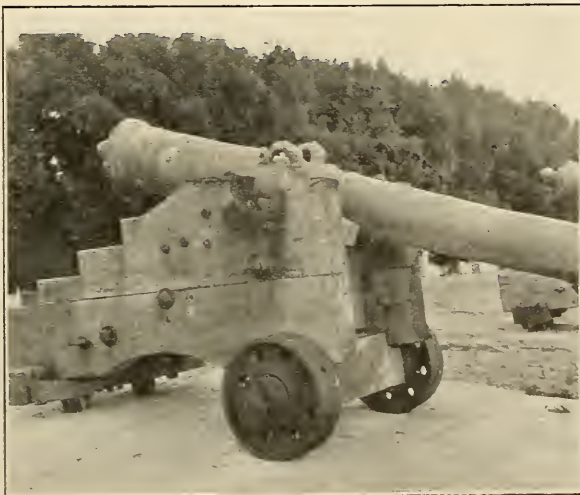
Foreign banks are not prohibited by the laws of Cuba and no limitations are placed upon foreign banks doing business in Cuba which do not apply equally to Cuban banks, says United States Minister Jackson.

The exports of cigars, as per official custom-house returns, from the port of Havana, were as follows: From January 1st to November 15th, 1909, 156,498,263 cigars, and during the same months of 1910, 141,186,415 cigars, showing a decrease of 15,311,848 cigars. Since the last three years Cuba has been steadily exporting less cigars every year.

The Pinar del Rio storm having damaged the charcoal camps on all that part of the coast where this business is carried on, dealers in Havana have been forced to purchase supplies from Mexico. Charcoal pays a duty of \$3.57 per 100 kilos.



The proposed new modern building of the Trust Company of Cuba, which will be built on their new property in Obispo Street, Havana.



Old guns of Cabanas Fortress, Havana Harbor.
Every tourist should see these old historic cannon.

RAISING MULES IN CUBA

Contributed to THE CUBA REVIEW by Mr. FRED WOLFE, Havana
and by Mr. F. S. EARLE

From my experience of twelve years on the island, during all of which time I have been extensively engaged in handling live stock of all kinds, particularly mules, I am strongly of the opinion that Cuba is well adapted to the raising of horses and mules, and that such business could be conducted profitably if the proper stock were imported for breeding purposes.

The mares now on the island are entirely too small for breeding purposes, and the average live stock owner is not inclined to import larger and stronger mares because of the peculiar adjustment of custom fees on such importation and the requirement by the government that all mares imported for breeding purposes must be branded upon entering the country with a very large and unsightly brand, in order to prevent their being used for other than breeding purposes. After being so branded the animals may enter the country at a reduced custom fee of three dollars per head, which puts them on a parity, as to custom duty, with the smaller and comparatively worthless mares; hence, either by the branding or the imposition of the excessive duty, the importation of suitable mares is practically prohibited, as the duty on large mares without the above-described branding amounts to fifteen dollars.

A few large and valuable jacks have been imported in Cuba, but as the island is almost entirely destitute of mares of the proper size, no good results have been or can be obtained.

There is a very considerable demand for good, sound, large mules in Cuba, particularly for plantation work. During the past three years I have sold the Cuban-American Sugar Company, for their various estates, more than four hundred mules, which have given the greatest satisfaction. Professor Earle, one of the company's superintendents, says that a pair of good mules do three times the work of a yoke of oxen, formerly used on the plantations, and that in the long run mules are much cheaper than oxen.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company feed their mules on mixed feed of alfalfa meal and corn, to which they add molasses and sometimes a small quantity of cotton seed meal. Those ingredients make a very cheap and strong feed, the mules being very fond of it. The feed mostly used for this purpose is sold in this market and it has an established reputation as being the best-mixed feed known, because it produces the best results at a reasonable cost. All owners of work animals who have given this feed a fair trial concede its valuable qualities for producing strength and for its digestibility, being a well-balanced ration and in every way superior to corn, oats or hay when fed separately.

Mr. F. S. Earle, formerly the director of the Cuban agricultural experiment station at Santiago de las Vegas, was met in December last at Cienfuegos by the writer, and some interesting information was secured concerning certain experiments now being made under Mr. Earle's personal supervision at the Central Nueva Luisa, near Jovellanos, Matanzas Province. Regarding the employment of mules in the cane fields and the disease of the clumsy carretera and oxen, his opinion was vigorous and direct.

"Mules," he said, are going to supersede oxen in the cane fields. There is nothing that oxen can do which cannot be better done by mules. Of course, the continued use of the clumsy Cuban ox-cart is out of the question, a lighter wagon with wide tires must be used with the mules, something like the cane wagons used on the Louisiana plantations. Experiments along these lines are being carried on at the Central Nueva Luisa."

"A most satisfactory feed for the mules," continued Mr. Earle, "has proven to be molasquit, consisting of chopped green forage, such as cane tops mixed with molasses. The animals thrive on this diet; they never seem to tire of it, and it brings

the mule's maintenance down to 17 cents per day."

"The use of mules in the cane fields will grow rapidly," said Mr. Earle, "and it will lead to further development in mule breeding, which must prove profitable, as the animals are easily raised on the island."



A Spanish jack

CUBAN GOLD MINES

Written for *Mines and Minerals*, of Denver, Col., by E. B. WILSON

VALUABLE DEPOSITS IN ORIENTE PROVINCE NOT YET DISCOVERED—THE GOLD BELT NEAR HOLGUIN

Santiago Province, Cuba, is undoubtedly the mineral spot on the island, for it contains workable deposits of copper, iron, manganese and gold, not all of which by any means have been developed. About twenty miles south of Gibara, in the vicinity of Holguin, gold is said to have been mined off and on since the island was discovered, mostly by washing, although there are four places where shafts indicate more progressive mining. Tradition states that royal grafters took tolls from the miners which were excessive, and that between buccaneers, wars and official grafters there was no incentive to mine. It appears, however, that a French apothecary living at Holguin found a vein-like deposit of magnesium carbonate at Agua Claras, which was about 18 inches wide, between serpentine walls. To manufacture some kind of product he calcined the material, slacked and floated it. In the residue he found considerable gold.

About four miles south of Agua Claras, J. S. Black, who had prospected from the Yukon to Panama and Cuba, by systematic research discovered a rich deposit at what is now termed the Santiago Mine. According to the mineral laws of Cuba, when one finds minerals he may denounce a claim, even though it be on another's land, and as no work is demanded, the ownership trails along from generation to generation and then some, when an outsider from the states, starts to work. The Santiago land was held by well-to-do Cuban people who readily agreed that Black could mine on a 20 per cent gross royalty basis. Black thought his place was so rich he could afford this, and, taking a quart fruit jar of coarse gold under his arm, he sought capitalists that would help him develop. He found a young New Yorker who agreed to furnish \$75,000 for a mill and for development, provided Black would give him about four-fifths of the company stock. The young man had a friend in the mining machinery business who knew just what was needed, and the mill was equipped as follows: Crusher, Chilean mill, shaking plates and tables, all of a kind which a practical metallurgist would not have ordered, and, with the exception of possibly the tables, unsuited to the ore. The mill, which would not have cost \$20,000 in New Jersey, cost \$60,000 in Cuba; and with the waterworks, pumps, hoists and developed work, absorbed all the money and more, so that when the mill did start there was a big debt to overcome. No arrangements were made to empound the tailing, consequently the people on the next lower properties were able to make good wages by washing the waste; in fact, far better returns than the stockholders.

The rock carrying the gold has been leached beyond any semblance to the original, which, judging from adjacent properties, approximates a quartz-felsite porphyry. This gray rock has been intruded between walls of serpentine wherever in the vicinity the rock had been shattered. Although subsequent movements have faulted the felsite dyke locally, the line along which the gold is found for several miles is practically northeast and southwest.

In the gold belt in the vicinity of the gold-bearing outcrops and in ditches after each rainstorm, gold colors can be obtained. The soil is sharp, and wide areas of talus cover the fields, so that beyond grass and shrubs vegetation does not flourish. If the ground in this vicinity was colored reddish brown the formation could be termed "laterite." Mining men have undoubtedly noticed that near gold deposits there is a gritty feeling on the shoe soles, and in the Santiago gold field this geological peculiarity is properly developed. While \$250,000 has been taken from the Santiago Mine in a short time, the combination of debt, royalty, dry weather, high-priced fuel, mine timber, supplies and labor, absorbed the proposed dividends. There are those who believe that with suitable machinery and systematic mining, the gold deposits in this vicinity could be worked at an exceedingly good profit. The locality is healthy, Holguin being about 500 feet above sea level and one of the oldest towns on the island. Asbestos of the variety known as chrysotile was found near the mines. The life of the material had been sapped from it by the climate and solutions so that it was reconverted into brittle rock at the outcrop, although it retained the fibrous appearance.

INFORMATION FOR THE AMERICAN SETTLER

HOW TO PACK VEGETABLES—EXTRAVAGANCE IN EUCALYPTUS ESTIMATES—THE FLORIDA WHITE FLY—PEANUTS AND COTTON SEED

Problem of the Package

Suggestions to Florida growers as to how to pack their vegetables for shipment are valuable also to Cuban shippers and should be heeded. It is well understood that the annual loss to growers on account of improper packing is something enormous. An old dealer in the south, writing to the *New York Fruitman's Guide*, declares that "no package is properly put up for shipment that contains an article in several stages of growth or maturity." He says further:

"Take tomatoes, for instance. The common practice is to put half-grown and ripe in the same package. The consequence is, the half-grown never ripen and the ripe ones rot. Of course tomatoes that are put up for shipment to distant markets should not be perfectly ripe, but should be at least fully grown.

"All spotted and deformed stock should be rejected. The six-basket carriers or the flats make unsatisfactory packages.

"Lettuce should receive special care. It should not be allowed to wither, but packed as cut. All decayed leaves should be picked off and in packing use both hands to tuck the outer leaves around the head to preserve it. Pack in layers with a side pressure. Thus packed it will carry long distances and keep fresh and crisp.

"Beets should be packed with the beets in center of barrel instead of outside, which is the common practice.

"The great error in packing lies in the fact that the grower will not resist the temptation to put a few inferior or worthless specimens in his package. I cannot conceive why they persist in doing it when it should be as much to the grower as it is to the receiver, that a few inferior specimens will often make a two-dollar package sell for one-fifty.

"It is not a surplus of desirable stock that glutts our markets at all times, but an accumulation of unmarketable trash which is a loss to the shipper and a hardship to the receiver."

Value of the Eucalyptus

Extravagant estimates of the probable returns from planted eucalyptus have been widely circulated, and there is reason to fear that many persons have formed an altogether false idea of the merits of eucalyptus growing as a field for investment, and have supposed that this false idea was

justified by statements and figures of the United States Forest Service.

The truth is that there are as yet too many elements of uncertainty involved to permit a close calculation of money returns to be made. There is, however, every reason to believe that under proper conditions eucalyptus growing will be profitable.

Thoroughly dry eucalyptus possesses every requisite of a first-class furniture wood. There has never been any attempt on a large scale to manufacture furniture from eucalyptus, but several sample pieces have been made with excellent success. The wood has a beautiful grain and takes a high polish. If thoroughly seasoned material is used, there is little danger that furniture or finish made from it will not hold its shape.

Eucalyptus is sometimes used by farmers in California for wagon poles, shafts, axles, doubletrees, bolsters, spokes, hubs, felloes and for the wooden parts of plows, harrows and other agricultural implements, and, so far as known, it has given satisfaction. The results of the laboratory tests show that its strength is sufficient for vehicle construction.

Another possible source of revenue is the distillation of the leaves and twigs for the production of eucalyptus oil. The higher grades of eucalyptus oil are at present manufactured largely in Austria, and there seems to be no good reason why the same methods, applied in this country, should not produce equally valuable oil.—*United States Department of Agriculture Circular 179.*

The White Fly in Cuba

Dr. E. A. Back, agent and expert of the bureau of entomology, of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, was recently in Cuba, making a study of the white fly disease, so destructive to orange trees.

He visited a number of points on the island and did not discover the species of white fly which is so injurious to the orange groves of Florida. He was informed that the species existed in the island, but so far he has been unable to locate it. He has been to Bahia Honda, and has made a careful examination of the Buena Vista, Redención and other groves planted in that section and at Ceiba Mocha, which have an extension of several thousand acres; but found no white fly at any of these places.

It has long been believed that the Florida white fly was imported into Cuba on nurs-

ery stock introduced there by those planting out large orange groves.

The Best Season in Years

In the following letter, from a New York commission to an Isle of Pines representative, the prediction is confidently made that this spring will see a great demand for Cuban vegetables, owing to the lack of supplies from Florida caused by cold weather. The letter follows:

"Your general crops, as eggplant, peppers, tomatoes and okra, ought to do well this season, as I believe it is a high-priced season all the way through on everything. There is hardly any fruit or vegetable which has been sold for the past three months that has not brought high prices. There will be no crop of Florida vegetables to speak of, however, until next spring, and this will give you the field to yourself in this respect, particularly as applying to eggplant and peppers, because the fall crops in the northern part of the state were destroyed by the storm completely, and the east coast crops, which are always later, were also throughout destroyed, and they are totally unable to secure plants with which to replant, and their crop will be a late spring crop, instead of an early one. It is an exceptional opportunity for you people and ought to be embraced, and a special opportunity for you to round up all the vegetables possible and ship them, as it is going to be your best season in years, either past or to come."

On January 4th, Florida was in the grip of frigid weather, and on the same night the cold wave swept as far south as Miami and the extreme portion of the mainland.

The thermometer stood at the freezing point at Jacksonville, while in the north-western portion of the state the mercury fell from 12 to 14 degrees below. Great damage to the orange crop is believed to have resulted.

At Thomasville, Ga., the reports were that considerable damage had been done to vegetable farms. A temperature of 14 degrees was recorded at Columbus, the coldest weather in twelve years.

Decadence of Famous Tobacco

"In spite of the 20 per cent reduction in our duties of Cuban cigar products, our cigar imports from the island have rather decreased than increased, showing in their total but an insignificant figure in comparison with the total of our cigar consumption. That the Cuban cigar factories do not make any striking headway with their product in our market is not the fault of their enviable skill and unexcelled reputation as manufacturers, but in their misfortune on account of the decadence of

their raw material, the tobacco produced in the Vuelta Abajo," says the *United States Tobacco Journal*.

Cuba's unrivaled reputation of possessing the cigar industry par excellence was gained on the strength of the unsurpassed quality and aroma of the tobacco produced in the unique Vuelta Abajo. But since a number of years that famous tobacco district, which was synonymous with the non plus ultra of flavor and taste in tobacco, has met with such unfortunate reverses, as to make the fastidious smoker almost forget that it was once the unrivaled arbiter in the domain of tobacco.

It is an industry, it says, whose product is not for the masses, but chiefly and principally an industry to gratify the tastes and whims of the more refined and wealthy classes. And these classes do not care for cheapness. They want an article out of ordinary run and they are willing to pay for it. So it is not any tariff duty that stands in the way of a more satisfactory expansion and greater prosperity of Cuba's cigar industry. The classes, that is, the well-to-do and wealthy people, who smoke an imported Havana cigar, want a cigar of aroma such as the Vuelto Abajo was famous for, want a smoke to tickle the fastidiousness of their cultured palate. That it is not the price which stands in the way is proven by the fact that among the habitues of the better clubs the quarter cigar has now been generally discarded in favor of the 3 for \$1. And even those do not seem to give satisfaction that the smoker thinks he could claim from a 35c. cigar.

The remedy lies with the Cuban government to provide a comprehensive irrigation system for the tobacco districts of Pinar del Rio. And more necessary, perhaps, is the stocking of tobacco farms with cattle, in order to insure the tobacco growers a sufficiency of natural manure. Artificial fertilizers may be cheaper and handier to procure, but they do not seem to have proven as yet a stimulus to the production of the quality tobaccos.

Peanuts and Cotton Seed

"There is a strong probability of cotton seed oil manufacturers, as a general policy, adjusting their machinery to crushing peanuts and extracting their oil, as a substitute in whole or in part for using cotton seed, or as a complement or addition to crushing cotton seed, and cotton seed oil men have been industrially distributing among peanut growers to stimulate production is almost conclusive proof that the cotton seed oil mill manufacturers have resolved on crushing peanuts as a settled policy," says the *Modern Sugar Planter*.

"If this be so," it says further, "there is practically no limit to the demand for

the product, because of the superiority of the meal, and the long season it can be handled, for there is little or no deterioration of value by storage. Cotton seed, on the contrary, heats readily, which injures or ruins the quality."

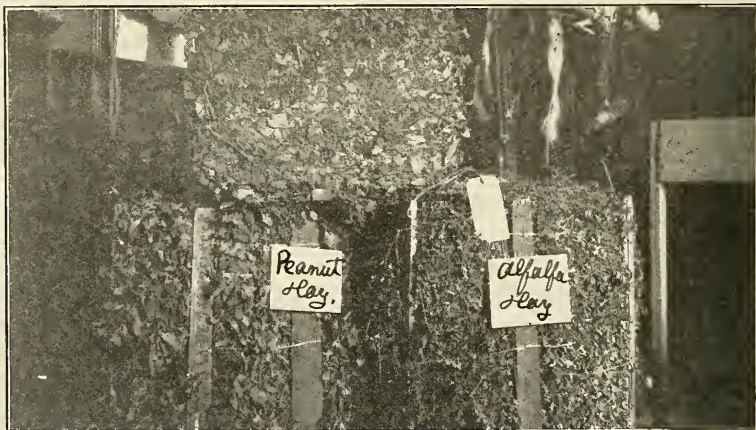
The vine of the peanut is also a valuable by-product, making fine hay, and the crops respond quickly to skillful culture.

Partridges for Cuba

The Cuban Department of Agriculture is expecting to receive within a short time one hundred pairs of red partridges which will be turned loose in the Cuban woods.

Irrigation Work Pushed

Martinez Ortiz, secretary of agriculture, commerce and labor, has included in the general appropriation of his department the sum of \$25,000 to be devoted to studying the irrigation problem of Pinar del Rio, and how best to supply an adequate quantity of water during the season of drought. A general assembly of mayors, senators, congressmen and other public officials of the province will be held this month to expedite the work and prevent the proposition from becoming pigeon-holed. Plans will be made at once, and, if these are accepted, congress will be asked to appropriate \$300,000 per annum for the necessary irrigation work.



Peanut hay and alfalfa, half baled and on exhibition at the experiment grounds adjacent to the Camaguey Hotel. Dr. Paul Karutz, the director, is making experiments in planting early cotton, alfalfa, corn, etc., which are yielding valuable results.

"ONE FOR ALL," No. 1

Wool Grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur
Both a Contact and Poison Spray. An Insecticide and Fungicide

POSITIVELY THE ONLY THING NEEDED FOR ALL PESTS OR FUNGUS

A tonic for vegetation. Sick trees made well; old trees rejuvenated to youthful vigor; better foliage; larger and more abundant fruit. Neither sucking or chewing insects nor fungus will attack wood that has "One For All" upon it. After one fall spraying no dormant spraying will be needed. Spraying confined to the growing season. Scale exterminated. Positive evidences from practical growers furnished upon application.

Prices, F. O. B. New York

Barrels, 425 lbs.....05c. per lb.	½ Bbls., 200 lbs.....05½c. per lb.	100 lbs.....06c. per lb.
50 lbs.....06½c. per lb.	25 lbs.....08c. per lb.	

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY = Established 1852 = 42 FRONT ST., NEW YORK

FRED WOLFE

151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases
de Ganado
Especialmente en Mulos

Dealer in all Classes of
Live Stock
Especially in Mules



Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES NECESSARY

Specially Contributed to THE CUBA REVIEW by J. T. CRAWLEY

THINGS WHICH MUST RECEIVE ATTENTION TO MAKE THE LAND MORE PRODUCTIVE

Every one admits that Cuban agriculture is in a very backward condition, that the land does not produce what it should, and that the work of the laborer is not efficiently and economically directed.

The work of the farm has not been sufficiently attractive and remunerative to hold the young men, especially the educated young men, and as a consequence the best of the country element is drained by the city, the young men taking up medicine and law, or joining that large body of men seeking public office.

How can this be remedied? By making the farm more attractive and remunerative to the present generation of men and by correctly teaching the boys and the young men who are to constitute the future body of citizens.

Something, though not enough, is being done now already. Roads and bridges are being constructed, thus making communication easier and enabling the transportation of all the products of the country to the markets.

The Cuban Experimental Station is investigating many of the more pressing problems of agriculture and is spreading the knowledge thus gained as fast as possible through its bulletins and circulars.

But even should all of the pressing problems be satisfactorily solved, to whom is the Experimental Station to address itself? Assuredly, there are many excellent schools and colleges, and their good results in education are undoubted. They turn out many educated men and women—educated in law, medicine, music, literature, art and science, but do not educate agriculturists.

In a country where the agricultural products constitute her entire wealth, there is not a single institute where young men may learn the scientific principles and practices of agriculture, being compelled to seek foreign countries for such instruction. The consequence is that but few attend agricultural colleges, and thus the greatest avenue to successful life in Cuba is practically closed to the great majority of her young men.

The sugar factories need chemists and superintendents, and the fields need competent agriculturists and overseers; the tobacco fields and factories need men equipped for the growing and manufacturing of tobacco scientifically.

In the future the subject of irrigation, forestry, motor plowing, cultivation, fertilization, rotation of crops, etc., are going to receive a great deal of attention both at the hands of the government and the individual, and with this will come great opportunities for young men. The scientific departments of the government will grow, and with this growth will come demands for men who have scientific and practical training necessary to carry out its work.

Where will these men come from? From what institutions? Clearly it is the duty of the Cuban government to provide the proper educational facilities for the training of her own youth, and, to judge by the experience of some of the most advanced agricultural nations, this can but be done by the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college, a college well equipped with ample funds for the carrying out of the great work that is needed.

AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue Binders on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York Office

45 WILLIAM STREET

TELEPHONE, 3097 JOHN

Fire and Boiler Explosion

GERMAN KALI WORKS 30 Empedrado, Box 1007 HAVANA, CUBA

WE WILL SEND OUR BOOK FREE TO PLANTERS IN CUBA

Ask Us What You Want—Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Fruit or Any Other Crop

ISLE OF PINES NOTES

Bonding arrangements have at last been perfected for the transportation of cargo from foreign ports in Nueva Gerona, which arrangement the Isle of Pines Company has had in hand for several months.

Under this new arrangement consignees in the Isle of Pines may instruct the shippers from any United States point to deliver his freight to any steamship line entering Havana, which steamship line will deliver the cargo to bonded cars of the United Railways in Havana, whence it will be transferred to Batabano to the steamer "Colon" and be sealed by the customs officials in the port of Batabano. Upon arrival at Nueva Gerona the cargo will be delivered to the custom house here for assessment of duties and delivery.

This new arrangement will facilitate the arrival of shipments in about ten days from the time of shipment in the United States, and enable consignees to figure accurately the duties that are assessed on each commodity that is imported.

Freight on all such cargoes must be prepaid from the point of shipment to Havana, and the freight from Havana to the Isle of Pines will be collected against delivery of cargo at Nueva Gerona. Owing to the fact that the customs house at Nueva Gerona is closed Sundays, this cargo will only be handled on the boats leaving Batabano Mondays and Wednesdays.

An absolute dismissal of all charges made against the six Columbia residents who were involved in the much advertised "horse case," is the result of several days' deliberation on the part of the Havana Audiencia, following the trial held in Cuba's capital December 19th. On that day there appeared before the judges of the Audiencia the six principals in the case, Messrs. Giltner, Clark, Gardner, Nelson, Saul and Ramsdell. The news of the final dismissal was conveyed to the isle in a letter from Minister John B. Jackson to Consular Agent V. P. Sutherland.



Scene near the Papayal Falls, Hanabanilla River

The World's Cane Sugar Crop

Estimates of the cane sugar crop of the world for 1910-11, with comparisons with the previous season's output, have been prepared by United States Consul-General Henry W. Diederich, at Antwerp. He finds that European statisticians estimate the production of beet sugar in the United States at 435,000 tons and for the world at 7,900,299 tons. This with the 8,519,000 tons of cane sugar will make a total production of 16,419,299 tons.

Figuring the average daily consumption at 42,000 tons, there will be a surplus on September 1st next of 2,500,000 tons. The table of the total cane-sugar output follows:

Country	1909-10 Tons	1910-11 Tons
Louisiana	330,000	300,000
Porto Rico	275,000	300,000
Hawaii	475,000	475,000
Cuba	1,820,000	1,850,000
Trinidad	40,000	45,000
Barbados	36,000	35,000
Jamaica	7,000	12,000
Antigua, St. Kitts	25,000	22,000
Martinique	40,000	40,000
Guadeloupe	43,000	40,000
St. Croix	13,000	12,000
Haiti, Santo Domingo ..	71,000	90,000
Lesser Antilles	45,000	45,000
Mexico	125,000	135,000
Central America	50,000	50,000
Demerara	103,000	100,000
Surinam	12,000	11,000
Venezuela	3,000	3,000
Peru	130,000	150,000
Argentina	130,000	140,000
Brazil	260,000	310,000
East Indies	2,194,000	2,150,000
Java	1,334,000	1,250,000
Philippines	130,000	150,000
Formosa	140,000	160,000
Queensland	134,000	170,000
New South Wales	15,000	15,000
Fiji Islands	70,000	65,000
Egypt	46,000	45,000
Natal	63,000	80,000
Mauritius	231,000	200,000
Reunion	39,000	45,000
Spain	29,000	24,000
Total	8,458,000	8,519,000

Statistics of the production of sugar of the 1909-10 crop shows that the United States continues to be the largest buyer of Cuba's product. Of the 1,804,349 tons produced in Cuba the United States took 1,606,032 tons; Canada imported 7,714 tons, and England bought the balance of 119,418 tons. The local consumption is estimated at 71,185 tons.

The United Kingdom's imports of cane sugar from Cuba for the ten months ending with October aggregated 21,150 cwts. in 1909 and 1,926,654 cwts. in 1910. The value of these importations were £9,689 in 1909 and £1,371,633 in 1910.—*International Sugar Journal* (Manchester).

The Prospective Sugar Crop

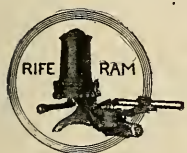
Practically the same report as to the condition of sugar cane is given throughout Cuba. There has been insufficient rainfall, which has retarded the growth of the young cane and has lessened the promise of the older plantings, thus indicating a yield which will fall considerably below that of last year. Furthermore, in the districts which have suffered by the hurricane damage in October, there is a still greater reduction of the volume promised.

As a consequence of these conditions, which now appear well supported by all evidences, it is thought that the production of sugar in Cuba during the season now on will fall off 15 to 20 per cent from the great total of about 1,800,000 tons in 1909-10.

However, it must be understood that under present-day circumstances there can be little value in advance estimates of a Cuban sugar crop, since with modern methods of transportation of the cane there is no longer the old limitation of the season imposed by the normal weather of the late grinding season. In the day of the exclusive use of bull carts and the cart road, quickly put out of use by rains, there was some certainty to the period of the grinding season. But although such carts and roads still largely exist in Cuba, they are not the controlling influence upon large and modern estates. The railroad and the modern road, rendering accessible nearly

AGUA CORRIENTE PARA FINCAS

(Bombear Aguas con su Misma Fuerza)



No exige atención ni gastos. Funciona de continuo. Instalación completa que suple el Establo, Invernáculo, Prado, Fuentes y Jardín permanente.

Funciona con caída de 18 pulgs. á 50 pies, elevando el agua 30 pies por cada pie de caída. Utiliza el 80 por ciento de la energía de la caída.

El « Central Mexicano » empleála para llenar los tanques de su vía férrea. Tenemos plantas grandes de poblado, fundaciones, tanques de ferrocarril y de riegos.

Catálogos y Presupuestos GRATIS

RIFE PUMPING ENGINE COMPANY, 2504 TRINITY BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY, E. A. U.

Automática LA MAQUINA "RIFE" Hidráulica

the whole area of a great modern sugar central, have remarkably changed old conditions. Given now the cane, whether very good, indifferent, or bad, the extraction of the juice goes on in weather which would have formerly ended the work. The results of last season were plain indications of this fact. Weeks and months after the normal grinding season was past the great mills in the eastern part of Cuba kept working steadily at their cane. The outcome, due to the new régime and also to extremely favorable weather, was the record output of sugar in Cuba, although

in April it was predicted that the volume would not greatly exceed that of the preceding year.

Therefore it is abnormal weather which exercises the influence, and until it is seen what will be the condition it is useless to guess upon the volume of the output. The acreage of cane has been increased not only in the new, but also in the old sugar sections, and this year, like past, there will be every effort to grind every available ton of cane, provided the price justifies.—*From United States Minister John B. Jackson.*

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York

STEADY, BUT SLOW IMPROVEMENT IN VALUES EXPECTED LATER—THE MINIMUM CROP ESTIMATE IS 1,700,000 TONS

Our last review for this magazine was dated December 19, 1910. At that date centrifugals were quoted at 4 cents per pound. To-day's valuation is 3.675 cents per pound.

Beet-root sugar was then 9s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.89 cents per pound for centrifugals at New York, and is now 9s., equal to 3.88 cents for centrifugals at New York.

At that time, beet sugar had already declined to the cost of production, leaving but little margin for further decline, but in consideration of the larger estimates of the European beet crop, it is quite possible that at some time during the campaign, when the pressure of the sugar upon the market is most severe, the Hamburg price might decline to 8s. 6d. f. o. b. per cwt. On the other hand, owing to the scarcity of sugars in the United States at the close of the season, the price for Cuba centrifugals has been maintained with the end of the year, and it is only recently that the influence of new crop Cuba sugars is felt upon our market. The spot quotation still represents a value based upon a continued scarcity, while the normal value of the new Cuba crop is better expressed in the prices ruling now for January and February shipments. The January shipment, the latest sale, is at $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents c. & f., equal to 3.61 cents landed, while for February shipment sales to-day are at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents c. & f., equal to 3.485 cents landed. February delivery is looked upon generally as being the turning-point of the downward trend of prices for the campaign. The present value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents c. & f. still shows a profit to the Cuban planter of say $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound for the average estate, some estates costing 2 cents f. o. b. to produce centrifugals and other estates costing say 1.80 cents per pound f. o. b. for production. It is possible that February deliveries of Cuba sugars may yet touch cost of production, but it is not entirely certain that they will do so, inasmuch as the reciprocity treaty with the United States gives Cuba 34 cents per 100 pounds advantage in duties over beet sugars, and the present value of February Cubas, 3.485 cents per pound, is .395 cent per pound less than the parity of beet sugar at a cost of production say 9s. per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.88 cents per pound for centrifugals at New York. This discrimination of about 40 cents per 100 pounds ought not to be increased by a further decline in Cuba more than of a temporary circumstance. After the low point is touched, it would seem consistent to expect a steady, but slow improvement in values to set in and continue throughout the present campaign. In other words, the immense crops of sugar in the world will become neutralized and influenced at the cost of production values, and thereafter prices will be influenced somewhat favorably by increased consumption of sugars both at home and abroad, caused by extreme low prices.

The Cuba crop started the season with a small number of centrals grinding in December, but which are now increasing daily in number, and the crop promises to be in full return before very long. Reports vary somewhat as to conditions of cane and sugar

(Continued on page 34)

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Central and South America.

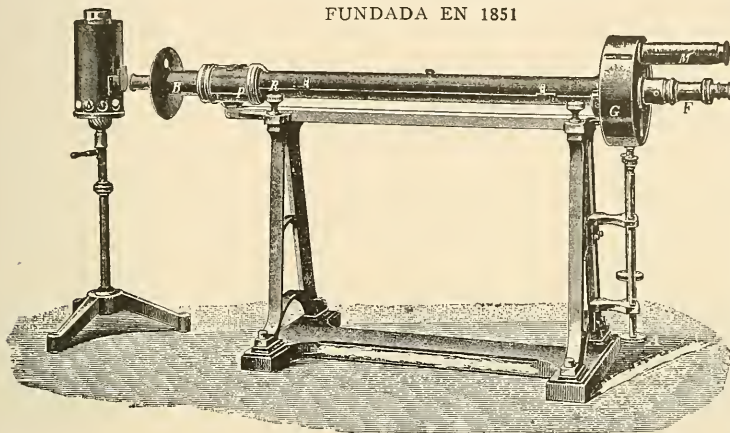
CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.
MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANG.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

SUGAR TESTING APPARATUS

FUNDADA EN 1851



Hace una especialidad de surtir
Todos los Instrumentos para la Prueba de Azúcar y Habilitación de Laboratorio.

Unicos Agentes en los Estados Unidos y Canada para los

STANDARD

POLARISCOPIOS

Su triple ó doble campo de visión ha sido adoptado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como norma.

Toda la maquinaria experimental y los aparatos descritos en «Agricultural Analysis.» del Prof. H. W. Wiley. Se suministran con gusto todos los informes pedidos.

POLARISCOPIO SOBRE "BOCKSTATIV" LA FORMA MAS MODERNA
Con caja á prueba de polvo, parte de prisma, y engranaje prolongado.

Pidanse Listas de Precios Ilustradas.

EIMER & AMEND, 205-211 Third Avenue, New York

Ask Mr. Foster for free, unbiased, reliable information about Cuba. I have no land to sell and accept no commissions. Send only a stamp. **WARD G. FOSTER,** HAVANA, CUBA.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR - - - 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a speciality. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

CITRUS LANDS Planted and wild, also suburban property. A few pieces for exchange. Write

E. B. BRAND
FELTON, ORIENTE, CUBA

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Export Chemist and Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and replenished. Prescriptions compounded by a Graduate in Pharmacy.
Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36
116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

(Continued from page 32)

content, so that estimates of the total Cuba crop are still more or less unreliable. At present writing, a minimum crop of 1,700,000 tons, or an extreme maximum of 1,900,000 tons, is the nearest indication to be quoted.

The domestic beet crop of the United States is virtually at an end, with a total of 445,000 tons. The beet sugar factories, knowing that within a few weeks at the latest the cane refiners must reduce quotations for their product, are now busily engaged in pushing to market as rapidly as possible their beet-refined production, to do which they are underselling cane product by 10 to 20 cents per 100 pounds lower prices.

Looking ahead, all refined sugars must decline to the usual parity difference between raw and refined, based upon February raw sugar values, which prices will undoubtedly tend to increase the consumption of refined sugar.

We annex hereto our annual statement of supplies and consumption of the United States for the year 1910:

The figures show the consumption of sugar 3,350,355 tons, an increase of 92,695 tons from 1909, or 2.845 per cent, against an increase of 71,871 tons, or 2.256 per cent, for the preceding year, against 4.413 per cent average yearly increase for 29 years.

The total consumption of sugar, upon which full duty was paid was 72,393 tons, and of sugar on which a concession of duty was allowed was 2,472,756 tons; consumption of domestic production, 805,206 tons.

Cuba contributed 1,640,182 tons; Hawaiian Islands, 459,128 tons; Porto Rico, 276,788 tons; Philippine Islands, 96,658 tons; domestic cane, 333,006 tons; domestic beet, 457,000 tons; maple sugar, 6,000 tons, and molasses sugar, 9,200 tons.

The total consumption of refined sugar in 1910 was 3,282,938 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Company manufactured 1,383,386 tons, or 42.14 per cent, against 43.14 per cent in 1909 and 45.14 per cent in 1908.

The independent refiners manufactured 1,428,059 tons, or 43.49 per cent, against 42.40 per cent in 1909 and 37.98 per cent in 1908.

Domestic beet sugar factories contributed 457,000 tons refined, or 13.92 per cent, against 13.95 per cent in 1909 and 16.31 per cent in 1908.

The Hawaiian Island cane factories contributed 13,648 tons refined, or .42 per cent, against .49 per cent in 1909 and .51 per cent in 1908.

Foreign refined supplies 845 tons, or .03 per cent, against .02 per cent in 1909 and .06 per cent in 1908.

The average difference between raw and refined sugar in 1910 was .784 cent per pound, against .758 cent per pound in 1909 and .884 cent per pound in 1908.

For the year 1911 the average value of raws, under the outlook of supply and demand, should be somewhat lower than in 1910.

New York, January 11, 1911.

Water Famine in Santiago

Again the bad condition of Santiago's water supply has aroused citizens to make open threats against the prevailing conditions. Despatches of January 14th state that rioting is looked for hourly. An urgent appeal has been sent to President Gomez.

It has been found impossible to use the old aqueduct because of the inadequacy of the supply, and grumbling and constant complaints have been heard for many years. But recently these complaints have become more frequent, and threats have been made of drastic action on the part of the people. Matters reached a climax toward the middle of January when the low supply of water caused the abandonment of the trolley service, the crippling of the lighting service and the closing of many establishments. The dread of fire and the helplessness of the city in case of a conflagration is likewise a cause of great anxiety on the part

of the merchants, in addition to the possibilities of an outbreak of disease. Merchants have instituted a night patrol to guard against fire, and the police vigilance is largely increased.

The Standard Guide to Cuba

A new and complete travel-book, with maps, interesting descriptive text and many illustrations, also English-Spanish list of phrases, 50 cents postpaid.

CUBA INFORMATION

A compendium of useful information concerning Cuba: Laws, Industries, climate, soils, products, land transfers, customs and hundreds of interesting details concerning Cuba and the Isle of Pines, 25 cents postpaid. THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS CO., No. 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

PRECIOS SOSTENIDOS, PERO SE ESPERA QUE MEJOREN PAULATINAMENTE
—EL MINIMO DE LA ZAFRA SE CALCULA QUE SERA DE 1,700,000
TONELADAS

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 19 de diciembre de 1910, en cuyo periodo los azúcares centrífugos se cotizaban á 4 centavos por libra; la cotización hoy es 3.675 centavos por libra.

El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba en ese periodo á 9s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. libre á bordo Hamburgo, equivalente á 3.89 centavos por libra por centrífugos en Nueva York, y ahora se cotiza á 9s., equivalente á 3.88 centavos por centrífugos en Nueva York.

En aquel periodo el azúcar de remolacha había ya bajado al costo de producción, dejando poco margen para mayor baja, pero en consideración á los mayores cálculos de la cosecha de remolacha europea, es muy posible que en alguna ocasión durante la campaña azucarera, cuando la presión del azúcar sobre el mercado sea más severa, el precio de Hamburgo pueda bajar á 8s. 6d. por 100 libras libre á bordo. Por otra parte, debido á la escasez de azúcares en los Estados Unidos al cerrar la estación, los precios por los centrífugos de Cuba se han sostenido al finalizar el año, y sólo recientemente se ha dejado sentir en nuestro mercado la influencia de la nueva zafra de azúcar de Cuba. La cotización corriente aún representa un valor basado en una continuada escasez, mientras que el valor normal de la nueva zafra de Cuba se basa más bien en los precios que rigen ahora para los embarques de enero y febrero.

El embarque para enero, la última venta, es á $2\frac{1}{4}$ centavos costo y flete, equivalente á 3.61 centavos en muelle, mientras que para embarque de febrero las ventas hoy son á $2\frac{1}{8}$ centavos costo y flete, equivalente á 3.485 centavos en muelle. La entrega para febrero está considerada generalmente como el punto decisivo de la tendencia de precios hacia la baja para la campaña azucarera. El precio actual de $2\frac{1}{8}$ centavos costo y flete muestra aun una ganancia para el plantador cubano de un $\frac{1}{8}$ centavo por libra para la generalidad de los ingenios, en algunos ingenios costando 2 centavos libre á bordo el producir azúcares centrífugos, y en otros costando la producción digamos 1.80 centavos por libra libre á bordo. Es posible que las entregas de azúcares de Cuba para febrero puedan aún llegar al costo de producción, pero no es enteramente cierto que será así, una vez que el tratado de reciprocidad con los Estados Unidos da á Cuba una ventaja de 34 centavos las 100 libras en derechos arancelarios sobre los azúcares de remolacha, y el precio actual de los centrífugos de Cuba para febrero, 3.485 centavos por libra, es .395 centavos por libra menos que la paridad del azúcar de remolacha al costo de producción, digamos 9s. por 100 libras libre á bordo Hamburgo, equivalente á 3.88 centavos la libra por centrífugos en Nueva York. Esta diferencia de unos 40 centavos las 100 libras no debiera aumentarse por mayor baja en los azúcares de Cuba sino debido á circunstancias pasajeras. Después que se haya llegado al punto bajo, parece ser natural que se espere una mejoría constante aunque paulatina en los precios, continuando así durante toda la campaña azucarera. En otras palabras, las inmensas cosechas de azúcar en el mundo se neutralizarán y serán influenciadas por el costo de los precios de producción, y después de eso los precios serán influenciados algo favorablemente por el aumento de consumo de azúcares aquí y en el extranjero, causado por los precios extremadamente bajos.

La zafra de Cuba empezó la estación con un pequeño número de ingenios dedicados á la molienda en diciembre, pero cuyo número va ahora aumentando diariamente, y la zafra promete estar toda lista antes de pasar mucho tiempo. Los avisos que llegan varían algo respecto á las condiciones de la capacidad de la caña y el azúcar, así es que los cálculos de la zafra total de Cuba son aún más ó menos verídicos. Al presente las cifras más aproximadas que pueden indicarse son una zafra mínima de 1,700,000 toneladas ó un máximo extremo de 1,900,000 toneladas.

La cosecha de remolacha de los Estados Unidos ha llegado verdaderamente á su término con un total de 445,000 toneladas. Las fábricas de azúcar de remolacha, sabiendo que dentro de unas pocas semanas lo más tarde los refinadores de azúcar de caña tiene que reducir las cotizaciones para su producto, están ahora muy ocupados en colocar en el

mercado lo más pronto posible sus productos de azúcar refinado de remolacha, y para conseguir esto están vendiendo sus productos con una rebaja de 10 á 20 centavos las 100 libras, más barato que el producto de azúcar de caña.

Pronosticando el futuro, todos los azúcares refinados tienen que bajar á la diferencia usual de paridad entre los azúcares crudos y refinados basado en los precios del azúcar crudo de febrero, cuyos precios indudablemente se inclinarán á aumentar el consumo de azúcar refinado.

Nueva York, enero 12 de 1911.

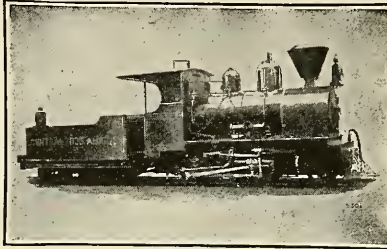
ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

CANE-CARS

LOCOMOTIVES

PLATFORMS



NEW YORK

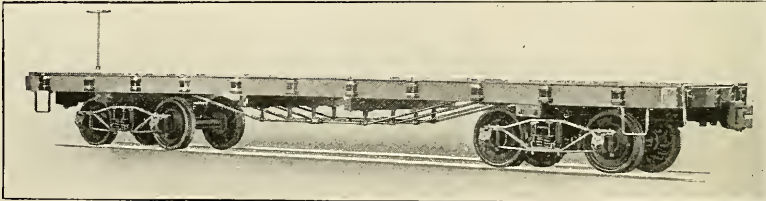
RAILS AND SWITCHES

PORTABLE RAILWAYS

DUMP-CARS

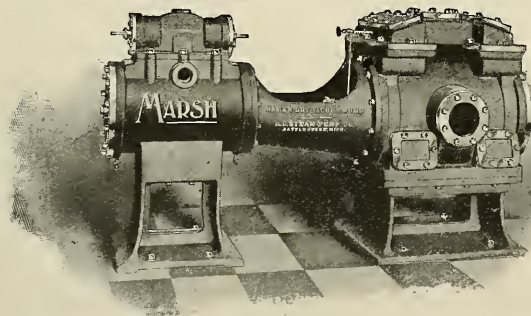
Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas. *Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país*



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
RAMALIAM



Bomba de Vacío Seco de Marsh

Bombas de Marsh

Del más alto grado de eficacia para el servicio de Ingenios.

Garantizamos menor consumo de vapor que cualquier otro fabricante de bombas de acción directa.

Pídase un catálogo.

AMERICAN STEAM PUMP CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY of CUBA HAVANA.

Capital
and Surplus \$560,000

Transacts a General Trust
and Banking Business

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

Examines Titles, Collects Rents,
Negotiates Loans on Mortgages

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

J. A. Gonzales Lanuza, President
Norman H. Davis, Vice-President
F. J. Sherman, 2nd Vice-President
O. A. Hornsby, Secretary and Treasurer
I. M. Hopgood, Asst. Treasurer

Offices : CUBA 31, HAVANA

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO. Bankers

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL THE PRIN-
CIPAL PLACES OF THE ISLAND

Safe Deposit Vaults

Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars

FACTORY: Paseo de Tacon 159-163
OFFICE: Amargura 1-3

Established 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

Bankers

Transact a general banking
business.

Correspondents at all the prin-
cipal places of the world.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Office: Aguiar 108

MOLINA BROTHERS

Customs Bankers

FORWARDERS, LIGHTERAGE AND SHIP AGENTS

Lonja Building 541 HAVANA

HAVANA

IN SUMMER CLIMES
FOR WINTER TOURS

CONSULT

CUBA

A WINTER PARADISE

a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet, with six complete maps, also 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island. Sent postpaid on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

61 PRADO - - - - - HAVANA, CUBA

THE HERRADURA LAND COMPANY

Office: Zulueta No. 9, Plaza Hotel Building, Havana, Cuba
CAPITAL, \$440,000.00

Own 22,000 acres of land in the Province of Pinar del Rio, suitable for Oranges, Vegetables, Cotton, Corn and Tobacco. The land has all been surveyed and sub-divided into 40-acre tracts and is offered for sale in acres to suit the purchasers, for Cash or on instalments.

We have a new and progressive American town with Railroad Station, Telegraph, Telephone, Stores, Hotel, American School, all within short distance of Havana City.

Titles perfect. Transportation from Havana free for buyers.

WRITE OR CALL FOR INFORMATION

PHONE No. 401

P. O. BOX 741

FERNANDO DE CARDENAS

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER

IMPORT AND EXPORT AGENT

Munson S. S. Line Building

OBISPO No. 1, HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.

Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS

FINE STATIONERY

OBISPO 22

P. O. Box 608

HAVANA, CUBA

DON'T OVERLOOK THE ADVERTISING PAGES

OF

THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. ¶ Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.

PLEASE MENTION THE CUBA REVIEW WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios *Los Indios and Cañada Tracts* *Isle of Pines*

LOCATION: Signanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.
TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Speciality

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppermiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers. Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

722 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET

Near Atlantic Dock

BROOKLYN



"ALL
ABOUT
CUBA"

Copyright 1906

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

WINTER HAVEN NURSERIES

A. M. KLEMM, Proprietor

Established 1884.

Winter Haven, Fla.

Wholesale Growers of Citrus Stock of the best commercial varieties. We guarantee our extensive Stock to be well grown, free of insects and true to name.

Silver Cluster Grape Fruit our leading Specialty.

Prices right. Grading and Packing perfect.

Write for Catalogue.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

United States Service

Mr. John B. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, first secretary of legation.

Mr. Norval Richardson, second secretary.

Military Attaché, Major Henry A. Barber.

Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, consul general, Havana.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, vice and deputy consul general.

Mr. Henry P. Starrett, deputy consul general.

Consulate Havana, National Bank Bldg.
Legation offices in Havana, Lonja Bldg.

Mr. Pedro M. Mederos, agent, Cardenas.

Mr. Alfred Heydrich, agent, Matanzas.

Mr. Ross E. Holaday, consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. Henry M. Wolcott, vice and deputy consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. George Bayliss, agent, Antilla.

Mr. Arthur Field Lindley, agent, Baracoa.

Mr. Francis B. Bertot, agent, Manzanillo.

Mr. Max J. Baehr, consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. Buenaventura Carbo, vice and deputy consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. P. B. Anderson, agent, Caibarien.

Mr. Dean R. Wood, agent, Nuevitas.

Mr. John F. Jova, agent, Sagua la Grande.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-See). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA Y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Cárta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS OF Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantánamo

New Reef Uncovered

The October hurricane uncovered a new coral reef about twenty-seven miles south-east of Los Arroyos, about 300 feet long and rising eight feet out of the sea.

As it is in the course taken by all steamers and sailing crafts which round Cape San Antonio, the new reef is bound to be a source of danger until the government causes it to be designated on all sailing

Its discovery was made by Captain Antonio Juare of the sloop Galle, a coasting vessel. Captain Juare has been sailing through the Colorado reefs for the last thirty years and is therefore an authority on the coral formations which make that portion of the Cuban coast line dangerous for all shipping.

Nearly all the Colorado reefs were uncovered to a greater extent in the hurricane, according to Captain Juare.

Bottled at the Brewery



For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line

SOBRINOS DE BEA & CO.

Bankers and Commission Merchants
Importación directa de todas los centros
manufactureros del mundo.

Agents for the
Munson Steamship Line, New York and
Mobile.

James E. Ward & Co., New York.
Serra Steamship Company, Liverpool.
Vapores Transatlánticos de A. Folch & Co.
de Barcelona, España Independencia
Street 17/21.

MATANZAS. CUBA.

JOHN W. McDONALD

COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
and TIMBER of Every
Description

112 WALL STREET

Near South Street NEW YORK

Yard: 58-68 Beard Street, Erie Basin

Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

PURDY & HENDERSON, Inc.

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston

Cuba Office, Empedrado 32, Havana

"The Comfortable Way"

Between the East and the West is
via the Toledo, St. Louis and
Western Railroad

"Clover Leaf" Route

Rates lower than by any other
direct line. Send four cents in
stamps for copy of "Get Out or
Get in Line," a booklet by Mr.
Elbert Hubbard, Chief of the Roy-
crafters.

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

THE SNARE AND TRIST COMPANY

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

Steel and Masonry Construction
Piers, Bridges, Railroads and Buildings

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates
on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

N. Y. Office

143 LIBERTY ST.

Havana Office

LA LEAL BUILDING

W. H. Bennett

F. W. Hvoslef

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.

18 Broadway, New York

Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers

Cable: "Benwalsh"

PLEASE MENTION THE CUBA REVIEW WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS



MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

82 BEAVER ST. AGENCIES AT HAVANA AND ALL PORTS NEW YORK
NEW YORK--CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, GIBARA, PUERTO
PADRE AND VITA.

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S/S "Olinda" - - - - - February 8th

S/S "Curityba" - - - - - February 22d

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, N Y., 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S/S "Olinda" - - - Nuevitas, Jan. 26th; Nipe, Jan. 27th

S/S "Curityba" - - - Nuevitas, Feb. 9th; Nipe, Feb. 10th

Sailings subject to change without notice

NEW YORK--CUBA SERVICE

Freight only

New York to Caibarien, Matanzas, Cardenas and Sagua

MOBILE--CUBA SERVICE

Freight only

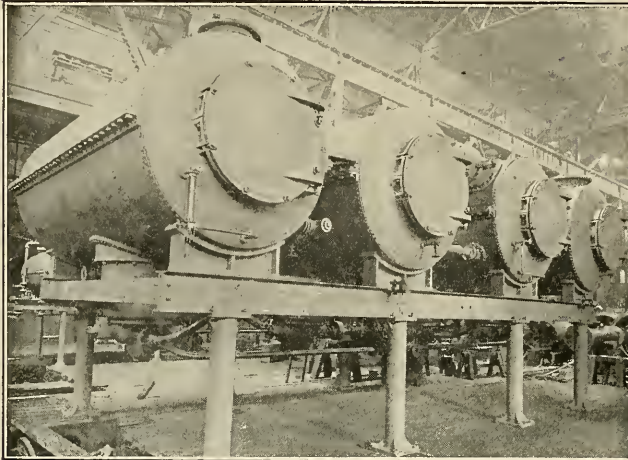
Mobile to Havana; Mobile to North Side and South Side, Cuban Ports

BALTIMORE--COLON SERVICE

Freight only—Regular sailings, Baltimore to Colon

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

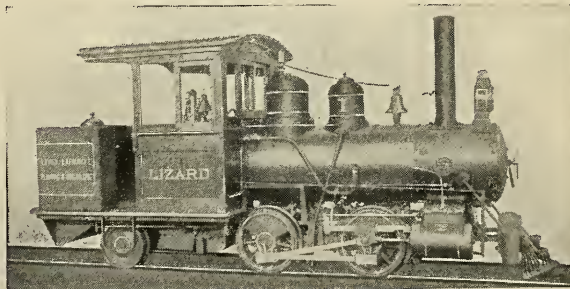
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Broad and Narrow Gauge

Single Expansion and Compound

LOCOMOTIVES



PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

For all Gauges of Track. To meet all conditions of service. Specifications furnished on application.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

THE CVBA REVIEW



100 A Year FEBRUARY 1911 10 Cents A Copy
Published by the Munson Steamship Line, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York City

CEBALLOS "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CUBA"



FOUR-YEAR-OLD GRAPE-FRUIT TREE AT CEBALLOS

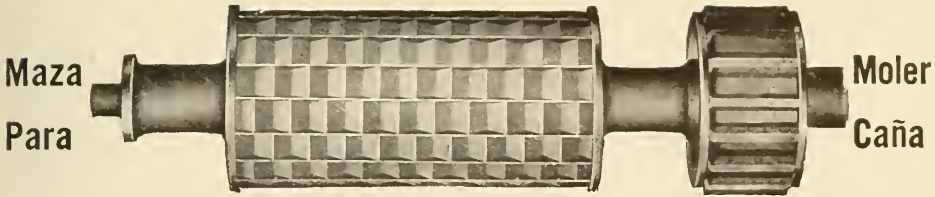
After eight years of developing the country, creating industries, establishing conditions—paving the way—we now invite **HOMESEEKERS** to share our prosperity. No pioneering. All conveniences of modern civilization. Send for literature.

GEO. H. GILLETT, Secretary **43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK**

Would you like to
own a
HOME
in this
Ever-Summer Land?

**Intelligence, energy
and moderate capital
will here win a fortune
for you in Fruits, Vege-
tables and Sugar.**





PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds, así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

M. E. GILLET, Proprietor TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ORANGE, LEMON AND GRAPE-FRUIT TREES

LARGEST CITRUS NURSERY IN THE WORLD

QUALITY VARIETY DELIVERY

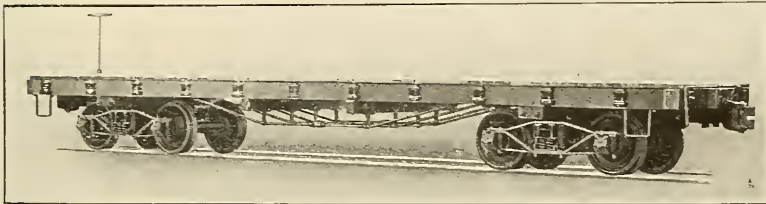
PRICE MAY BE FORGOTTEN—QUALITY NEVER.

We grow nothing but Standard Varieties which we can recommend to the trade as Money-Makers. Having had twenty-nine years' experience, we thoroughly understand packing trees for long-distance shipments.

We guarantee our trees to be True to Name, Free from White Fly and to ARRIVE AT DESTINATION IN GOOD CONDITION

Consider the future and protect your investment by planting reliable trees from **BUCKEYE NURSERIES**

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas. Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: RAMALIAM



LOS MERCADOS DEL NORTE DEMANDAN MÁS TORONJAS.

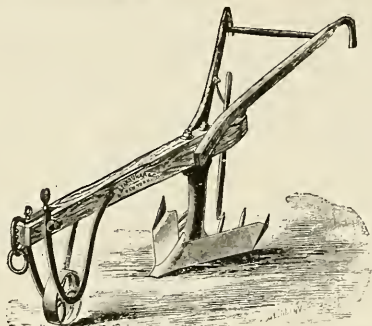
USTED puede ayudar á abastecer esa demanda provechosamente, siempre que principie de manera correcta—con árboles en los que usted pueda confiar en absoluto. Conocemos el fruto del género "citrus," desde el punto de vista del cultivador y suministramos las variedades más convenientes.

LA TORONJA "DUNCAN" ES LA MAS RESISTENTE Y LA MEJOR

Es grande y suave, el sabor es excelente y sus cualidades de embarque son insuperables. Es de crecimiento resistente, fructifica regularmente y se conserva bien. Para pormenores y precios relativos á los mejores árboles frutales del género "citrus," y de hojas caedizas y ruciferos, rosales, arbustos, etc., véase el Catálogo 4—se envía gratis.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO., Glen Saint Mary, Fla., E. U. A.





FARQUHAR

Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

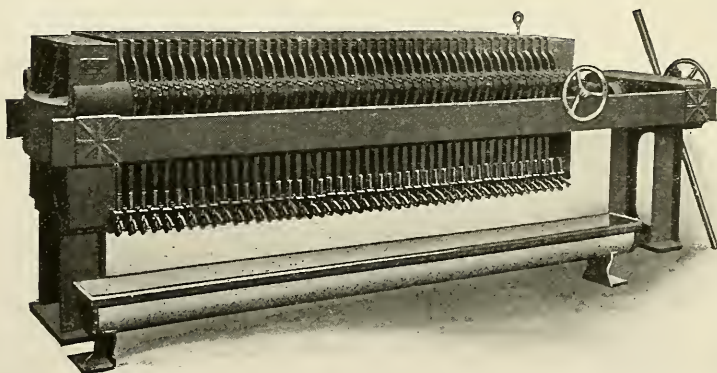
*Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados
á previa petición*

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information
T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Louisiana by E. A. SAMMONS CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto Rico by McMURTRIE-GÜILER CO., Inc., San Juan, P. R.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company

The traveling public will find the service of this company of great convenience, particularly in the transfer of baggage.

Pursers on ships and messengers on trains will supply all information desired.

MAIN OFFICES

NEW YORK, 136 FRANKLIN ST.

HAVANA, 150 HAVANA ST.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

FEBRUARY, 1911

No. 3

Contents of This Number

The cover page shows one of those wonderfully picturesque combinations of royal palms, bamboos and stream, so often met with throughout the island.

Cuban government activities occupy pages 7 to 10. A new commercial treaty between Cuba and Spain is planned. President Gomez again reiterates his determination to refuse a second term. A national sugar mill is discussed, with other matters, and there are suggestive cartoons from the Havana papers showing the trend of popular thought.

The Cuban bond offering is described on page 13. It was largely oversubscribed both in London and Amsterdam.

An article showing the defects of Cuba's trademark laws, very instructive for manufacturers desiring a register in the island, is on page 15.

Cuba's motoring regulations will be found also on page 15.

Many interesting and informing paragraphs concerning happenings in the island are on pages 16 and 17.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads and prices at New York of the republic's securities are on page 18.

Further railroad news and items of commercial interest are on page 19.

Report showing the condition of the Cuban treasury on December 31st last is on page 20.

Financial paragraphs are on page 21.

A double-page illustration of Havana's new railroad station is on pages 22 and 23. A description of this beautiful building, in English and in Spanish, will be found on pages 24 and 29.

The raising of the "Maine," and how the work is progressing, is described on page 25.

Agricultural items, helpful to the American colonist in Cuba, are on pages 26, 27 and 28.

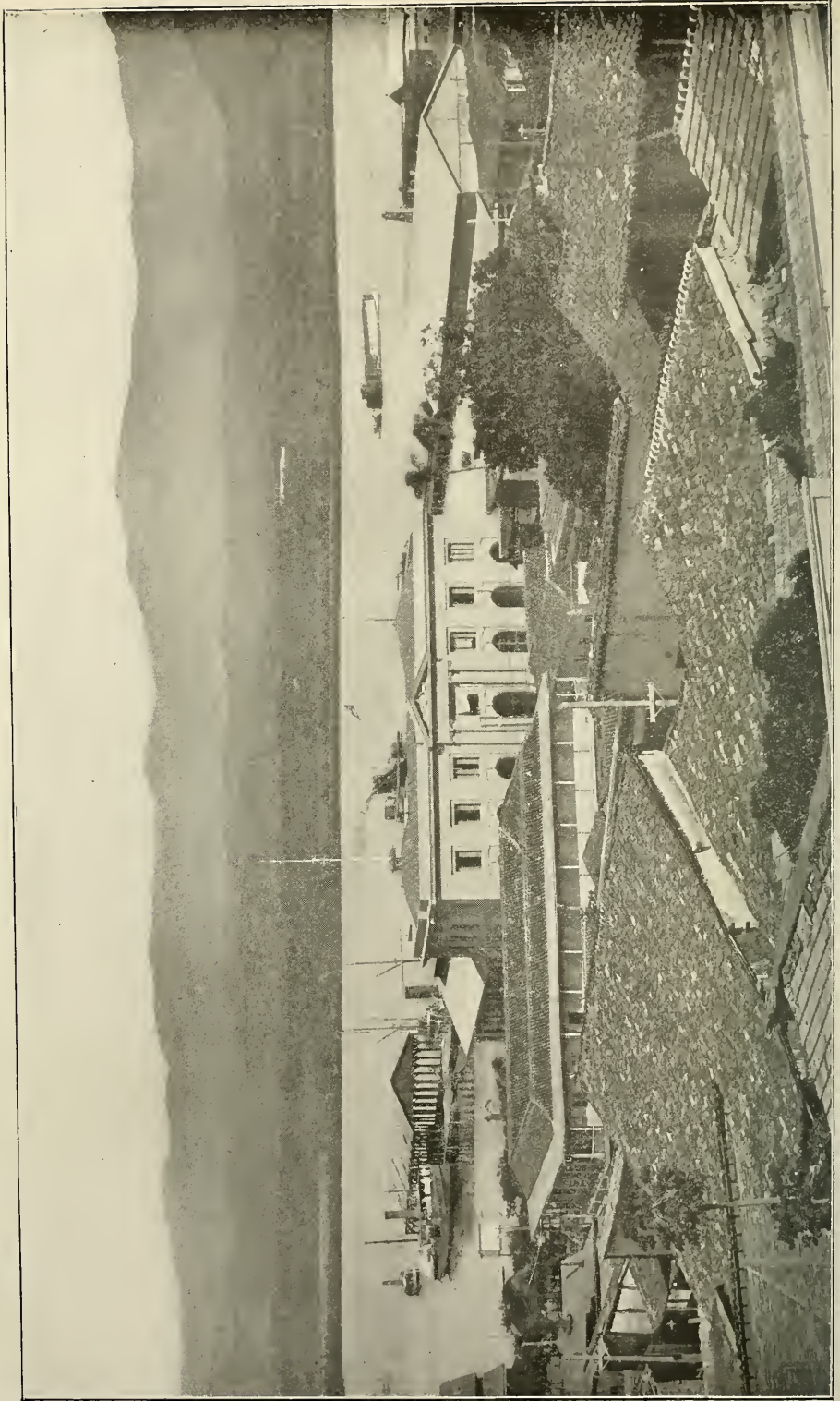
The market for American hardware in Cuba is discussed on page 30.

The sugar review by Willett and Gray, in both Spanish and English, will be found on pages 32, 33 and 34.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

MAR 1 - 1911



View of the city and harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The concrete building in the centre is the new custom-house.
Vista de la ciudad y puerto de Santiago de Cuba. El edificio de cemento armado del centro es la nueva aduana.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

FEBRUARY, 1911

NUMBER 3

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH SPAIN—THE PRESIDENT POSITIVELY DECLINES A RE-ELECTION—POPULATION INCREASING

*Spain
and
Cuba*

In a recent letter to Señor Rafael Labra, a leading senator of Spain, President Gomez expresses himself clearly as to trade arrangements between the two countries, which is likely to advance the negotiations for a commercial treaty.

In the course of his letter he draws attention to the "cordial feeling of friendship existing between the old mother country and the young Cuban republic," and says: "In Cuba, as in all America, there is a frank feeling of friendship for Spain, which, especially in Cuba, is not new. In other Spanish-American countries feelings of hatred were deeply rooted and could not easily be eradicated. But in Cuba no sooner had the smoke of the last battle disappeared than the hard feeling was converted into love and fraternity between the enemies of a day before."

Regarding trade relations he finds these at present "an exceptional advantage for Spain," but future enlargement will not be possible "if Spain persists in refusing all privileges to our tobacco, notwithstanding the fact that she can easily accord such privileges, that industry being a state revenue in Spain."

The president hopes that "Spain will at last make up her mind to buy of us three or four million dollars' worth of tobacco, which is at present the Cuban industry, deserving preferential attention from the government."

Failing to establish better trade relations, he intimates that he will be unable to prevent congress from initiating retaliatory legislation.

In the last ten fiscal years, ending with 1908-9, the official figures of the Cuban treasury department show that Cuba's pur-

chases from Spain during this period averaged nearly 10 million dollars yearly, while Spain's purchases from Cuba totalled a little over one million dollars yearly.



Entre Cuba y España.—José Miguel: ¿Quieres que el tratado hagamos? A ver lo que nos compramos.—La Lucha

Measures Under Discussion

Among the bills which received the approval of the house on February 7th without debate, was one exempting from duties the railroad material which is to be imported for the construction of the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Railroad. Another bill favored including in the railroad subsidy law of July 5, 1906, a railroad line to run between Guantanamo and Baracoa.

A senate bill, recently discussed, reduces by one-half the fees paid by the students of the high schools and the university. It also provides for free admission for all students after the present course is finished.

A port improvement bill was favorably reported by the finance committee and approved by the senate on February 9th, with-

out debate, as it is understood that important amendments will be presented. The bill grants a concession to the "Company of the Ports of Cuba" for the dredging and improving of the ports of the island. The company, in exchange for the thorough overhauling and dredging of the ports will collect all the port dues now charged for harbor improvements.

On February 13th the senate confirmed the appointment of Rivero as minister to Washington in place of Dr. Carrera Justiz, who goes to The Hague.

By the terms of the pharmacy bill, which the senate approved last June, only graduates of the Cuban National University, or those incorporated thereto, or those whose rights are guaranteed by the treaty of Paris, shall be allowed to practice their profession in Cuba.

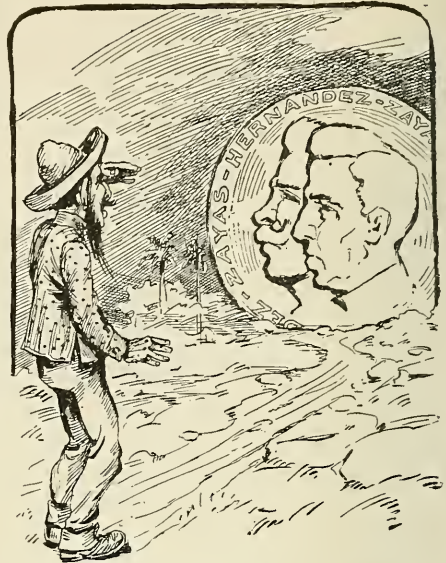


*El feudalismo y el progreso.—El torreón secular:
¡Es preciso verlo para creerlo!*

Of all the spectacles which Morro Castle has seen since its construction in 1587, none exceeded that of Sunday, February 5th, when aviator McCurdy circled the old lantern of the fortress in a flight from Camp Columbia and return in 16 minutes 51 1-5 seconds, the distance being 12 miles.

On January 28th, Cuba rounded out the second year of her independence, which began with the termination of the United States' provisional control and the withdrawal of Governor Magoon on January 28, 1909. Apparently the republic is now firmly established despite many diligently circulated reports to the contrary, and its third year promises to be a most prosperous one.

*Cuba's
Second
Anniversary*



*Liborio: Empieza á esbozarse la candidatura.—
La Lucha, Havana.*

The Cuban voter in a vision sees the presidential candidates taking definite form in the persons of Messrs. Zayas and Hernandez. The former is the logical successor to President Gomez.

National Chairman Enrique
Withdraws Jose Varona, having agreed
Resignation to continue to be the leader
of the Conservative Party,
accordingly withdrew his resignation on
January 28th.

It is understood that Dr. Gonzalez Lanuza returns to the party under the agreement that the minority in the party will always obey their leader and act in accordance with the mandates of the national committee, regardless of opinions which up to now have resulted in pacts with liberals to push on legislation condemned by the Conservative Party.

President Gomez signed a decree February 13th, consolidating the armed forces of the Cuban republic under the command of General Montecagudo, who has heretofore been at the head of the Rurales. The office of major-general, formerly held by Pino Guerra, is permanently abolished.

An appropriation of \$2,000 for the coming Philadelphia-Havana motor races has been allowed by Havana's city council. The amount voted is to be used, \$1,000 for a cup, and \$1,000 in cash to the winner, leaving the mayor to make arrangements with the president of the Havana Yacht Club to arrange for the details of the inscription.

*New
Postal
Rates*

Postal rates between Cuba and Spain, the rate for ordinary mail being now five cents, may be reduced as the result of the action taken by the president on January 21st, authorizing the director of posts and telegraphs to make arrangements to enter into postal treaties tending to reduce the postal rates.

If an agreement is effected, the rate will probably be made three cents.

*To Abandon
Bahia
Honda*

Secretary of State Manuel Sanguily made on January 21st the first official statement concerning the proposed plans of the United States relative to lands granted by Cuba to the United States for naval bases. The fact that the United States wants to exchange Bahia Honda for an extra area about the Caimanera station, was admitted.

Nothing, however, had been done as yet regarding the matter. Secretary Sanguily said that negotiations were being conducted satisfactorily, and that the Cuban people will be glad to grant what the United States wants in exchange for the relinquishment of the Bahia Honda holdings, which have not been brought into use.

*Presidential
Succession
Talk*

While there has been much talk about the selection of General Mario Menocal as the conservative standard-bearer in the next national elections, the general refrained from making any announcement. Recently, however, he developed some interest in the election discussion and called Señor Aurelio Hevia to Chaparra to inform him of the political situation and the wishes of the Conservative Party. Señor Hevia is secretary of the conservative national committee.

*New
Home
For Lepers*

The St. Lazarus Hospital, an old institution for the confinement of lepers, which has stood for years on what was formerly an out-of-the-way site, but which is now the gateway of the aristocratic suburb of Havana, will finally be removed to grounds near the village of San Francisco de Paula, according to the statements made by Dr. Eduardo Borrell, a member of the board of trustees in charge of that institution.

It was at first contemplated to remove the hospital to the handsome palace built by Mr. Horace Rubens, in Mariel, and the state even advanced the money, guaranteed by a mortgage on the building, for the acquisition of that beautiful structure; but the lack of adequate communications made this site undesirable.

*Is Not
a
Candidate*

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the re-establishment of the republic, on January 28th, President Gomez issued a manifesto to the people, commending the improvements effected during his administration.

He said it was the government's purpose to complete commercial treaties with foreign countries, tending to widen the markets for the ever-increasing Cuban productions. In the making of such treaties the government will always take into consideration the agreements made with the United States.

President Gomez closed his proclamation with the important announcement that he would not be a candidate for another term.

*The
Jai Alai
Concession*

On January 21st, the Havana city council restored the Jai Alai concession, a proceeding which caused much surprise. Under the terms of the municipal resolution Sr. Manuel Garin, who represents a syndicate which has been seeking the concession, secures it for a period of ten years, precisely as it was originally granted by General Wood, with all betting privileges, the city to receive 30 per cent of the admission fees.

Acting Mayor Aspiazó of Havana officiating in the absence of Mayor Cardenas, who was severely injured in an automobile accident, vetoed the concession on January 26th.

He claimed the grant was in violation of certain articles of the law which makes previous public advertising essential, and limits the value of a concession to \$3,000 when the Jai Alai grant is worth much more.

*Gambling
on
Collections*

As illustrating the inherent tendency of the Cubans to gamble on anything and everything, the following order of the secretary of the treasury is interesting:

The customs house is henceforth not to inform the press of the actual amount of money collected daily, because the practice facilitates gambling.

For instance, A bets one dollar on 56, and the actual amount collected by the customs house during the day being \$98,496.56, A accordingly wins, and thus the gambling continues each day.

On January 16th Señor Carrera Justiz, Cuban minister to Washington, was transferred to Holland, and Señor Antonio Martín Rivero was appointed in his stead.

*Importing
Laborers
to Cuba*

There were due to arrive in Santiago de Cuba, in January, three ships, bringing a part of the thousand Norwegian families contracted

for by the great sugar estates San Manuel, Las Delicias and Chaparra, under the management of General Mario Menocal, and also 400 families from South America, for the same destination.

As these ships landed their passengers at Manati, Puerto Padre and Cascareto, the secretary of the treasury sent special customs inspectors to grant admission to the immigrants.

*Water
for
Santiago*

The recently constructed reservoir has proved a failure in supplying sufficient water, and as this was built under American supervision, it has come in for much criticism.

On January 18th, President Gomez sent a message to the house, requesting an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to be used in the construction of a new aqueduct for the City of Santiago de Cuba.

*New
Immigration
Department*

A department of immigration is projected at the port of Santiago de Cuba, and is under examination by the department of public

works.

After a recent conference by the cabinet it was decided to advertise immediately for the construction of the necessary works at Cayo Duan, where the new department of immigration will be established.

This is considered a much needed improvement, in view of the fact that many objectionable immigrants succeed in landing on the island, through the lack of a department of this kind in Santiago de Cuba.

*A National
Sugar
Mill*

Congressman Masferrer's "national sugar mill" bill was read January 18th in the house and referred to the committee on agricul-

ture. It provides for the appointment of a committee to get a company interested in the construction of a sugar mill on 5,000 caballerias of land near Manzanillo, belonging to the government, which land is to be transferred to the company on condition that the company shall install the machinery and give work to five hundred families who are to be provided with homes, oxen, a horse, poultry and three caballerias of land to be planted by them, representing a value of \$1,025. Exemption of duty on machinery and the inclusion of the railroad lines in the general railroad subsidy act are benefits to be granted the company.

*The
Population
Increasing*

According to the figures of the census compiled by the department of the interior, Cuba's population in three years, to July, 1910, has increased more than 100,000.

The compilation covers a period from January 30, 1909, to July 30, 1910. The comparison by provinces with the official census taken in 1907 follows:

Province	1910	1907
Pinar del Rio	252,221	240,372
Havana	555,178	538,010
Matanzas	255,178	239,812
Santa Clara	497,142	457,431
Camaguey	128,669	118,269
Oriente	461,394	455,086
Total	2,150,112	2,048,980

*An
Admirable
Project*

A workingmen's exchange in Havana has been created by the municipality. The city will pay \$4,000 per year for its maintenance, besides

furnishing it to carry on the business in a proper way. It purports to become a home for all trade unions, the representatives of which will be given office accommodation; it will have a meeting hall and a reading-room. Employers will have facilities in the exchange for securing labor, and employees will be given the opportunity to secure positions, while the adjustment of all controversies as to labor will be facilitated.

*The Vento
Aqueduct
Lease*

Under the law as it exists to-day, the matter of passing on the leasing of the Vento aqueduct rests solely with the municipality and

not with congress.

"The attempt on the part of the national legislative bodies to usurp the rights of the municipality of Havana," says *La Lucha*, "is an interference with the rights of the community."

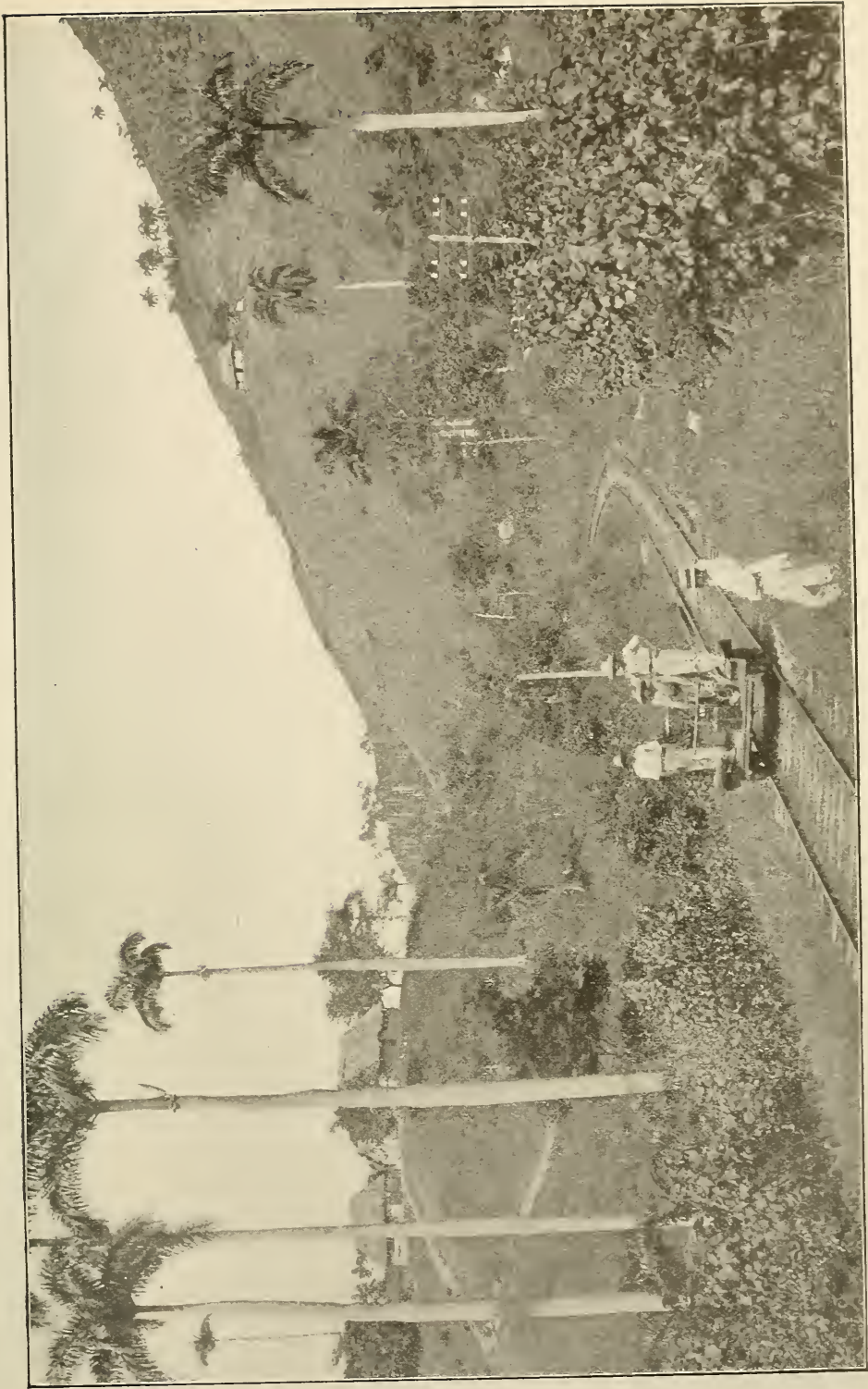
On the other hand, Senator Cisneros holds to the opinion that the leasing of the aqueduct does not come within the authority of the municipality.

*New
Revenue
Cutters*

The president, in a message to the senate on January 23d, recommended the immediate purchase of several revenue cutters and an ap-

propriation of \$78,000 for repairing those now in service.

The exact reading of the text of the minimum-wage labor law recently approved by President Gomez, which provides for a minimum daily wage of \$1.25, excepts from the obligation all contracts made before July 1, 1911, when the law goes into effect.



A view of the scenery in Oriente Province, near Cristo.
Vista del paisaje en la provincia de Oriente cerca de Cristo.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Arturo Betancourt, who about a year and a half ago shot his brother, Roberto Betancourt, general manager of the Camaguey Traction Company, for causes which were never known, was recently released from the Mazorra State Asylum for the Insane in Havana Province, by decision of the audiencia of Santa Clara, rendered on the findings that when the killing occurred Betancourt was insane.

Forty-five workmen's homes will soon be erected in the city of Pinar del Rio, similar to the fifty homes already completed near Havana. The homes are to be allotted by drawing, and the plans of payment will enable the tenant to own his home in a few years.

Through the American consul, a claim has been presented against Bango, Berdiales & Co., of Matanzas, for \$8,000 damages in favor of Felix Martinez, an American citizen, who was seriously hurt in a boiler explosion at the refinery owned by the defendants in Matanzas on December 3d last.

The United Fruit Company's wireless station at Cape San Antonio, which was wrecked in the October blow, was on December 30th picking up messages from New Orleans to as far south as Bocas del Toro, and is able to communicate with stations in Central America. It required fully six weeks to properly repair the station.

An appropriation of \$9,000 was made by Havana's city council on January 21st for the musical education of Cesar Berriel in Italy, who is the possessor of a fine tenor voice.

The examination court investigating the death of Frederic Lehman, owner of the San Pedro mill at Rancho Veloz, Santa Clara Province, who was reported to have been found dead with two bullets in his body, decided that Lehman died a suicide's death. Lehman left a letter in German addressed to his wife, stating that he was taking his life because of bad state of his business.

Mr. George von L. Meyer, United States secretary of the navy, issued orders recently, forbidding the American sailors with the fleet at Guantanamo to purchase food or refreshments from local merchants, in an effort to guard the men from the evils of some unwholesome foods.

This so stirred the Cuban community that the Santiago chamber of commerce wired to President Gomez, asking him to prevail on the secretary to withdraw the order.

The death of Leandro Rodriguez occurred in Guines, Havana Province, January 28th. He was one of the Cuban patriots who organized the ten-year war in 1868, because an officer was captured by the Spaniards and was imprisoned. When the war ended he came to New York and engaged in the cigar and tobacco business. He declared he would never return to Cuba until the Spanish régime had been driven from the island. He had to wait thirty-one years for this.

Baldero Menendez, alias Manuel Alvarez, a Cuban, was sentenced in General Sessions of New York, January 11th, to Sing Sing for not less than three and a half years nor more than nine and a half for forgery in the second degree. Menendez declared that he was the representative of a revolutionary party in Cuba and gave worthless drafts on a Cuban bank.

The proposed granting of a large tract of land, measuring one and a half square kilometers on the hill of Cabanas, for the construction of a town at the other end of the proposed bridge across the bay of Havana, is meeting with some objections from the military authorities, on the ground that the grant if made would necessitate the removal of the army target grounds, which are at present fully equipped with latest modern appliances.

The public sale, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of the firm of Vasquez and Company of the city against the San Ramon sugar mill at Campechuela was advertised in Manzanillo on January 25th. The judgment is against the San Ramon, S. A., owners of the mill, and with costs and interest amounts to \$445,078.72.

The sale includes the mill property and lands covering one thousand and fifty hectares, appraised at \$600,000. The production of the San Manuel averages about 60,000 bags per crop.

The mayor of Havana, Julio de Cardenas, was thrown from an automobile January 15th, fracturing his right arm. The mayor is 65 years of age, which makes the injury serious. He was operated upon the next evening at the Havana Hospital.

W. Morgan Schuster has been made the head of the American commission charged with reforming the finances of Persia.

The new appointee was formerly well known in Havana, for during the first intervention of the United States he was chief of a division in the Havana customs house.

CUBAN BOND OFFERING

Speyer & Co. offered on February 2d for public subscription in New York at 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ and interest the last instalment of \$5,500,000 republic of Cuba 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, due 1949. Subscriptions were opened simultaneously in London by Speyer Bros. and in Amsterdam by Teixeira de Mattos Brothers, which closed on Monday February 6th.

The first instalment of a like amount of these bonds was offered in September, 1909, and in London alone the subscriptions received at that time amounted to over \$20,000,000. The second instalment of the same amount was offered in February, 1910, and was subscribed for several times over. The bonds now offered are the final block of an issue limited to \$16,500,000, authorized by decree of Charles E. Magoon, provisional governor of Cuba, appointed by the United States government, with the approval of the secretary of war of the United States, which provided that not more than \$5,500,000 of the bonds could be issued in any one year.

By the terms of the agreement between the republic of Cuba and Speyer & Co. the government pledges its good faith and its credit for the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the bonds and of the instalments for the sinking fund and for amortization, and as a special guarantee to secure these payments, sets aside, pledges and appropriates so much of its custom receipts as shall be necessary for that purpose.

These receipts, which constitute the security for the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds now being offered, have averaged over \$23,000,000 annually, while the interest on the entire issue of bonds amounts to \$742,500 per annum. The amount required to pay the interest on the \$35,000,000 loan of 1904 is \$1,750,000 annually, which after 1911 decreases, as bonds are drawn for the sinking fund. Beginning in 1911 there will be required for this sinking fund the sum of \$1,020,000 per annum. The special taxes alone have, however, realized more than the amount required for these purposes. Other revenues aside from customs receipts and special taxes for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 averaged \$2,724,719. In 1910 these increased to \$6,189,761.

Right to redeem the entire issue of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds outstanding on the first day of any month at 105 and accrued interest on thirty days' notice is reserved by the republic of Cuba, and on and after August 1, 1919, the bonds will be subject to drawing at par and interest for the sinking fund, unless obtainable at less than par and interest in the open market. As in the case of the previous instalments of bonds which are now listed, application will be made to list the present \$5,500,000 on the New York Stock Exchange and in Europe. The bonds of the first issue, which were originally offered for subscription at 95 and interest, sold up to 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ before the second issue. Since the second issue, which was made at an offering price of 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, the bonds have sold up to 99.

Owing to the heavy subscription, the offering was closed on February 4th, instead of February 6th. Applications received amounted over \$16,000,000 in London alone. The bonds were also largely oversubscribed in Amsterdam.

The American Minister, Mr. Jackson, has filed with the Cuban Department of State a note recommending that every person taking passage for the United States be provided with a certificate guaranteeing his moral character and his not having ever been convicted of any crime.

"Government officials," says the New York Herald, "have consulted the Department of Justice, which opposes the recommendation. The government is not inclined to follow the recommendation, believing that it would be vexatious to the people."

A national association of ophthalmology and otolaryngology has been organized in Havana, with a membership of about forty of the men in Cuba, who are interested in the subject. Dr. J. Santos Fernandez has been elected president; Dr. Emilio Martinez, vice-president, and Dr. F. M. Fernandez, secretary.

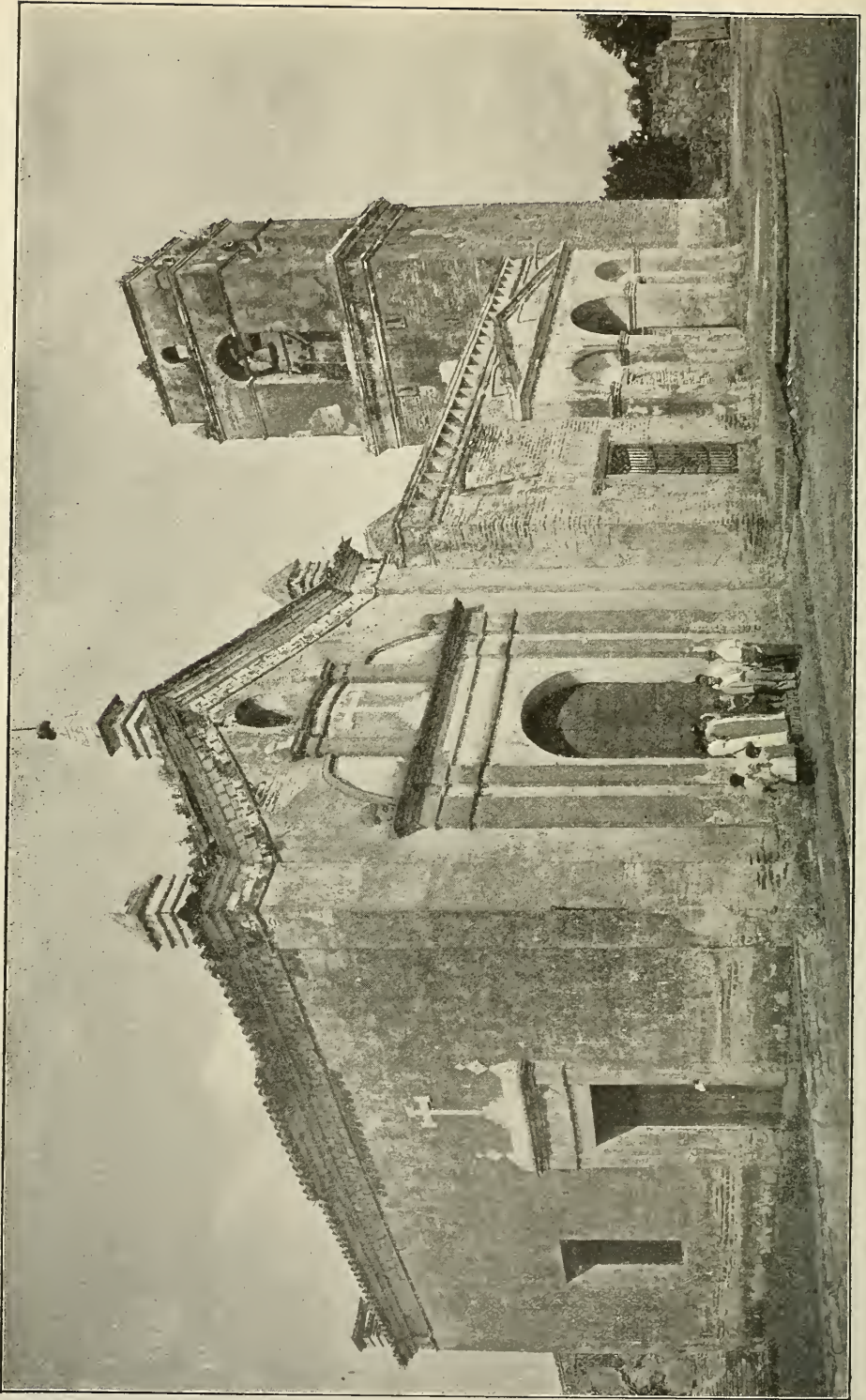
The construction of the new Scoville

piers along the water front of Havana harbor, soon to begin, may interfere somewhat with the storage of freight for the customs—say the steamship companies—by curtailing space which is already inadequate.

The Havana Audiencia sentenced on January 26th José Pennino, accused of killing Juan Amer, to 12 years and 1 day imprisonment and to pay an indemnity of 500 pesetas to the family of his victim. The court defined the crime as a case of homicide.

General Enrique Loinez del Castillo, Cuban minister to Mexico, has asked President Gomez to pardon Pennino. The general stated that the pardon should be granted on the grounds of "justice, equity and social convenience."

The bill granting a strip of land to the provincial council of Santiago de Cuba for the construction of an official building, was approved by the senate on January 21st.



Church in Bayamo.
Iglesia en Bayamo.

TRADEMARK LAWS FAULTY

MANUFACTURERS CHEATED—TRADEMARKS IN DANGER DESPITE REGISTRATION—VIEWS OF AN ATTORNEY

That adequate protection against the piracy of well-known American trademarks, even when they have been apparently properly registered, has not yet been secured by American manufacturers in Cuba, is well known, and in explanation the following opinion was given recently by Aurelio de Armas, a Cuban patent attorney, in the *Washington Herald*. He said: "It is not only the failure of our local laws to grant protection to unregistered trademarks, which causes the evil; but also the particular form in which American trademarks, as a rule, are registered down there. It makes no difference whether the technical trademark was properly registered or not, inasmuch as the pirates purposely eliminate it from the registration, in order not to raise suspicion, while preserving and registering other minor elements of a label, which, though actually used by the lawful owner, do not appear in the American certificate of registration. Thus the labels look the same as the genuine, but are not technically the same.

"An examination of actual facts and the records of registration will show that 90 per cent of the trademarks registered in Cuba for American whisky, food stuffs, toilet articles, drugs, etc., are exposed to similar danger.

"The fact that the strictly technical element of the trademark is often eliminated by the unfair registrant, which otherwise would attract public attention; the further fact that the pirate deliberately takes no judicial action to stop the importation of the genuine goods in order both to profit by the legitimate trademark's advertisements and to let 'damages' accumulate, which he might, under the peculiar condition prevailing, collect from the real owner of a trademark, and lastly, the fact that the enormous buying capacity of the Cuban people does not allow the reduced sale to be noticed at first—all these contribute to keep the American manufacturer ignorant of what is going on while he thinks himself fully protected under a Cuban registration."

The pirates do not confine their attention to goods of American manufacture only, but also to the products of other countries.

These conditions are lamentable and disastrous, to which, according to Mr. de Armas, both the Cuban and the present United States laws contribute.

The Cuban patent-office officials are praised for doing the utmost within their power, and so far as the letter of the law permits, in order to prevent any attacks or imposition on the part of unscrupulous local dealers. As an example, Mr. de Armas mentioned the case of local druggists who tried to register vaseline, peptonoids and other well-known American proprietary names, in which cases the Cuban patent office, in order to prevent the attempted monopoly, declared said words of free use, which decision, of course, was far from being the best protection the manufacturers would expect.

Mr. de Armas says that no practical solution will be arrived at, either by means of international conventions or direct treaties, until the American manufacturers and the profession of patent agents have a full and exact understanding of the Cuban laws and actual conditions of the trade with Spanish-American countries.

Cuban Motoring Regulations

Cuba has good motoring laws and those recently adopted are almost a copy of the Callan Law in New York. Cuba goes ahead of that law in some respects, for it refuses, says the *Newark (N. J.) Call*, "a driving license to any chauffeur or car owner who has ever been prosecuted for reckless driving or for an accident of any description. Consequently, everyone driving a motor car in Havana, and it is in Havana and the neighboring districts that the principal motoring is done, is doubly careful to avoid prosecution."

Another regulation requires "both owner and chauffeur to take both a practical mechanical and oral examination before they can obtain a driver's license. After passing this examination they are issued

a permit to drive, and are given an identification book to carry with them, in which they are fully described as to age, height, etc., and in which they must place a good photo of themselves, as well as their signature. This driver's license costs only ninety cents. A fine of \$25 is imposed for failure to obtain this license, and the police are very strict. The minimum license fee is \$15 for a car of 10-horsepower, and \$1 is added to this sum for each additional horsepower, plus 30 per cent of the full amount of the license. Thus the car licenses run up into a considerable figure, though the fact that practically all of the cars owned in Cuba are foreign in make, mostly French, Italian and German, and rated low, offsets some of the cost."



Along the South Coast—Cayo Carenas, on the Bay of Cienfuegos.
A lo largo de la costa del Sur—Cayo Carenas, en la bahía de Cienfuegos.

Methodist Church Growth

The Methodist Church controls property in Cuba having a valuation of \$290,000 and an enrollment of 3,241 members with 654 probationers waiting to enter the Church. There were 391 new members taken into the Church in 1910.

Its school property is valued at \$110,000, which amount covers seven schools attended by 616 pupils and students.

These figures were given out at the January conference in Havana of all ministers and teachers. The report of H. B. Bardwell, compiled of facts and figures for the denomination in Cuba, further states that there are 46 congregations scattered throughout the island with fifty-five Sunday schools, having an enrollment of 2,380 pupils and 222 teachers and officers. The number of clergymen at work in Cuba under the Methodist fold is twenty-nine with twenty-one local preachers engaged.

From its seven schools the Church derived an income during 1910 of \$7,179.

Memorial Services in Philadelphia

Forty gallons of harbor water taken from the "Maine" wreck in Havana harbor were sent to Philadelphia recently and used in the memorial services in that city on February 14th in honor of the dead sailors who lost their lives in the terrible explosion.

The request to send the water was made by the Allied Spanish War Veterans of Philadelphia.

The water was used to float a miniature battleship laden with flowers, which was called the "Maine."

Cuba's New Penitentiary

Arrangements for the million-dollar penitentiary, which Cuba is to build in Havana, are soon to be formulated, and architects will be requested to submit the best possible plans.

Leading New York architects will be invited to compete, and by February the government hopes to have some of the plans submitted.

It is the intention of the government to begin the work of actual construction not later than April 1st. It will require over a year to erect the building.

Dr. Manuel Secades, special attorney in the department of the interior, spent several weeks in New York as special representative of the Cuban government to inspect prisons.

Charles V. Collins, superintendent of prisons for New York State, has been invited to come to Havana and discuss the new plans. It is believed he will accept.

The question of floating a loan of \$28,000,000 with a New York syndicate, represented by Walter Stanton, was under consideration on February 12th by Havana's city council. This loan is for the payment of the city deficit, of the city's one-third of the sewer and paving work and the cancellation of the city's debt with the Spanish bank.

Benefits of American Methods

"Take a census of the great centrals Boston, Chaparra, Jatibonico and Stewart," says *El Tiempo* of Havana. "Compare these to other plantations of like magnitude in Cuba, and it will be plain how much more the 'natives' have been benefitted on these foreign-owned estates, called exotic, than on the estates of their own countrymen."

"Alas, for the poor Cuban landowners if the Americans should cease to contribute their capital to the country's development, and they should find no purchasers save their local landowners.

"Take a piece of land," it observes further, "which to a Cuban, a Spaniard or a Frenchman means only a poultry farm or truck garden—nothing more; but, which to an American means a valuable development proposition, for which he is willing to pay a good price. He turns to and lays out the ground in town lots, with streets and sidewalks, and sells the lots to all comers on easy terms of payment, without regard to the nationality of the purchasers—and thus a great number of Cubans become owners of their own homes, who never otherwise would."

"It is officially stated," says W. W. Raser in the *Pan-American Magazine*, that "only 5 per cent of the Cuban people own any property, and the reason of his not owning is of course readily apparent—the Cuban has not been free from Spain long enough to enter into commerce; he has never possessed capital, whilst the large negro element only emerged from slavery in 1886 and has had little chance to own anything but his hut and vegetable patch."

Aero Club Organized

On January 21st the Aero Club of Cuba held its first meeting in Havana for the purpose of organization, the necessary papers having been filed with the provincial government eight days ago.

The following officers and directors were elected, pending the final adoption of the constitution and by-laws, which will be in conformity with those of the Aero Club of America: Regino Truffin, president; Ricardo Dolz, vice-president; Manuel Maria Coronado, secretary; Joaquin Gelats, treasurer; Dionisio Velasco, consulting engineer, and the other members of the directory are: Colonel Orestes Ferrara, Enrique Conill, Evilio Cuervo, Marco A. Carvajal and Ramon G. Mendoza.

Medical Congress in Havana

The president on February 9th gave his approval to the bill passed by congress granting an appropriation of \$6,000 for the second national medical congress to be held in Havana.

The First Flights in Cuba

J. A. D. McCurdy attempted to fly in his aeroplane from Key West to Havana on January 30th, but dropped into the ocean while still ten miles away from the shore. He was rescued with his machine, both unharmed, by a United States torpedo boat. He received the Havana *Post* prize of \$5,000 and the \$3,000 offered by the city council.

J. A. D. McCurdy, after his historic flight from Key West, made a magnificent flight on January 31st in a Curtis biplane and performed some daring evolutions that aroused the enthusiasm of the thousands of Americans and Cubans who were present at the aviation meet.

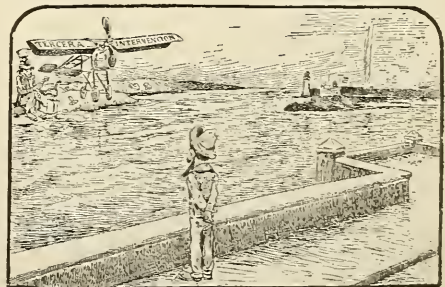
The loud noise made by the whirr of the twenty-five horsepower motor, the frail construction of the aeroplane, and above all, the nonchalant manner in which aviator McCurdy sailed off the ground excited the wonderment of the Cubans. They crowded around him after each flight to shower praise on him.

In his account of his flight from Key West to Havana Mr. McCurdy indicated a new use for the aeroplane, namely, that of locating submarines. He said:

"I occupied as much time as the occasional gusts permitted, endeavoring to see to what extent it is possible to peer into the sea. I estimated that I could define an object at approximately one hundred feet below the surface."

With the aid of the wireless system, war vessels could easily be notified of the submarine's approach.

At the annual dinner of the Royal Aero Club in London, on January 31st, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour referred to McCurdy's flight over the Strait of Florida as a noteworthy and striking achievement.



De Cayo Hueso á la Habana.

Liborio: No me gusta ni un poquito esa negromancia de la aviación, no sea que el Tío se embulle y quiera venir á Cuba en el aeroplano de la tercera intervención.—La Política Cómica, Habana.

(The aeroplane is marked: "Third Intervention.")

Liborio: I do not like a little bit this necromancy of aviation. Who knows but what Uncle may get gay and may wish to come to Cuba in the aeroplane of the "Third Intervention."

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

	1911	1910	1909
Week ending January 7th	£23,945	£33,635	£26,747
Week ending January 14th	28,823	35,111	30,842
Week ending January 21st	32,946	39,040	34,243
Week ending January 28th	35,350	39,595	34,316

Decrease due to lateness of one month in the beginning of the sugar grinding.

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

	1911	1910	1909
Week ending January 15th	\$43,208	\$37,594	\$36,753
Week ending January 22d	41,751	37,408	35,729
Week ending January 29th	43,523	37,696	40,059
Week ending February 4th	50,476	39,976	36,035

The Cuba Railroad Report

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of December and six months—ended December 31st—compares as follows:

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
December gross	\$237,118	\$211,583	\$174,348	\$149,723	\$152,577
Expenses	139,404	116,562	100,144	104,034	98,849
Net profits	\$97,713	\$95,020	\$74,205	\$45,689	\$58,728
Fixed charges for month..	36,666	36,666	32,503	31,160	28,329
December surplus	\$61,046	\$58,354	\$41,702	\$14,529	\$25,399
From July 1st—					
Gross earnings	\$1,261,935	\$1,019,266	\$847,610	\$869,332	\$794,613
Net profits	520,202	347,104	322,633	246,016	174,337
Fixed charges	220,200	215,210	194,273	172,805	155,935
Surplus	\$300,202	\$131,894	\$128,360	\$73,211	\$18,382

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior).....	98½	99½
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	100	101
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior).....	102	103
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	107	109
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	103	107
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	100	102
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock.....	88	94
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures.....	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mtg. 5 per cent Bonds.....	95	96
Havana Electric Preferred Stock .....	..	94½
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock.....	88	96½
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	104	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918....	96	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

A FERTILIZER FACTORY PROPOSED—ANOTHER INDUSTRY DISCUSSED IS THAT OF MAKING SUGAR BAGS

A factory for the manufacture of fertilizer is projected in the neighborhood of Havana by a company engaged in the same industry in the United States. Sites are being looked up for the establishment of the plant which, it is estimated, will cost \$150,000.

Don Felipe Gonzalez, of the Hotel Inglaterra, has secured the lease of Prado 118, Havana, where once the American Club was located. His family will reside in the upper story, while the Agrarian League will have its headquarters in the second floor. The first floor of the building will be occupied by the passenger offices of the United Railways of Havana and others.

Spain exported shoes to Cuba in 1909 to the value of \$791,556. The figures of United States exports far exceed these, the total value for the eleven months of 1909 aggregating \$2,701,944 and for 1910, \$2,902,014.—*United States Trade Reports.*

Despatches from Madrid on January 17th stated that Prime Minister Canalejas had appointed the minister of finance to study arrangements for a tariff agreement between Spain and Cuba. The decree regulating emigration has been approved.

On January 26th the following securities were added to the New York Stock Exchange list: The Cuban-American Sugar Company, on and after March 20, 1911, \$1,598,800 additional preferred stock and \$639,500 common stock to be added on notice of issuance, making the total authorized to be listed \$7,893,800 preferred stock and \$7,135,600 common stock.

Leading senators recently discussed with President Gomez the establishment of a new industry, that of manufacturing bags to supply the sugar mills of the island. At present some 67 per cent of the supply comes from foreign sources. Senator Aleman is pushing the project.

Discussing the general features of Cuba with a representative of the Montreal *Witness*, Sir William Van Horne said: "Cuba is making fine progress in agriculture and commerce, and the increase of population is becoming very noticeable. Our railway system is steadily extending to meet the growing needs of the public, and I may say that in regard to the growth of the railway we are much gratified, and look forward to a good future for it."

See company's report on preceding page.



Scene near Havana along the line of the Havana Central.
Escena cerca de la Habana á lo largo del Central de Habana.

SITUATION OF THE CUBAN TREASURY

The published returns of the Cuban Treasury, showing its condition on December 31, 1910, are as follows:

<p>Cash on hand (in the Treasury and in the National Bank Cuba and Royal Bank of Canada) November 30, 1910. <u>\$1,769,587</u></p> <p>Receipts for December:</p> <p>Customs receipts 2,343,132</p> <p>Consular receipts 28,232</p> <p>Posts and telegraphs 90,837</p> <p>Internal revenue* 69,271</p> <p>Income from public (state) property 14,866</p> <p>Miscellaneous revenues 69,556</p> <p>National lottery 207,790</p> <p>Loan taxes (excise matches, etc.) 340,498</p> <p>Miscellaneous accounts:</p> <p>Speyer (\$35,000,000 loan, first 50 per cent 675</p> <p>Balance of army (1896) pay, second 50 per cent 295</p> <p>Postal money orders 56,084</p> <p>Checks pending payment 3,816</p> <p>Fees from honorary consulates 16</p> <p>(Semipublic) works performed for account of private persons 24,609</p> <p>Epidemics 1,497</p> <p>Maintenance of detained immigrants 181</p> <p>Refunds 259,300</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>3,510,655</u></p> <p>In hands of collectors for accounting 151,137</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Total 5,431,379</u></p>	<p>Expenditures for December:</p> <p>Disbursements, budget 1910-11. \$2,672,259</p> <p>Disbursements, budget 1909-10. 105,713</p> <p>Disbursements, budget 1908-9. 2,394</p> <p>Disbursements, prior budgets.. 1,508</p> <p>Disbursements, special laws of 1906 5,000</p> <p>Disbursements, decrees provisional government 5,617</p> <p>Disbursements, laws of 1909.. 88,587</p> <p>Disbursements, laws of 1910.. 10,000</p> <p>Disbursements, loan-tax administration 108,608</p> <p>Miscellaneous accounts:</p> <p>Speyer (\$35,000,000) loan, first 50 per cent 7,000</p> <p>Balance of army (1896) pay, second 50 per cent 6,000</p> <p>Postal money orders 70,586</p> <p>Checks pending payment 6,153</p> <p>(Semipublic) works performed for account of private persons 14,923</p> <p>Sewering of Habana 160,000</p> <p>Sewering of Cienfuegos 55,563</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>3,319,911</u></p> <p>Cash on hand:</p> <p>In Treasury \$1,232,120</p> <p>In National Bank of Cuba 577,598</p> <p>In Royal Bank of Canada 150,613</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>1,960,331</u></p> <p>In hands of collectors for accounting 151,137</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>5,431,379</u></p>
---	--

* State transfer taxes and the like.

No Duty for Machinery

A bill has been introduced in the Cuban Chamber of Representatives to grant exemption from customs duties on various apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of salt, to be imported at either the port of Habana or that of Cardenas, by a firm that contemplates the erection of a salt factory on the peninsula of Hicacos. If the measure passes, a bond for the duty on the machinery will be required, which will not be released until after proof is given that the machinery has reached its proper destination.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of material to be used in the operation of a condensed-milk factory at Camaguey, and thereby ex-

empted from customs duties, had previously been approved by President Gomez. The text of the new law is on file at the Bureau of Manufacturers in Washington.

The senate, on January 25th, read a bill and referred it to the proper committee, granting an appropriation of \$300,000 for the construction of six revenue cutters of a capacity from two hundred to two hundred and fifty tons of displacement, and with a draught not over six and one-half feet, and adequate for safe sailing in any season of the year along the north and south coast of the island of Cuba.

The appropriation for this purpose will be included in the budget for 1911-12.

Cotton Trade Could Be Larger

Mr. Graham Clark, special agent of the United States department of commerce and labor, has just returned from an extended trip in Cuba and South America for the purpose of investigation and developing the extension of United States trade with those countries.

Mr. Clark told an audience in Textile Hall, Philadelphia, recently that United States manufacturers had only themselves to blame for not having the trade. Cotton goods to the amount of \$120,000,000 annually are bought by Latin America. Of this amount the United States get less than ten per cent.

"Cuba," he said, "lying at our very door, buys less than 14 per cent of her cotton goods of us, the great cotton-growing and manufacturing country."

Mr. Clark went on to say that, for example, we sold assorted lots of, say, eight prints, six of which the Cuban would want. But we refuse to let him have them unless he will take the other two that he does not want. On the other hand, the English exchange prints for him giving him just what he wants. Again he wants thirty-yard bolts. We insist in sending forty and fifty-yard bolts and insist on his taking them or nothing. Still, again he is accustomed to six months' credit, depending on his crops. He gets both the credit and the thirty-yard bolts dear to his heart from England. With us he must pay cash and take the forty or fifty-yard bolts that we choose to give him. Moreover we have a reputation of using those markets as a dumping ground merely when our own markets are slack.

A New Chapter

Bank clerks at Cienfuegos are to form a chapter of the American Institute of Banking, having obtained a charter from the American Institute.

The creation of the new chapter at Cienfuegos comes as a result of an effort on the part of several officers and employees of the National Bank of Cuba in that city to organize a school of banking, finance and commercial and banking law on the same basis as that prevailing in Havana, where the main chapter was organized a year ago.

A New Bank

Incorporation papers were signed January 7th in Havana for the Franco-Cuban Credit Foncier, an institution to be governed by the same regulations as the French institution. The bank is capitalized at \$1,500,000.

Senator José B. Aleman is one of the vice-presidents of the bank, together with Secretary of the Treasury Machado. Both

of these prominent men appear also as organizers of the bank, with M. Christian Riche of Paris, France, and Sr. Hugo Loubiere of Havana.

The principal business of the bank will be the construction of railroads, sugar mills and will also aid in the development of agriculture enterprises.

The Territorial Bank Opened

The Territorial Bank of Cuba opened its doors for business February 1st. It was organized by an act of congress passed last summer for the purpose of promoting agricultural development by lending money on rural properties on easy terms, at low interest.

Diaz Villegas, ex-secretary of the treasury, is president of the bank.

Some modifications of the law governing this bank's concession were approved by the Cuban congress late in January. These modifications were, however, merely matters of detail, important from an administrative point of view to the concessionaries, and in no wise affecting the beneficent purposes for which the bank was established.

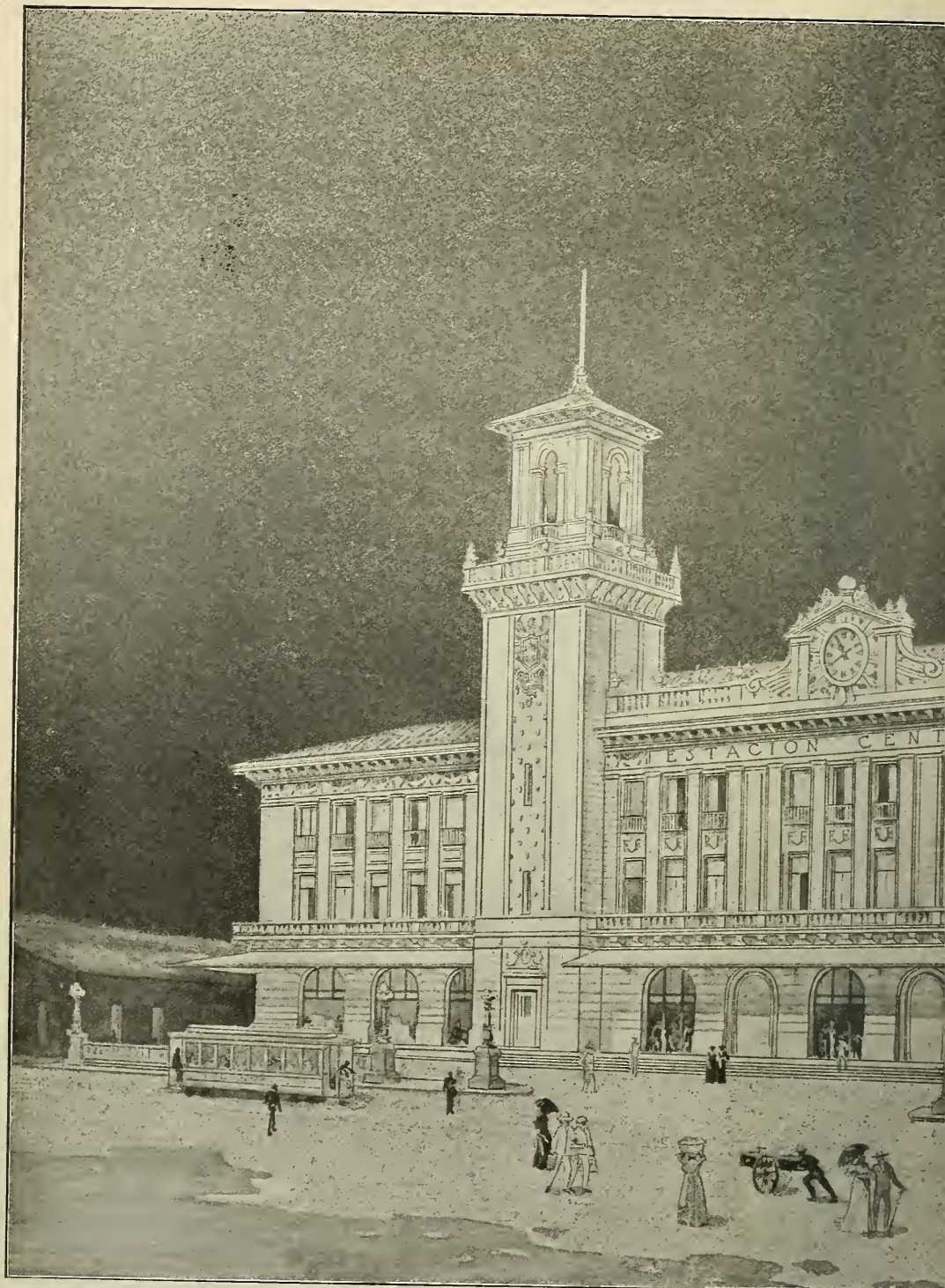
Havana Terminal Bonds

There were placed on the London market January 26th, the five per cent debenture bonds of the Havana Terminal Company. The entire issue (\$6,250,000) according to reports, was eagerly oversubscribed. Before the day's trading was completed the bonds commanded a three per cent premium.

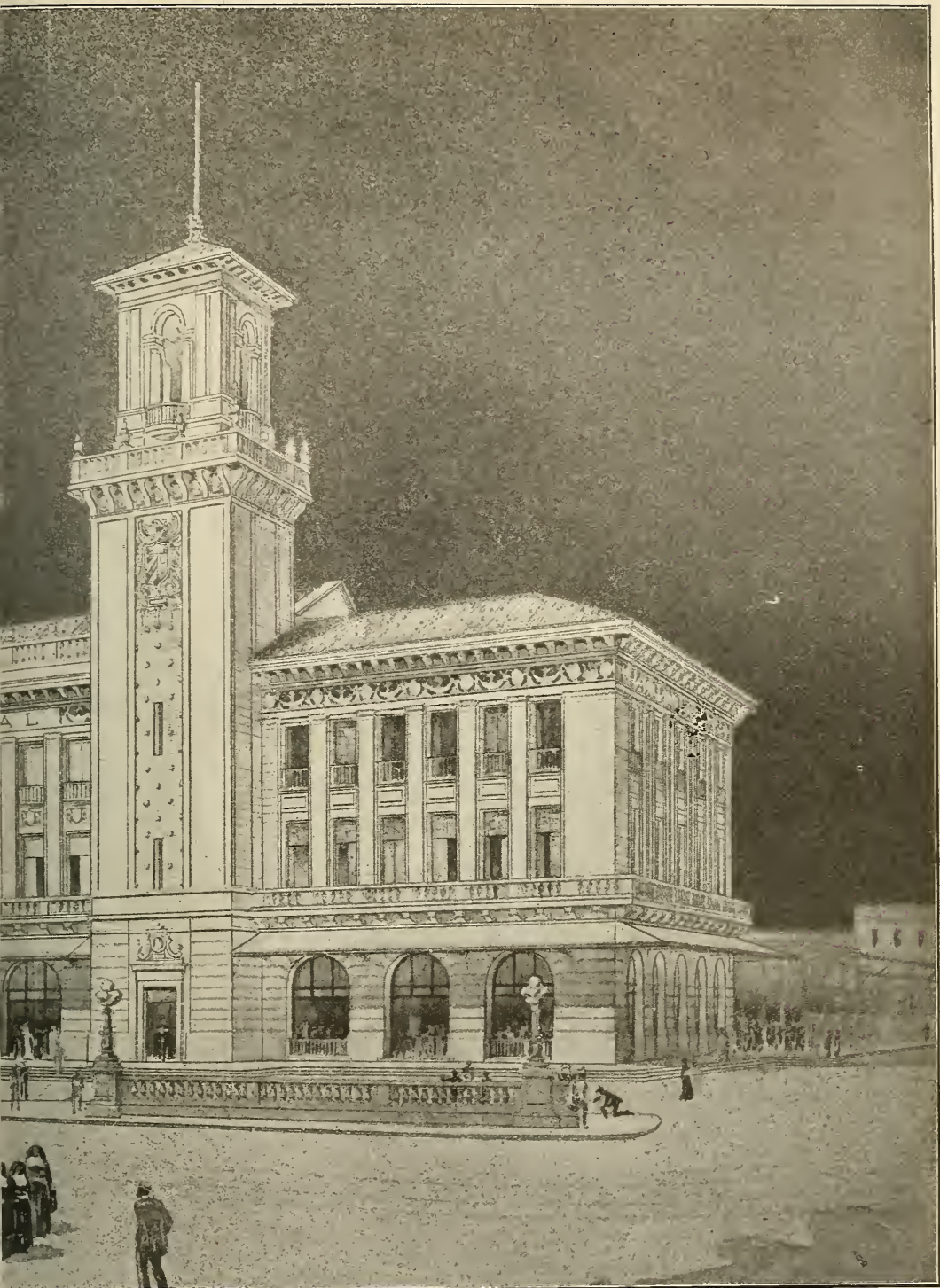
The money derived from the sale of these bonds will be available for the construction of the great terminal station and for the other improvements which the United Railways of Havana agreed to make when negotiating the Arsenal-Villanueva exchange. All these are described and illustrated on other pages of this issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

The Cuban government owes the Cuba Railroad Company \$1,644,000 for the construction of 274 kilometers of track together with several steel bridges over the new branch from Marti to Bayamo and Manzanillo authorized by the Railroad Subsidy Act of July 5, 1906. According to the provisions of this act the Cuba Company was to receive \$6,000 per kilometer. It is said that the bridge over the Canto River, illustrated in the January CUBA REVIEW, is the largest railroad bridge in the island and worth nearly the whole amount of the subsidy.

The Trust Company of Cuba has declared a dividend of 3 per cent on its stock.



The New Passenger Terminal in Havana now in course of erection for the Havana Terminal Railroad Company, on the arsenal site, near the harbor. The station will be used by the United Railways of Havana, the Havana Central and the Marianao Railroad.



La nueva Estación de Ferrocarril de la Habana, en vías de construcción para la Compañía del Ferrocarril de la Habana; será usado por los Ferrocarriles Unidos de la Habana, el Ferrocarril Central y el Ferrocarril de Marianao.

A MAGNIFICENT TERMINAL STATION

A FINE, UP-TO-DATE STRUCTURE TO BE BUILT ON THE ARSENAL PROPERTY

The new passenger terminal in Havana, Cuba, which is in the course of erection for the Havana Terminal Railroad Company, will be one of the finest and most up-to-date structures in the republic of Cuba. It is situated on what is known as the arsenal site near the harbor and will be built in connection with wharves, warehouses and all the other necessary terminal improvements, at a total cost of \$4,000,000.

The building will be used by the United Railways of Havana, the Havana Central and the Marianao Railroad, thus serving as the Union Passenger Terminal for the city of Havana. As tourists' traveling is becoming more important every year, the station has been designed to take care of this ever-increasing need, and is of a capacity and of dimensions which will suffice to satisfy all requirements for many years to come.

The station building itself is 240 feet in length by 70 feet deep, and will be a three-story and attic structure. The main waiting-room is 72 feet by 128 feet, and extends all the way up to the roof, having a clear height of some 60 feet. It will be finished in Italian marble with mosaic floor, and will have adjoining it the usual retiring rooms for men and for women.

The café is 40 feet by 52 feet and is situated on the most attractive corner of the building. This café will have a high wainscot of elaborate Spanish tiles and a marble refreshment bar. The café is entirely open with the street on two sides, with a sufficient sidewalk to allow the placing of café tables there, as is done in the continental café.

A large baggage room, with the usual mail and parcel rooms, occupies the other end of the building.

In addition to the large waiting-room there is a concourse, 50 feet by 200 feet, provided with seats to take care of a large part of the traffic.

On the second and third floors will be found the offices of the United Railways of Havana. These offices will surround the main waiting room and comprise the usual offices of a railroad corporation. These floors are served by two electric elevators in one of the towers of the building and a freight lift in the rear.

The exterior of the building is in the style of Spanish renaissance and will be built of American terra-cotta. A great deal of color will be introduced throughout the building to conform to the tropical climate and the wealth of color which one finds in Cuba. A distinctive feature of the front elevation is the twin towers arising to a height of 130 feet above grade. These towers will contain water-tanks of 20,000 gallons capacity, to be used for fire and storage purposes. The towers will also form an excellent point of observation for visitors to Havana.

The roof will be covered with red Spanish tile, found in great abundance in Cuban buildings.

There will be no glass in the windows of the building, with the exception of a small panel in the shutters and panels in the toilet-room windows, but double sets of shutters have been provided for all the windows; the exterior set with fixed louvres, to be closed in the case of an ordinary rainstorm, and an interior set with reinforcing bars and extra heavy bolts, to be used if the storm becomes violent. The light penetrates so far into the buildings in Cuba that even with all the shutters closed the rooms are as bright as in an ordinary American building with everything open.

The construction work of the building, the wharves, the terminal, the yards and the elevated railroad, upon which all trains will be brought to the station, will be performed by the Snare & Triest Company, constructing engineers, of New York City, who have had much experience in this class of work, having built the Hoboken terminal of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Staten Island ferry-house, and the Whitehall Street ferry terminal in New York City.

The building has been designed by Kenneth M. Murchison, of New York City, who has built the Hoboken terminal and the Scranton station for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and he is now engaged in constructing the Baltimore Union Station and the Newark station for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Construction work has begun, and it is confidently stated that the station will be in operation in sixteen months.

An appropriation of \$119,000 is asked for in a presidential message of February 4th for the payment of the services of the experts who assessed the valuation of the arsenal property exchanged for the Villanueva station.

RAISING THE "MAINE"

"No such cofferdam as is proposed," says the *Engineering News*, "in such a depth of water on such a bottom, has ever been built anywhere. The problem is to surround the wreck of the vessel about 325 feet in length, lying in thirty-seven feet of water, with a dam which shall be tight enough and strong enough to enable work to be safely carried on under its protection. This dam must be self-sustaining. There is no way of bracing it to resist the water pressure behind it by struts against its interior. For a depth of eighteen to twenty feet the harbor of Havana is soft semi-liquid mud. Below that, for some twenty-five or thirty feet, it is soft blue clay. The building of a dam on such a foundation which will withstand a head of thirty-seven feet of water is so unprecedented a task that it fairly may excite the interest of the engineering world. It must, moreover, be able to support loads. Upon it must be built some sort of working platform, from which can be carried on the work of unwatering the area which it incloses, and from which afterward men and materials can be transferred to the interior for work upon the wreck."

The plan is to sink around the wreck a series of large cylinders of interlocking

steel sheet piling. These cylinders are to be fifty feet in diameter along the sides of the wreck and forty feet at the bow and stern. The sheet pile cylinders are to be sunk to a depth of seventy feet from the surface, which means that their lower ends will penetrate about 33 feet into the soft bottom. After these cylinders have been sunk a dredge will dig clay from shoals in the harbor and deposit it in scows.

These scows will be towed over to the cofferdam and their load of clay will be deposited in the cylinders until they are full.

Patriotic societies in the United States are besieging the board of engineers to donate parts of the wrecked "Maine" as memorials. Scores of letters are being received almost daily containing such requests.

Col. Patrick says that nothing will be given away until congress decides what is to be done with the sunken mass of iron.

The rate of speed with which the steel pilings are being driven into the harbor bottom for the cylinders is averaging about thirty every twenty-four hours. At that rate the engineers believe they can sink the three thousand pilings inside of one hundred days.

The national chess masters' tournament in New York closed February 3d, leaving Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion, the winner by a score of 10 points out of a possible 12. José R. Capablanca, champion of Cuba, made a magnificent finish and jumped into second place by winning his final game from Paul Johner. After the fifth round Capablanca had 2½ losses charged against him. He finished with a score of 9½ to 2½ in consequence of scoring seven wins one after the other. His defeat at the hands of R. T. Black of Brooklyn in the fourth round practically cost him the tournament.

The bill increasing the duty on automatic lighters was amended in the senate. By the terms of the new bill the importation of automatic lighters is absolutely prohibited in Cuba. This bill was approved.

The production of matches in Cuba amounts approximately to 400,000 gross boxes per month.

The Havana custom-house collections for the month of December and compared with previous years are as follows:

1910	1909	1908	1907
\$1,597,255	\$1,506,085	\$1,409,794	\$1,658,207

Santiago will have a new aqueduct from the Canto River, 18 miles distant. Two

million dollars have been asked to defray the cost of the work. If there are no funds available, 4½ per cent bonds against the interior credit will be issued. A bill is now before congress.

Havana's chief of police had large placards placed recently on the street corners, instructing pedestrians as follows: "Keep to your right. Persons carrying bundles and street vendors are barred from sidewalks. And: Don't tarry on the sidewalk where you obstruct the way of the other pedestrians."

A presidential decree of February 4th authorized a warrant of \$50,000 for the construction of the aqueduct of the town of Cabañas, Pinar del Río Province. The plans are ready, the appropriation granted by congress, and the bids are asked for.

A military academy, the first in Cuba, and established for the instruction of cadets at Cabañas fortress, will be inaugurated February 24th.

According to recent examinations there are about a hundred sunken vessels in Havana harbor.

President Gomez has expressed his intention to organize an aviation corps as an adjunct to the Cuban army signal service.

INFORMATION FOR THE AMERICAN SETTLER

COCONUT BUTTER—THE SAPOTA A VALUABLE FRUIT—PROFIT IN PEANUTS AND PEANUT OIL

Butter from Coconuts

A new substitute for butter has been placed on the market in western Bohemia. It contains no animal fats, but is manufactured from coconut oil, the yolk of eggs, and a small proportion of cream. The coconuts are imported by the shipload by way of Hamburg, up the Elbe River to Aussig, in this consular district, where the factory is located. The meat of the coconuts is pressed for the oil, the outer fibrous coat is used in the manufacture of mats, and the hard shell is made into buttons. Coconut oil has been used for some time in Europe in the manufacture of oleomargarine under various names, but in combination with lard or other animal fats.

The "vegetable" butter is prepared in two forms, soft and in firm cakes. It is shipped by parcels post from the factory in packages of 5 kilos (11 pounds). The claim is made that this butter substitute has an agreeable flavor, is not injurious to health, and is excellent for cooking purposes. It retails for 1.54 kronen a kilo, or about 14 cents a pound.

Owing to the fact that the oil from coconuts is now being extensively converted into comestible fats, its market price has increased enormously, and the world is being sought for additional supplies of coconuts.—*From United States Consul Will L. Lovrie, Carlsbad.*

Perhaps a Peanut Oil Factory

A peanut oil factory for Cuba may be one of the newest institutions on the island. It is said that one of the big American packing houses may decide to erect a plant.

Prof. Karutz, head of the experimental station of the Cuba Railroad at Camaguey, says that ten or twenty acre farms of peanuts could be made a paying proposition for the settler who has some capital to begin operations with. He also says that three crops a year could be realized from the land. An acre of land could be made to produce a ton of peanuts, and the profit for the labor should yield \$100 per acre.

The factory, when established, would be a large buyer of the product.

"Cuba's gold mine," said the professor, "is in the tilling of the soil in the eastern section of the island. That's the best country in Cuba, and the possibilities of agricultural pursuit are being more and more realized every day."

Cuban Fruits—the Sapota

There are two varieties of this fruit in Cuba. The only apparent difference is the shape, one being round and the other oval.

The fruit averages slightly under two ounces in weight, is brown to greenish-brown in color, appearing not unlike a very smooth, dark potato. In Havana it is incorrectly known as the "nispero," which name rightly belongs to the loquat. The sapota has a characteristic odor and flavor and is very sweet. The seeds, numbering from one to five, are found in a soft open core. It is in season in Cuba from April to September, is picked green, and is said to bear shipment well. It is very popular and deserves far more notice than has yet been given it by northern markets. The sap of the tree and the juice of the green fruit furnish what is known in commerce as chicle, the basis of chewing gum.—*United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 87.*

Potatoes from Canada Taxed

There is a considerable market at Havana for potatoes. This year Maine potatoes have been cheaper than those grown in New Brunswick. Recently, therefore, several Canadian exporters went over the line and bought 50,000 to 70,000 bushels in Maine and had them shipped in bulk to St. John. There they were put in barrels made in Canada and sent on to Havana.

When the potatoes arrived at Havana the Cuban customs authority decided that duty must be assessed on the shipment as Canadian grown potatoes, because shipped in Canadian barrels. The customs officials decided that there was no authority for permitting the products of the soil of the United States to be shipped through a Canadian port and barrelled there, because there was no way to prevent substitution of Canadian-grown products in the process of barrelling.

A protest was made to the state department by those interested against this action of the Cuban authorities. The Boston Chamber of Commerce immediately got in touch with Senator Crane and Congressman Keliher, and received a telegram from Mr. Keliher stating that the state department had upheld the Cuban government in refusing to give the preferential, which amounts to 20 per cent less than the duty assessed on Canadian potatoes.

Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition

The horticultural show in Havana, opened a few weeks ago, is awakening much enthusiasm. President Gomez visits the exhibition almost daily, and the attendance markedly increases every day. There were fine exhibits of the familiar products of such exhibitions, entered by both nation and American growers. The exhibits of the latter especially evoked enthusiasm from both Cubans and Americans.

La Lucha was outspoken in praise of the American exhibit and said:

"One thing more noticeable than most others is the fact that the exhibitors in the agricultural and horticultural departments are Americans, men who have come to Cuba from a different clime and have in the past ten years or less so established themselves, producing improved forms of fruits and vegetables that it is not the strangers in Cuba who are alone surprised by the variety and magnificence of the products of the island, but the Cubans themselves are unacquainted with the possibilities of their own soil, and when they view what has been accomplished by these foreigners they can not express themselves in their admiration and enthusiasm."

Irrigation Production and Values

A proper irrigation system no doubt considerably increases the productive power of the farm. Where the district is well supplied, water can easily be led in all directions; but where the rainfall or wells are depended upon, windmills and chain pumps are necessary.

"So many improvements have been made in the former that, except in name, there is little to remind one of the old mills of twenty years ago," says *Tropical Life* of London. In the newer type very little attention is required, for the sail is made in such a manner that it automatically comes out of the wind or the vanes feather if the wind becomes too strong.

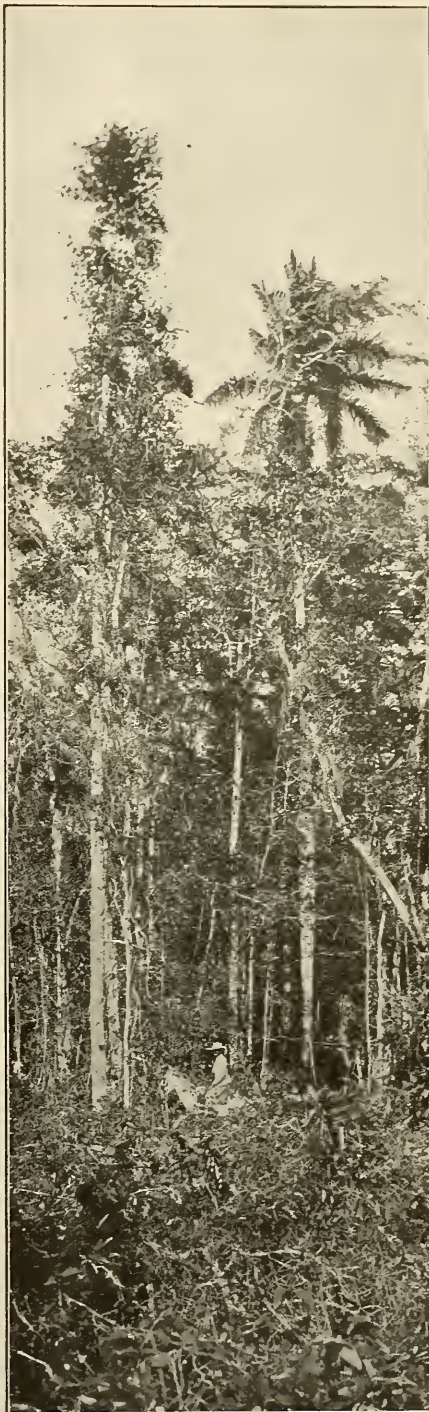
With a sail 7 to 20 feet in diameter 360 to 10,000 gallons of water can be raised per day on an average.

A reservoir for the surplus water to avoid waste is desirable, or in case that not being convenient, means should be

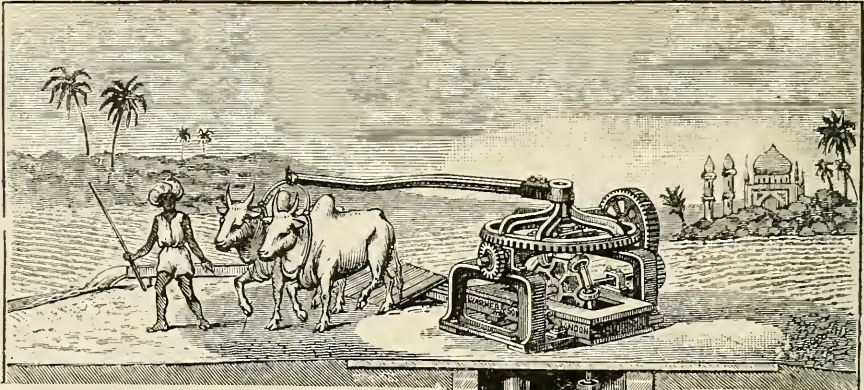
CITRUS LANDS Planted and wild, also suburban property. A few pieces for exchange. Write

E. B. BRAND

FELTON, ORIENTE, CUBA



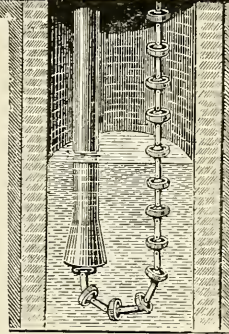
In the jungle—Eastern Cuba.



adopted by which the mill may be disconnected from the pump and the latter worked by hand or animal power.

A variety of pumps may be worked by means of animal power, a very popular type being the chain pump, which is a modern development of one of the most ancient types of pumps known. (See illustration.) This is recommended for shallow wells up to about 30 feet in depth, or for lifting water from a river, in which case it is usually fixed on a platform, built out from the bank. On account of its extreme simplicity it may safely be left in the charge of natives, there being practically nothing about it that can be damaged by careless handling. It is made in a variety of sizes, and when worked by two bullocks, yields from 4,000 to 11,000 gallons of water per day, according to the size of pump.

As soon as water is obtained which will supply the needs of the land, when natural sources fail, the value of the land in-



Irrigation in India.—Chain pump, worked by oxen, raising 8,000 gallons of water per day from a well 15 feet deep.

Riego en la India.—Bomba de cadena, movida por bueyes, para levantar 8000 galones de agua diariamente un pozo de 15 pies de profundidad. Para levantar agua de un río, se fija la bomba sobre una plataforma, construida de la arilla para fuera. La maquinaria es muy sencilla y funciona facilmente.

creases out of all proportion to the small amount of capital necessary to acquire the desired results. To obtain, of course, the maximum amount of water capable of being brought to the surface, a pump in connection with engine power is necessary; but in many cases, where it is impossible or inconvenient to employ engines, wind, or animal power, properly applied, will raise all the water that is required.

“ONE FOR ALL,” No. 1 Wool Grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur Both a Contact and Poison Spray. An Insecticide and Fungicide

POSITIVELY THE ONLY THING NEEDED FOR ALL PESTS OR FUNGUS

A tonic for vegetation. Sick trees made well; old trees rejuvenated to youthful vigor; better foliage; larger and more abundant fruit. Neither sucking or chewing insects nor fungus will attack wood that has “One For All” upon it. After one fall spraying no dormant spraying will be needed. Spraying confined to the growing season. Scale exterminated. Positive evidences from practical growers furnished upon application.

Prices, F. O. B. New York

Barrels, 425 lbs.....05c. per lb.	½ Bbls., 200 lbs.....05½c. per lb.	100 lbs.....06c. per lb.
50 lbs.....06½c. per lb.	25 lbs.....08c. per lb.	

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY = Established 1852 = = **42 FRONT ST., NEW YORK**

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, “WOLFE”

Negociante en Todas Clases de Ganado Especialmente en Mulos | Dealer in all Classes of Live Stock Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



UNA MAGNIFICA ESTACION DE FERROCARRIL EN LA HABANA

EN EL TERRENO OCUPADO POR EL ARSENAL SE ESTA CONSTRUYENDO UN MAGNIFICO EDIFICIO A LA MODERNA

La nueva Estación de Ferrocarril de la Habana, en vías de construcción para la Compañía del Ferrocarril de la Habana, será uno de los edificios más suntuosos y modernos de la República de Cuba. Está situada en los terrenos ocupados antes por el Arsenal, cerca del puerto, y este edificio será construido en conexión con muelles, almacenes, y tendrá todos los requisitos necesarios de una estación terminal, elevándose su costo de construcción á \$4,000,000.

El nuevo edificio será usado por los Ferrocarriles Unidos de la Habana, el Ferrocarril Central y el Ferrocarril de Marianao, sirviendo de estación terminal para la ciudad de la Habana. Como el tráfico de turistas está tomando mayores proporciones de año en año, esta estación será construida de manera que pueda atender á las necesidades de este aumento en el tráfico, y su capacidad y dimensiones serán suficientes para llenar todos los requerimientos durante muchos años venideros.

El edificio de la estación tiene de por sí una longitud de 240 pies por 70 pies de fondo, y constará de tres pisos y un desván. El salón principal de espera tiene una superficie de 72 por 128 pies, ocupando toda la altura del edificio, ó sea unos 60 pies. Estará acabado con mármoles de Italia y pisos de mosaico, con sus correspondientes cuartos privados para señoras y caballeros.

El local destinado para café mide 40 por 52 pies, y está situado en uno de los ángulos más atractivos del edificio; contendrá un alto friso de baldosas españolas muy artísticas, así como una cantina de mármol. El café da completamente á la calle por dos de sus costados, con amplio espacio en la acera para colocar mesas, como se acostumbra en los cafés europeos. El otro extremo del edificio será ocupado por un extenso cuarto para equipajes, con los acostumbrados departamentos para el servicio de correos y despacho de paquetes.

Además del gran salón de espera, habrá un andén de 50 por 200 pies de extensión, provisto con asientos, para acomodar una gran parte del tráfico.

Las oficinas de las Compañías de los Ferrocarriles Unidos de la Habana estarán situadas en el segundo y tercer piso, alrededor del Salón Principal de Espera. Estos pisos tendrán acceso por medio de dos ascensores eléctricos situados en una de las torres en el frente del edificio, á más de un elevador de carga en la parte posterior.

El exterior del edificio será estilo del Renacimiento Español, y será construido de terracotta americana. En todo el edificio se empleará un colorido en armonía con el clima de los trópicos y con los colores más en voga en Cuba. Uno de los distintivos del frente del edificio será las dos torres que se elevarán á una altura de 130 pies sobre el nivel del terreno. Estas torres contendrán tanques de agua de una capacidad de 20,000 galones, para usarse en caso de incendio y para repuesto. Asimismo estas torres serán un magnífico punto de observación para los viajeros que visiten la Habana. El tejado del edificio estará cubierto con tejas españolas de color rojo, que tanto predominan en los edificios en Cuba.

En este edificio las ventanas serán sin cristales, á excepción de pequeños entrepaños en las persianas y entrepaños en las ventanas de los cuartos privados, pero todas las ventanas estarán provistas de dobles persianas; el juego exterior con celosías fijas, que se cerrarán en caso de lluvia, y el juego interior reforzado con barras y fuertes cerrojos, que se usarán en caso de una severa tormenta. La luz penetra de tal modo en los edificios de Cuba, que aun con todas las persianas cerradas las habitaciones son tan claras como en el interior de cualquier edificio en los Estados Unidos con todas las ventanas abiertas.

Las obras de construcción de este edificio, los muelles, almacenes, patios, y las vías elevados sobre las cuales todos los trenes entrarán en la estación, serán ejecutadas por la Snare & Triest Company, ingenieros constructores residentes en la ciudad de Nueva York, los cuales han tenido mucha experiencia en esta clase de trabajo, habiendo construido la Estación Terminal de la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Delaware, Lackawanna y Western en Hoboken, el Embarcadero de Staten Island y el Embarcadero Terminal de Whitehall Street, en la ciudad de Nueva York.

Ya se han empezado los trabajos para la nueva estación, y es de esperarse que el nuevo edificio estará listo para el servicio dentro de diez y seis meses.

Véase la ilustración en la páginas 22 y 23.

AMERICAN HARDWARE IN CUBA

PREFERENCE TO AMERICAN GOODS BECAUSE OF RECIPROCIITY CLAUSE AND NEARNESS OF AMERICAN PORTS

In reply to a question as to the attitude of Cuban buyers toward American hardware, as compared with similar goods from England and Germany, Mr. De Pool, a well-known business man of Havana, made the following reply:

"Most of the merchants and the people will buy wherever the price is the lowest, giving the preference to American goods, on account of the rebate allowed by the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba. This we do not have with other foreign countries.

"Even in cases where American hardware is a little higher in price, it is given the preference on account of the nearness of American ports to Cuba. The breakage of goods in transit from the United States to our island is very much less than in those from Germany and England, which averages about fifteen per cent."

In speaking of the proportion of American hardware used in Cuba, as against that from other countries, Mr. De Pool said: "It is difficult to obtain any positive data on this point, but, as a safe guess, I should say that the United States supplies fully one-half.

"Can American capital safely invest itself in Cuba, with an assurance of its future safety, dependent on continued peace and prosperity?

"I have no doubt of it. Conditions are now good, and will continue so. There is also an ever-present possibility that Cuba may better herself by voluntarily coming under American control. It is a great country, either for permanent residence or a temporary visit."

He makes the suggestion so often made that manufacturers, who desire to create and maintain a trade with the Latin-American countries, should print an edition of their catalogs in Spanish, or such parts of the same as refer to goods so exported. In many cases, of course, it would not be necessary to have the entire catalog in that language, as there are so many lines that would not find a ready introduction to Cuba or Central or South America.

"To make an impression on any of these countries, the merchants should be addressed in their own tongue, as in most cases they do not read English, and will make no attempt to study catalogs in that language."—*From an interview in the Hardware Dealers' Magazine, New York.*

An Artistic Guide-Book

The annual folder of the United Railways of Havana surpasses in both an artistic and utilitarian sense all its attractive predecessors.

It is full of the most excellent and satisfying half-tone and color illustrations of all that is charming in Cuban scenery, and

the material is inexhaustible as the traveler will quickly acknowledge, for Cuba is a picture land, and bits of bewildering scenic beauty are encountered everywhere. The folder, in addition to its fine illustrations and descriptive text, gives tables of low-priced round-trip tickets and combination tours to all parts of the island and the Isle of Pines which will suit all classes.

AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE
FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION

LOSS OF INCOME
FOLLOWING FIRE

BOILER EXPLOSION
ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

GERMAN KALI WORKS 30 Empedrado, Box 1007 HAVANA, CUBA

WE WILL SEND OUR BOOK FREE TO PLANTERS IN CUBA

Ask Us What You Want—Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Fruit or Any Other Crop



1—Home of Dr. Dupree near Nueva Gerona.

2—The residence of Mr. R. I. Wall (of Chicago) on the Isle of Pines.

3—The home of T. J. Keenan (of Pittsburg), Brazo Fuerte, Isle of Pines.

4—Parlor of Fred Hammond's (Columbus, Ohio) log bungalow.

5—Reception room at "Brazo Fuerte."



SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York

JANUARY PRICES MAY PROVE TO BE THE LOW OF THE CAMPAIGN—
1,700,000 TONS NOW THE ESTIMATE

Our last review for this magazine was dated January 11, 1911.

At that date centrifugals were quoted at 3.675c. per pound.

To-day's valuation is 3.48c. per pound.

Beet sugar was then 9 shillings, equal to 3.88c. for centrifugals at New York, and is now 9s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., equal to 3.95c., for centrifugals at New York.

In the meantime, beet sugar in Europe had fluctuated slightly above and below 9 shillings until the present month when it has taken on a firmer upward tendency and improved 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from its lowest point, with the tone and tendency still firm, owing to the fact that highest stock figures for the continent have now been passed and stocks are on the decline and more easily carried, financially, until required.

The present Cuba crop conditions attract the larger consideration at the present time. As usual, at the beginning of the campaign, values declined steadily under the first sales of crop production until they touched 2 1-16c. c. and f., 96 degrees test, on sales of January 24th. This may or may not prove to be the lowest point of the campaign, the market having rallied to 2 3-16c. c. and f. for February-March deliveries to speculators but not to refiners who have thus far declined to buy upon this basis, on the expectation that with increased receipts the lower quotation may be again touched for March shipments. Smaller crop receipts to February 1st say about 150,000 tons, with fewer centrals grinding than last year, give some encouragement for refiners' expectations that larger production in March will renew the disposition to sell freely which does not now exist, the offerings at the moment being extremely light for the season and sellers showing marked indifference as to whether they are accepted or not. Also, the strength of the European market, shown in advancing prices, and the fact that 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. and f. is already .47c. below European parity, is an encouragement for Cuban planters to maintain their pretensions by an advance, if European prices hold firm.

We are able to give now as close an estimate as is practicable at this time of the present Cuba crop, which we give herewith.

The start of the new campaign was late, and the production to the end of January shows a fall short of 150,000 tons, compared with same time last year. We have just received many direct reports from large and small factories in all parts of the island, showing a light tonnage of cane and a reduction of about $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent in yield of sugar. Our advices indicate an average of 5.8 per cent deficiency in outturn which, applied to last year's figures, would give a production this campaign of 1,699,697 tons.

About the same result can be obtained by beginning with the outturn of 229,118 tons to January 31st, and assuming that the production from this time forward will be the same as the corresponding period last year, say 1,423,681 tons, less 60,000 tons because of reduction in percentage of sugar yield, plus about 100,000 tons for probable later grinding this season, as many factories stopped work for lack of cane last year long before the rainy season set in.

We therefore reduce our estimate of this season's Cuba crop to 1,700,000 tons sugar, dependent on favorable conditions.

The only active competitor against Cuba this season is likely to be Java, which country apparently can produce sugar at lower cost than any other, and, with a surplus of some 160,000 tons in second-hands left over from preceding crop difficult of sale and with a coming crop of 1,300,000 tons, very little of which will be actually required by European countries, it appears certain that offerings for the United States will commence earlier, continue longer, and be of much larger quantity than last year. At what particular point in the coming rise of values for Cuba sugars from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. and f. this competition will begin and cause a check to advances in Cuba, remains to be seen.

Other crop advices having an influence upon Cuba are not important. None such by estimates thus far will exceed the crops of last year, and may prove inferior, particularly the next beet crops of Europe, which are recently subject to weekly reports of unfavorable weather for field work.

Refined sugars declined to some extent and are now on the basis of 1.60c., less 1 per cent, for granulated sugar, with 2c. per 100 pounds, less value, for beet granulated. The supplies, however, of the latter are constantly diminishing and should soon disappear from the market competition to any extent.

Refiners are still using high cost sugars for melting, so that refined is not yet at its normal value, compared to raws of present value.

New York, February 10, 1911.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

LOS PRECIOS EN ENERO PUEDEN RESULTAR EL PUNTO MAS BAJO DE LA CAMPAÑA, SIENDO AHORA EL CALCULO 1,700,000 TONELADAS

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 11 de Enero de 1911. En esa fecha las centrífugas se cotizaban á 3.675 centavos la libra; las cotizaciones hoy son 3.48 centavos la libra. El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba entonces á 9s., equivalente á 3.88 centavos por las centrífugas en Nueva York, y ahora se cotiza á 9s. 3¼ d., equivalente á 3.95 centavos por las centrífugas en Nueva York.

Entretanto, el azúcar de remolacha en Europa fluctuó algo sobre 9s. y bajo esta cotización, hasta el presente mes, en que ha tomado una tendencia más firme hacia el alza y mejorada 7½ d. de su punto más bajo, con tendencia aún firme debido al hecho de que las cifras más altas de las existencias para el continente han pasado ya y las existencias van de baja y se retienen más fácilmente financieramente hasta que se requieran.

Las condiciones de la actual zafra de Cuba requieren la mayor consideración al presente. Como de costumbre, al principio de la campaña azucarera los valores declinaron con fijeza bajo las primeras ventas de la producción de la zafra hasta que llegaron á 2 1-16 centavos costo y flete, polarización 96 grados, por ventas el 24 de Enero. Esto puede ó no ser el punto más bajo de la campaña, el mercado habiendo recuperado á 2 3-16 cen-

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.

MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH

164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a specialty. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Export Chemist and Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and replenished. Prescriptions compounded by a Graduate in Pharmacy. Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36

116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

M. J. CABANA

COMMISSION MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

tavos costo y flete por entregas de Febrero y Marzo á especuladores pero no á los refinadores, los cuales hasta ahora rehusaron hacer compras bajo esta base, esperando que con el aumento de entradas podría llegarse á la cotización más baja para embarques de Marzo. Los arribos de menor zafra hasta el primero de Febrero, digamos unas 150,000 toneladas, con menor número de ingenios trabajando que el año pasado, ofrece alguna esperanza para los refinadores de que la mayor producción en Marzo renovará la disposición de vender libremente, lo cual no sucede ahora, pues las ofertas por ahora son extremadamente escasas durante la estación y los vendedores muestran una marcada indiferencia respecto á si son ó no aceptadas. Asimismo, la fortaleza del mercado europeo, mostrado por el aumento en los precios, y el hecho de que la cotización de 2½ centavos costo y flete es ya .47 centavos por bajo de la paridad del mercado europeo, es un aliciente para los plantadores cubanos para sostener sus pretensiones por un avance, si los precios de Europa se mantienen firmes.

Ahora podemos dar un cálculo tan aproximado como es practicable en esta ocasión de la actual zafra de Cuba, cuyo cálculo consideramos ahora en 1,700,000 toneladas de azúcar, dependiendo de condiciones favorables.

El único competidor activo contra los azucares de Cuba esta estación probablemente será Java, cuyo país aparentemente puede producir azúcar á menor costo que cualquier otro, y con un exceso de unas 160,000 toneladas en segundas manos sobrantes de la previa zafra de difícil venta, más una zafra venidera de 1,300,000 toneladas, de lo cual muy poco será verdaderamente requerido por los países europeos, parece seguro que las ofertas para los Estados Unidos empezarán más pronto, continuarán por más tiempo y serán en mayor cantidad que el año pasado. En que punto particular en el venidero aumento de las cotizaciones para los azucares de Cuba de 2½ centavos costo y flete empezará esta competencia y causará la suspensión de los avances en azucares de Cuba, no se sabe aún.

Otros informes respecto á la cosecha y que influyen en los azucares de Cuba no son de importancia. Ningún informe de tal naturaleza hasta ahora excederá á las cosechas del año pasado, y aun podrán resultar inferiores, particularmente las próximas cosechas de remolacha de Europa, que están recientemente sujetas á informes semanales de tiempo poco favorable para el trabajo en los campos.

Los azucares refinados declinaron hasta cierto punto y están ahora bajo la base de 4.60 centavos. menos 1 por ciento para el azúcar granulado de caña, con 20 centavos por las 100 libras. menos el valor por el azúcar de remolacha granulada. Sin embargo, las existencias de esta última están disminuyendo constantemente y debieran desaparecer de la competencia en el mercado en cierto modo.

Los refinadores están aún haciendo uso de azucares de alto costo para la fusión, así es que el azúcar refinado no ha llegad aun á su valor normal comparado con el valor actual de con los azucares crudos.

Nueva York, Febrero 10 de 1911.

Capturing a Bandit

Inocente Solis, the bandit who has terrorized a portion of Santa Clara province for many months, capturing prominent men and their children and holding them for ransom, is still at large, despite all the attempts of the government forces sent after him as late as January 18th. He collected \$2,000 from a planter under a threat to burn his cane-fields if his demands were not complied with.

The inhabitants of another portion of the same province were subjected to the same kind of brigandage some ten years before, but a courageous official soon put an end to the marauders by methods which would produce the same good results if adopted in the pursuit of Solis. The official in question was Judge Marcos Garcia, who sat on the bench in Havana for years, and held

the office of mayor of the town of Sancti Spiritus. About the year 1890, three brothers named Chemendi took up the business in which Solis is now engaged. They terrorized the people for a time, but when they invaded the district of Marcos Garcia the order of terror became reversed. The Chemendis went to the home of Laureano Foyo one night and captured him, making him write a letter to a relative, demanding the sum of 100 centenes.* The letter had to be carried a distance of more than twenty miles and in the meantime Mr. Foyo was tied to a tree all night and suffered severely from the mosquitoes and his cramped position. The next day the money was paid and Mayor Marcos Garcia

*A centen is about \$5.

headed a posse to capture the bandits. All of the old inhabitants of that section remember that chase, for nearly all of them took a hand in it. Every cross road was guarded, every river ford was under surveillance, but for eight days, replete with exciting episodes, the chase continued. Sometimes the bandits would be in sight of the posse led by the mayor and an exchange of shots would be fired. Other times the bandits would raid a place, obtain fresh horses maiming any which might be used by their pursuers and continued their flight. Again the bandits in their wild

flight from their dogged pursuers, would almost run into the arms of posses placed at the river fords and passes. It was a veritable man hunt and teemed with great excitement and extreme danger, but on the eighth day further flight being impossible the three outlaw brothers made their last stand and were killed by the posse which had so indefatigably pursued them under the leadership of the mayor of Sancti Spiritus.

It may be safely inferred that there was no further acts of brigandage in the section presided over by the indomitable mayor.

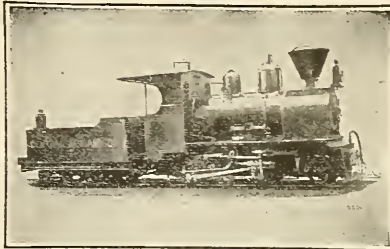
ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

CANE-CARS

LOCOMOTIVES

PLATFORMS



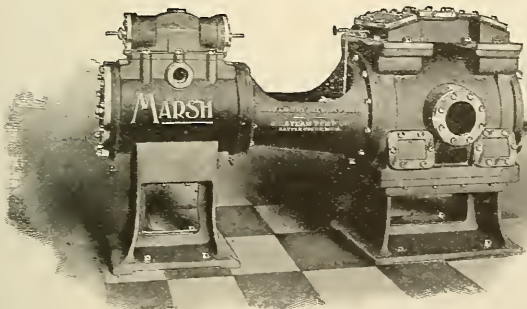
NEW YORK

RAILS AND SWITCHES

PORTABLE RAILWAYS

DUMP-CARS

Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana



Bomba de Vacío Seco de Marsh

Bombas de Marsh

Del más alto grado de eficacia para el servicio de Ingenios.

Garantizamos menor consumo de vapor que cualquier otro fabricante de bombas de acción directa.

Pídase un catálogo.

AMERICAN STEAM PUMP CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

EHRICH & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
We make a Specialty of

National Bank of Cuba Stock

67 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

New Immigration Offices

The government is being urged to begin at once the building of suitable headquarters in Santiago to handle the rapidly growing immigration at that port.

The plans call for a quarantine camp and hospital, and the government has signified its intention of putting about \$37,000 into this alone. For the office building, through which to receive the steamship arrivals, a well-equipped building will be erected to cost \$12,000.

In view of the recent disclosures that numerous Syrian immigrants were making Santiago their rendezvous and successfully getting by the health authorities at that port, it is likely that the government will decide to hasten the new buildings and to take measures which will put a stop to further violations of the immigration laws.

The investigation into the affairs of the immigration office in Santiago, to ascertain why immigrants suffering from trachoma had been able to get through, has yet to be made.

Association Building for Havana

The Young Men's Christian Association is trying to raise \$225,000 for an association building in Havana. A subscription of \$75,000 from the United States is contingent on the balance being raised in Havana. On February 9th the total amount subscribed aggregated \$127,000, leaving nearly \$100,000 to be secured in the five days remaining.

Failure to raise the \$225,000 building fund that the Young Men's Christian Association is campaigning for in Havana will mean the complete abandonment of Cuba by the organization so far as the project of erecting association buildings in other cities on the island goes.

This is the edict which the men back of the campaign movement have given out. It means that a failure will not only rebound to the discredit of the city, they say, but the entire Cuban republic will suffer.

Elaborate plans had been prepared by the Young Men's Christian Association's foreign department prior to the opening of this campaign for building campaigns through Cuba. It was proposed to follow up the Havana campaign with appeals to

the public-spirited citizens of other Cuban cities. This idea, they now say, will be wholly abandoned if the citizens of wealth do not respond to the campaign here in the remaining days left.

Change in Old Firm

The banking firm of G. Lawton Childs & Co., S. en C., of Havana, has been reorganized and incorporated under the name of G. Lawton Childs & Co., Ltd. This corporation represents the interests of the late Mr. Childs and has taken over the assets and assumed the liabilities of the former firm, and will continue the business as successor.

Messrs. Belisario Martinez and Joaquin Miranda, who were managers of the business under Mr. Childs during the last twenty years of his life, have been jointly and separately appointed general managers of the new company, and will sign accordingly.

Want American Books

From Cuba has come the suggestion that a translation of "Edison: His Life and Inventions" would reach in a beneficial way the Spanish-reading youth. The suggestion was made to the Harpers by a citizen of Havana, who says that already American educational and scientific books are becoming known, through translation, to the present school-going generation. He adds that these books are eagerly read and suggests that the wonderful rise and achievements of Edison would fire the young Cuban mind with ambition.

Washington's birthday was observed by the members of the American Club in Havana by a subscription ball. The house committee, at the head of which is Vice-President Horter, issued several hundred invitations to the function.

The planters in the Isle of Pines have been advised to plant watermelons for the Havana and northern markets. "The advice is sound," says the *Appeal*, "for we can grow melons, and fine ones too, and we know that they are a profitable crop."

FOR LUBRICATION OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Dixon's Flake Graphite gives results impossible to oil or grease alone.
Write for free booklet, "Graphite as a Lubricant."

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY = = = = JERSEY CITY, N. J.

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

Capital
and Surplus **\$560,000**

Transacts a General Trust
and Banking Business

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

Examines Titles, Collects Rents,
Negotiates Loans on Mortgages

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

J. A. Gonzales Lanuza, President
Norman H. Davis, Vice-President
F. J. Sherman, 2nd Vice-President
O. A. Hornsby, Secretary and Treasurer
I. M. Hopgood, Asst. Treasurer

Offices: CUBA 31, HAVANA

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO. Bankers

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL THE PRIN-
CIPAL PLACES OF THE ISLAND

Safe Deposit Vaults

Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars

FACTORY: Paseo de Tacon 159-163
OFFICE: Amargura 1-3

Established 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

Bankers

Transact a general banking
business.

Correspondents at all the prin-
cipal places of the world.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Office: Aguiar 108

MOLINA BROTHERS

Customs Bankers

FORWARDERS, LIGHTERAGE AND SHIP AGENTS

Lonja Building 541

HAVANA.

HAVANA

FOR WINTER TOURS IN SUMMER CLIMES

CONSULT

“CUBA A WINTER PARADISE”

a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet, with six complete maps, also 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island. Sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

61 PRADO - - - - - HAVANA, CUBA

THE HERRADURA LAND COMPANY

Office: Zulueta No. 9, Plaza Hotel Building, Havana, Cuba
CAPITAL, \$440,000.00

Own 22,000 acres of land in the Province of Pinar del Rio, suitable for Oranges, Vegetables, Cotton, Corn and Tobacco. The land has all been surveyed and sub-divided into 40-acre tracts and is offered for sale in acres to suit the purchasers, for Cash or on instalments.

We have a new and progressive American town with Railroad Station, Telegraph, Telephone, Stores, Hotel, American School, all within short distance of Havana City.

Titles perfect. Transportation from Havana free for buyers.

WRITE OR CALL FOR INFORMATION

PHONE No. 401

P. O. BOX 741

FERNANDO DE CARDENAS CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER IMPORT AND EXPORT AGENT

Munson S. S. Line Building

OBISPO No. 1, HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.
Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS
FINE STATIONERY

OBISPO 22 P. O. Box 608
HAVANA, CUBA

DON'T OVERLOOK THE ADVERTISING PAGES

OF

THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. ¶ Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.

PLEASE MENTION THE CUBA REVIEW WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios

Los Indios and Cañada Tracts

Isle of Pines

LOCATION: Signanca Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office.

10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.
TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

"Sugar News from Cuba"

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of "THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE."

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for "THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE."

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers. Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

772 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET

Near Atlantic Dock BROOKLYN



"ALL
ABOUT
CUBA"

Copyright, 1909

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

PLEASE MENTION THE CUBA REVIEW WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

The quantity of sugar consumed in the United States during the fiscal year 1910 was, according to estimates of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, 7½ billion pounds, speaking in round terms, or an average of 32 pounds per capita. On only two occasions, 1909 and 1907, had the consumption crossed the 7-billion line and on only four other occasions, 1908, 1906, 1903 and 1903, had the total passed the 6-billion line.

New tracks for the extension of the Havana Electric Railway to Guanabacoa, by way of Luyano, will be laid, and a new service is expected to be in operation within four months.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 13½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1st to stock of record March 25th.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

United States Service

Mr. John B. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, first secretary of legation.

Mr. Norval Richardson, second secretary.

Military Attaché, Major Henry A. Barber.

Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, consul general, Havana.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, vice and deputy consul general.

Mr. Henry P. Starrett, deputy consul general.

Consulate Havana, National Bank Bldg.
Legation offices in Havana, Lonja Bldg.

Mr. Pedro M. Mederos, agent, Cardenas.

Mr. Alfred Heydrich, agent, Matanzas.

Mr. Ross E. Holaday, consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. Henry M. Wolcott, vice and deputy consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. George Bayliss, agent, Antilla.

Mr. Arthur Field Lindley, agent, Baracoa.

Mr. Francis B. Bertot, agent, Manzanillo.

Mr. Max J. Baehr, consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. Buenaventura Carbo, vice and deputy consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. P. B. Anderson, agent, Caibarien.

Mr. Dean R. Wood, agent, Nuevitas.

Mr. John F. Jova, agent, Sagua la Grande.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-Ree). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS OF Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantanamo

Some Senate Measures

On January 14th the senate approved the House bill, placing on the free list the instruments needed by the Boys' Band of Nueva Gerona in the Isle of Pines.

On January 21st a bill was introduced in the senate to remove the duties on refined sugar. This action followed the receipt of a message from the president recommend-

ing the change. It was referred to a committee.

The senate bill modifying the civil service law was approved January 11th, with an amendment (Article II), now reading as follows: "Employees of the classified service appointed after July 1, 1909, and previous to the promulgation of this law, will not have to stand examination and are hereby confirmed in their posts."

Bottled at the Brewery



For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line

SOBRINOS DE BEA & CO.

Bankers and Commission Merchants
Importación directa de todas los centros
manufactureros del mundo.

Agents for the
Munson Steamship Line, New York and
Mobile.

James E. Ward & Co., New York.
Serra Steamship Company, Liverpool.
Vapores Transatlánticos de A. Folch & Co.
de Barcelona, España Independencia
Street 17/21.

MATANZAS. CUBA.

JOHN W. McDONALD

COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
and TIMBER of Every
Description

112 WALL STREET

Near South Street NEW YORK

Yard: 58-68 Beard Street, Erie Basin
Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

PURDY & HENDERSON, Inc.

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston

Cuba Office, Empedrado 32, Havana

"The Comfortable Way"

Between the East and the West is
via the Toledo, St. Louis and
Western Railroad

"Clover Leaf" Route

Rates lower than by any other
direct line. Send four cents in
stamps for copy of "Get Out or
Get in Line," a booklet by Mr.
Eibert Hubbard, Chief of the Roy-
crofters.

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

THE SNARE AND TRIST COMPANY

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

Steel and Masonry Construction
Piers, Bridges, Railroads and Buildings

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimate
on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

N. Y. Office
143 LIBERTY ST.

Havana Office
LA LEAL BUILDING

W. H. Bennett

F. W. Hvoslef

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.

18 Broadway, New York

Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers

Cable: "Benwalsh"

PLEASE MENTION THE CUBA REVIEW WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - MARCH 8TH

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - MARCH 22D

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. OLINDA - - - NUEVITAS, FEB. 23D; NIPE, FEB. 24TH

S.S. CURITYBA - NUEVITAS, MARCH 9TH; NIPE, MARCH 10TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

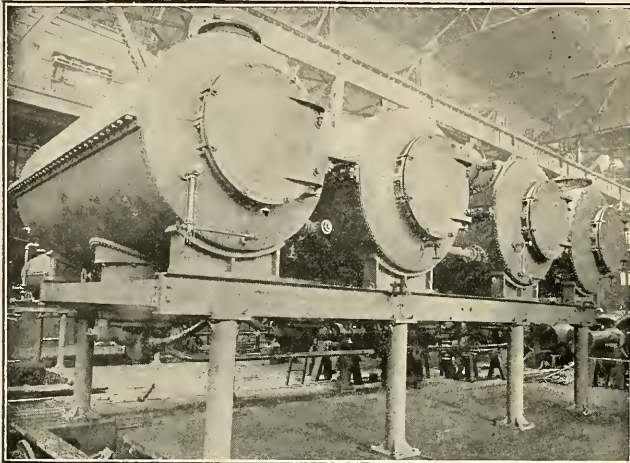
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Broad and Narrow Gauge

Single Expansion and Compound

LOCOMOTIVES



PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

For all Gauges of Track. To meet all conditions of service. Specifications furnished on application.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

THE CVBA REVIEW

1.00 A Year MARCH 1911 10 Cents A Copy

Published by the Mercen Steamship Line 82-02 Reaver Street New York City

CEBALLOS "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CUBA"



FOUR-YEAR-OLD GRAPE-FRUIT TREE AT CEBALLOS

After eight years of developing the country, creating industries, establishing conditions—paving the way—we now invite **HOMESEEKERS** to share our prosperity. No pioneering. All conveniences of modern civilization. Send for literature. ..

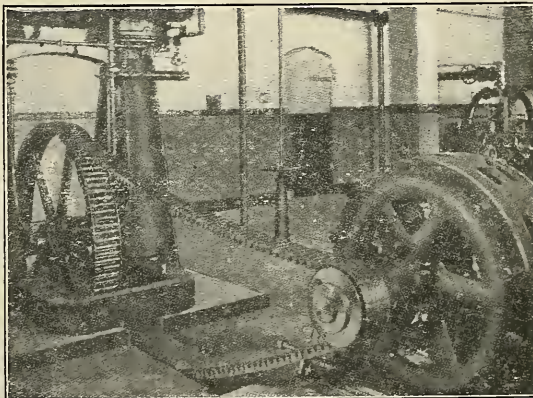
GEO. H. GILLETT, Secretary **43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK**

Would you like to own a
HOME
in this
Ever-Summer Land?

Intelligence, energy and moderate capital will here win a fortune for you in Fruits, Vegetables and Sugar.

"MAXIMUM" SILENT CHAIN

FOR POWER-TRANSMISSION



WRITE FOR
BOOK
No. 102-AH

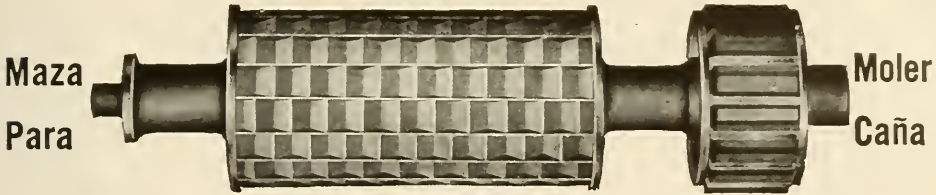
WRITE FOR
BOOK
No. 102-AH

100-HP. "MAXIMUM" SILENT CHAIN DRIVE
FROM MOTOR TO EXHAUSTER

LINK-BELT COMPANY

299 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY



Maza
Para

Moler
Caña

PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds. así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

M. E. GILLETT, Proprietor

TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ORANGE, LEMON AND GRAPE-FRUIT TREES

LARGEST CITRUS NURSERY IN THE WORLD

QUALITY VARIETY DELIVERY

PRICE MAY BE FORGOTTEN—QUALITY NEVER.

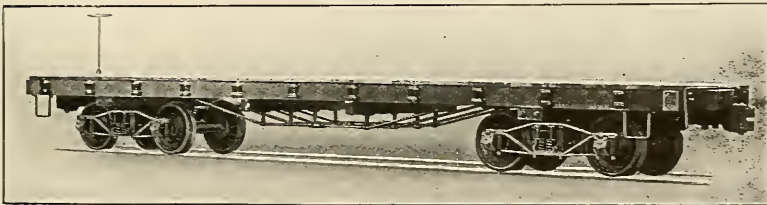
We grow nothing but Standard Varieties which we can recommend to the trade as Money-Makers.

Having had twenty-nine years' experience, we thoroughly understand packing trees for long-distance shipments.

We guarantee our trees to be True to Name, Free from White Fly and to ARRIVE AT DESTINATION IN GOOD CONDITION.

Consider the future and protect your investment by planting reliable trees from **BUCKEYE NURSERIES**

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas *Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país*



RAMAPO IRONWORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
RAMALIAM

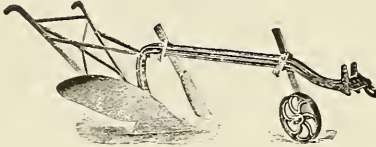
ABOUT THE PLANTATION

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint will be found to preserve all buildings. Laid-up machinery will not rust and corrode if protected with Dixon's Paint.

Cuban Agent: **CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA**

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FARQUHAR



Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

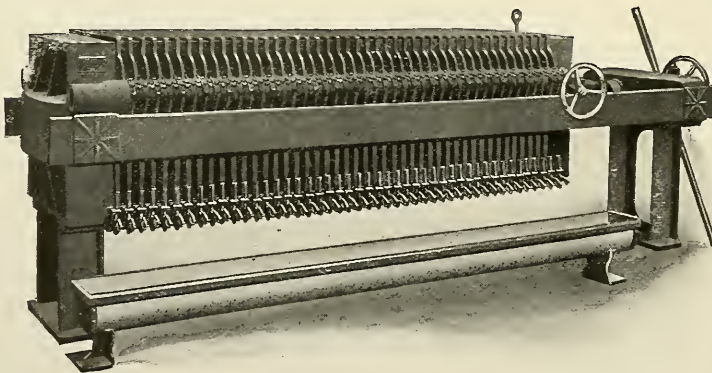
Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados á previa petición

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information
T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Louisiana by E. A. SAMMONS CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto Rico by McMURTRIE-GÜLER CO., Inc., San Juan, P. R.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company

The traveling public will find the service of this company of great convenience, particularly in the transfer of baggage.

Pursers on ships and messengers on trains will supply all information desired.

MAIN OFFICE:

NEW YORK, 136 FRANKLIN ST.

HAVANA, 150 HAVANA ST.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

Vol. IX

MARCH, 1911

No. 4

Contents of This Number

- The cover-page illustration shows how the cane is stripped in the fields.
- Cuban government matters on pages 7 and 8. The trade between Cuba and Spain is discussed, also children's savings bank and various important public works.
- "All Around Cuba" includes interesting news notices from all over the island and will be found on pages 9 and 10.
- An interesting letter from Colonel Wm. M. Black, showing the responsibility for the failure of the Santiago water supply, is on page 12. Colonel Black places the responsibility very squarely on the Cuban government.
- The last news concerning the raising of the "Maine," together with some interesting illustrations, are on page 14.
- Some financial items and the traffic receipts of Cuban railroads are on pages 16 and 17.
- The very important tables, an annual feature of THE CUBA REVIEW, showing the ownership and output of the active sugar plantations of the entire island, will be found on pages 18 to 22.
- A very interesting chart of sugar prices at New York, showing the fluctuations during the calendar years 1909 and 1910, will be found on page 24.
- Further information regarding the plantations, giving a summary by provinces, is on page 26.
- A review of the sugar situation, exceptionally informing and especially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by Messrs. Willett & Gray, will be found on pages 30 and 32. The same article written in Spanish will be found on pages 33 and 34.
- Wax from sugar cane, which is now very much under discussion, is the subject of a very interesting article on page 35.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT



Cane carts on their way to the mill.
Carreteras de caña en ruta para el ingenio

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

MARCH, 1911

NUMBER 4

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

SPAIN'S TRADE WITH CUBA—SAVINGS BANKS FOR CHILDREN—COMPANIA DE PUERTOS BILL SIGNED

Some Consular Changes

General Carlos Garcia Velez, Cuban minister to Argentine, is spoken of as the successor of Sr. Rafael Montoro as Cuban minister to England. At present General Garcia Velez will represent Cuba at the head of a special embassy to be sent to England for the coronation of George V.

His successor at Argentine probably will be Sr. Aristides Aguero, now first secretary at Berlin, a son-in-law of Sr. Montoro.

Secretary of State Sanguily on March 8th announced that he had named Sr. Montoro to act as legal adviser in the state department on special diplomatic matters.

Spain and Cuba's Trade

Secretary of State Sanguily issued a statement March 7th that the Spanish minister, Señor Solere y Guardiola, had informed the Cuban foreign office under date of February 25th that Spain did not at present desire a new commercial treaty with Cuba, that being just now impossible because of the reciprocity treaty in force between Cuba and the United States; and because Spain "did not make sufficient concessions to the Cuban products."

Spain therefore proposed in its stead a *modus vivendi*, the basis of which, besides "the most favored treatment which Spain has already granted to Cuban products," shall be considerably amplified, allowing Cuba a reduction of 25 pesetas in the duty on cigars; 50 per cent reduction on certain woods; 50 per cent reduction on sponges; 33 per cent on preserves, and a considerable reduction on rum.

In return Spain wants the accepted present tariff to remain unchanged, excepting a reduction of the duty on wines.

Cuba's main demand for a reduction of the duty on her tobacco is not allowed.

Spain, from all accounts, cannot grant any reduction in the duty on Cuba's leaf tobacco because of an existing concession, which has 28 years to run, which permits of a monopoly to a native concern. Before this concession was made, Spain took from Cuba on an average of 1,300,000 kilograms of leaf tobacco, while at present Spain purchases about 660,000 kilograms.

Very little Cuban hardwood is exported to Spain, while the preserves, sponges and tortoise shells which may be shipped to that country would not in any manner increase exportations to Spain, which at present do not go over \$800,000 in value, while Cuba takes \$8,000,000 of Spain's products.

Children Taught To Save

The establishment of savings banks for the benefit of the children from the second to the fifth grades of the public schools of

Cuba has been authorized by decree recently signed by President Gomez, on the proposal of Secretary of Public Instruction Mario Garcia Kohly, in order to develop and promote habits of thrift in the young generation. Deposits of from one cent to one dollar will be accepted by the teachers and principals, delivered to the board of education, and later deposited in the National Bank of Cuba. Bank-books will be supplied the young depositors. These important savings institutions will be immediately established in many of the leading cities.

Plans are under official consideration for the construction of a cart road between Moron and Mayajigua, Camaguey Province.

*A
New
Park*

It is proposed to make a permanent public park of the "Quinta de los Molinos," where the Havana horticultural exposition was held during February and March. The cost for securing sufficient grounds for this purpose is estimated at \$100,000. The new ground is to be made a zoological park and to be called the "Park of the Republic."

The "Quinta de los Molinos" was formerly the summer residence of the Spanish captains general in Havana and was utilized for the same purpose by General Wood.

*New
Havana
Piers*

Work on building two of the big steel piers for the customs wharves of Havana under the franchise granted the late Sylvester Scoville has begun with the arrival of the engineers. The piers will cost \$3,000,000 and are to be completed within the space of two years.

MacArthur, Perks & Company, contractors of New York and Ottawa, Canada, have the construction work in hand.

The two piers will be situated just north of the Machina wharf, or in the sixth district of the customs wharves. They are to be built, 120 feet apart, of cement and steel and will be covered and made fireproof in their construction.

The piers are to be used as bonded warehouses and will insure protection to the immense shipments of ships' cargo which is now necessarily exposed to the elements on the open wharves in the customs yards. The remaining two steel piers will be situated beyond the customs house.

*Dock
Changes*

The improvements of the Havana Coal Company at Casa Blanca consist in the construction of an additional steel and concrete wharf, parallel to its present wharf extension.

The company also purposes to cut the Cabanas roadway where it forms a curve, and to continue a right of way measuring five meters in width where a landing place will be constructed.

The total cost is estimated at \$167,950.

The plans of the Havana city council to float a \$28,000,000 loan were thwarted by Governor Asbert of Havana Province, who held that the council had violated the constitution and the municipal law because of their failure to specify the uses to which the money to be borrowed was to be put, and because of the failure to provide for the referendum vote. The governor therefore issued a decree suspending the resolution.

*To Dredge
Cuban
Ports*

A committee from the Chamber of Commerce called upon President Gomez on February 18th to protest against the harbor dredging bill, which they condemned as an attempt to foster a monopoly. They urged the president to veto the measure.

Nevertheless the president signed the bill the following day, previously passed by congress.

The measure grants a thirty-year concession to the Compania de Dragado de Puertes, of which T. L. Huston is the head. It is to dredge and improve all harbors and in return is permitted to collect a toll of a dollar a ton on all foreign imports, 80 cents a ton on those from the United States and 10 cents from the coal company.

In return for this the company agrees to execute a general plan of dredging for the port of Havana, including the removal of all the wrecks on the bottom, the construction of a sea wall and to dredge and improve all the ports and harbors of the island and to keep them clean for thirty years—that is to say during the life of the concession.

The improvements required for all the ports are estimated at \$24,000,000 and the cost of maintenance at \$6,125,000.

It is probable that the company will issue \$10,000,000 in securities.

The State Department has called upon John B. Jackson, American minister to Cuba, for a full report on this measure, and while it has not filed a formal complaint against the proposed law, the concession will be carefully scrutinized to ascertain whether it will affect American exports to Cuba adversely.

*Combining
Forces*

The president signed on February 16th a decree combining under one head the rural guard and the permanent army with Major General Jose Monteagudo as commander of the united armed forces of the republic. The post of major general recently filled by General Pino Guerra is abolished. Under the commander will be Brigadier Generals Riva and Machado commanding the army and the rural guard respectively.

Señor Francisco de Paula Machado, secretary of the treasury, is to remain in his office, the president having refused to accept his resignation, which had been recently tendered.

On March 7th, President Gomez pardoned Jose Pennino, sentenced on February 26th by the Havana Audiencia to twelve years' imprisonment for killing a journalist named Juan Amer.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

The population of Cuba, officially computed to December 31st, has risen to 2,199,859, an increase in a little more than two years of 150,879.

Rafael A. Sanchez, a merchant of Santiago de Cuba, died in Gonavies, Hayti, early in March.

A notice issued by the Cuba Railroad Company announces the election of D. A. Galdos, general manager of the company, and George H. Whigham as vice-presidents of the company.

Mr. Galdos will retain his office of general manager with headquarters at Camaguey, supervising all the company's railway construction.

Mr. Whigham's office will be in New York City, and he will have direct charge of the purchase of material and financial affairs of the company.

The Spanish-American Iron Company of Daiquiri has been authorized by the department of agriculture to import 800 miners to work at their mines at Cuero and Daiquiri, Oriente Province.

The president on February 13th approved the contracts for the construction of four 600-ton gunboats, two of which will be built by the Krajewski-Pesant Company and two by the Viuda de Ruiz de Gamiz, both of Havana. The price will be \$28,000 each.

A colonist delegation from Bartle, Oriente Province, recently called on the president and asked for certain improvements for their town. They want connecting roads and a telegraph station. The president promises to study their petition.

Fire consumed 200,000 arrobas of cane on March 2d in the fields of the Francisco plantation in Camaguey Province.

Dr. Anastasio Saaverio, formerly a mayor of the city of Havana, and recently the owner of the Payret Theatre, died in Havana March 4th.

The naval bill amendments of the United States Senate provides \$378,500 for an emergency repair installation for Guantnamo.

Gustave Lopez, the Spanish consul in Matanzas, was murdered in his office on February 22d by a Spaniard named Jose Colmenares, who is believed to have nursed an imaginary grievance against the consul.

Orders have been given to prepare plans for the installation of a wireless station at Antilla, Nipe Bay.

A fire at El Cobre, Oriente Province, February 22d, destroyed about 15 buildings, comprising stores, the local health office and several residences.

The Smithsonian Institute has sent one of its most valued members, Professor J. W. Fewkes, graduate of Harvard, member of the Bureau of Entomology, to the Isle of Pines to gather prehistoric data regarding that territory. He is now settled at Nueva Gerona, from which place he will visit other sections of the island.

Baron Edmond de Rothschild's steam yacht "Atmah," which on February 23d went ashore twelve miles south of Cape Antonio, Cuba, was hauled off and floated, arriving later at Havana apparently uninjured. The British coal-ship which helped to release the "Atmah" will, it is said, receive \$50,000 salvage. The Herrera Steamship Line claims the same amount. Underwriters are now trying to settle the matter.

The president on February 22d signed a decree granting permission to Rita H. de Betancourt to establish an electric plant in Cienfuegos.

Sr. Emilio Terry y Dorticos, the Cuban millionaire planter and sugar mill owner, died in the Canary Islands March 7th. Sr. Terry was a former member of the Cuban cabinet.

Upon receipt of the sorrowful news the Sugar Central Limones at Limonar, Matanzas Province, owned by the deceased, stopped grinding for two days.

Children who were left homeless by reason of the loss of their parents during the war will be provided for in the new orphan asylum in Havana, recently a private charity, but now taken under the protection of the government and its needs provided for. The official inauguration took place on February 24th.

The great wireless plant at the Morro Castle, Havana harbor, will soon be again in working order, repair parts having arrived. The station was badly damaged during the storm of last October.

In view of the scarcity of water in the town of Nuevitas the provincial council voted \$2,000 on March 15th to be used in bringing immediate relief.

Fire in the cane fields of the plantations of Martinez broke out March 14th, burning down many thousand arrobas of cane.

Tobacco Importations from Cuba

The tobacco imports of the United States from Cuba during the month of January compare as follows:

	1910		1911	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Leaf for cigar wrappers.....	2,270 lbs.	\$2,942	1,407 lbs.	\$2,743
All other leaf.....	2,120,399 "	1,192,614	2,325,596 "	1,414,319
Cigars, cigarettes, etc.....	32,780 "	195,371	47,203 "	274,485

—*Figures of the United States Treasury Department.*

The late Gustavo Bock, identified for many years with the tobacco interests in Havana, left an estate in England valued at £14,854, according to the *London Daily Chronicle*, as shown in the will filed of his estate.

The first damage suit filed against the McGivney and Rokeby Company, the sewer contractors in Havana, was that of Miguel Ulloa to recover damages caused to the Grand Continental Hotel. Ten thousand dollars Spanish gold is asked for the material damage done to the building, and \$10,500 is demanded for the loss of business.

A Matanzas corporation, now extensively engaged in the cultivation of henequen, wants to obtain a ten-year concession for the company, in order to engage in the manufacture of sugar bags from prime material obtained in this country.

Cuba imports jute bags valued at several millions each year to export her sugar, and it has been maintained that the industry could be well developed in this country.

Secretary of Agriculture Martinez Ortiz took the application for submission to the president.

According to information given the *Havana Post*, the Canada mountains at Los Indios on the Isle of Pines contain vast deposits of graphite, and New York capitalists are said to be behind the movement to exploit the mineral.

The erection of a \$200,000 refining plant is being considered, and this may be in operation within six months, says the *Post*.

The mine is about four and a half miles from Los Indios and within easy reach of the new dock building on Sigunea Bay.

The company believes it has a deposit of over a million tons.

Captain James A. Ryan, military aide to Governor Magoon in the last provisional government in Cuba, was married last month to Miss Mary Farleton, Sheridan, Ill.

Captain Ryan came to Cuba with the Fifteenth United States Cavalry and made many friends in Havana.

Aviator James Ward gave an exhibition in Guantanamo on March 5th.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The newspapers of the city of Matanzas are discussing a project for the construction of an electric railway that will unite the capital with another projected line starting from Casa Blanca, Havana Province, thence to Santa Cruz del Norte and to Canasi and finally to Matanzas. Details of the enterprise are lacking.

They also comment favorably on another railway project presented by a company called the Matanzas to Central Cuba Railroad. The line, it is said, will begin at the Dubrok wharves and will run through 100 kilometers of a strictly sugar district.

The Puerto Principe-Nuevitas Railroad is now planning to extend its lines from Kilometer 71 to the Bufadero inlet in the peninsula of Pastillo, near Nuevitas. The length of the new extension is 3,730 meters.

The new line of ferryboats from Luz wharf to Casa Blanca, established by the Havana Central Railroad Company, was inaugurated March 5th with appropriate ceremonies.

In connection with the ferry there will be established an automobile line between Casa Blanca and Cojimar, this line to make hourly trips.

Work is steadily progressing on the railroad branch of the Cuban Central, which will unite Cifuentes and La Esperanza in Santa Clara Province, the route taking in the town of San Diego del Valle.

A fire in Camaguey Province on March 10th, beginning at Najasa, laid waste over 500 caballerias of grazing land and destroyed considerable property.

Professor F. S. Earle, former director of the Santiago de las Vegas experimental station, and Professor Carlos de la Torre are now being considered by the secretary of agriculture, Martinez Ortiz, to be named on special commission to study to bud-rot disease in Oriente Province.

Forest fires were raging in the Canto valley in the week of March 18th. There are immense sections of virgin forests in this region.

E. S. Kirkpatrick, Canada's trade commissioner to Cuba, has resigned and will be succeeded by J. E. Ray.

The United States House of Representatives, on March 2d, agreed to a resolution permitting the secretary of war to admit Melchor Batista, a Cuban boy, to the West Point military academy for instruction.

The Spanish Club in Havana intends to have a home of its own and to this end has purchased some houses on the Prado for \$110,000. Bonds covering the amount required were issued, and these were quickly taken up by wealthy Spanish residents.

Jose Blanco Herrera, of the well-known steamship firm of the Sobrinos de Herrera and one of the wealthiest landowners of Havana, died March 2d.

Sr. Herrera, despite his advanced age, was in active business and was for years the general manager of the firm.

E. N. Holmes, mining engineer, died at Santiago de Cuba, on February 11th, of gastric fever. For several years he was superintendent for the Spanish-American Iron Company of the mines at Daiquiri, but for the past three years he had been general superintendent at the Juragua mines for the Juragua Mining Company.

Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland, and now president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, recently visited Havana, and declared that the faith he first placed in the Cuban people and the republic has increased with each succeeding year. He is confident that there is not the slightest reason for American capitalists to fear investing their wealth in Cuba, and predicts that within the next few years millions of dollars will flow to the island from the United States.

THE CUBAN CHESS CHAMPION

It is now three short weeks since Jose Raul Capablanca, the Cuban Paul Murphy, made his debut with a sensational defeat of Dr. Bernstein of St. Petersburg and aroused the enthusiasm of the chess world. On March 12th, in Spain, with eleven games contested and undefeated, he stands at the head of the picked company of experts, credited with a score of 8½ points won as against 2½ lost, the "defeats" representing one-half the number of his drawn games, of which there were five. Already he is heralded as the winner of the tournament, and that this prediction is a fairly safe one is shown by a survey of the grand work he has accomplished.

Following his initial victory over the Russian master, which will go on record as a classical specimen of a successful attack in the Ruy Lopez, while the Queen's wing is allowed to care for itself, Capa-

blanca drew with Marshall, the United States champion, in the second round, defeated Amos Burn of Liverpool in the third, and then met the famous Dr. Tarrasch in the fourth. This game gave the young Cuban an opportunity to display his real greatness, despite the fact that he did not actually win. Dr. Tarrasch, with the move, could not make the slightest impression upon the position of Capablanca, who met him at every turn and even created a weakness from which Dr. Tarrasch eventually saved himself with some difficulty.

AVIATION MEET IN HAVANA

The largest shipment of aeroplanes ever made in the United States left New York for Havana March 11th. The aeroplanes were used in an international aviation tournament held in Havana from March 18th to March 27th.

This was the first competitive meet to be held in any country in the Western Hemisphere outside of the United States.

Among the air men entered were Roland G. Garos, Rene Simon and Rene Barrier, all of France; Edmond Audemars of Switzerland; St. Croix Johnston and M. J. Seymour of the United States, and John J. Frisbie of Ireland. Mlle. Dutrie, one of the most famous of French air women, is now on her way across the Atlantic to drive a French biplane in the tournament. It is expected that several other world-famous aviators will fly in the Havana meet.

The prize list, as put up by the newly formed Aero Club of Cuba, already aggregates \$30,000 in cash and a number of valuable cups and trophies. Among the most important prizes is the \$3,000 in gold offered by the Havana City Council for the fastest flight made from Camp Columbia to and around El Morro and return before March 31st.

Another valuable prize in the Havana meet is for the \$3,000 in cash offered by Alfred J. Moissant while he was in Havana after the death of his brother John on December 31st last.

The Aero Club of America is sending two representatives to Havana in order that due cognizance may be taken of the new speed and altitude records that, it is hoped, will be established during the competitions there. The Aero Club of Cuba, under whose auspices the Havana tournament is held, has 150 active members, and is growing very rapidly.

The captain of the port of Havana, Charles Aguirre, has been appointed chief of the Havana police. Colonel Morales Coello, commander of the national navy, will take charge of the port, unifying both posts.

SANTIAGO'S WATER SUPPLY

That the United States authorities had nothing to do with the inception of the reservoir project for Santiago's water supply, is very plainly stated in the following letter from Col. W. M. Black, who declares also in a recent letter to the *Havana Post* that during the first intervention he recommended that wells be driven as is now being done, and that it was upon his suggestion that General Wood, then governor-general, had a well driven in San Juan River.

WAR DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE
NEW YORK DISTRICT No. 1

Room 710, ARMY BUILDING, 39 WHITEHALL ST.

New York City, February 27, 1911

TO THE EDITOR, THE CUBA REVIEW:

Dear Sir: I have just received a copy of THE CUBA REVIEW for February, 1911, and, as always, I have read it with great interest. Allow me to compliment you on the very interesting and valuable publication.

On page 10 of the number for February, under the head of "Water for Santiago," there is a statement that the reservoir constructed there recently "has proved a failure in supplying sufficient water, and as this was built under American supervision it has come in for much criticism." This statement is misleading, and I should be very greatly obliged if you would have it corrected.

The facts in the matter are as follows (they can be easily verified from the official reports): In the winter of 1900-1901 General Wood directed me to investigate the subject of the water supply for Santiago. After a personal inspection of the locality I reported to General Wood that the best available source of supply seemed to be from the sand and gravel beds underlying the San Juan River, and recommended that further investigations should be made of its availability. My report was adopted, and the work of investigation was carried on under my successor, Major H. F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers.

The work was fully reported on by Mr. H. F. Lavelle, resident engineer, February 24, 1902, and in a supplementary report dated April 7, 1902. Further reports were made by Mr. A. S. Hobbe, principal assistant engineer, on January 21, 1902, and March 24, 1902. These reports are found in the printed report of Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, January 20th to May 1st, 1902, Vol. VI, as follows: First and second reports of Mr. Lavelle on pages 143 and 179, respectively; report of Mr. Hobbe on page 174. In addition to the above, a report of Captain Rockenbach, on the same subject, will be found on page 135 and of Major Hodges on page 14 of the same volume. In all of these reports the system of wells recommended by me for the source of water supply from the underlying strata of the San Juan River was recommended.

On my return to Cuba in October of 1906 as advisor to the Department of Public Works, I found that in the interval between 1902 and 1906 the Department of Public Works of the republic had abandoned the project recommended and had formed a new project in which the water was to be gathered and impounded in a reservoir. The contract was made by the republic with Messrs. Snare & Triest, and, at the time of the beginning of the government of pacification, work under the contract was well on toward completion. The contract was completed in 1907.

During 1907 a prolonged drought followed the completion of the work, and a temporary supply was provided from the San Juan River by sinking wells 30 feet deep in the gravel beds underlying the San Juan River and installing 8,000 feet of

8-inch pipe and an 80 horsepower steam pumping plant, thus returning, in part, to the original project for water supply. A report on this will be found on page 386 of Mr. Magoon's "Report of the Provisional Administration of the Republic of Cuba for 1907-1908."

From the above, it is evident that the United States authorities had nothing to do with the inception of the reservoir project for the water supply of Santiago, nor with making the contract for the work, all of which was done by the Department of Public Works of Cuba. When the American Provisional Government began in 1906, the work had been carried so far toward completion that nothing remained for the authorities of that government but to complete the contract. It seems only just and proper that these facts should be given the same publicity as have been given to the unfounded criticisms of the American engineers with regard to the Santiago water supply.

Very respectfully,

W. M. BLACK,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

JUDGE GARY ON CUBA

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, was another distinguished visitor to Cuba recently. Regarding the island's business prospects he said among other things:

"Cuba is destined to play a part in the steel production of the future, for the corporation owns large tracts of iron ore lands in the interior of the island, and experts have found that millions of tons of ore are stored there."

"These deposits are not being worked at present," he said, "but will be at some future time when our ore supply at the north begins to diminish. As to business conditions in Cuba, I can only say that men to whom I have talked say that there is plenty of business here, that is increasing all the time and will increase with future years as the island grows and develops."

ESPERANTO SOCIETIES FORMING

Havana now has a university Esperanto club and an Esperanto academy. Women's groups have been organized in various localities, with a Virina Esperantista Asocio to unite them for effective work. A paper on Esperanto, from a pedagogical point of view, was read at the first national congress of pedagogy in Havana.

In Santiago where the first Esperanto group was formed in Cuba, a new club, entitled Kuba Pioniro, has been formed, and includes among its members some of the best elements of the eastern capital.

In Matanzas Esperanto is flourishing, thanks to the propaganda work of Andres Ma Oliva. In the capital of that province J. V. Cataneo, director of *El Fanal*, publishes in this journal much that is of interest concerning Esperanto.

In Colon an energetic propaganda committee is sending out circulars, which bring many new recruits for the movement.—*New Haven (Conn.) Union*.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION IN AMERICA

The population of the United States is 90,000,000, and each person consumes on an average of 82 pounds of sugar per annum. This amounts to 3,750,000 tons per annum. The sources from which this sugar is derived are as follows:

Western States (Tons of		
2,000 pounds	Beet	512,500
Southern States	Cane	375,000
Territory to Hawaii	"	555,500
Porto Rico	"	284,500
Philippines	"	88,000
Total		1,815,500
Cuba (20 per cent off duty)		1,500,000
Other countries (paying full duty)		434,500
Total		1,934,500

It is interesting to note that the amount of sugar imported into the United States from Cuba and from countries which pay the full duty, is now only a little more than 50 per cent of the total sugar consumed, whereas in former years this has run as high as 75 per cent.

THE TOBACCO CROP

The coronation of Britain's king and queen is expected by many of the Havana representatives in the United States to prove a big card in the quickening of interest in Cuba's high-priced products.

Havana manufacturers have their eyes opened to the fact that the new crop will be a short one, and that high-grade wrappers will not be too plentiful. Accordingly, they have their own buyers now in the field, securing options on many of the better vegas. Much of the stock now held in Havana is not of the best—mainly remnants left over from last season, but there is a good demand among northern buyers for leaf which will run within the classified percentage of wrapper admissible under the tariff-reciprocity schedule. Even poor sorts are selling well.

Messrs. H. Upmann & Co. have established a branch factory in Calabazar.

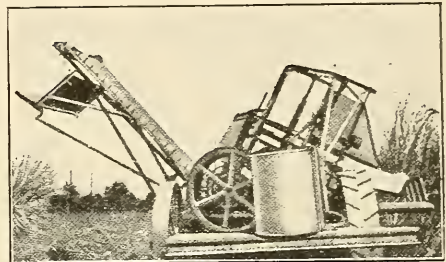
A leaf buyer just returned from an inspection trip in Vuelta Abajo, says:

"The situation of the province is going from bad to worse. It has not rained at any point there since October 17th. For the first time in years, Mantua will pro-

duce no tobacco this season; in Guave, very little; at Dimas, none; at San Juan, only the irrigated vegas. At San Luis, around the city of Pinar del Rio, Consolacion del Sur, but a partial crop need be expected. And this only where irrigation has been put into effect or the tobacco protected by shade. The Vuelto Abajo crop will be only about 30 per cent of what it should be, and there will probably be a good deal of inferior tobacco."

Don Pancho Garcia Jauma, of Alquizar, had a couple of packing houses burned lately, with about two thousand bundles of prime leaf. Incendiaries are menacing other planters, while the police display but little activity.

The outlook in Partidos brightens. The new leaf looks good and is going to be much sought after.—*U. S. Tobacco Journal.*



Cane harvester recently tested in New Orleans, La., which proved to be reliable and efficient. Another harvesting machine is now being tested in Cuba at the Central Nueva Luisa, Matanzas Province, under the direction of Mr. F. S. Earle, and this also proved satisfactory.

Segadora de caña, recientemente probado en New Orleans, La., que resultó ser seguro y eficaz. Ahora se prueba otro segador de caña en Cuba en el Central Nueva Luisa, Provincia de Matanzas, bajo la dirección del Sr. F. S. Earle, y este también resulta ser muy satisfactorio.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS BUILDING

The agricultural school of Santa Clara is nearly completed, while work on the Pinar del Rio institution is progressing rapidly. Work will soon begin on the Matanzas, Camaguey and Oriente schools. The site for the Havana college has been selected at Cerro, a suburb of Havana, where the municipality of the city own lands.

It is the intention of Dr. Martinez Ortiz, the secretary of agriculture, to inaugurate all six schools at the same time.

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases Dealer in all Classes of
de Ganado Live Stock
Especialmente en Mulos Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



RAISING THE "MAINE"

Colonel Black, of the "Maine" commission, announced March 12th that the dam would be finished within two weeks, when pumping would start. The battleship will be on dry ground within six weeks, he says, ready to be inspected by the official commission which is to discover the exact cause of the explosion.

Colonel Black says the divers reports indicate that the hull is in very bad condition.

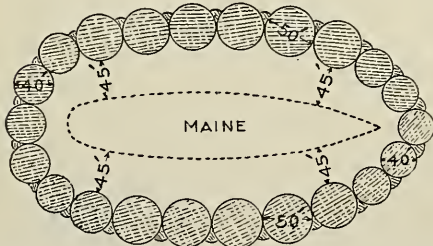
He declares that the board is well satisfied that the mud and clay fillings to be dumped in the twenty cylinders of the big cofferdam will withstand the tremendous water pressure, and believes also that the mud pressure from within the caissons will prove, under a test, that the steel pilings used for the project are, if anything, too heavy, and that in a similar engineering feat in the future thinner and less expensive piling may be used.

The \$330,000 needed to complete the work of raising the "Maine" was included in the sundry civil bill passed in the United States senate March 3d.

The cover of the forward turret of the battleship "Maine" was raised a few days ago. It weighs twenty tons and is twenty-one feet in diameter. The great piece of iron is unwarped, although the 300 heavy bolts that held it in place are sheared in half, as though it had been done with a sharp knife.

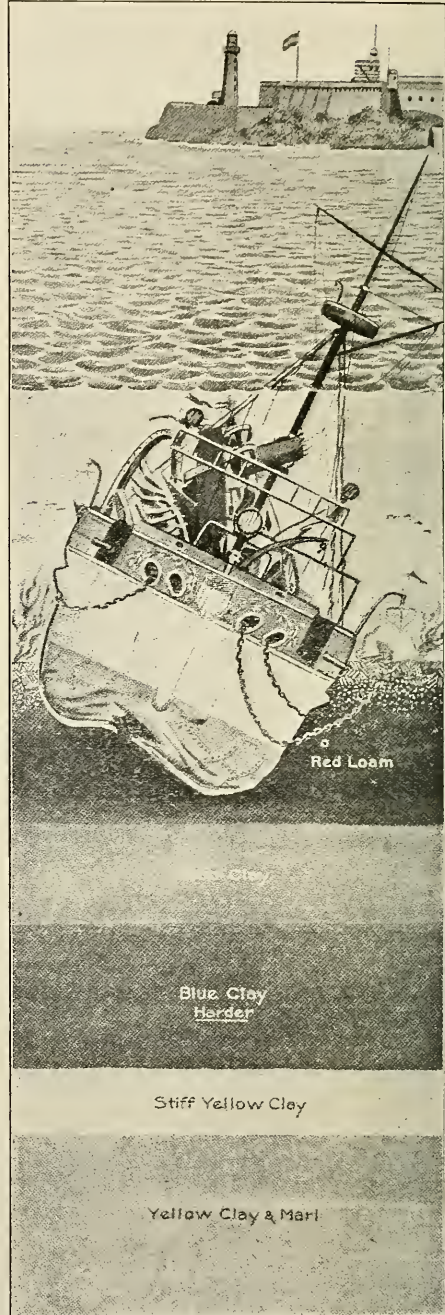
If the steel piling holds in place against the rush of water around the foundations, and if the cofferdam can be pumped out, there will lie the warped and gaping hull and the dismembered fragments for examination by the experts in explosives, the naval constructors, the electricians and all others whose opinions may be valuable in determining the cause of the disaster.

The method of raising the "Maine" after it is exposed has not been determined, and the plan to be adopted will depend on the condition of the hull. If possible, bulkheads will be constructed, and the vessel or the larger portion of it will be floated.



Plan of cofferdam, showing arrangement and diameter of caissons.—*Popular Mechanics*, Chicago.

Plan de la ataguía, mostrando el arreglo y el diámetro de los cajones



Sectional view of the battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor, showing strata.—*Popular Mechanics*.

Vista seccional del busque de guerra "Maine" en el puerto de la Habana, mostrando los estratos por los cuales se clavan los pilotes de acero para formar la ataguía alrededor de los despojos del naufragio.

FINGER-PRINT IDENTIFICATION

Hundreds of accounts in the National Bank of Cuba in Havana are kept by persons who are identified mainly by their finger-prints. The finger-prints are relied upon to a greater extent as a means of identifying the depositors than their usual signature and the scroll common to Latin countries.

Members of the American Institute of Banking in Havana were given this information by A. H. Ruz Sauvalle, head of the savings department of the bank, in a recent lecture in Spanish on "Finger-Prints."

The dependence upon photographs as a means of identifying persons, especially in disputed cases, has long ago been found inadequate. Mr. Ruz said, because of the deterioration of likenesses and the possibility of imposition by persons bearing a resemblance to the real depositor.

The distinction of introducing finger-marks as a means of identifying bank depositors in Cuba belongs to the National Bank of Cuba, and persons who are unable to sign are no longer turned away from a bank by reason of difficulty in their identification.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Cuban National Exposition of Agriculture, Industry, Arts and Work of Women, held in Havana in February and March, was an exceedingly creditable exhibit in all its various branches. In the exhibits there was seen a very good display of nearly all branches of agricultural



Baskets used for sugar in Java.
Cestos para azúcar en Java.

work, including live stock industry, of the various manufactures, and especially of those connected with wood-working and of women's handiwork. The educational exhibits were worthy of praise. Perhaps the most significant display, and certainly the best arranged and most profuse, was that of citrus fruit and vegetables, and these are almost entirely the result of American growing. The success of this exposition is so pleasing to its sponsors and its value so plainly apparent that its annual recurrence is assured, and it is believed that hereafter it will be amply financed by the government.

The exposition closed March 13th with a deficit estimated at about \$35,000. The Cuban government will meet the loss. The attendance was uniformly large.



Motor wagon for hauling cane, now in use upon the Belle Vue plantation in the Mauritius. When fully loaded, a speed of six miles an hour can be attained on fair roads and gradients of 1 in 9 can be surmounted. A daily average of from 30 to 40 miles can be made, one day a week being devoted to cleaning the boiler and to general overhauling.

Carro motor para tirar caña, que se usa ahora en la plantación Belle Vue, Mauritius. Cuando completamente cargado se puede andar seis millas en una hora en caminos ordinarios y se puede pasar por inclinaciones de 1 en 9. Se puede andar un promedio de 30 á 40 millas el día, y un día en la semana se dedica á limpiar la caldera y á recorrer todo el carro.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of January and seven months ended January 31st, compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
January gross	\$315,784	\$256,793	\$218,258	\$183,793
January net	148,893	127,186	103,373	67,036
January surplus	89,268	90,519	70,287	35,082
Seven months gross	1,577,719	1,276,059	1,065,868	1,053,125
Seven months net	669,096	474,290	426,007	313,052
Seven months surplus	389,471	222,413	198,648	107,126

Havana Electric Railway Company

Weekly Receipts:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
February 13th	\$39,132	\$37,360	\$39,132	\$48,912
February 20th	38,984	36,991	38,984	47,048
February 27th	39,084	38,664	39,084	44,145
March 6th	42,893	41,516	42,893	48,976
From January 1st	\$352,699	\$338,550	\$352,699	\$409,788

The Havana Electric Railway Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1910, compare as follows:

	1910	1909	1908	1907
Gross	\$2,656,980	\$2,488,617	\$2,276,807	\$2,143,122
Expenses	1,365,641	1,215,049	1,246,424	1,232,735
Net	1,291,339	1,237,598	1,030,383	910,387
Charges and taxes	448,129	443,984	454,781	545,087
Surplus	*843,210	793,614	575,602	365,300

* After allowing for 6 per cent on \$5,000,000 preferred stock, the balance, \$543,210, is equal to 7.3 per cent on \$7,463,703 common stock.

The Havana Electric Railway Company has sold to Speyer & Co. \$1,846,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds due February 1, 1912. The company will pay off at 110 and accrued interest on January 1, 1912, or earlier at the option of the holder, its outstanding first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds. Of the consolidated mortgage 5s just sold \$1,146,000 are to retire the first mortgage bonds and \$700,000 for improvements, etc. On January 1, 1912, the consolidated mortgage bonds become a first and only lien on the entire property. Speyer & Co. will place the bonds abroad.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior).....	98 1/2	99 1/8
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	100	100 1/2
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Exterior)	103	104
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	101	102 1/2
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	88	95
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	96	100
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	95 1/2	96 1/2
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	94	97
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock .....	..	96
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	104	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918	96	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY

According to the official statement of the treasury department the condition of the treasury on February 28th was as follows:

Balance on hand	\$1,773,265.98
Collections during month ...	2,923,341.86
In hands of collectors	105,780.74
Total	\$4,802,376.38
Expenses during month	3,140,221.26
Balance remaining	1,662,155.32

TROLLEY MEN STRIKE

The conductors and motormen of the Camaguey Traction Company went on strike March 3d, demanding more pay and that the company should not retain one month of the wages as it is done at the present. The traffic was later resumed, the company on advices from the head offices in Canada granting an increase in wages, which will be gradual. To start with they will be paid thirteen cents per hour.

The Cuban Central Railroad Company object to the free entry of the material required for the construction of the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Railroad, on the ground that such action is prejudicial to the interests of the former company.

A subsidy of \$10,000 a kilometer is provided in the bill for a railroad from Guantanamo to Baracoa.

Cuba's custom-house collections for the last four years are given as follows:

1907	\$24,733,153
1908	24,740,594
1909	22,143,055
1910	24,934,988

The Banco Territorial de Cuba, or mortgage bank, the holder of the special concession to issue mortgage paper, has already received applications for more than \$2,000,000 in loans.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO EXPORTATION

Exportation of these two valuable crops of Cuba to the United States for the last six years are as follows:

	Sugar	Tobacco
1905	\$72,649,818	\$16,154,830
1906	56,624,164	19,678,637
1907	67,197,688	15,635,590
1908	53,660,558	18,033,218
1909	78,427,206	18,699,248
1910	100,104,413	16,683,138

GRATIFYING PROGRESS RECORDED

The National Bank of Cuba shows a marked increase in the volume of its business for the year 1910, a fact that was brought out with great emphasis at the annual meeting of the shareholders, held February 15th.

President Edmund G. Vaughan was re-elected president for 1911, and recounted the gratifying growth of the institution and predicted greater progress for this year.

According to the president's annual report, the bank for the year 1910 made collections of \$107,000,000 or \$2,000,000 in collections weekly. This was an increase of \$45,000,000 over the year 1909. The total volume of exchange, or turn-over cash, handled by the bank for the same period was \$250,000,000, or an increase of \$80,000,000 over the preceding 12 months.

In its turn-over of cash at the head office for 1910 the bank registered over \$1,000,000,000 or \$3,200,000 for every banking day in the year. These last figures were an increase over 1909 of a half-million dollars a day.

The committee on public works of the Chamber of Representatives has reported upon bills—

(1) To extend the provisions of article 1 of the law of July 5, 1906, to a railway from Nuevitas to Caibarien on the north coast, by way of Moron.

(2) To authorize the executive to contract in the form prescribed by the law of July 5, 1906, for the construction of a railway from Holguin to a point known as Delicias, on the branch of the Cuba Company's railway from Alto Cedro to Antilla.

By decree of President Gomez, neutral lard and oleo oil, imported direct for manufacturing purposes by proprietors of industrial establishments, are exempted from the surtax of 30 per cent of the duty provided for by the decree of February 1, 1904. The general rate on neutral lard is thus reduced from \$3.64 to \$2.80 per 100 kilos (kilo = 2.2046 pounds), and on oleo oil from \$9.10 to \$7 per 100 kilos. There is a rebate of 20 per cent of the duty on both articles upon importation from the United States.

It is learned that certain banking interests in New York have taken long-time options on the deposit, warehouses of Havana, Cuba, formerly known as the San Jose Docks and Warehouses, with the idea of developing them and building piers of sufficient length to accommodate the largest vessels entering the harbor, says *Financial America* of New York.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1907 Crop	Output in Bags 1908 Crop	Output in Bags 1909 Crop	Output in Bags 1910 Crop	Est. Output 1911 Crop
America	Cabañas	Pco. Ducassi	Mateoén 29, Havana	Spanish	Pco. Ducassi	51,121	3,659	5,963	6,732	14,000
Asunción	Ciego de Avila	Juan Pedro Pardo	Campeón No. 31, Havana	Cuban	D. Lopez Fluore	32,912	17,467	17,467	45,692	42,000
Brancas	Cabañas	Juan Alfredo Labarave	Sancti Spiritus, Matanzas	French	T. Rodriguez	15,977	19,584	13,747	12,147	15,000
Ej Pillar	Artemisa	F. de Golechea	Havana, Boón 463	Cuban	F. A. de Golechea	64,079	38,108	37,302	42,584	45,000
Mercedita	Cabañas	Mercedita Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	E. A. Longa	30,269	38,804	48,804	50,912	55,000
Orozco	Cabañas	Ch. Azucarera Central Orozco	Ingenio Orozco, Cabañas	Cuban	Cipriano Plezua, Pres.	27,000	31,000	31,000	60,000	60,000
San Ramon	Maribel	A. Balshide	Maribel, 37, Havana	Cuban	A. Balshide	17,359	35,000	35,000	27,600	30,000
Totals						226,354	163,823	219,583	236,118	261,000

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1907 Crop	Output in Bags 1908 Crop	Output in Bags 1909 Crop	Output in Bags 1910 Crop	Est. Output 1911 Crop
Amistad	Guines	Andrés Gómez Mená	Guines	Spanish	Alfonso Gómez Mená	65,083	52,553	125,000	131,151	120,000
Pagardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer	Gabriel	Spanish	Benito Arxer	49,853	19,469	21,814	29,300	30,000
Gómez Mená	Cruce	Andrés Gómez Mená	Vegas	Spanish	Martha Marinho	120,325	63,016	138,263	129,068	170,000
Joho	San Nicolás	Pedro Labarave	San Nicolás	French	P. Labarave	68,000	45,940	72,400	75,111	65,000
Josefina	Los Palos	Cl. Azucarera Bannatyne, Lessee	Los Palos	Cuban	M. Bannatyne	81,697	40,395	73,581	83,129	70,000
La Julia	Pinar	Cl. Azucarera Central La Julia	Cl. Azucarera Central La Julia	French	Gerónimo Marinho	59,000	75,000	89,321	91,270	70,000
Lodería	Hanco	Rafael Fernández de Castro	Durán, Cuba	French	F. de Castro	37,127	20,755	41,164	34,300	25,000
Lucía	Hoyo Colorado	Dolores Lacoste, widow of Lacoste	Cerro 410, Havana	Cuban	Leones Pascual	140,000	94,000	37,734	140,463	130,000
Menéndez	Afrolena del Sur	Bartome Pascual	Aguilar 81, Havana	American	M. Baurell	35,000	22,000	48,804	44,063	25,000
Nombre de Dios	Guines	Antonio Jané	Spain	Spanish	M. Baurell	12,632	11,800	27,017	21,883	19,800
Nuestra Señora	Jaraco	Pedro Fernández de Castro	Ejido 8, Havana	Spanish	A. Fernández de Castro	21,373	11,800	27,017	21,883	19,800
San Antonio	Los Palos	Pedro Arribas	Los Palos	Spanish	F. Cuervo	68,796	36,095	65,000	62,128	55,000
Nueva Paz	San José de las Lajas	Paz, M. F. Cuervo, Pres.	Pejajillo 44, Havana	Cuban	F. Cuervo	68,796	36,095	65,000	62,128	55,000
Portugalete	Lajas	Est. of Manuel Calvo, Marquis of Comillas	Est. of Manuel Calvo, Marquis of Comillas	Spanish	Diego Arribas	25,033	16,500	28,800	26,301	30,000
Providencia	Guines	Cl. Azucarera de Guines	Ingenio Portugalete	Spanish	Diego Arribas	100,280	101,555	131,489	118,315	105,000
Golano	Playa de Mariamoa	Manuel Tobias	Playa de Mariamoa	Cuban	F. Tobias	3,800	1,612	1,133	1,133	1,500
Rosario	Aguacene	R. Pelayo	Aguacene	Spanish	Ramon Pelayo	13,506	28,058	36,600	53,000	10,000
San Augustin	Quivicán	Central San Agustín Sug. Co.	Apartado 85, Havana	Spanish	Manuel González y Hernández	77,598	27,023	36,000	55,740	60,000
San Antonio	Alcázar del Sur	Fortique Pascual	Alcázar 98, Havana	Spanish	R. Maribaz	79,504	76,000	70,000	74,411	100,000
San Antonio	Madrugá	Central San Antonio	Madrugá	Spanish	A. Gallandez & Co.	11,517	*	*	*	*
Santa Rita	Sancti Spiritus	Antonio Gallandez & Aldamo	Gedabert 45, Matanzas	Spanish	A. Gallandez & Co.	11,517	*	*	*	*
Soledad	Sabana Robles	Antonio Gallandez & Aldamo	Mariamoa	Spanish	José Ofemán	13,800	*	*	45,018	50,000
Toledo	Mariamoa	José Ofemán & Juan Aspurro	Mariamoa	Spanish	José Ofemán	1,398,834	794,796	1,215,289	1,338,013	1,127,800

* Not grinding.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Cane in Acres		Cane in Tons		Cane in Crops		Cane in Crops		Esc. Cane in 1911
						1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	
Aguadilla	Macagua	Central Aguedilla Compania	Damas 32, Havana	Cuban	José M. Herrera	15,824	6,665	17,504	17,504	52,535	52,535	45,000	45,000	
Aixova	Bamangues	Azacarera Zaldeda y Gamiz	Cuba 26, Havana	Cuban	Alfredo Alderengui	197,359	121,660	219,107	219,107	211,297	211,297	180,000	180,000	
Alcudia	San Juan	Herederos de Delgado	Apartado 175, Cárdenas	Spanish	Leopoldo Bisco	34,752	21,211	39,000	39,000	41,977	41,977	42,000	42,000	
Anguila	Mangüito	Feliciano Risco	Mangüito	Cuban	Feliciano Risco	25,119	20,661	24,500	24,500	38,290	38,290	30,000	30,000	
Arroyo	Bayagu	Antonio Alvarez	Apurado 255, Havana	Polandish	Saiborn	17,987	21,000	34,199	34,199	36,381	36,381	35,000	35,000	
Atarilla	Savanas	Arment y Lamadrid	Savanas	Spanish	J. F. Garcia	63,655	42,117	63,660	63,660	63,238	63,238	54,000	54,000	
Barahona	Alonso	Arment y Boreau	Calle Perseverancia 73, Hav.	Cuban	Manuel Lamadrid	35,000	35,000	53,507	53,507	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Barahona	San Juan	La Amoblada Central Cuba	San Juan	Cuban	Owner	113,731	113,731	113,786	113,786	140,750	140,750	140,000	140,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Chas. Amoblada Central Cuba	Havana	Cuban	J. C. Rodriguez	32,559	32,559	59,232	59,232	64,827	64,827	10,000	10,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Wheeler Gastón	Vedado 7a 75, Havana	Cuban	Aurelio Martinez	58,000	58,000	27,000	27,000	34,050	34,050	45,000	45,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Shantago Estavez	Macagua	Spanish	Santiago Estavez	11,091	11,091	27,423	27,423	17,677	17,677	35,000	35,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Ruiz, Secada y Cia., S. en C.	Macagua	Spanish	Enrique Garcia	19,000	7,000	10,161	10,161	12,498	12,498	13,000	13,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Ortizeta Hnos	Macagua	Spanish	Ortizeta Hnos	181,631	206,639	135,229	135,229	155,229	155,229	80,000	80,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Zitarda V. Sapia y Solerías	Cuba 29, Havana	Spanish	José Anzola	37,427	17,000	38,000	38,000	41,159	41,159	30,000	30,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Manuel Casado	Mercaderes 36, Havana	Spanish	Alejo Carreño	14,111	16,118	16,118	16,118	20,127	20,127	25,000	25,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Chas. Sugar Co.	Mercaderes 36, Havana	Spanish	Chas. Sugar Co.	57,411	57,411	57,411	57,411	57,411	57,411	55,000	55,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Chas. Sugar Co.	Mercaderes 36, Havana	Spanish	Chas. Sugar Co.	45,237	30,082	41,224	41,224	59,427	59,427	45,000	45,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Manuel Arceca	Itato Nuevo	Spanish	Manuel Arceca	7,170	3,060	5,675	5,675	32,691	32,691	35,000	35,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Saralegui y Odrizalu	Matanzas	Cuban	José M. Jorjo	22,000	11,470	26,357	26,357	37,691	37,691	35,000	35,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Segundo Botet	Matanzas	Cuban	Segundo Botet	26,709	10,299	17,788	17,788	57,130	57,130	60,000	60,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	M. Diaz	Matanzas	Cuban	M. Diaz	31,116	34,556	55,000	55,000	26,427	26,427	18,000	18,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Guillermo Terry	Cienfuegos	American	Fanuelo Horla	26,500	10,269	21,100	21,100	26,427	26,427	18,000	18,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	Apurado 83, Havana	American	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
Bayamo	Bayamo	P. Bardegalu	Havana	Spanish	P. Bardegalu	12,351	12,351	21,485	21,485	21,485	21,485	18,000	18,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Central Mercedes Co.	Mercedes	Cuban	Miguel Arango	91,070	65,225	95,729	95,729	122,261	122,261	90,000	90,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	The Cuban Sugar Refining Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	H. S. Fisher	92,541	62,750	98,100	98,100	119,680	119,680	105,000	105,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Cent. Oscilante Comp.	Mercedes	Cuban	J. M. Herrera	31,537	23,000	31,537	31,537	31,537	31,537	30,000	30,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Azacarera	Sociedad Anónima, Central	Spanish	José Sosa	52,536	23,000	52,536	52,536	52,536	52,536	50,000	50,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Sociedad Anónima, Central	Mercedera 36, Havana	Spanish	Serafin Atlas	17,100	13,342	22,071	22,071	37,278	37,278	35,000	35,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	S. Azarera Olimpo	Cárdenas	Spanish	Mercedera Atlas	17,100	13,342	22,071	22,071	37,278	37,278	35,000	35,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Cla. Azarera Ingenio Porvenir, S. A.	Havana	Cuban	J. M. Herrera	18,736	11,881	22,527	22,527	27,277	27,277	27,000	27,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Smith, Castro & Co.	Matanzas and Cidra	Cuban-Spanish	J. de Cuba & A. Canal	33,000	10,871	33,419	33,419	56,918	56,918	31,000	31,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Rango & Garcia	Cárdenas	Cuban	Juan Tejera	35,611	35,611	52,429	52,429	70,000	70,000	85,000	85,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	José Avendano	Acosta 6, Havana	Spanish	José Gavoso	20,472	12,423	22,000	22,000	21,488	21,488	20,000	20,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	A. & Juan Sardina	Cárdenas	Cuban	José F. Carriera	61,349	13,250	67,292	67,292	64,212	64,212	65,000	65,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Fest. de Uribelondo	Matanzas	Cuban-Spanish	Amatissimo Sardina	27,031	33,200	39,015	39,015	33,200	33,200	30,000	30,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	San Juan Bautista Sugar Co.	Agramonzo	Spanish	A. Uribelondo	65,000	32,000	60,185	60,185	39,000	39,000	50,000	50,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	José Ulmo, President	Barro Nacional, Havana	Cuban	Teodoro Ulmo	14,561	17,100	25,945	25,945	17,826	17,826	18,000	18,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Azacarera Bolondron & The Cuban Commercial	Havana	Cuban	Eduardo D. de Elizarram	57,906	26,000	57,906	57,906	11,255	11,255	55,000	55,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Industrial Co.	Joyellanos & 112 Wall St., New York City	Cuban	Eduardo D. de Elizarram	57,906	26,000	57,906	57,906	11,255	11,255	55,000	55,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Mendez, Martinez y Cia.	Cuba	American	Pascual Alonso	26,800	18,000	36,081	36,081	18,771	18,771	45,000	45,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Santa Catalina Sugar Co.	Havana 57, Havana	Spanish	J. M. Menendez	57,635	35,255	55,061	55,061	48,117	48,117	50,000	50,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Sociedad Anónima Central Sta. Gertrudis	Amargura 23, Havana	Cuban	J. M. de Cárdenas	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,000	3,000	
Bayamo	Bayamo	Central Sta. Gertrudis	Amargura 23, Havana	Cuban	Miguel G. Mendoza	129,000	93,000	140,000	140,000	157,212	157,212	130,000	130,000	

(See totals next page)

* Not grinding.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—CONTINUED

Name of plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in bags 1908	Output in bags 1909	Output in bags 1910	Est. Output 1911
Santa Rita (Baró)	Baró	Compañía Esperanza	Havana	Cuban	J. Guma	47,133	2,401	27,801	41,550
Santo Domingo	Unión	José García Blanco	Oficlos 6, Havana	Spanish	Gerardo Gutiérrez	75,224	58,963	71,414	76,704
Saraoga	Limonar	Central Saraoga Cia. Azucarera, E. Padlet, Pres.	Matanzas	Creagh	M. Puchora	27,000	8,134	11,855	17,000
Soverro	Pedroso	Pedro Arenal	Pedroso	Spanish	Alfredo F. Marltona	153,000	114,000	153,000	185,972
Soledad	Jovellanos	Dolores P. de Fernandez	Matanzas	Spanish	J. W. Caldwell	57,552	34,000	56,000	71,300
Punguero	Puerto	Miguelto Sugar Co.	129 Park St., New York City	American	M. Pammatyue	49,182	8,100	115,000	132,940
Yaguajay	Yaguajay	Compañía Yaguajay	Yaguajay	Cuban	Cubas y Curiel	14,500	27,444	13,163	12,277
Yaguajay	Yaguajay	Sons of A. M. de Alfonso	Apartado 10, Havana	Spanish	Luis A. Lozama	50,568	None	39,551	38,000
Yaguajay	Yaguajay	Sucos de José Lozama Larrea	Havana	German	V. Andipio	79,252	None	68,843	100,400
Yaguajay	Yaguajay	C. Hempel	Havana	Spanish	Shimoi Oodi	26,515	None	None	90,000
Yaguajay	Yaguajay	Victoria Sugar Co.	Havana	Spanish	Shimoi Oodi	17,161	None	None	90,000
Victoria	Jovellanos	Victoria Sugar Co.	Havana	Spanish	Shimoi Oodi	17,161	None	None	90,000
						2,690,209	11,515,388	12,494,171	13,071,032
									2,591,000

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Name of plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in bags 1908	Output in bags 1909	Output in bags 1910	Est. Output 1911
Achala	Remedios	Zárrago y Rodríguez S. en C.	Calbarción	Cuban	Ramón Vigil	74,680	63,168	74,740	85,000
Alfama	Camajuaní	Vda. de Ortiz e Illias	Calbarción	Cuban	José I. Solturo	40,003	28,600	35,187	50,000
Andrela	Mal Tiempo	Central Andrela Cia. Azucarera	Cienfuegos	Cuban-Spanish	L. Gutiérrez	115,000	105,500	129,000	132,508
Caracas	Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Benlho Terry & Brother	Cruces	Cuban-Spanish	Maria J. Alvarez	172,983	92,352	155,000	150,000
Caridad	Rancho Veloz	Sst. of A. Venne Pérez, Inc.	Apartado 126, Havana	Cuban-Spanish	Constantino Mantuano	24,519	22,887	28,413	30,000
Carmita	Vega Alta	Medina	10 Carmen, Sta. Clara	Spanish	Isidro Pérez, López Silvero	12,000	18,000	9,100	10,000
Carrolla	Araujo	Central Cieneguilla Cia. Azucarera	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Angel Cacho	7,000	7,200	9,100	15,000
Cieneguilla	Alcruz	Central Cieneguilla Cia. Azucarera	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Maximiliano Gonzalez	62,892	45,000	68,344	50,000
Constancia	Constancia	Colonial Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	Cuban-Spanish	B. Gonzalez	32,415	45,000	82,415	120,000
Constancia	Encarnación	Powter Bros.	Baracacay, Cuba	American	H. P. Escobar	65,696	10,784	81,200	110,000
Corazon de Jesús	Sifreido	Sanaga A. Co.	Carmen Ribalta 105, Sagua	Spanish	Fruelco Amezaga	10,087	10,784	17,328	18,000
Coxatonga	Carrao	Sociedad Anónima Central Cavadonga	Mercederes 36	Spanish	Alcjo Carreto	60,320	44,000	65,000	75,000
Dos Hermanas (Powter)	Cruces	Dos Hermanas Sugar Co.	Cruces	British	A. E. Martí	82,198	33,581	76,985	64,000
Dos Hermanas (Acea)	Araujo	Francisca Fustes Vda. Acea	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Francisca Fustes Vda. A.	34,000	28,000	44,905	32,000
El Salvador (Francis)	Guamabo de Güines	Hells of Caspedes, owners of Caspedes	Sifreido	Cuban	Domingo Lorente	38,601	10,500	35,650	45,000
Esperanza (Keys)	Alfonso	Sucos de Francia	Cuba	American	Rafael Veloz	17,500	8,887	20,493	32,000
Fé	Piedrillo	Manuel Marciano	Piedrillo	Spanish	Manuel Marciano	5,887	5,887	8,250	70,000
Fidelpa	Camajuaní	J. M. Espinoza	Calle 2, 4, Vedado, Habana	Cuban	Antonio Caos	51,910	38,100	49,383	60,537
Gradad	Piaetas	Domingo León	Piaetas	Spanish	Domingo León	52,900	36,450	44,181	53,000
Gradad	Manacas	Ostiz Golocoechea & Co.	Manacas	Spanish	Ortiz Golocoechea	7,185	3,280	3,588	35,000
Hormiguero	Paradero Hormuero	Hormiguero Central Co.	69 Wall St., New York City	American	E. Puvert	115,000	95,000	111,000	120,000
Juragua	Casfillo de Jagua	Est. of Antonio Terry	Care of O. Agramonte, Cienfuegos	American	O. Agramonte	63,227	40,829	58,000	64,163

(See totals next page)

* Not grinding.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—CONTINUED

Julia	Camajuael	Mercaderes de las Hnas. de Pinar	Centruyabon	Cuban-Spanish	6,171	8,443	10,500
Leopoldo	Carlaema	Domingo Nazabal	Centruyabon	Spanish	45,000	76,104	100,000
Luis V. Antonia	Sierra Morena	Stuers, of F. Caballo	Sierra Morena	Cuban	32,782	19,500	32,000
Longardita	Carabatas	Cla. Azucarera de Cara Likas	Sagua la Grande	Cuban	19,788	24,254	55,000
Maconeta	Mata	Est. of Domingo Bednarro	Mata	Spanish	20,892	18,341	23,500
Manuelita	Arango	Palla y Monasterio	Cienfuegos	Spanish	54,350	70,200	68,000
Maria Antonia	Santo Domingo	Juan Alguiera S. en C.	Santo Domingo	Spanish	50,733	73,200	40,000
Maria Victoria	Aguada de Pasajeros	Miguel Diaz	Aguada de Pasajeros	Spanish	9,389	50,104	40,000
Nareisa	Yaguajay	North-American Sugar Co.	Yaguajay, and National Bank Bldg., Rooms 400-401, Hav.	Spanish	22,000	37,868	60,000
Nativity	Guamal	Francisco L. del Valle	Obrajay, 19 Allos, Havana.	American	94,738	93,100	115,000
Parque Aho	Comozlas	Reveigner & Co.	Santa Clara	American	20,991	20,991	21,000
Pastora	Bepbia	Partido Sugar Co.	Cienfuegos	American	58,402	59,800	60,550
Patrio	Eneruelada	Partido Sugar Co.	Cienfuegos	American	36,672	41,250	42,000
Perseverancia	Ical Campita	Victor de Mijos de Escarza	Cienfuegos	Spanish	31,763	31,814	33,522
Primer Mayo	San Juan de los Rios	Heredes de Tomas de Oua.	Cienfuegos	Spanish	125,174	107,782	118,990
Rancha Velez	Rancha Velez	Anzel y Frandeseo, Arecha	Sagua la Grande	Cuban	58,990	47,268	72,000
Reforma	Calbarrien	Martinez Carrillo & Co.	Sagua la Grande	Cuban	41,509	47,326	50,000
Regla	Cienfuegos	Pelipe Silva	Calbarrien	Spanish	15,189	23,954	15,000
Resolnelo	Saranatas	José Rodon	Calbarrien	Cuban	39,709	63,445	100,000
Resolnelo	Taguayabon	Moderado Dlos Oja	Cienfuegos, Box 210	Cuban	9,109	6,874	9,000
Rosa	Calbarrien	San Agustin Central Co., S.A.	Sagua, Taguayabon	Cuban	22,145	8,148	16,080
San Agustin	Lajas	Nicolas Castaño	Rosalta, Taguayabon	Cuban	23,198	22,176	25,000
San Antonio	Egrios	Vicente C. Abreu	Calbarrien	Cuban	25,000	24,500	26,000
San Cristobal	Selbabo	José Cardoso y Cla.	Cienfuegos	Cuban	59,208	73,738	100,000
San Francisco	Cruces	María Abreu	Santa Clara, Apartado 89	Cuban	50,600	101,014	78,000
San Isidro	Quemado de Guines	Cervasio Cueto	Central San Cristobal	Cuban	30,000	30,000	30,000
San José	Hatuy	Washington Hermanos	Cruces	Cuban	8,000	14,553	16,000
San José	Piaetas	Hatuy	Quemado de Guines	Cuban	56,428	54,932	55,000
San Lino	Meditas	J. K. Ross	Havana, New York City	Spanish	11,918	17,257	35,000
San Pablo	Remedios	Eduardo Kurtz	112 Wall St., New York City	Cuban	16,897	28,075	35,000
San Pedro	Cruces	Est. de Antonio Fernández	Rodas	Cuban	68,200	43,737	50,000
Santa Catalina	Sierra Morena	E. Abreu	Cruces, Morenia	American	20,271	45,000	55,000
Santa Catalina (Alfonso)	Sierra Morena	F. Gamba & Co.	Cruces	Spanish	14,611	17,700	29,628
Santa Leticia (Lopez)	Prozo de la China	José M. López	Cienfuegos	Cuban	33,000	57,000	70,000
Santa María	Sitio Viejo	R. G. Abreu	Cienfuegos	Cuban	9,500	22,502	35,000
Santa Rosa	Sibico	Nuria Hermanos	Havana	Spanish	28,000	52,796	55,000
Sonfudana	Cienfuegos	Soledad Sugar Co.	Sierra Morena	Cuban	84,472	86,258	80,000
Trinidad	Sancet Spiritus	Trinidad Sugar Co.	St., Boston, Mass.	Cuban	103,576	140,151	115,000
Unidad	Cruces	Unidad Sugar Co.	St., Boston, Mass.	Cuban	82,323	101,585	100,000
Victoria	Yaguajay	Vinda de Zulueta	125 Park St., New York City	Cuban	22,000	56,000	61,000
Zaza	Piaetas		Cuba 138, Havana	Cuban	61,000	56,000	59,500
			Cuba 20, Havana	Spanish	74,000	77,038	78,000
			Grand totals for Santa Clara (2 pages)	American	81,417	92,293	103,000
				Spanish	3,065,158	3,724,675	4,056,000

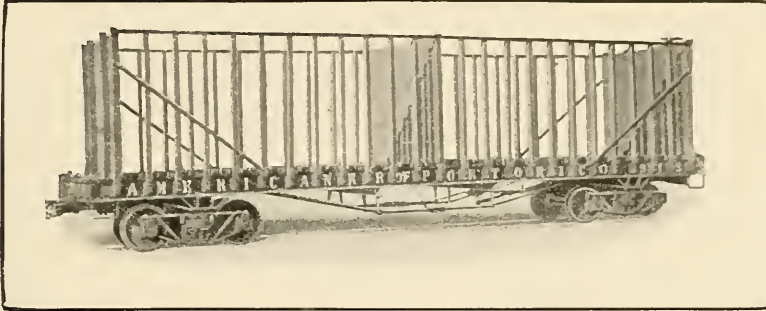
TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags			Est. Output 1911 Crop
						1907 Crop	1908 Crop	1909 Crop	
El Lagarcho	Nuevitas	Sociedad Anónima, Central	El Lugarcho	Cuban-Spanish		60,716	89,368	95,022	85,000
El Senado	Camaguey	Lugarcho	Central Senado	Cuban	José Mercalé	105,066	111,373	108,803	100,000
Francisco Sugar Co.	Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American	Pedro Sánchez	87,474	107,469	121,955	130,000
Jagüey	Manatí	Jocano & Morón Sugar & Ice Co.	Jerry J. Warren, Pres.	American	Leamulto J. Rionda	73,995			
Jatibanco	Jatibanco	Central Co.	Mercaderes 12, Havana	American	Henry J. Warren	66,749	102,414	125,000	
Stewart	Stewart (new P. O.)	Stewart Sugar Co.	20 Broadway, New York	American	W. Skafic	102,269	136,500	113,571	170,000
			27 William St., New York	American	Octavio E. Davis	76,000	161,815	215,000	226,000
Totals						276,687	278,247	536,174	830,745

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags			Est. Output 1911 Crop
						1907 Crop	1908 Crop	1909 Crop	
Boston	Papeas	United Fruit Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	Harold Harty	212,151	282,289	373,519	417,518
Cape Cruz	Puerto Padre	Compañía Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	M. G. Menocal	251,585	337,060	482,428	531,049
Confluente	Barranada de Mora	J. Sánchez de Toza	128 Front St., New York City	American	George M. Boote	79,755	61,832	85,583	76,001
Dos Amigos	Guantánamo	N. Castaño	Madrid, Spain	Spanish	Carios Taquechel	8,796	15,000	*	*
Esperanza	San Luis	Ga. Azucarrera del Guaso	Santiago	Spanish	José Boscá, Muecas	18,512	15,000	18,780	32,030
Isabel	Medina Luna	Beatrice & Co. (Lessees)	Latelade & Co.	Cuban	E. Lannelle	15,157	36,000	36,000	70,000
San Juan	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	Calle Marina, Manzanillo	British	R. H. Beattie	29,000	28,809	35,490	115,000
San Pedro	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	H. Hage	65,912	85,902	67,513	86,402
Niños	Manatí	New Niños Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	D. Badiste	26,911	38,266	39,884	40,000
Preston	Preston	Nipe Bay Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	Edgardo Narganes	41,750	61,623	69,502	85,000
Romelle	Guantánamo	Brooks & Co. and heirs of J. F. McKinlay	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	O. G. Sage	122,492	286,716	428,072	340,000
Salvador	Cabrillo	F. Condis	Manzanillo	Cuban	Alfonso Taupier	99,760	19,963	35,474	55,000
San Antonio	Panidámamo	Sters, Luiz Redor	Manzanillo	Cuban	F. Condis	8,200	19,170	39,200	26,351
San Manuel	Puerto Padre	Francisco Pif	France	French	Antonio Pérez M. de Oca	57,025	35,784	45,000	53,557
San Miguel	Guantánamo	C. Pérez M. de Oca	Prado 92, Havana	Cuban	Francisco Pif	51,900	60,000	75,702	62,668
San Ramón	San Ramón	S. A. Central San Ramón	Manzanillo	Spanish	E. Salis	22,000	14,437	16,100	22,000
Santa Ana	Azuza	Est. of Azuza & Escorpiaza	Azuza	Cuban	Pedro Fernández	49,330	66,250	60,203	70,000
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Co.	20 Broad St., New York City	American	Edgar Garnett	39,587	46,000	47,000	50,000
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía Co.	Santa Lucía, Oriente	American	Federico J. Sánchez	46,000	46,000	50,000	50,000
Santa María	Guantánamo	Santa María Sugar Co.	2 Rector St., New York City	American	F. Pons	86,600	92,040	138,000	191,652
Sociedad	Guantánamo	Sociedad Anónima Sugar Co.	Manzanillo	Cuban	Juan Alsina	12,006	12,096	12,000	30,000
Teresa	Cedra Hueca	The Central Pecos Sugar Co.	119 Front St., New York City	American	E. A. Blosna, Jr.	104,349	76,045	93,830	145,105
Tranquilidad	Valerino	Idame Rosa Vivas	Manzanillo	Spanish	José Taylo	66,000	76,060	70,107	80,000
Union	San Luis	Cla. Azucarrera de Santiago.	Manzanillo	Cuban	Idame Rosa Vivas	47,000	49,000	47,000	20,000
			San Luis	Cuban	J. Rousseau	40,700	40,000	43,000	45,000
Totals						1,767,423	1,548,403	2,374,949	12,822,911

* Not grinding.



Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company
 Consulting Engineers
MANUFACTURERS
 OF
Plantation Railway Equipment

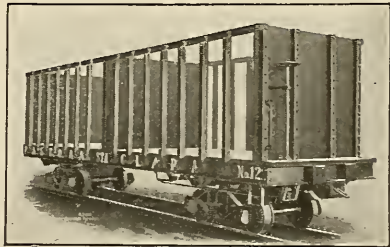
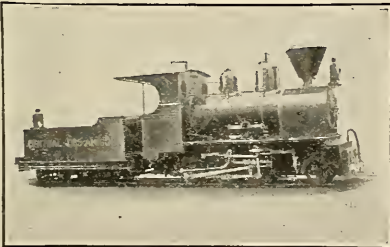
30 CHURCH STREET :: :: NEW YORK

Works at Bochum-Drewitz (Germany)
 and at Koppel, Pa., U. S. A.

BRANCHES: Pittsburg Chicago San Francisco Boston
 San Juan, P. R. Habana, Cuba

WRITE FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUES

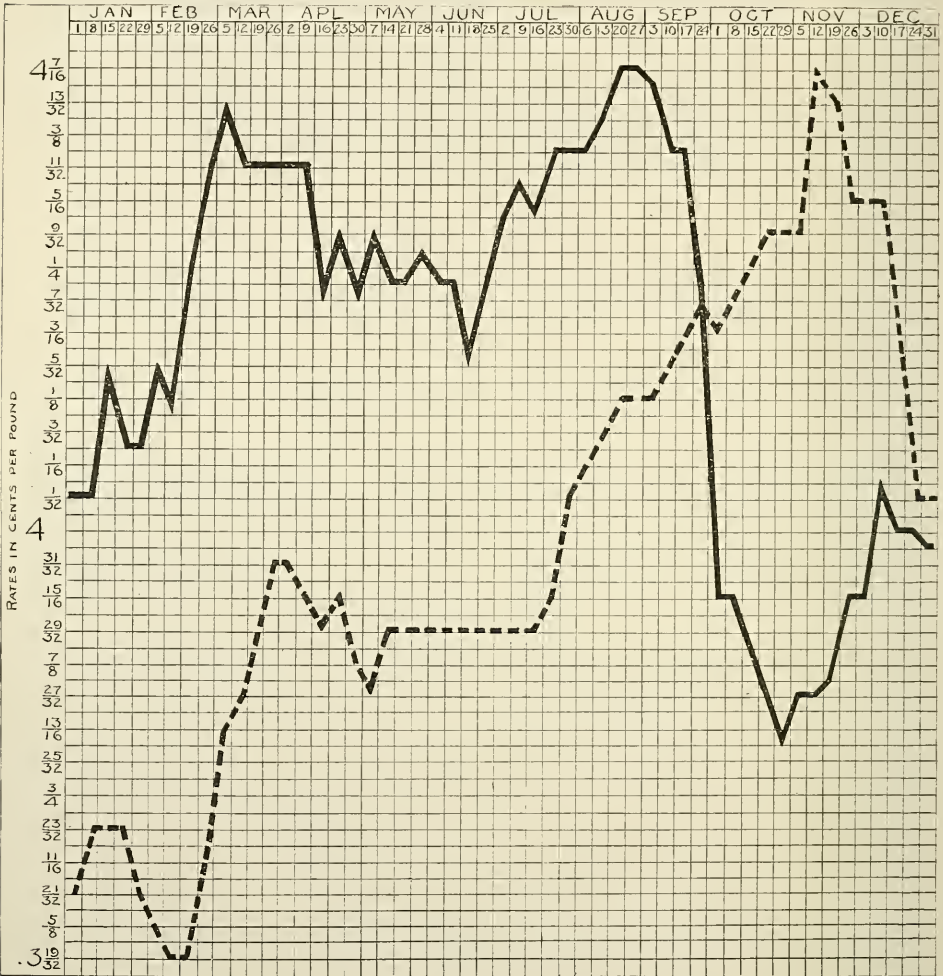
LOCOMOTIVES AND CANE CARS A SPECIALTY



Office and General Agents in Cuba
SCHWAB & TILLMANN, 76 San Ignacio, Habana

SUGAR PRICES AT NEW YORK

FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE YEARS 1909 AND 1910



SE VENDEN --- Equipos de Ferrocarril para el uso de Centrales

Locomotoras de todas clases, pesos y entrevías.
 Carros de Pasajeros, Carros Combinados de Pasajeros
 y de Equipajes, también de Pasajeros, de Equipa-
 jes y de Correo, se así se desean.

Carros de Plataforma, Carros Góndola con fondo
 plano, Carros Góndola con fondo de tolva, Carros
 Cerrados de Carga, Carros de Refrigeración, Car-
 rros para Ganado, Carros de Tanque y Carros
 Especiales.

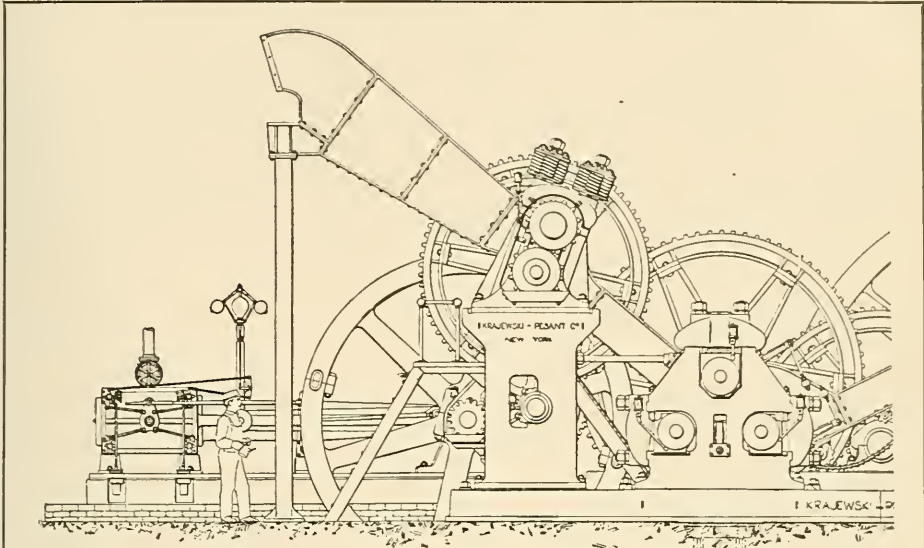
PIDASE NUESTRA ULTIMA LISTA

INDIQUESE SUS EXIGENCIAS

26 CORTLANDT ST.

THE MALES COMPANY

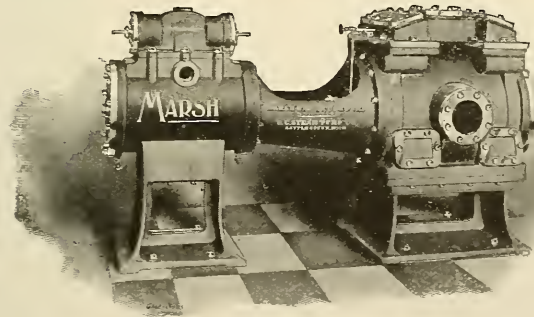
NEW YORK CITY



EXCELSIOR CANE MILL AND CRUSHER

Trapiche de Caña Excelsior y Desmenzadora

KRAJEWSKI-PESANT COMPANY, NEW YORK



Bomba de Vacío Seco de Marsh

Bombas de Marsh

Del más alto grado de eficacia para el servicio de Ingenios.

Garantizamos menor consumo de vapor que cualquier otro fabricante de bombas de acción directa.

Pídase un catálogo.

**AMERICAN STEAM PUMP CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

HAS NO MEXICAN REPRESENTATIVE

The Hammond Iron Works, of Warren, Pa., are erecting at Guayanilla, Porto Rico, a large steel storage tank for the Porto Rico Mercantile Company of Havana, Cuba. The same firm also announced the discontinuance of their office in Mexico City after March 15, 1911. All inquiries should be sent to their home office at Warren, Pa.

The British steamer "Silver Wing" and the Herrera Steamship Line each demand \$50,000 salvage for rescuing Baron Rothschild's yacht, the "Atmah," when it went ashore off Corientes Bay, Cuba, February 26th. The underwriters are trying to settle the matter.

A new post-office has been opened at Palmarito, Oriente Province.

Summary of Active Plantations by Provinces—Output Figured in Bags

Province	English, French, Spanish, etc. Ownership		American Ownership		Cuban Ownership		Total	
	1910	Est. 1911	1910	Est. 1911	1910	Est. 1911	1910	Est. 1911
Havana	1,132,073	1,079,800	25,250	25,000	180,690	153,000	1,338,013	1,257,800
Pinar del Rio ...	18,879	29,000	50,942	55,000	166,297	177,000	2,361,118	261,000
Matanzas	1,198,310	982,000	507,732	463,000	1,364,990	1,146,000	3,071,032	2,591,000
Santa Clara	1,371,662	1,320,000	998,661	1,010,000	1,830,126	1,765,000	4,200,449	4,095,000
Camaguey	95,022	85,000	552,920	645,000	168,803	100,000	816,745	830,000
Oriente	342,148	351,000	1,986,652	1,791,000	494,111	540,000	2,822,911	2,682,000
Totals	4,158,094	3,846,800	4,122,157	3,989,000	4,205,017	3,881,000	12,485,268	11,716,800
Percentage ...	33	33	33	34	34	33	100	100

Summary of Sugar Plantations by Provinces—Showing Nationality of Owners

Province	English, French, Spanish, etc. Ownership		Cuban Ownership	American Ownership	Total
	1910	Est. 1911			
Havana	16	4	4	1	21
Pinar del Rio	2	4	4	1	7
Matanzas	26	23	23	6	55
Santa Clara	25	32	32	12	69
Camaguey	1	1	1	4	6
Oriente	8	8	8	11	27
Total 1911	78	72	72	35	185
Total 1910	76	72	72	38	186



Casa del Administrador del Central Portugalete, Provincia de la Habana, cuyos dueños son españoles. Se calcula que la producción de la zafra actual será de 30,000 sacos.

Residence of the Administrador of the Portugalete Sugar Mill in Havana Province. Spanish ownership. Output this year estimated at 30,000 bags.

LOCOMOTORAS

de Via Angosta y de Via Normal para Ferro carriles de Centrales locomotoras usadas construidas de nuevo y listas para embarcarse.

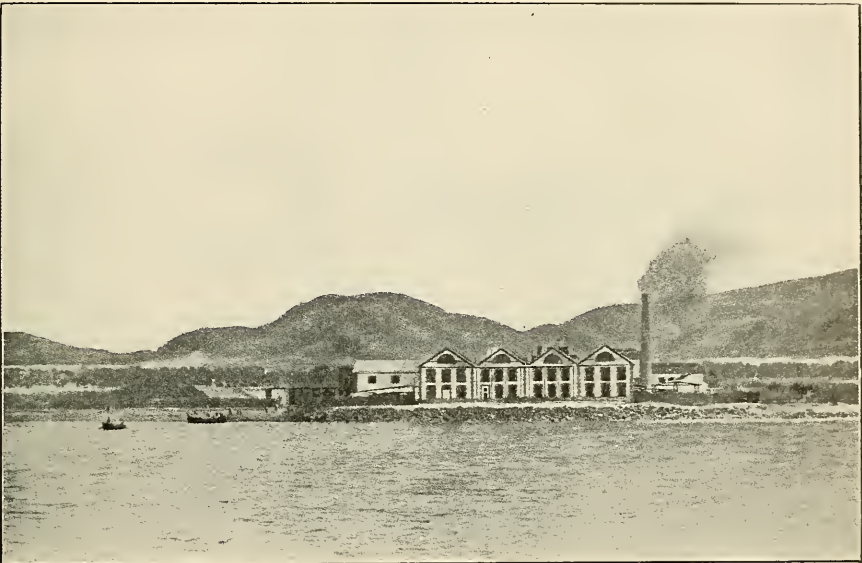
SOUTHERN IRON & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A.

FOR MOLASSES USE
STEEL TANKS

BUILT BY
HAMMOND IRON WORKS

WARREN, PA., U. S. A.

MATERIAL FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE
 W. B. HAMMOND, *Sales Agent* - - - 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



Azucarera San Nicolas de Adra, España
 Sugar mill in Spain

Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Co.

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of Freight Cars of
 Every Description, Especially
 Plantation Cars, Platform and
 Cane Cars

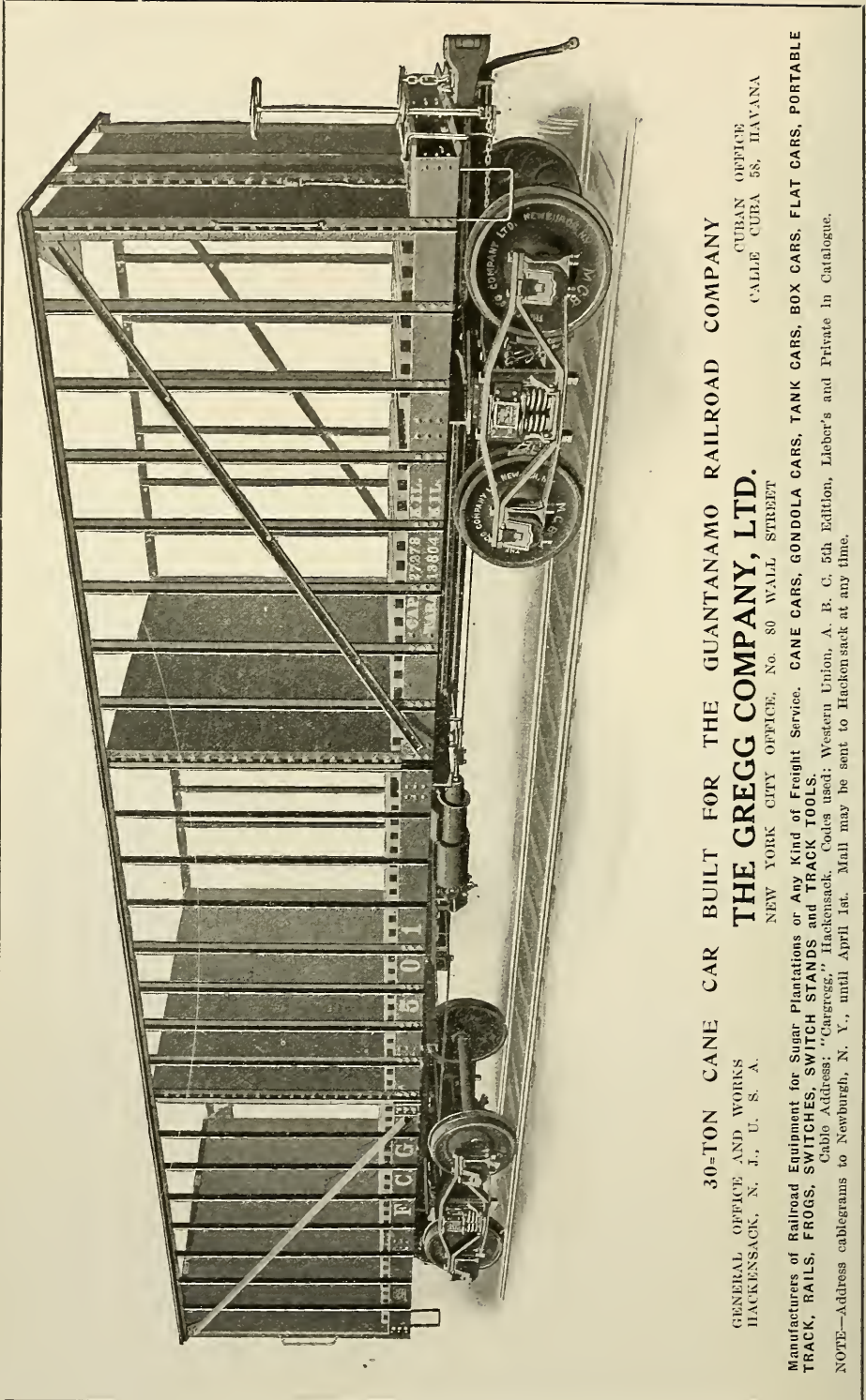
Capacity of Plant, 25 Cars and 450 Car
 Wheels Per Day

Write for Catalog

Fabricantes de Carros de Carga de
 Todas Descripciones, especialmente
 Carros para Centrales, Carros de
 Plataforma y Carros para Caña

Capacidad de la Instalación 25 Carros
 y 450 Ruedas de Carro el Día

Pídase un Catálogo



30-TON CANE CAR BUILT FOR THE GUANTANAMO RAILROAD COMPANY
THE GREGG COMPANY, LTD.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS
 HACKENSACK, N. J., U. S. A.

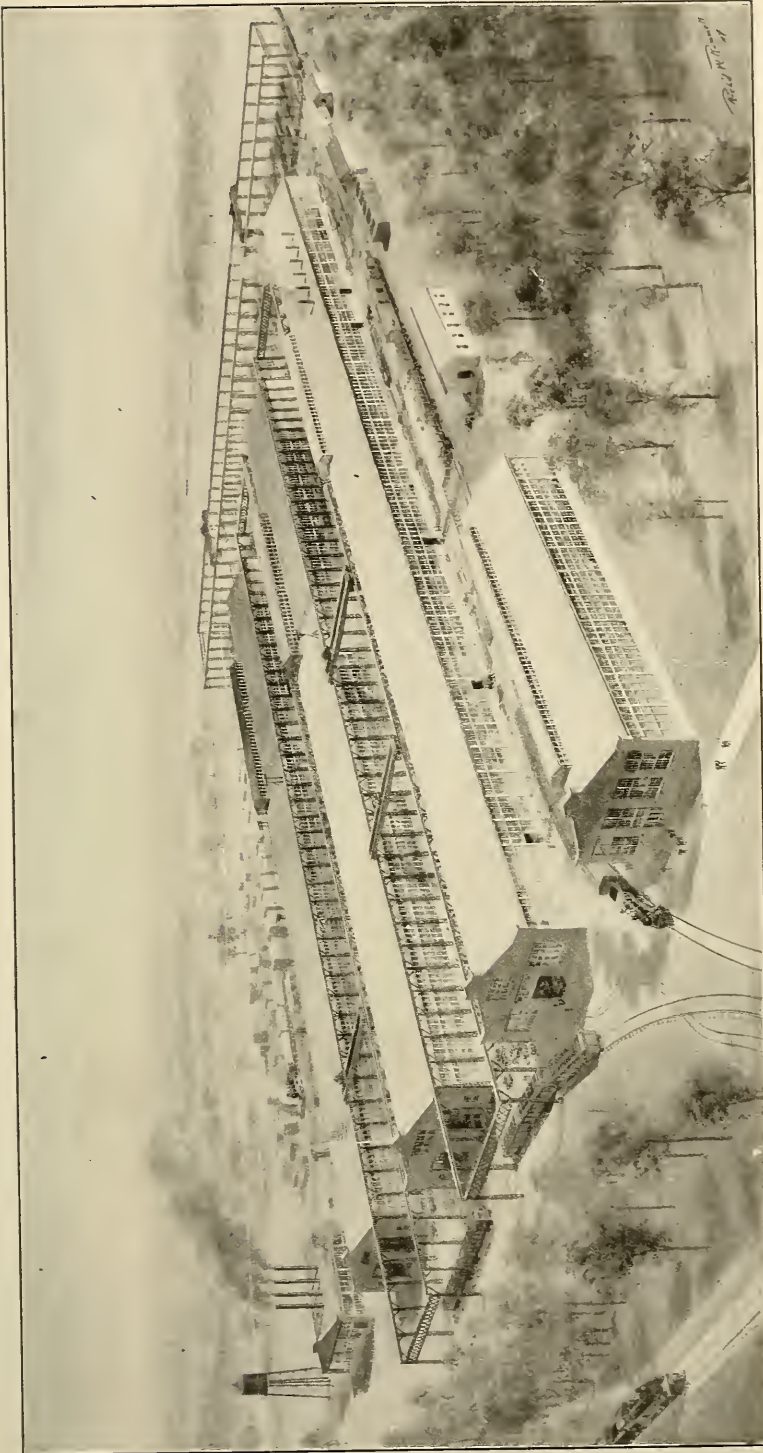
CUBAN OFFICE
 CALLE CUBA 58, HAVANA

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE, No. 80 WALL STREET

Manufacturers of Railroad Equipment for Sugar Plantations or Any Kind of Freight Service. CANE CARS, GONDOLA CARS, TANK CARS, BOX CARS, FLAT CARS, PORTABLE TRACK, RAILS, FROGS, SWITCHES, SWITCH STANDS and TRACK TOOLS.

Cable Address: "Garegg," Hackensack. Codes used: Western Union, A. B. C. 5th Edition, Lieber's and Private in Catalogue.

NOTE—Address cablegrams to Newburgh, N. Y., until April 1st. Mail may be sent to Hackensack at any time.



OUR NEW PLANT AT HACKENSACK, N. J., U. S. A. READY FOR OCCUPANCY APRIL 1, 1911

With these added facilities we are better than ever before equipped to maintain our well-known reputation for good materials, good workmanship, up-to-date designs, reliable deliveries and fair prices.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
HACKENSACK, N. J., U. S. A.

THE GREGG COMPANY, LTD.

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE, No. 80 WALL STREET

CUBAN OFFICE
CALLE CUBA 58, HAVANA

Manufacturers of Cane Cars, Trunk Materials and All Kinds of Freight Equipment for Standard and Narrow-Gauge Railroads

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated February 10, 1911.

At that date centrifugals were quoted at 3.45c. per pound. To-day's valuation is 3.86c. per pound, showing an advance for the period of .38c. per pound, a somewhat remarkable advance for the season of the year, and brought about entirely by the inauguration of a strong speculative movement on the sugar exchanges of Europe, prompted thereto by repeated pessimistic crop advices cabled over from Cuba and the United States.

This European movement raised quotations for beet sugars even higher from 9s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., equal to 3.95c., for centrifugals at New York on January 11th, to 10s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., equal to 4.25c. per pound for centrifugals at New York now, say an advance equal to .30c. per pound.

The parity difference between beet sugars and centrifugals at New York is now .39c. per pound, and there is little likelihood of any reaction from present prices for Cuba centrifugals, so long as the parity difference remains above $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound.

There is more or less surprise occasioned by this unusual upward manipulation of sugar prices in Europe in the face of one million or more beet sugars excess, without including Russia, and many persons here look for a collapse of this movement sooner or later, but probably it will not come until the operators who have the market well in hand in Europe, have raised quotations considerably higher. The European markets are the key to the whole situation apparently and must be watched with interest. As this number of THE CUBA REVIEW is the usual annual resume of the sugar situation as it relates to Cuba, we will mention especially those matters of interest which apply to the island particularly.

In this connection we may repeat that the total consumption of sugar in the United States in 1910 was 3,350,355 tons against 3,257,660 tons in 1909, of which Cuba contributed 1,640,182 tons in 1910 against 1,427,531 tons in 1909. Taking the average increase consumption per annum at 4.413 per cent, the consumption for 1911 should reach 3,500,000 tons. It is evident from the returns thus far received from the Cuba crop that Cuba cannot supply to the United States this season 1,600,000 tons, and hence at the lowest estimate 200,000 tons more sugars must come from other sources to meet the consumption of the United States this year. This means that Cuba can maintain for the balance of its crop prices just as near to the parity level of beet sugar and Java sugars delivered in New York as the Cuban planters are able to demand for the same. Naturally, in this connection, financial facilities and storage facilities and deterioration of sugar itself must be taken into consideration.

Last season Cuba shipped some 125,000 tons of its crop to Europe. No amount of moment is likely to go thence this year, although the way is open for exports to the United Kingdom by the recent action of the Cuban Congress in reducing Cuban duties on sugar within the limits of the Brussels Convention. This action was taken on a very narrow margin of days for consideration in the Congress. The able Cuban representative at the Brussels committee meeting, where it was proposed to place a countervailing duty against Cuban sugars, succeeded in having this action postponed until the first of April, 1911, and communicated this reservation to President Gomez, who immediately took measures to bring Cuban sugar duties within the necessary limit. Just exactly what these limits are will not be known until the law goes into force from the date of its publication in the official Cuban *Gazette*, a copy of which has not reached us. It is sufficient to say, however, that, under the new law, Cuban sugars can be exported freely to the United Kingdom whenever that country is in need of the sugar and will pay more for them than the United States will pay. This condition will not exist during the present campaign, and all that Cuba produces, whether more or less, will be wanted by the refiners of the United States, with possibly the following qualifying explanation:

It must not be taken for granted, however, that Cuba has a free course as to prices up to the level of the European beet sugar market, because there is the Java sugar crop, estimated at 100,000 tons in excess of last year, to be considered. Java is a country of sugar production at extremely low cost, as low, if not lower, than Cuba itself, but, of course, subject to 20 per cent higher duties in the United States than Cuba sugars have to pay. This drawback, however, has never yet prevented Java from disposing of a considerable amount of its crop in the United States, and already our refiners are commencing to talk Java sugars and to be interested in the prices at which these can be landed here



A STEAM PACKING THAT IS A STEAM PACKING

TRADE MARK
REG. IN U.S. PATENT OFF.

Empaquetadura
VANDA

*La Original Empaquetadura de Fibra en Planchas
que resiste el calor*

Ella puede resistir 350 libras de presión
de vapor y una temperatura de 538 grados C.

No se hace necesario apretar de nuevo las uniones en donde se usa la
EMPAQUETADURA "VANDA"

La "VANDA" la fabricamos en planchas $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ piés y de $4\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ piés,
con nuestra marca de fábrica en cada plancha legítima de la "VANDA," según
se verá arriba la impresión que lleva.

ADVERTENCIA: Siempre que la compren, fíjense que ella tenga nuestra marca
de fábrica y no admitan ninguna de sus imitaciones.

La "VANDA" es una empaquetadura garantizada contra el vapor
húmedo ó recalentado, á la más alta temperatura. Igualmente contra
el aire, agua caliente, amoniaco, ácidos, aceites, etc., etc.

Agentes: MARINA Y CIA., HABANA, CUBA, Mercaderes No. 26

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance
of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale
of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments
by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain,
Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH

164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour,
agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical
countries. International in character. Illustrated.
Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical
crops a speciality. Complete review of new agri-
cultural publications. Commercial part intelligible
for every one and always interesting 150 con-
tributors in West and East Africa, East and West
Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South Amer-
ica, and throughout the tropical world.

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Ex-
Pharmacist port Chemist and
Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and re-
plenished. Prescriptions compounded by a
Graduate in Pharmacy.
Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36

116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION
MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission
basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all
desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

during the latter months of the year, say August to December, when the shortness of the Cuba crop will be mostly felt. Java sellers are always very close in their pretensions to the beet sugar parity of Europe, and the Java sugar would always have preference in the United States over the European beet sugars at the same cost.

Whether the prices for beet sugar, if carried higher and thereby inciting the entire continental beet sugar growers to sow even to a larger extent than last season, may not prove correct remains to be seen. As sowings have not yet begun, there is always this possibility until the month of May is passed, and to us it appears likely that this month of May may prove to be the critical month of the year for a more or less violent reaction on the sugar exchanges of Europe.

Our refiners at the moment are well supplied for 30 to 60 days, but at the same time are disposed to make further purchases in following the course of the European market, but at .25 to .35c. per pound lower parity.

Speculation in Cuba sugars has also entered into the situation to some extent. These operations have their home on the other side, and if not themselves, the manipulators of the beet sugar market are yet largely influenced thereby in their Cuban operations.

Taken altogether, the sugar situation, with its large excess of supplies from a statistical standpoint, and with the possibility of another very large beet crop on top of the last, requires a word of caution to all persons interested therein from the planter to the consumer.

Our country is a little behind, thus far, in its consumption of cane-refined sugars, which deficiency has undoubtedly, however, been made up by the increased consumption of beet-refined sugars; the supplies of the latter, however, are now virtually exhausted, and the country must fall back upon cane-refined sugars for its future requirements of the present campaign.

New York, March 20, 1911.

P. S.—In confirmation of what we have written we can add that, although not fully confirmed, it is believed that Java sugars for May-June shipment have been sold recently to American refiners at 10s. 7½d. to 10s. 9d. c. and f., equal to 4.05, per pound landed in September. It is now estimated that the sales of Javas reach 50,000 tons.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada Febrero 10 de 1911.

En aquella fecha, los centrífugas se cotizaban á 3.48 cents. la libra. La cotización de hoy es 3.86 cents. la libra, lo que acusa un aumento durante el intervalo de .38 cents. en libra, que es una subida algo extraordinaria para esta época del año, la cual fué causada exclusivamente por la iniciación de un fuerte movimiento especulador en las Lonjas Azucareras de Europa ocasionado por las reiteradas noticias pesimistas transmitidas por cablegramas desde Cuba y los Estados Unidos.

Esa actividad especuladora en Europa hizo subir las cotizaciones de los azúcares de remolacha más allá aun de 9s. 3¼d. equivalente á 3.95 cents. por centrífugas en Nueva York, en Enero 11; á 10s. 8¼d. equivalente á 4.25 cents. la libra de centrífuga en Nueva York, ahora ó sea una subida equivalente á .30 cent. en libra.

La diferencia entre la equivalencia de los precios de los azúcares de remolacha y los centrífugas en Nueva York es ahora .39 cent. en libra, no existiendo muchas probabilidades de ninguna reacción en los precios actuales del azúcar centrífuga cubano mientras tanto dicha diferencia en el equivalente de los precios se mantenga á más de ¼ de centavo en libra.

Esta excepcional manipulación para la subida de los precios del azúcar en Europa ha causado más ó menos sorpresa al considerarse el millón ó más de exceso de azúcar de remolacha sin incluir Rusia, y son muchos los que aquí esperan el fracaso más ó menos pronto de ese movimiento, si bien es probable que no ocurra hasta que los especuladores que dominan completamente el mercado europeo hayan hecho subir las cotizaciones considerablemente. Todo indica que los mercados europeos son la llave de la situación, por lo que hay que fijar la mayor atención en ellos. Como quiera que este número de la CUBA REVIEW es el acostumbrado resumen de la situación azucarera en cuanto se refiere á Cuba, haremos mención especial de aquellos asuntos de interés particular para dicha isla.

Con este motivo repetiremos que el consumo total de azúcar en los Estados Unidos de América durante el año de 1910, fué de 3,350,355 toneladas, contra 3,257,660 toneladas en 1909, de las cuales Cuba contribuyó 1,640,182 toneladas en 1910 contra 1,427,531 toneladas en 1909. Considerando en 4.413 por ciento el promedio del aumento en el consumo anual, el consumo en 1911 deberá llegar á 3,500,000 toneladas.

Por los datos hasta ahora recibidos relativos á la zafra de Cuba, es evidente que dicha isla no podrá suplir á los Estados Unidos esta zafra con 1,600,000 toneladas, por lo que según el cálculo más bajo, han de venir 200,000 toneladas de azúcar de otras partes para abastecer el consumo en los Estados Unidos este año. Esto quiere decir que Cuba puede mantener para el resto de su zafra, precios tan cercanos á los equivalentes del azúcar de remolacha y del azúcar de Java entregados en Nueva York, como á los hacendados cubanos les sea posible pedir por su azúcar. En relación con esto hay, naturalmente, que considerar los recursos monetarios y las facilidades para el almacenaje del azúcar, así como también el deterioro del azúcar mismo.

Durante la zafra anterior, Cuba exportó unas 125,000 toneladas de azúcar á Europa. No es probable que este año exporte ninguna cantidad apreciable, si bien está expedito el camino para exportaciones á Inglaterra por la reciente acción del Congreso de Cuba al reducir los derechos cubanos sobre el azúcar dentro de los límites de la Convención de Bruselas. Dicha acción se tomó después de muy pocos días de consideración por parte del Congreso. El hábil representante cubano en la sesión de la Comisión de Bruselas, donde se propuso establecer un derecho compensador sobre los azúcares cubanos, logró que ese acto se pospusiera hasta el primero de Abril de 1911, y comunicó el hecho al Presidente Gómez, quien inmediatamente tomó las medidas necesarias para el establecimiento de los derechos sobre el azúcar dentro de los límites requeridos. Cuales sean en realidad esos límites, no se sabrá hasta que se promulgue la ley mediante su publicación en la *Gaceta Oficial de Cuba*, de la cual no hemos recibido aun un ejemplar. Baste decir, no obstante, que según la nueva ley, los azúcares cubanos pueden exportarse libremente al Reino Unido siempre que esa nación necesite azúcar y pague la misma á mayor precio que el se pague en los Estados Unidos. Esta circunstancia no ocurrirá durante la presente zafra, y todo el azúcar que Cuba produzca, sea mucha ó sea poca, la necesitarán los refinadores de los Estados Unidos, quizás con las siguientes restricciones: No debe suponerse por lo expuesto, que los hacendados cubanos están en libertad de imponer sus precios hasta igualarlos á los cotizados por el azúcar de remolacha en los mercados europeos, porque hay que contar con el azúcar que produce Java, cuya zafra actual se calcula en 100,000 toneladas más que la del año anterior. Java es un país en que la producción del azúcar es extremadamente barata, tan barata, si no más, que lo que cuesta en Cuba, si bien es verdad que sus azúcares están sujetos á un derecho de aduana 20 por ciento mayor en los Estados Unidos que los azúcares de Cuba. Esta desventaja no ha influido nunca para que Java dejase de vender una gran parte de su zafra en los Estados Unidos, y tan es así que al presente los refinadores norteamericanos comienzan á ocuparse de los azúcares de Java y á interesarse en los precios á que podrían obtenerse entregadas aquí durante la última parte de este año, ó sea de Agosto á Diciembre, que es cuando se sentirá más la pequeñez de la zafra cubana. Los encargados de la venta de azúcar de Java procuran siempre que sus precios no difieren mucho de los equivalentes del azúcar de remolacha en Europa, por lo que el azúcar de Java habrá de ser en todo tiempo preferido en los Estados Unidos al azúcar de remolacha europeo, en igualdad de precio.

Puede que no se confirme la opinión de que si los precios del azúcar de remolacha se hacen subir más, harán que los cultivadores de remolacha extiendan sus siembras aun más que lo hicieron el año pasado, pero esto está por verse. Dado que las siembras no han comenzado todavía, existe siempre la posibilidad de que eso ocurra hasta que haya pasado el mes de Mayo, y á nuestro juicio lo probable es que Mayo de este año resulte el mes crítico para una reacción más ó menos violenta en las lonjas azucareras de Europa.

En la actualidad, nuestras refinerías están bien abastecidas para de 30 á 60 días, pero al mismo tiempo están dispuestas á hacer nuevas compras siguiendo el curso del mercado europeo, pero á una equivalencia de precio .25 á .35 de centavo menor en libra menor.

La especulación con azúcares de Cuba ha influido en cierto grado en la situación creada. Esas operaciones han tenido su origen en el otro lado del océano, y si no llevadas á cabo por ellos, lo cierto es que los manipuladores del mercado de azúcar de remolacha están todavía bastante influenciados por las mismas en sus transacciones con azúcares cubanos.

En resumen, la situación azucarera, con el gran exceso de existencias desde un punto

de vista estadístico, y con la posibilidad de otra cosecha muy grande de remolacha en adición á la anterior, demanda que se recomiende prudencia á todos cuantos están interesados en la misma, desde el hacendado hasta el consumidor.

Nuestro país, hasta el presente, está un tanto atrasado en su consumo de azúcar de caña refinado, cuya deficiencia se debe, indudablemente, al mayor consumo habido de azúcar de remolacha refinado, si bien las existencias de esta última están casi agotadas, por lo que habrá de echarse mano de los azúcares de caña refinado para abastecer la demanda hasta que se reciban nuevas remesas.

Nueva York, Marzo 20 de 1911.

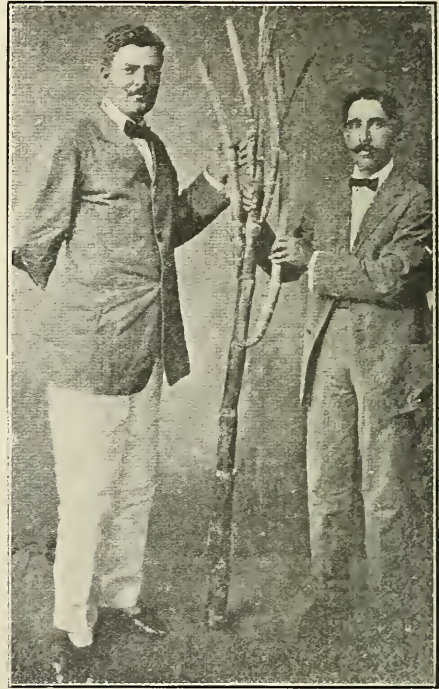
P. D.—En confirmación de lo que queda expuesto diremos: Aunque no se confirma absolutamente, se cree que azúcares de Java para su embarque de Mayo á Junio se han vendido recientemente á refinadores norteamericanos de 10s. 7½d. á 10s. 9d., costo y flete, equivalente á 4.05 cents. la libra puesto en el muelle en Septiembre. Se calcula que las ventas de azúcar de Java han ascendido á 50,000 toneladas.

UN EVAPORADOR DE EFECTO SEXTUPLO

Se avisa de Puerto Rico una novedad interesante en la evaporación de multiple efecto para las tareas del ingenio, á saber: la conversión de un Evaporador Lillie de Cuadruple Efecto, en uno de sus ingenios, en uno de Séxtuplo Efecto con añadir dos efectos al efecto cuadruple. Resulta una economía aumentada en la evaporación del guarapo de más ó menos 50 por cientos. Se dice que este año en Puerto Rico se cambiarán otros Evaporadores Lillie de Cuadruple Efecto en los de Efecto Quíntuplo ó Séxtuplo.

La molienda pesada y la maceración que se practican ahora en los centrales modernos añade mucho al volumen del guarapo para concentrarse, y este exige evaporación más económica. Parece que se puede obtenerla en donde hay Evaporadores Lillie de Multiple Efecto con aumentar el número de cuerpos hasta cinco ó seis ó más. En una Refinería Americana de Azúcar se combinan dos Evaporadores Lillie Triples para formar uno de Efecto Séxtuplo. A causa de su circulación mecánica y evaporación de película, el Evaporador Lillie de Efecto Séxtuplo necesita poca, si alguna, más alta presión de vapor que el de Efecto Cuadruple.

Un característico notable del nuevo modelo del Evaporador Lillie de Multiple Efecto para las tareas del ingenio es que se puede hacer que sus vapores vuelvan al revés. La vuelta al revés se puede hacer en pocos minutos. Cambia las temperaturas en todas partes del aparato, y disminuye las incrustaciones, aun en el caso de salmueras, las cuales en el Evaporador Standard causan una suspensión de trabajo de diez horas dos veces durante la semana para barrenar los tubos incrustados con cálcico sulfato. Los que usan ambos prefieren el Evaporador Lillie del nuevo modelo al Evaporador Lillie del viejo modelo.



Caña con cuatro ramas aéreas perfectamente desarrolladas de los cañaverales del Cafetal "Olimpo," propiedad de los hermanos Mourthe de Guantánamo.—El Agricultor Práctico (Santiago de Cuba)

A cane stalk with four branches

Ask Mr. Foster for free, unbiased, reliable information about Cuba. I have no land to sell and accept no commissions. Send only a stamp. **WARD G. FOSTER,** HAVANA, CUBA.

"THE CUBA REVIEW is necessary to merchants having business with Cuba."—*H. L. Riga, Russia.*

Wax of the Sugar Cane†

Chemically, the wax of the sugar cane was examined as long ago as 1840 by Avenquin, and an analysis of it was made by the celebrated chemist Dumas. The material for this examination was obtained by carefully scraping the outside of the cane, a process which is of course not applicable on a large scale. The author of the present treatise has therefore used another method, starting from the so-called "filter dirt," a waste product of the Java sugar industry. When the cane is crushed, and subsequently extracted with hot water, nearly all the epidermal wax passes into the crude juice, where it remains suspended, until the juice is purified by the addition of lime and subsequent boiling, when the wax is carried down in the precipitate formed. Thus on filtration the wax is found in the so-called "filter dirt," which remains in the filter press, and which may contain 10 per cent or more of wax.

By extracting fresh filter dirt with ligroine (light petroleum) a complicated mixture is obtained, consisting mostly of fats (glycerides of oleic and linolic acids), and about 30 per cent of wax. If the filter dirt has fermented for some time, the fats have disappeared and the ligroine extract consists mostly of the wax, which is more resistant to bacterial action. The wax may be separated from fats by crystallization from ligroine, in which it is less soluble; it then consists chiefly of myricyl alcohol and a substance of the formula $C_{33}H_{68}O$.

The crude cane wax, thus obtained, melts above 80 degrees and is still dark-colored. It may be bleached by means of chlorine, when it is, however, attacked to some ex-

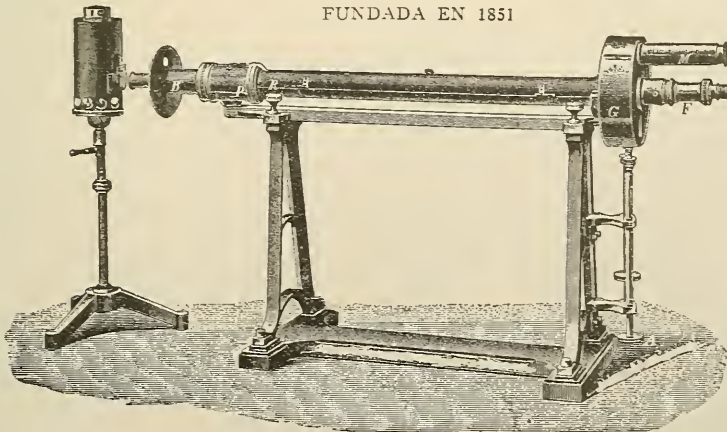
tent. The coloring matter may also be removed by adding fuller's earth or a similar substance to the melted or dissolved wax, and allowing to settle. The product, refined by this mechanical process, closely resembles the valuable Carnauba wax, obtained from the Brazilian palm *Copernicia cerifera*. It would appear that the latter wax can be replaced in most cases by cane wax, so that there ought to be a market for the latter article. The author advises sugar works to keep their filter dirt and let it ferment, with a view to ultimate extraction. The extraction of the crude material is being started in Java, where, it is calculated, more than 4,000 tons of wax should annually be obtainable. At present, it is impossible to estimate the commercial value of cane wax with any degree of accuracy. Since it is much harder than beeswax, and closely resembles Carnauba wax, it is thought that it might be almost as valuable as the latter article, which is worth at least 11d. per pound. The author estimates the cost of producing refined cane wax on the large scale at 2d. to 3d. per pound.—*Agricultural News*.

* From a review of Mr. A. Wijnberg's book in Dutch on "The Wax of the Sugar Cane, and the Possibility of Its Technical Production," by G. Barger, professor of chemistry at the East London College, in the *Kew Bulletin*.

The book under review is a dissertation from the newly founded botanical laboratory (Prof. G. van Ierssen) of the Technical High School at Delft, and deals in an exhaustive manner with the possibility of commercially utilizing the wax coating of the sugar cane. In addition there is an account of the chemistry and biological significance of vegetable waxes in general.

SUGAR TESTING APPARATUS

FUNDADA EN 1851



Hace una especialidad de surtir

Todos los Instrumentos para la Prueba de Azúcar y Habilitación de Laboratorio.

Unicos Agentes en los Estados Unidos y Canada para los

STANDARD

POLARISCOPIOS

Su triple ó doble campo de visión ha sido adoptado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como norma.

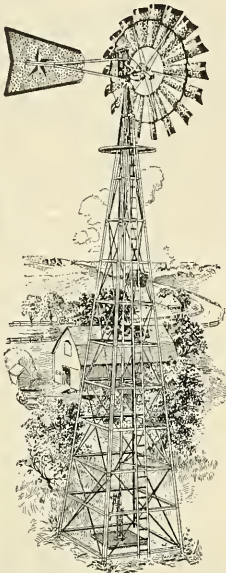
Toda la maquinaria experimental y los aparatos descritos en «Agricultural Analysis» del Prof. H. W. Wiley. Se suministran con gusto todos los informes pedidos.

POLARISCOPIO SOBRE "BOCKSTATIV" LA FORMA MAS MODERNA
Con caja á prueba de polvo, parte de prisma, y engranaje prolongado.

EIMER & AMEND, 205-211 Third Avenue, New York

Pidanse Listas de Precios Ilustradas.

Let the Wind Pump Your Water



Have an abundance of pure, fresh water in the home and on your farm. Water for drinking, cooking, bathing,—for the live stock and other purposes. The wind costs you nothing and will cause a

STAR WINDMILL

to pump all the water you want for home use, or for hotels, colleges, public and private buildings, and for irrigating purposes, making your land more productive. Thousands of STAR Windmills in use all over the world. Write to us requesting special catalogues in either English, Spanish, French or German, describing the up-to-date features of STAR WINDMILLS.

Hoosier Pumps

More than a hundred different designs and sizes; operated by hand, windmill, gasoline engine or electric motor. Ask us about Fig. 700 Pitcher Spout Pump for shallow well or cistern, to be used in the kitchen or yard; also Fig. 747 Hoosier Force Pump for hand or windmill use, to force water wherever you want it.

Hoosier Gasoline Engines

Will operate all kinds of machinery—save time and labor. Sizes, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 horsepower.

Galvanized Steel Tanks

Made in many sizes and for all purposes. Shipped knocked down, with rivets and solder so that they can be set up quickly and easily.

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.

596 OAK ST., KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA, U. S. A. NEW YORK OFFICE: 69 WALL STREET

AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE
FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION

LOSS OF INCOME
FOLLOWING FIRE

BOILER EXPLOSION
ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

GERMAN KALI WORKS 30 Empedrado, Box 1007 HAVANA, CUBA

WE WILL SEND OUR BOOK FREE TO PLANTERS IN CUBA

Ask Us What You Want—Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Fruit or Any Other Crop



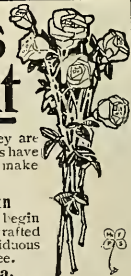
Glen St. Mary Roses Born, Bred, Raised, Right

Glen Saint Mary Roses are the ideal plants for your rose garden, because they are grown especially for Southern planting, by rose experts. Glen Saint Mary Roses have been used in planting hundreds of rose gardens throughout the South. They make rose culture easy and successful. We offer

Strong, Healthy Poses—Over 100 Varieties—Grown in the Open

Our system develops healthy, vigorous plants, with plenty of roots. They begin growing at once—require no care nor "coddling." Our roses are grafted on strong roots. For particulars and prices of best Citrus and Deciduous Fruits, Nuts, Roses, Trees, Shrubs, etc., see **Catalogue 4**—sent free.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co., Glen Saint Mary, Fla.



HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and
SURPLUS **\$580,000**

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

J. A. Gonzalez Lanuza - - - President
Norman H. Davis - - - Vice-President
F. J. Sherman - - - Second Vice-President
O. A. Hornsby - - - Secretary and Treasurer
J. M. Hopgood - - - Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Uppmann
Brand of Cigars*

FACTORY: OFFICE:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163 Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

CONCESSION TRANSFERRED

President Gomez has signed a decree ac-
cepting the transfer made by the Compañia
de Puertos to the Havana Docks Company
of all the rights and obligations of the con-
cession granted by the decree of November
29, 1910, for the construction of piers and
warehouses in the port of Havana.

HAVANA

FOR WINTER TOURS IN SUMMER CLIMES

CONSULT

“CUBA A WINTER PARADISE”

a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet, with six complete maps, also 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island. Sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

61 PRADO - - - - - HAVANA, CUBA

THE HERRADURA LAND COMPANY

Office: Zulueta No. 9, Plaza Hotel Building, Havana, Cuba

CAPITAL, \$440,000.00

Own 22,000 acres of land in the Province of Pinar del Rio, suitable for Oranges, Vegetables, Cotton, Corn and Tobacco. The land has all been surveyed and sub-divided into 40-acre tracts and is offered for sale in acres to suit the purchasers, for Cash or on instalments.

We have a new and progressive American town with Railroad Station, Telegraph, Telephone, Stores, Hotel, American School, all within short distance of Havana City.

Titles perfect. Transportation from Havana free for buyers.

WRITE OR CALL FOR INFORMATION

PHONE No. 401

P. O. BOX 741

FERNANDO DE CARDENAS

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER

IMPORT AND EXPORT AGENT

Munson S. S. Line Building

OBISPO No. 1, HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.

Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS

FINE STATIONERY

OBISPO 22

P. O. Box 608

HAVANA, CUBA

DON'T OVERLOOK THE ADVERTISING PAGES

OF

THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. ¶ Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.

PLEASE MENTION THE CUBA REVIEW WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios *Los Indios and Cañada Tracts* *Isle of Pines*

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers, Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

722 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET
Near Atlantic Dock BROOKLYN



"ALL
ABOUT
CUBA"

Copyright, 1909

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

PROFITS OF PEANUT OIL

It is stated that one bushel of thirty pounds of good Spanish peanuts will make a gallon of peanut oil, which is selling now at eighty cents per gallon, and the cake is very valuable.

As eighty to one hundred bushels per acre are about the average size of a crop of this nut, it would seem that this is a very profitable crop, since they have now invented a machine for cleaning them—heretofore a very tedious and expensive business.

Several mills for the production of peanut oil have already been established in the southern states. The nut grows vigorously in Cuba and yields good crops.

The Christian Brothers have erected in Vedado, a suburb of Havana, Cuba, a handsome \$100,000 day school and brothers' residence. That makes the sixth large school which the brothers now possess in Cuba.—*Tablet* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

Juan Vicente de Cardenas, mayor of Banes, Oriente Province, died at that place on March 7th.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

United States Service

Mr. John B. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, first secretary of legation.

Mr. Norval Richardson, second secretary.

Military Attaché, Major Henry A. Barber.

Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, consul general, Havana.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, vice and deputy consul general.

Mr. Henry P. Starrett, deputy consul general.

Consulate Havana, National Bank Bldg.
Legation offices in Havana, Lonja Bldg.

Mr. Pedro M. Mederos, agent, Cardenas.

Mr. Alfred Heydrich, agent, Matanzas.

Mr. Ross E. Holaday, consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. Henry M. Wolcott, vice and deputy consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. George Bayliss, agent, Antilla.

Mr. Arthur Field Lindley, agent, Baracoa.

Mr. Francis B. Bertot, agent, Manzanillo.

Mr. Max J. Baehr, consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. Buenaventura Carbo, vice and deputy consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. P. B. Anderson, agent, Caibarien.

Mr. Dean R. Wood, agent, Nuevitas.

Mr. John F. Jova, agent, Sagua la Grande.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-See). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA Y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golconda" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS OF Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantnamo

The use of Castilloa rubber tree for shade purposes is not recommended by the *Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society*. A case is cited in which the Castilloa trees not only ruined the coffee, which they were supposed to protect, but did not develop themselves, because they were planted too closely. A number of authorities are quoted, who agree in that they believe Castilloa is not suitable for shade

on cacao plantations and strongly advise that it be planted separately.

Hon. H. H. Cousins, the director of the magazine quoted above, states regarding the yield of rubber that "the nearer to the equator and the more uniform the heat and moisture, the greater are the prospects for a good yield of rubber from such trees as Hevea and Castilloa."

Another note in the same magazine calls attention to the danger of allowing the old cacao pods, dead sticks, etc., to remain on the ground under the cacao trees. These form constant sources of danger to the trees through the fungi which grow on them and should be disposed of by burning or burying under the soil.

Aviator McCurdy up to March 3d had not yet secured the \$3,000 offered by Havana's municipality for a flight around Morro Castle. This feat McCurdy successfully performed, but Havana's acting mayor withholds the money, on the ground that McCurdy followed a route different from that defined by the city council, and while the change was allowed it was coupled with a condition that the time be extended to permit other aviators to make the flight.

Bottled at the Brewery



**For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line**

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importación directa de todas los
centros manufactureros del mundo

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line,
New York and Mobile; James E. Ward &
Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company,
Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A.
Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD

**COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
AND TIMBER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Eric Basin
Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

**PURDY & HENDERSON
INC.**

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston

CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

The Standard Guide to Cuba

A new and complete travel-book, with maps, interesting descriptive text and many illustrations, also English-Spanish list of phrases, 50 cents postpaid.

CUBA INFORMATION

A compendium of useful information concerning Cuba: Laws, Industries, climate, soils, products, land transfers, customs and hundreds of interesting details concerning Cuba and the Isle of Pines, 25 cents postpaid. **THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS CO., No. 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.**

**THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS**

**STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS**

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT

F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.

**Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK**

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - APRIL 5TH

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - APRIL 19TH

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - NUEVITAS, APRIL 6TH; NIPE, APRIL 7TH

S.S. OLINDA - NUEVITAS, MARCH 23D; NIPE, MARCH 24TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

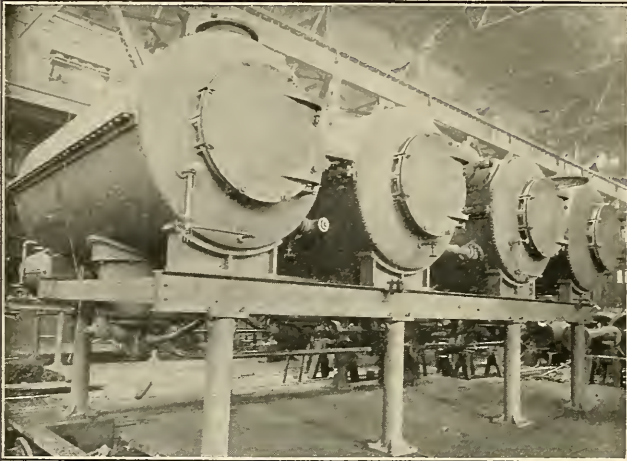
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer

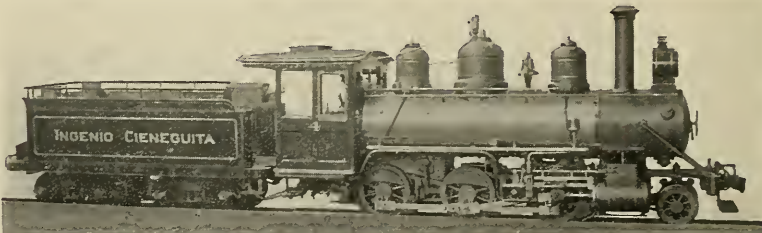
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES
OF TRACK

PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

TO MEET ALL CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

THE CUBA REVIEW



1.00 A Year **APRIL 1911** 10 Cents A Copy
Published by the Munson Steamship Line 87-97 Beaver Street, New York City

CEBALLOS "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CUBA"



FOUR-YEAR-OLD GRAPE-FRUIT TREE AT CEBALLOS

After eight years of developing the country, creating industries, establishing conditions—paving the way—we now invite HOMESEEKERS to share our prosperity. No pioneering. All conveniences of modern civilization. Send for literature. ..

GEO. H. GILLET, Secretary **43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK**

Would you like to
own a
HOME
in this
Ever-Summer Land?

**Intelligence, energy
and moderate capital
will here win a fortune
for you in Fruits, Vege-
tables and Sugar.**

CANE-HANDLING

MACHINERY, CANE

SLINGS WITH "DODGE"

AUTOMATIC HOOK, SUGAR

MINGLERS, JUICE STRAINERS,

BAGASSE FEEDERS, SCREW

CONVEYORS, "LINK-BELT"

CONVEYORS, FOR BARRELS, BOXES,

BAGS, BALES, BUNDLES, OR ANY

PRODUCT WHICH MAY BE

TRANSPORTED, LOOSE OR

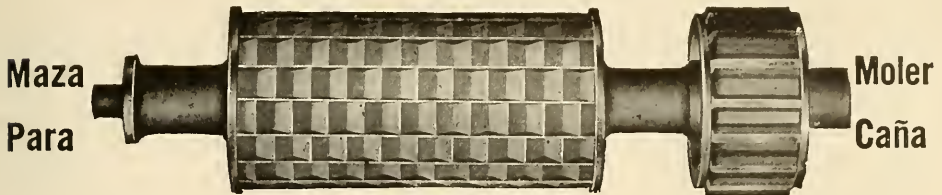
LINK-BELT COMPANY IN BULK; CLUTCHES,

299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

BOOTS, TAKE-UPS, ETC.

CONVEYING MACHINERY

for **Sugar Estates**
and **Refineries**



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envienos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds, así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

M. E. GILLET, Proprietor

TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ORANGE, LEMON AND GRAPE-FRUIT TREES

LARGEST CITRUS NURSERY IN THE WORLD

QUALITY VARIETY DELIVERY

PRICE MAY BE FORGOTTEN—QUALITY NEVER.

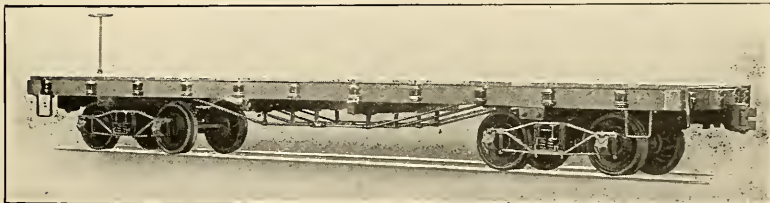
We grow nothing but Standard Varieties which we can recommend to the trade as Money-Makers.

Having had twenty-nine years' experience, we thoroughly understand packing trees for long-distance shipments.

We guarantee our trees to be True to Name, Free from White Fly and to ARRIVE AT DESTINATION IN GOOD CONDITION.

Consider the future and protect your investment by planting reliable trees from **BUCKEYE NURSERIES**

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas. Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: RAMALIAM

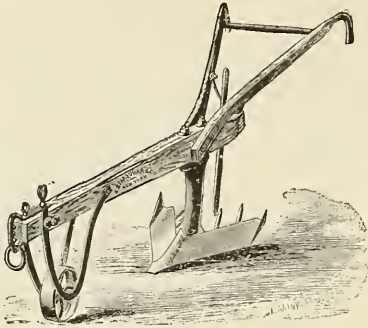
FOR LUBRICATION OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Dixon's Flake Graphite gives results impossible to oil or grease alone.

Write for free booklet, "Graphite as a Lubricant."

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.



FARQUHAR

Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

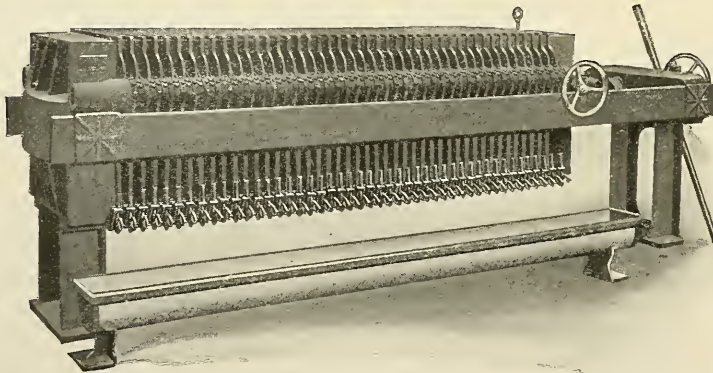
Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados á previa petición

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information

T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Louisiana by E. A. SAMMONS CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto Rico by McMURTRIE-GÜLER CO., Inc., San Juan, P. R.

FOR MOLASSES USE
STEEL TANKS

BUILT BY

HAMMOND IRON WORKS

WARREN, PA., U. S. A.

MATERIAL FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE
W. B. HAMMOND, Sales Agent - - - 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

APRIL, 1911

No. 5

Contents of This Number

The cover page shows a beautiful scene on Matanzas Harbor.

Cuban government matters are on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10. Political parties are becoming active, and new candidates are looming up. The government has vast irrigation plans which will benefit the entire country. Eleven modern prisons will be built, and there is an important decision of the Supreme Court concerning the alcohol tax.

A full-page illustration of one of Havana's churches is on page 11.

Many interesting brief newsy items concerning the entire island will be found on pages 12 and 13.

General notes which comprise larger items of information regarding the country's activities will be found on pages 14, 15, 16 and 17. There is an item regarding oil discoveries at Cardenas, and a talk by Professor Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institute on prehistoric remains on the Isle of Pines. Then there is the last word on the raising of the "Maine," and on page 17 are some interesting statistics on coffee plantations in Oriente Province.

New publications received are recorded on page 18.

Some news notes from the Isle of Pines and a characteristic illustration are on page 19.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads with prices at New York of Cuban securities on page 20.

The *London Times* analyzes the traffic returns of the Cuban Railroads on page 21.

Some more commercial and financial items on pages 22 and 23. The new electric plant at Caibarien is described and illustrated on page 23.

The work of building the piers under the Scovel concession and the company which is behind the enterprise, together with a map showing the location of the new piers in Havana is on pages 24 and 25.

Cuba's commerce in 1910 and the island's trade in cotton goods is on page 26.

Many valuable agricultural notes are on pages 27 and 28.

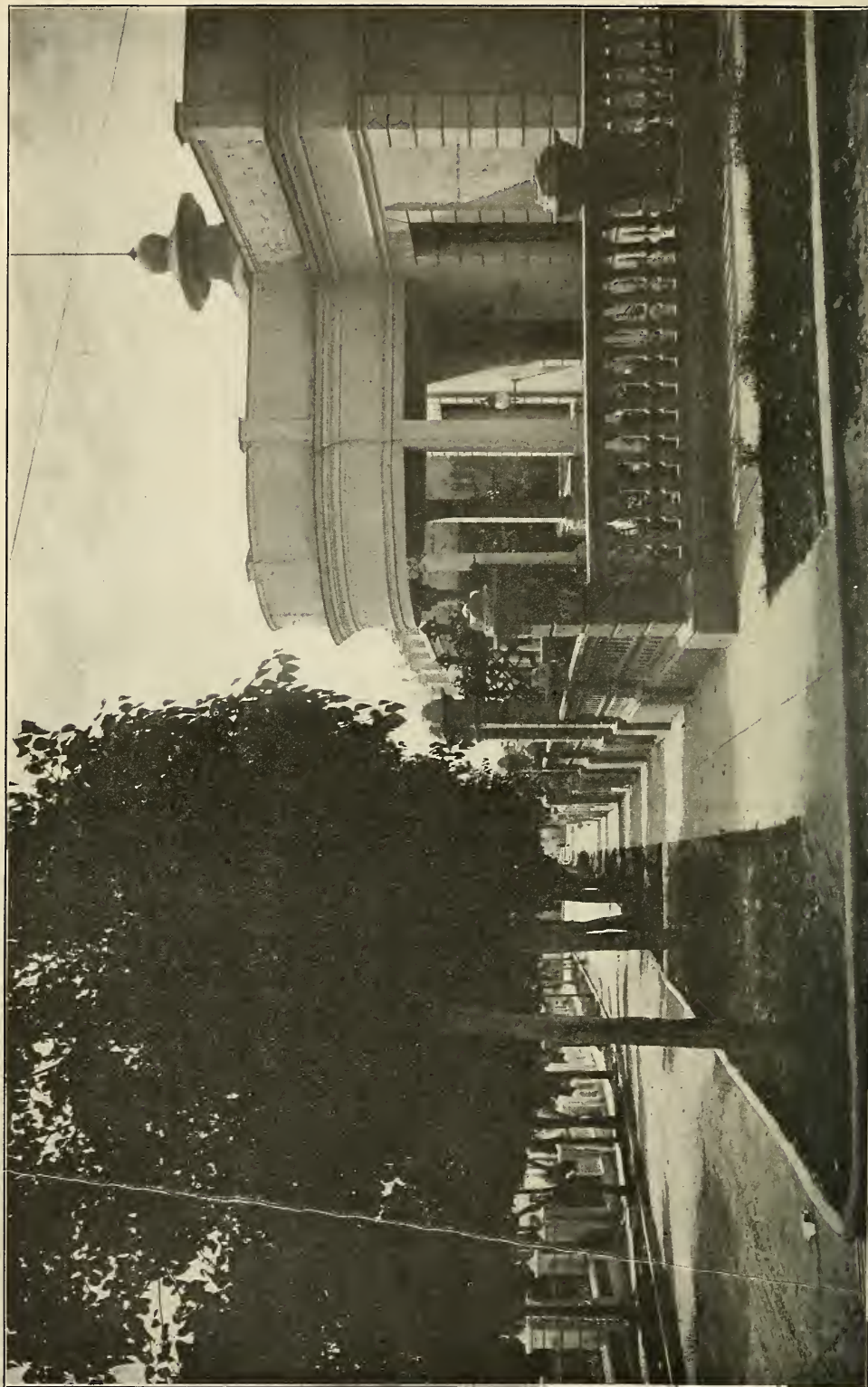
A practical cane harvester tried out on the fields of the Central "Nueva Luisa" is described on page 29.

Willett and Gray's sugar review, giving very interesting statistics and printed in Spanish and in English, will be found on pages 30, 31, 32 and 34.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

JAN 23 1913



Jesus del Monte, a beautiful residential suburb of Havana. The illustration shows the fine roadway and the character of the buildings.
Jesús del Monte, un suburbio lindo de la Habana. La ilustración muestra caminos buenos y el carácter de las residencias, la mayor parte de ellas ocupadas por los hombres de negocios de la Habana.

THE CUBA REVIEW

“ALL ABOUT CUBA”

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

APRIL, 1911

NUMBER 5

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

MORE CABINET CHANGES—POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING ACTIVE—GENERAL
MENOCAI NOT A CANDIDATE—CONGRESS CONVENED

The Cuban congress reconvened April 3d and received the presidential message, in which President Gomez announces the continuance of peace and order throughout the republic. During the last two years the public debt has been reduced \$3,465,000, and there has been unprecedented activity in the construction of railroads, highways and public buildings. The sugar crop has been large, in spite of the lack of rain, and the sanitary conditions in the island are excellent.

Francisco Paulo Machado, secretary of the treasury, resigned from the Cabinet April 6th, as the result of a conflict with Col. Orenco Nodarse, director of the national lottery, over appointments in which President Gomez supported Nodarse.

President Gomez accepted the resignation and appointed in his place R. Martinez-Ortiz, who held the portfolio of agriculture. The latter post was given to Emilo del Junco, secretary of justice, who is succeeded in his former office by Jesus Barraque.

Although the presidential election is still far off, campaigning on behalf of the various candidates is already active. Whether General Gomez will be an aspirant for a second term is the most important point at present.

He is backed to a considerable extent by public sentiment and naturally has the support of the office holders, the military and the police, and it is believed can succeed himself if he wishes.

On many occasions the president has publicly stated that he is opposed to a second term; nevertheless his political organ, *El Triunfo*, continues to advocate his reelection, and enthusiastic organizations in his favor have been formed in many parts of the island.

It may be well to mention again that the present vice-president, Dr. Zayas, is the logical candidate of the united Liberal Party. The election of General Gomez was made possible only by the support of the Zayas faction of the Liberal Party, given on the express understanding that General Gomez's faction should support Dr. Zayas in the following election.

Freyre Andrade introduced in the House on April 8th a bill seeking to abolish the Havana city government and erect instead a federal district.

At a recent convention of the Conservative Party no presidential candidate was selected, it being practically assured that General Mario Menocal, the standard-bearer of the party in the last election, would decline to run again. An important act of the convention was the passage of a resolution declaring that fraud on the part of the government in the coming election must be resisted even to the point of armed rebellion.

Among the reforms advocated by the Conservatives was the establishment of a parliamentary form of government and the abolition of the Cuban diplomatic service as a piece of utterly useless extravagance.

A new aspirant for the presidency is General Carlos Garcia Velez, formerly minister at Washington. It is believed that General Garcia intends to appeal to the Liberal Party.

As the son of the illustrious Calixto Garcia, the general will, apart from his own popularity, which is great, command a strong following. He would have been a candidate at the last election, but at the time the campaign began he was too young for presidential honors, having not yet reached the statutory age of forty years.

According to *El Simun*, a local paper of Camaguey, there is a project to boost Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban minister to Germany, for president by the Conservative Party.

*Vast
Irrigation
Plans*

Government irrigation plans may include the whole island, and not Pinar del Rio Province alone. It was the unfortunate conditions in this province, due to the damage inflicted by lengthy droughts, which first forced government attention to the necessity for extensive irrigation projects, and these, as already stated, may include all other parts of the island. A bill introduced in the senate April 7th involves the expenditure of many millions, obtained through assessment of properties.

According to article 6 of the bill these assessments are to be divided as follows: "The time arriving when the fields can be supplied with water, the company shall impose during the years of the concession a fee of seventy-five dollars annually per caballeria of land planted in cane, one hundred and seventy-five dollars annually per caballeria of tobacco lands, forty dollars per caballeria of land planted in cacao or coffee, fifteen dollars annually per caballeria of land devoted to other crops or pasturage, the companies or individuals colonizing uncultivated lands, whether public or private, for whatever branch of agriculture having the irrigation free of fee for one year; for two years in the case of introducing a crop new to the country, and for eight years in the case of individuals or companies owning barren lands who shall devote them to reforestation with trees useful for building.

*National
Debt
Reduced*

The national debt, known as the revolution bonds, is now reduced to \$732,000 from the original amount of \$2,196,585, and outstanding ones are to be taken up and settled.

The interior debt is being reduced, and the president recommends that congress should allow a larger appropriation than \$50,000 yearly towards the payment of the principal. The interest on the \$35,000,000 loan is being paid regularly, and already \$1,020,000 has been paid on the principal. This makes a total reduction of the national debt of \$3,007,327.—*President's Message.*

*The
Havana
Bridge*

It is understood that the work of spanning Havana harbor with a great bridge will begin almost immediately, President Gomez having on April 7th signed a decree giving possession to Arturo Dworzart, the Belgian engineer, who is head of the company, the land (one kilometer square) in Casa Blanca for the site of the model town to be built up at that end of the bridge. The company under the concession must also erect the town hall and school buildings and construct the public park.

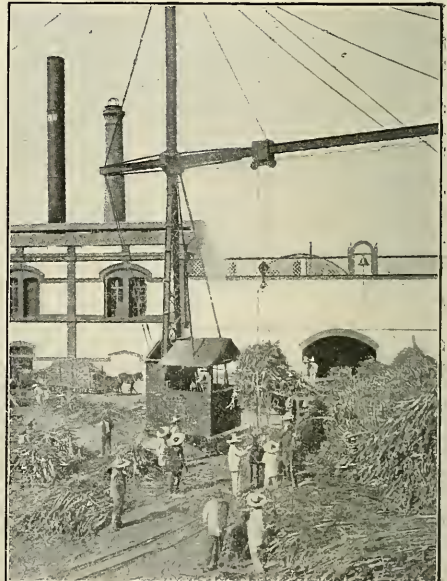
*Many
Horses
Needed*

The need of horses for the rural guard is emphasized with the statement that there are sixteen hundred members of the corps without mounts, and that of the thirty-five hundred horses in service only two thousand are serviceable, they having been recently purchased, while the rest were bought away back in 1904 and 1905 and are worn out. It is recommended that two thousand new horses be bought, and the congress is admonished that experience has taught that it does not pay to buy cheap horses. The price which needs to be paid to procure satisfactory horses is placed at \$200 for foreign horses and \$150 for native.

*Opposed
to
Relection*

General Carlos Garcia Velez, formerly Cuban minister at Washington, in an interview given the editor of *El Cubano Libre* of Santiago de Cuba, made the statement that he was opposed to reelection and that "even if President Gomez was the perfect type of an ideal ruler, I would still, as a matter of conviction and principle, oppose reelection."

He said further: "I aspire more as a Cuban than as a politician to a better government for my country, so you see my opposition to reelection does not arise from any egoistic motive. Moreover it is a fact that reelection would inevitably bring revolution."—*La Lucha.*



Sugar mill in Mexico.

Azucarera Tenanao. Estado de Morelos, Mexico.

<i>Eight Months' Collections</i>	Official figures of the Cuban treasury, recently issued, show that the collections for the first eight months of the present fiscal year were \$561,443.14 over the estimate, as follows:
Estimated annual budget collections	\$27,835,273.00
Estimated fixed budget collection	6,944,407.00
Total	\$34,779,680.00
Collections in 8 months.....	23,747,896.46
Pro rata collections for above 8 months	23,186,453.32
Surplus	\$561,443.14

Eleven Modern Prisons

W. J. Beardsley, the architect, of Poughkeepsie, left Poughkeepsie for Havana, Cuba, to look over the proposition of building eleven prisons on the island and a big prison in Havana. He has been in communication with the Cuban officials for over a year relative to the plans for those buildings and has had men working in Cuba on the preliminary plans for a long time.

The Cuban government proposes to erect modern and up-to-date prisons on the island at a cost of several millions of dollars.

New Money Order Offices

The department of posts and telegraphs announces that postal money services will be started in connection with the post office at Remates, Pinar del Rio Province; at Guaracabulla, Santa Clara Province; Mantua, Pinar del Rio Province; Ceballos, Camaguey Province; Orozco, Pinar del Rio Province, and at San Jeronimo, Camaguey Province.

New post offices have been opened at the sugar central "Reforma," Santa Clara Province, and at Terry, Central Caracas, the same province.

Six more Cuban post offices have been authorized to issue postal money orders for Cuba, the United States and Germany. These offices are those of Rincon and Santa Maria del Rosario in Havana Province, Cidra in Matanzas Province, Sierra Morena in Santa Clara Province, La Fe in Pinar del Rio Province and Santa Cruz del Sur in Havana Province.

Drs. Luis Montane and Sebastian Cuerve, professor of anthropology in the University of Havana and director of Hospital No. 1 respectively, have been commissioned by the government to make researches in the hills of Banao, in the caves of which some very ancient human remains have been found.

American Engineers Consulted

The Cuban Agricultural Department has taken steps to consult American and English civil engineers about the best mode of installing a complete system of irrigation for the Vuelta Abajo and Semi Vuelta region, and if practical plans should be forthcoming there is no doubt but that the money will not be wanting to carry out this absolutely necessary enterprise in order to save our tobacco crops from failure in the future through a prolonged drought.

The names of David C. Henry and B. M. Hall have been submitted by the American Minister to Cuba, Mr. John B. Jackson, to the Cuban government, whose services may be used in connection with the commission that is to study a government irrigation plan for Pinar del Rio.

These men are prominent American engineers who have been in the United States service.

Trachoma Not Curable

Dr. Frank E. Menocal, chief of the immigration department, is planning to build a hospital at Tricornia station, Havana, to be equipped especially to treat trachoma cases. His request for the institution has been acted upon favorably by Secretary Varona Suarez of the department of public health and charity.

He believes that trachoma in the most cases is not curable, and in mild cases only temporary relief is possible. In the infant stage a cure is possible. Cuba's campaign to prevent the spread of the disease will be strictly followed.

Alcohol Tax Illegal

By decision of the supreme court handed down March 27th, Decree No. 946 promulgated by the president of the republic October 12, 1910, providing that natural alcohol used by druggists and perfumists should be taxed under the excise act of February 27, 1903, to pay the interest and principal of the \$35,000,000 loan, has been declared unconstitutional.

The court holds that the president in his decree created a tax which could only be applied by congress, and that any tax created otherwise violated paragraph 8 of article 59 of the constitution.

The decree was issued by the president upon the recommendation of the treasury department on the ground that "the consumption of natural alcohol on the part of druggists and perfumists was so excessive that it was evident that the alcohol was being used for the manufacture of strong liquors which are properly taxed under the above-mentioned excise act."



Sr. Ricardo Herrera, Cónsul de la República de Cuba en Madrid

*More
Funds
Available*

The establishment of the Improvement of Ports Company which firm has the contract for dredging and otherwise improving the ports of the island has set free funds which were to be devoted to this purpose. Because of this enterprise Santiago has now some \$45,000, which it will devote to completing the city's aqueduct and which had been appropriated for the improvement of its harbor.

For the same reason the president has ordered the transfer of \$217,600 from the appropriation of \$483,000 for the dredging to the harbor of Isabela de Sagua, to the sprinkling and sweeping of the streets of Havana. Since the ports improvement concession the money is no longer needed for the dredging at Sagua.

From the report of the engineer-in-chief it is deduced that the aqueduct at Manzanillo will be half finished within three months. By the end of this month the last two million gallon reservoirs will be completed. They will be of concrete and of the most improved construction.

Juan Gualberto Gomez, the well-known negro politician, formerly political editor of *La Lucha*, of Havana, has resigned his editorial office for "powerful motives and reasons."

Congress reconvened on the first Monday in April, when the budget for 1911-12 was considered, as well as such of the bills which had been under consideration during the last session.

All the records and papers of the Cuban army have been removed from Camp Columbia to La Fuerza in Havana, where are located the offices and headquarters of General Monteaúdo.

*Political
Parties
Active*

The "Joven Cuba," or Young Cuba Party, is to fuse with the National Cuban Party, which is better known as the "Nuñista" Party; both parties came into the political arena last year during the congressional and municipal elections.

The National Cuban Party accepts the program of the "Joven Cuba" Party provisionally.

The Conservative Party will go into the coming political campaign under the name of the Republican Progressive Party.

It will urge that the president be elected by the congress, for a term of seven years, thus abandoning the popular form of government patterned after the American plan. It is not shown that this method has failed, but the new program of the conservatives does indicate a certain degree of public opinion in Cuba that better progress could be made and better government achieved by a shift to the parliamentary form, after the French model.

El Mundo and *La Discusion*, influential papers in Havana, approve of the propositions; but Vice-President Zayas has expressed himself as strongly against the change, but said he would like to see the provincial governments abolished as being useless.

On President Gomez's Saints' Day, March 18th, a committee from Pinar del Rio, favoring his re-election, made him a present of a gold pen. The spokesman said the committee wanted him to use the pen in signing the acceptance when he should be notified of his renomination.

RESIGNATION OF JAMES PAGE

On March 31st President Gomez, at the recommendation of the secretary of public works, accepted the resignation of James Page, government engineer, who has been supervising the construction of the sewers and water works in Cienfuegos.

The *Post* says that Mr. Page resigned because of the constant trouble he had with the contractors, and did not wish to continue the wrangle any longer.

It is said that Sr. Sanchez Niquel, the well-known Cuban engineer, will be named to fill the vacancy.

General Pino Guerra will tour Pinar del Rio Province in the interests of Dr. Alfredo Zayas, now the vice-president, but slated according to the original agreement of the two wings of the Liberal Party for the office of president of Cuba.

Antonio Martin Rivero, Cuba's minister to the United States, was received by Secretary of State Knox March 31st and presented his credentials.



One of the old churches in Havana
Una de las iglesias antiguas de la Habana.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Excommunication to all Catholic women who shall wear the "harem" skirt has been decreed by the Roman Catholic bishop of Havana, the Right Rev. Father Pedro Estrada.

Dr. N. L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Gardens, was in Cuba recently, collecting plants for the gardens. He was accompanied by Dr. J. Cowel, director of the Buffalo Botanical Gardens.

A co-operative irrigating and lighting plant is contemplated for Santa Maria del Bobo.

The Jaragua Iron Company has been refused permission to remove the two old cemeteries in its locality, transferring the remains to the new cemetery, holding that ten years must elapse after the last burial.

The mayor of Nuevitas and the president of the city council as a commission recently called upon the president to petition for the necessary credit for the construction of an aqueduct, of a highway from Nuevitas across the island to San Miguel on the south coast and for a subsidy for the projected railroad to Caibarien.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, speaker of the Cuban house of representatives, and Roland Garros, one of the Moisant aviators, were sent crashing to earth at the Vento grounds in Havana on March 27th in a passenger monoplane. Speaker Ferrara sustained a fractured wrist. Garros escaped unhurt. The big passenger monoplane was badly wrecked.

The money order treaty between Cuba and Germany which has been agreed to by both countries became effective March 17th when it was formally ratified at the state department.

The *Journal* of the American bankers, in its comment, says: "It affords us satisfaction to note that the influence of the National Bank of Cuba is extending to practical subjects and that to Cuba chapter belongs the credit of having enabled depositors in Cuba, who from any cause are unable to write, to keep their funds in the institution which has adopted the finger print system of identification."

Havana will offer a prize of \$2,000 for the winners in the coming Philadelphia-Havana motor-boat races. One-half of this will be invested in a cup, and the balance goes to the victor in the contests. The cup must be won three consecutive times before becoming the property of the winner.

A purchase of the Simon property of 65,000 acres of land close to Guantanamo by New York capitalists is announced. The deal was consummated through Lafayette Pence, a New York lawyer.

A system of irrigation and an electric light plant will be built on the immense tract. Alfalfa is said to be one of the principal products which the owners of the land propose to grow because of the high price of hay in Cuba.

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, who is at work on a dredging project at Caibarien harbor, has found it cheaper to build a steel vessel, especially designed to load water with which to supply his dredges. The new boat will carry 11,000 gallons and cost \$10,000.

Captain George G. Gately, one of the two American officers assigned as instructors in the Cuban army, has been promoted to be major of field artillery. His promotion is numbered among those recently occurring. He will, it is understood, remain on duty in Cuba.

The Cuban department of justice has registered a new religion in the republic under the name of the "Iglesia Evangelica Redentorista."

The commission named by the government to go to Spain and direct emigration to Cuba found their quest useless upon arriving at their destination at Vigo. The commission learned that their work was in violation of a Spanish law which prohibits any effort at inducing emigration, and former Secretary of Agriculture Foyo, who presided over the commission, at once returned to Cuba.

The Italian bark "Lombra" with a cargo of 700,000 roof tiles, foundered and sunk at the entrance of the port of Cardenas on March 21st. Her crew of sixteen men swam ashore.

On and after March 30th, the old pontoon bridge over the Almendaries River near Havana at La Madama was officially declared closed to traffic. The new bridge recently completed takes its place and fulfills all traffic requirements.

By decree signed by the president, F. M. Vandervoort, representing the Montreal Engineering Company, has been authorized to establish an electric plant in Cienfuegos.

Charles Russell and Wilson N. Palmer, ice-plant manufacturers of Boston, are planning to install an ice plant at Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province.

GIFTS FOR CAPABLANCA

The international chess masters tournament was brought to an end at San Sebastian, Spain, on March 17th, with Jose Raul Capablanca, the young Cuban, as victor. In the fourteen games he played against the champion players of nine different nations, his score was 9½ games won and 4½ lost. Capablanca is 21 years old. There is now talk of arranging for a match with the world's champion, Dr. Emmanuel Lasker. President Gomez cabled his congratulations on March 18th.

The Havana Chess Club has started a popular subscription to buy the young champion a house in the city as a gift from the people. The club itself will present him with a gold medal.

By a presidential decree the contract for the sale of old cannons and iron to J. M. Cabrera, said to represent an American firm, has been annulled. A six months investigation, requested by the president and carried out by Dr. Garcia Kohly, favored the annulment, as the price offered was much too low.

Cuban representatives abroad give information of new lines to Cuba. One line between Havana and Antwerp and another between Norway and Havana, the latter line touching Florida ports on the return trip.

Two men of Jamaica are after the \$3,000 prize offered by the Cuban government for a remedy for the disease now attacking trees in the island. They want to begin work at once if the government will pay them their daily expenses.

The Cuban Telephone Company, which has the contract for long-distance service, is looking for a plot of ground, 18 by 36 meters, in the City of Cienfuegos.

The public notice of this intention of the company arouses hope that the city will soon be connected by telephone with Havana.

The Camaguey Traction Company has informed the city council that the company will proceed to extend its trolley lines to other points outside the city.

The provincial governor of Oriente has suspended the resolution of the city council of Mayari of last February, ordering the general managers of the Nipe Bay Company and the Spanish-American Iron Company to present plans for the improvement in their lands at Felton and Preston.

Acting under a recent resolution of the Cuban national board of sanitation and charities, the local health authorities throughout the island are preparing to carry out a compulsory vaccination in the thickly settled communities and in the jails and penitentiaries.

Work on the quarantine station to be located on Cayo Duany, in Santiago Bay, was begun March 29th. The station is to cost \$100,000.

A presidential decree, published March 29th last, gives the contract for printing for the next five years (with power of renewal) the revenue stamps required for the \$35,000,000 army pay loan, to Sr. Jose Lopez Rodriguez.

The price of printing is \$2,500 per million less than the price at which the work is now being done by the American Bank Note Company.

It is a matter of common knowledge, says *La Lucha*, that the government is trying to sell the Villanueva land, which it exchanged for the arsenal property, and has indeed offered it to more than one large operator in real estate.

"Motor trucks are just beginning to find favor in Havana, and the future of the commercial motor vehicle in prosperous tropical cities cannot be said to be less than in the most enterprising cities of the States. The most popular vehicle will be the economical runabout which works in business and in pleasure, and the package wagon for quick deliveries in retail business."—*Edward L. Desvernine of Havana in the New York Times*.

E. de Laureal Slevin, who for the past several years has been editor of the *Havana Telegraph*, assumed March 21st the position of editor of the English page in *La Lucha*, one of the leading Spanish dailies in Havana. He will continue as editor of his own paper which is published on Sundays. Mr. Slevin has been a resident in Cuba for the last twelve years and is familiar with the affairs of the island.

The telephone system of the City of Cardenas on the north coast of Matanzas Province is to be largely increased, owing to business demands. A hundred new lines will be installed in a short time.

The residents of Bejucal in Havana Province are petitioning the government to begin the construction of an aqueduct for the town, for which improvement \$50,000 was recently appropriated.

Rev. Father Bianchi, provincial of the Jesuit order, is planning for the building in Santiago of a magnificent new college, the structure to cost \$150,000. It is the intention of the Jesuits to build also a rural resort outside the city, as a place of recreation and relaxation of students and teachers.

Moron, Camaguey Province, was visited April 1st by a severe hail storm which damaged the tobacco crop considerably. Twelve tobacco barns were blown down.

GENERAL NOTES

CUBAN BITUMEN INDUSTRY

The opinion is growing that great activity is likely to develop in the oil group. Many important new enterprises are about to come before the public, and it is believed that Cuba is coming in for a very large share of attention on the part of English capitalists. American capitalists have already placed a vast amount of money into the Cuban oil industry, but up to the present few English companies have taken much interest in the Cuban oil-fields. During the past few weeks, however, a considerable change has taken place in the situation, and several strong influential groups in England are now negotiating for the acquisition of Cuban oil properties. The mineral wealth of Cuba is important, and the completion of the Panama Canal would no doubt greatly benefit the island. Influential enterprises brought out under good auspices have splendid prospects. One of the first in the field will be the Anglo-Cuban Oil, Bitumen and Asphalt Company. From the company's prospectus it appears that the properties which have been acquired comprise no less than six bitumen and petroliferous estates of a total area of approximately 1,400 acres, and are located about twenty miles east of the port of Cardenas, on the northeast coast of the island. Throughout the whole area experts state that the surface indications of petroleum are apparent on every hand. In one portion of the property a shallow excavation was made, and into this heavy, crude oil oozed in large quantities, it being eventually drawn out in buckets and sold to the sugar mills for fuel purposes, and also for the manufacture of illuminating gas. The surface indications point to large quantities of oil, while in some places are springs of petroleum.

Inasmuch as the Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad passes through the property, it is anticipated that the area will lend itself to speedy development, but while drilling machinery, etc., is being erected the various bitumen deposits—which in places extend for a mile over the properties—are being worked; considerable quantities of this article are already at hand for shipment.

As is known, the bitumen industry of Cuba has been established upon a commercial scale for many years, and some of the producing shafts have been working in the district for over twenty years. They are still producing large quantities of bitumen, indicating that the supply is apparently almost inexhaustible. It is proposed to sink seven more shafts for bitumen, and a conservative estimate is that these will yield about 80 tons per day.

The company has a very strong directorate.—*From London (England) Opinion.*

INDIANS OF CUBA

Professor Fewkes recently sent to the Isle of Pines by the Smithsonian Institute, has been making a study of the aborigines of the island. While he has discovered much concerning them and their ways, and has been making a study of the aborigines of these people he is not greatly impressed with his find. He had hoped to find a higher type of civilization than what they represent, something more on the order of what we found in Mexico, Porto Rico and Haiti, but has been disappointed, says the *Isle of Pines News*. At a dinner given Prof. Fewkes at Nueva Gerona previous to his departure for the United States, he referred to his investigation as follows:

The caves which were inhabited by the Indians in western Cuba and the Isle of Pines so far as known, are natural and not excavated by human means. They were sought out for shelter and when they were deserted, were used in some cases for eemeteries for the burial of the dead. In the Santa Clara Province Dr. Montané and other Cuban students have found the skeletons and skulls of Indians which have been considered among the most ancient of human remains in America. In other caves, in Cuba, bones supposed to belong to animals which are now extinct, have been found to be associated with human bones, which evidence has been adduced to show that man lived in very ancient times in Cuba, and that at that time the island was connected with North and South America. If these conclusions are supported by additional and decisive facts, it will open a most interesting chapter in the story of the antiquity of man on the American continent.

The lands which will be acquired by the United States' naval station at Guantanamo comprise an area of 31,070 acres or about 941 caballerias, bounded on the north by 20 degrees latitudinal north, on the east by the Yateras River, on the south by the sea, and on the west by the present grounds of the naval state.

More lands may be asked for, in order to obtain a good water supply, for borings to a depth of 500 feet on the new lands have failed to yield potable water.

Some speculative individuals made haste to take possession of some of the outlying keys around the new extension, but the keys along the coast of Cuba are government property, and no private individual has a right to inscribe them as his property.

CUBAN IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

Cuban ore shipments were made in 1910 by three companies, namely, the Juragua Iron Company, the Spanish-American Iron Company and the Ponupo Manganese Company. The Juragua Company is controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Company, which uses in its blast furnaces at South Bethlehem, Pa., virtually all the ore shipped annually by the Juragua Company. The Spanish-American Company is controlled by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and the ore shipped to the United States annually is largely consumed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company at its blast furnaces at Steelton and Lebanon, Pa., and by the Maryland Steel Company at its blast furnaces at Sparrow Point, Md. The Ponupo Company sells its ore in the general market. It made its first iron ore shipments in 1909, the total amounting in that year to about 54,000 tons. The individual shipments by the three companies in 1910 have not yet been made public.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch*.

HORSE-RACING PROSPECTS

A race-track will be built in Cuba during the coming season, with Curley Brown and his confreres as the promoters. The concession that this party has obtained extends over a period of many years, and it is announced that they will give a race meeting in Havana of at least six days' dura-

tion next winter. But in view of the fact that the legal tenure of racing with the betting adjunct ceases in Florida May 1, 1911, it would seem doubtful if sufficient horses could be secured to make such a meeting a profitable investment.

Racing in Cuba is by no means a new venture. It has been repeatedly tried, but always with the same ending. The rich men who stand sponsors for the sport have steadfastly refused to ship that far and the poor horsemen have not the means.—*Scrantonian, Scranton, Pa.*

RURAL GUARDS KILLED

Rafael Morales, correspondent of the Havana *Daily Cuba*, and Clemente Carrero, both conservatives, fought a group of rural guards April 13th at Yaguajay, Santa Clara Province, and Lieutenant Rumbau and Corporal Montegudo were killed.

Lieutenant Rumbau shot and killed Captain Lavastida two years ago while being conducted under arrest and having tried to escape. The Lavastida shooting has always been most severely condemned by the conservatives.—*New York Herald*.

Following the detention of twenty-one Haitians at Janco, Oriente Province, recently charged with being smuggled into Cuba, the government will round up all subjects of Haiti in the province and ship them back to their native country.



A peddler in the suburbs

RAISING THE "MAINE"

The last steel pile was driven into the immense cofferdam enclosing the sunken battleship "Maine" March 25th, and the work of filling the twenty caissons forming the walled structure began immediately.

It required nearly a hundred days to drive the piling into the harbor bottom. The filling of the cylinders will be finished inside of a month's time, and the "Maine" should be uncovered by the middle of May.

As soon as the wreck is fully exposed, the work of exploration in search of human remains will take precedence of every other consideration. It is practically certain that when this stage of the work is reached, a United States man-of-war will be ordered to Havana and will be close to the wreck to receive the bodies as fast as they are recovered and transport them to their final resting place.

In the terminology of the law books there is no case exactly on a parallel with that of raising the torn and twisted "Maine." All the work being done there proceeds upon the assumption that there is a large part of the hull of the ship in practically as good condition as it was before the explosion. If it is not, then there is no telling how much more work, than anybody has ever estimated, there is to be done.

The idea, based upon that assumption, is, that when the cofferdam has been built, a portion can be fitted at the forward end of the good section, the badly shattered end cut away, the water pumped out of the section back of the partition, the space within the cofferdam flooded, and then the good section will float. But no one knows that there is a section of the hull large enough to be treated in that way.

This cofferdam that is being built around the wreck is simply a fence to keep the water away from the wreck. After it is built, powerful pumps will be set to work taking out the water inside the inclosure. That will be a ticklish operation. First, there is the question as to whether the piling, of which the cofferdam is built, will withstand the pressure of the water from the outside. Each stick of the fence is about sixty feet long. A thirty-five or thirty-eight foot section of each pile is driven into the mud of the bay. If each pile stands up, very well.

Then comes another question: Will the piling be able to keep out the surrounding water; that is, will the pumps be able to take out more water than forces its way between the piles and possibly up under them? The impression is that they will do all that is expected of them.

While the simple pumping out of the basin presents no more difficulty than the emptying of an ordinary dry dock, the peculiar conditions of the work make neces-

sary the exercise of extraordinary precautions, which will probably prolong the operation for many days. While Captain Ferguson, the United States Army engineer officer in immediate direction of the operations, has the fullest confidence in the strength of the caissons and their capacity to resist the inflow of water, he is determined to take no chances, and as the water level in the basin sinks lower and lower, pumping will be suspended from time to time to permit of careful examination of each caisson.

SECRET AGREEMENT REPORTED

The department of public works has written a letter to the president of the Compañía de Puertos, which obtained the concession for the tonnage fees in exchange for port improvement, concerning a certain rebate reported made to the McGivney & Rokeby Company.

The Compañía del Puerto under their concession is to get the gross receipts of all the tonnage fees which were increased by the law granting the concession, and the reports reaching the department of public works are to the effect that the McGivney and Rokeby Company obtained from the port improvement company a rebate which will permit them to import all their paving material for the present Havana paving contract at the old duty.

Settlement work, a day nursery and the opening of a clubroom where working girls of Havana may find recreation and comfort in their spare time, are three important departures now under discussion in Havana by the Women's Club of that city.

The settlement work will be carried on along lines laid down by Jane Addams.

President Gomez has appointed the engineers David Henry, American; J. H. Whigam, English, and Eduardo A. Giberga y Gali, Cuban, to study the problem of irrigation in Pinar del Rio Province and to submit plans for the same to the Department of Agriculture.

Action has been taken by the department of the interior to stop taking of sand from the Marianao Beach, owing to the fact that inroads have been made on the shore line, which are considered dangerous to the safety of those residing near the beach.

Mr. Adam Gray of Cincinnati, Ohio, has installed an extensive irrigation plant at his orange groves at Rancho Boyero, Havana Province.

Mrs. Lucia Lacoste, widow of the late Perfecto Lacoste, former mayor of Havana and sugar mill owner, died in that city March 18th.

COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN ORIENTE

From data gathered by the provincial government, the chamber of commerce of Santiago and the municipalities in Oriente Province, it has been ascertained that there are in the province 1,697 coffee plantations, having 1,148 caballerías* under cultivation, which yield annually 191,600 quintals of coffee beans. The yield is divided into municipalities as follows:

	Quintales
Alto Songo	87,000
Baracoa	13,500
Caney	12,800
Cobre	8,100
Guantanamo	16,700
Holguin	300
Jiguani	1,000
Palma Soriano	50,000
Sagua de Tanamo	1,500
San Luis	700
Total	191,600

No data is available regarding the amount of capital invested in coffee growing, or the value of the lands in the province, but it is believed to be large. The investor traveling through this rich section will see many plantations.

* A caballería is 33½ acres.

TO BREED FINE DOGS

Captain N. G. Mullikin of Louisville, Ky., is in Cuba and expects to be there possibly from three to six months. He is in the employ of wealthy Cubans, who, having heard of him as a breeder of fine dogs, wish him to make some experiments with a cross between the bloodhound and the foxhound, which Captain Mullikin has developed as a hunting dog. Captain Mullikin believes it probable that the cross, which will have the keener scent of the bloodhound and the speed of the foxhound, will make an ideal hunting dog, especially in jungle coverts like those in tropical countries.

Beri-beri, in epidemic form, has broken out among the prisoners at the Santa Clara city jail, said the *New York Herald*, March 17th. Two deaths from the disease have already been reported.

The government purposes to reduce considerably the telegraph tolls throughout the island when the grinding season is over. The new rates will be made public at once.

In order that the government may always have a source of supply of operators, a bill has been drafted providing for schools of telegraphy in all provinces where high-school courses are followed.



Coffee, cacao and banana plantation along the line of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad. A ride through this section from San Luis to Guantanamo showed a magnificently fertile region that will richly reward investment.

Plantación de café, cacao y plátanos á lo largo del Ferrocarril Guantánamo y Oeste. Un paseo p.r esta sección de San Luis á Guantánamo mostró una región sumamente fértil y que compensará ricamente la inversión de capital.

NEW BOOKS, PERIODICALS, ETC., RECEIVED

A new work by Mr. Noel Deerr, sugar technologist at the experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and author of "Sugar and the Sugar Cane," entitled "Cane Sugar," a text-book on the agriculture of the sugar cane, the manufacture of cane sugar and the analysis of sugar house products, together with a chapter on the fermentation of molasses, has just been published by Norman Rodger, Altrincham, England.

The volume consists of 592 pages royal octavo, with 22 plates (11 colored) and 240 other illustrations, and is the finest and most up-to-date work on the cane sugar industry yet issued to the public. The price is \$5 net.

The 600 pages that the book contains requires time for digestion. From a cursory examination its contents deserve the author's claim of forming a text-book of the agriculture of the sugar cane, the manufacture of cane sugar and the analysis of sugar house products. The whole has formed a valuable addition for the library of sugar planters and experts. Written by one who has had exhaustive experience alike in the laboratory, the factory and among the plants themselves, in the fields or at the experimental stations, Mr. Deerr's book cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to sugar planters in these days of intensive and economical cultivation.

The Permanent Exhibition Committee of British Guiana have issued a series of leaflets, designed to attract general attention to their country and its possibilities. Three of these attractive little publications have been received by THE CUBA REVIEW and have for their subject the rice, sugar, balata and rubber industries. These were followed by two more little brochures on coconut and lime and timber industries.

From the Beet Sugar Gazette Company, publishers, Chicago, has been received an interesting little book of 94 pages, containing a treatise on the sugar beet and beet sugar. It was written by Samuel J. Jodidi, Ph. D. This treatise was run serially in the *American Sugar Industry* of Chicago. It contains a vast amount of valuable information relative to beet sugar, with suggestions as to how to increase the beet tonnage in the field, the sugar extraction in the factory, and how to raise the capacity of a sugar mill.

Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Agricultura, Comercio y Trabajo for March, 1911, containing special articles, statistics, tables of temperature, charts of rainfall, etc.

Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría Sanidad y Beneficencia for February, 1911. It contains many special contributions, printed in English, French and Spanish on various diseases, besides valuable statistics on health conditions.

Drought Injures Tobacco

Tobacco grown in the open fields only gives a small percentage of light-colored leaves when it rains sufficiently, but during a prolonged drought the tobacco plant will only produce darker shades of leaf. Through the artificial shade process of covering the fields with cheese-cloth or palm leaves it has been possible to satisfy the craze for light-colored wrappers to a considerable extent, but because of the cost of the poles, wire, cloth and palm leaves, is a most expensive method, and only the large planters can stand this extra expense, as besides the above they have to have a pumping engine, coal or wood, and enough iron pipes to irrigate the plants during the dry season. And furthermore the quality of the shade-grown leaf is inferior to that grown in the open.

The general opinion is that, even if it should rain now during the balance of this month, it will be too late and cannot increase the quantity of tobacco to be raised this year in the Vuelta Abajo, Semi Vuelta, Partido and Remedios. This state of affairs is most unfortunate for all parties that make a livelihood from the planting and handling

of tobacco, and we have to be prepared to see the smallest crop of tobacco which has been produced since the Spanish-American War. The emigration of Vegueros to the eastern provinces continues, and this must influence the raising of tobacco for the year 1912. Eventually the non-cultivation of a large amount of tobacco lands will give the soil a chance to recuperate its former fertility, so the present state of misery may later be considered as a blessing to a new set of Vegueros, who will succeed the present unfortunate toilers on the unproductive lands. When the government shall have executed the irrigation of the Vuelta Abajo through the system of canalization already planned, then there will be hope for land-owners and tenants, but years will be required to accomplish this.—*United States Tobacco Journal*.

The wrought iron mains for the construction of the aqueduct at Bejucal, Havana Province, have been received, and work will be started in the very near future.

ISLE OF PINES NOTES

THE DOCK AT LOS INDIOS

Already piles have been driven for the wharf proper at the end of the pier, which will be 2,230 feet long and have a good road leading to it from both Los Indios and San Pedro. Piles for a bridge to cross a spur of the Los Indios River have also been driven.

The wharf itself is to be 550 feet long by 56 feet wide, and will be capable of holding 322 pounds to the square foot. A warehouse 175 by 30 feet will be erected on this, with a storage capacity of 1,000 tons, the total capacity of the wharf proper being over 2,000 tons. Tracks will be laid on the pier from the shore to the wharf with switches leading through the warehouse and other sections of the wharf.

A company will be incorporated under the laws of Cuba with a capital stock of \$100,000, in shares of the par value of \$100 each.

President Gomez has authorized the Isle of Pines Steamship Company to introduce certain modifications in the plans of the wharf and warehouse at Nueva Gerona, for which it was granted a concession by decree of the series of 1910.

Residents of West McKinley want the name of their post office changed to Santa Barbara. There are several McKinleys in the island and the mail gets mixed at times. Santa Barbara is the old name of the West McKinley and known long before the Americans came.

The completed arrangements made by the Cuban postal authorities to use the steamer "Veguere" for the carrying of the mail, insures a mail service of five times a week.

An important improvement now in progress at McKinley is the new bridge crossing the Nuevas River. This bridge will lessen the distance to the West McKinley Inn and other points in that neighborhood as well as to Los Indios, about three miles off.

The first sewerage system in any of the American colonies of the Isle of Pines, and the only modern system of the entire island will be installed in San Pedro this summer.

The custom house collections for March, 1911, were over \$2,022.45. The actual collections for March of the previous five years were as follows: 1910, \$666.67; 1909, \$883.59; 1908, \$100.35; 1907, \$136.62; 1906, \$140.53.



One of the beautiful roads in the Isle of Pines

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Company

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of February and for eight months ended February 28th, compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
February gross	\$315,921	\$254,958	\$223,089	\$222,086
February expenses	166,647	132,259	108,133	119,928
February net	\$149,273	\$122,339	\$114,955	\$102,258
Fixed charges	59,625	36,666	33,759	31,954
February surplus	\$89,648	\$85,672	\$81,195	\$70,304
Eight months' gross	\$1,893,640	\$1,530,657	\$1,288,957	\$1,275,212
Eight months' net	818,369	596,629	540,692	415,311
Fixed charges	339,250	288,543	261,119	437,880
Eight months' surplus	\$479,119	\$308,085	\$279,843	\$177,430

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

	From Jan. 1 to April 1			
	1911	1910	1909	1911
Weekly Receipts:				
Week ending March 11th	£42,875	£43,986	£38,647	£937,281
Week ending March 18th	42,765	41,370	36,719	
Week ending March 25th	43,041	38,608	37,316	1910
Week ending April 1st	37,916	37,080	37,341	£934,579

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

	From Jan. 1 to April 2			
	1911	1910	1909	1911
Weekly Receipts:				
Week ending March 12th	\$48,631	\$41,969	\$39,596	\$2,182,160
Week ending March 19th	46,785	40,290	38,323	
Week ending March 26th	44,190	38,591	36,692	1910
Week ending April 2d	42,561	41,280	37,951	2,096,113

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior)	98 ³ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₄
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	98 ³ / ₄	101
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Exterior)	102 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₄
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	104 ¹ / ₂
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	101	102
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	90	95
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	96	100
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	96 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	95	96 ¹ / ₂
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	94	95 ¹ / ₂
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	103	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918	96	96 ¹ / ₂

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

CUBAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISES

ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC RETURNS BY THE LONDON TIMES—
THE UNITED RAILWAY'S POSITION IMPROVED

With the end of the financial year approaching, the moment is opportune for a consideration of the position of Cuban railway enterprises, says the *London Times*. The traffic returns are now available for 35 weeks, and the fact that the financial year of all the railways operating in Cuba terminates on June 30th, makes the task of comparison a simple one. The United Railways stands in an exceptional position in recording a decrease of £2,851 in the receipts for the period referred to—the much smaller undertaking, the Cuban Central, with a mileage of 241, compared with the 660 miles operated by the United, having recorded an increase of £8,967, and the Western Railway showing an improvement in gross receipts of £4,529. A striking upward movement in traffic receipts stands to the credit of the Cuba Railroad, in which various interests are consolidated, the aggregate increase recorded for the six months to the end of December being \$242,669. As the heavy traffic in sugar is now coming forward there may be a little shifting of the relative position before the end of the financial year, but in any case the position is not likely to be materially affected.

The staple freight traffics of the Cuban railways are, of course, sugar and tobacco, and it is known that there will be a decrease in the former, the crop, which reached a record of 1,800,000 tons for last season, being estimated for the current season at about 1,600,000 tons. As to tobacco, there were apprehensions not long since that the cyclones in October last had ruined the crop, but successful replanting has to a great extent retrieved the position, and although it is certain that the tobacco traffic will show a decrease the deficiency

will not be a serious one. The crop last year was one of about 25,000 tons, of which about 60 per cent was produced in the famous Vuelta Abajo district.

It is difficult to make an accurate forecast of the season's tobacco crop, the collection of which commences next month, but the decline as compared with the previous year has been estimated at about 10 per cent. The companies which are specially affected by the falling off in the sugar crop are, of course, the Cuban Central and the United, the latter system being the principal carrier, and handling about 38 per cent of the total crop. The Cuban Central has also a fairly good traffic in tobacco from the Remedios district. The Western Railway of Havana relies mainly upon the tobacco crop for its heavy freights, and a feature of the financial year of the tobacco-carrying roads in Cuba is that it includes two crop periods.

The dividend records of the Cuban railways are somewhat variable, with the exception of the Western Company, which has paid 7 per cent on its ordinary shares for a number of years. The Cuban Central, after paying the dividend on its ordinary shares for the years 1907-8 and 1908-9, paid 2 per cent last time. The Cuba Railroad has been making distributions recently of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, but the common stock has not yet received a dividend. The United Railways has not been improving its position latterly, and the rate paid on the ordinary stock has risen from 2 to 4 per cent. No mention has been made of the Havana Central, the new electric line, but this undertaking works in conjunction with the United, and its stocks are not held here.

CUBA'S SHOE IMPORTATIONS

Cuba is the leading importer of United States boots and shoes, according to the official figures of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. The exports to Cuba for December were as follows:

1910.	1909
\$236,095	\$205,529

For the calendar years 1909 and 1910 the figures are:

1910	1909
\$3,138,109	\$2,907,473

CUBAN BONDS REFUNDED

Outstanding Cuban bonds of the issue of 1906, bearing interest at 6 per cent, are to be refunded from the third issue of \$5,500,000 of the national loan of \$16,500,000 authorized by the late provisional government.

These bonds, of a face value of \$1,000, and aggregating \$732,000, are to be presented to Speyer & Company of New York on August 1, 1911.

Interest will cease after the first day of October, 1911.

SHOES CUBA WANTS

"Take shoes, for instance," said Mr. J. N. Polhamus recently in a speech before the Manufacturers' Club at Atlanta, Ga. "The shoes you send us must be smaller than those usually suited to the local trade. Our feet are small. Our ladies do not walk about so much going to bridges, suffrage meetings and lectures on the amelioration of mankind. They rather specialize on fans, slippers and hosiery, and we men are very devoted to them. The Cuban shoes must be small, hollow in the shank and highly curved. The ladies require especially small shoes, and low-cut tans in special designs are the favorites, being used all the year. They should all be lined carefully, and the inner sole should be of oak leather in order to protect light-colored hosiery from being stained."—*Speech of J. N. Polhamus to the Atlanta (Ga.) Manufacturers' Club.*

PACK WITH CARE

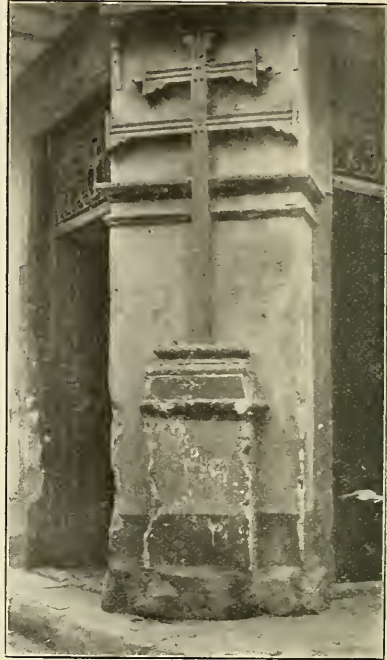
United States Consul General Dabney, stationed at San Salvador, gave the Progressive Union the other day, and later the merchants and manufacturers' bureau of that organization, some most interesting points and timely warnings of what United States merchants must do to get the trade of Cuba.

He said that "all the commercial chances are in our favor but for a few minor matters, the poor packing of the goods (this being our chief defect), the question of discount and our indisposition to cater to the tastes of our neighbors—that is, give them what they want, instead of endeavoring to make them take whatever we may choose to offer. These points have, of course, been touched on before; indeed, the federal government has been for years endeavoring to improve our careless packing methods. American goods reach their destination in more or less damaged condition, because of the bad packing, while our chief competitors, the Germans, are among the best packers in the world."

PROTECTING THE TOURISTS

Cuba protects tourists from unscrupulous persons who would take advantage of their ignorance of conditions in Cuba. A traveler writes in the *Engineering News* as follows:

"Upon arrival at the dock in Havana a policeman hands you a card on which is printed in the English language: 'Tourist's protection in care of National Police. In case of any accident apply to the chief of police (telephone, A2158). Your coach is the No. 827, policeman No. 20.' In handing you this card the policeman is particular to inform you that the price for the use of the vehicle from the dock to the hotel is 20 cents Spanish silver. He tells you



A bit of religious zeal incorporated in a business building, on Mercaderes Street, Havana.

Un pedacito de celo religioso incorporado en un edificio de tienda en la Calle Mercaderes en la Habana

that if the driver finds any fault with the amount paid him, he is to be turned over to the nearest policeman. During the four days that I have been in this city, using these Victoria coaches a dozen times a day, I have had no trouble whatever with any of the drivers."

The excellent health conditions of the island increased the tourist travel in Cuba. From November 1, 1910, to March 30, 1911, 37,712 persons arrived in Cuba from foreign ports, as against 34,153 during the same period in 1910, or an increase of 3,559, equal to 9.05 per cent.—*President's Message.*

\$8,000,000 BOND ISSUE

The Compania del Puertos of Cuba, the owners of the great franchise of improving all the ports of the island, purpose issuing \$8,000,000 worth of bonds, and Norman H. Davis, vice-president of the Trust Company of Cuba, was recently in New York in that interest. The bonds are to run for twenty-five years, while the concessor, granted to the company by the government is for thirty years. If Mr. Davis is not successful in interesting New York banking houses, he will go to Paris and London financial firms.

ELECTRIC PLANT FOR CAIBARIEN

The electric plant, illustrated on this page, has been erected in Caibarien, a city on the north coast of Santa Clara Province. This new enterprise is due to the initiative of Mr. P. B. Anderson and some of the leading capitalists in the town, and these decided to put up a plant which would be almost perfect in every one of its details and give the residents of Caibarien a continuous and reliable light and power service.

The boiler and engine was constructed in Germany, and the electrical equipment, alternators, condensers and pumps in the United States from manufacturers represented in Cuba by Sussdorf, Zaldo & Co. Although a small plant of 150 k.w. capacity, the ease of operation and the economical results obtained have been very gratifying.

The plant has been working daily without interruption since November last, and the property when complete will represent an investment of about \$100,000.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS

The following Cuban issues have been admitted to quotation on the New York Stock Exchange:

Cuba Railroad Company, \$112,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent fifty-year bonds, due 1952, making total amount listed \$12,030,000.

Havana Electric Railway Company, \$1,847,000 additional consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due 1952, making total amount listed \$9,634,000.

CUBA RAILROAD

The general balance sheet of the Cuba Railroad as of February 28, 1911, shows assets as follows: Cost of road and equipment, \$29,512,874; additions and betterments since July 1, 1910, \$1,609,507; new equipment since July 1, 1911, \$423,105; materials and supplies, \$519,885; cash, \$172,050; due from individuals and companies, \$68,461; due from other lines, \$90,188; due from The Cuba Company, New York, \$103,389; agents and conductors, \$20,760; insurance premiums paid in advance, \$7,208; loans on security, \$450,746; total, \$32,978,179.

Liabilities—Preferred stock, 10,000,000; common stock, \$6,126,000; first mortgage, \$11,910,000; 6 per cent. notes, \$2,000,000; audited vouchers, \$31,220; payrolls, 141,882; due individuals and companies, \$9,075; unclaimed wages, \$15,182; taxes, \$759; bills payable, \$345,000; interest unclaimed, \$6,225; interest on bonds not due, \$99,250; interest on loan not due, \$5,000,000; government of Cuba, due December, 1916, \$184,082; profit and loss, surplus, \$2,104,502; total, \$32,978,179.

Work on the construction of the new north coast railroad in Camaguey Province is being pushed rapidly. A large number of men are now working at Chambas, a town in the extreme northwestern section, near Santa Clara Province.

The commission of the Havana city council awarded the prize from Camp Columbia around the Morro light to Barrier. McCurdy has filed a protest with the Aero Club of America.



New electric plant at Caibarien.

Havana Harbor Improvements

Work on the new piers, which are covered by the so-called Scovel concession, will soon be begun with activity, and it is stated it will be pushed to completion within two years. These piers will be of steel and cement, approximately 600 feet in length, with a berthing space between of 120 feet; they will be covered and in their interior arrangement will be of modern plan.

The Port of Havana Docks Company was formed on September 26th, 1910, at Portland, Maine, for the purpose of undertaking the concession for building these docks.

The fixed capital of the company is \$4,600,000, divided into 6,000, 8 per cent preferred shares and 40,000 shares common stock, each having a par value of \$100.

The directors of the Port of Havana Docks Company are Sir William Van Horne, president; Sir Robert Perks, of London; Eugene Klapp, of New York; William Barclay Parsons, of New York; Bradley W. Palmer, of Boston; and Louis V. Place, of Havana. The trustee of the

bondholders is the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York.

The concession was given by the decree of the president of the Republic of Cuba, No. 467 of the 29th of November, 1905, and amended by decree No. 1022 of the 11th of November, 1910, and has for its object the construction of four piers in the port, and the construction of warehouses alongside the quay, and on the piers, the whole being provided with modern appliances for the berthing of ships, the loading and unloading and warehousing of merchandise.

Under the conditions the company is bound to reserve a portion of its premises for the administration of the customs, which will become the principal customs offices of the port. The length of the concession is for 50 years and expires November 29, 1955. At the expiration of the concession the properties of the company will become the property of the republic.

The company has two years for the construction of the first pier, then a further



Map showing position of piers being built in Havana harbor under the Scovel concession.

Plano en que se ve el lugar donde se están construyendo los muelles en la bahía de la Habana en virtud de la concesión Scovel.

year and a half for the construction of the second pier. It need only construct a third pier in ten years and a fourth in five years after the third, but it has the right to do it earlier. The first two piers which are the largest, together with their quays and warehouses, form the most important section of the works to be carried out.

The situation given to the company in the port is privileged, comprising the greater part of the public quay, where nearly all general merchandise is being actually unloaded. It occupies the most accessible part of the harbor, that is to say, the shore front of the custom house, along the most commercial quarter of the city. The piers of the company will offer to ships every facility for berthing and the rapid loading and discharging of goods, and the warehouses of the company, both on the piers and along the quay, will offer to the trade modern facilities for the warehousing of merchandise, which is so necessary to any large port, and which at present is quite absent in Havana.

The company does not propose to do (or does not cater for) handling of raw materials and heavy material, such as coal, timber, etc., which is being carried on in another part of the port.

The proposed works include most modern appliances—electric cranes, lifts, etc.

For the construction of the works specified the company has entered into a contract with the firm of MacArthur Perks & Co., Ltd.

As regards the construction, the first works will include the two first piers, the largest of the four, together with all appliances, quays and warehouses. A contract for construction for a fixed maximum sum has been signed by the contractors for the works.

The McArthur-Perks Company are the contractors who have the work of building these four docks, and have leased four acres of land at Regla on the other side of the harbor for a concrete plant to make the pilings. This marks the first step of progress in the building of the \$3,000,000 piers.



Scene at a sugar mill in Cuba during the grinding season.

Vista tomada en un ingenio de Cuba durante la molienda

CUBA'S COMMERCE IN 1910

Cuba's trade for the calendar years 1909 and 1910 compares as follows, according to the official figures:

Merchandise Imports

Countries	1909	1910
United States	\$46,339,198	\$54,554,707
Other American Countries	7,127,028	8,319,929
Germany	6,587,588	6,539,560
Spain	8,019,893	8,680,058
France	5,303,618	5,514,939
England	12,260,414	12,292,219
Other European Countries	3,892,875	5,532,357
All other Countries	1,917,016	2,223,728
Total	\$91,447,581	\$103,657,497

Merchandise Exports

Countries	1909	1910
United States	\$109,407,613	\$129,328,507
Other American Countries	2,660,971	3,391,216
Germany	4,053,960	3,646,398
Spain	865,510	727,297
France	1,216,275	1,549,080
England	5,013,676	10,696,289
Other European Countries	1,091,241	915,175
All other Countries	411,814	569,945
Total	\$124,711,069	\$150,823,907

March (1911) collections of the Havana custom house were \$1,705,843, as against \$1,824,114 in 1910 and \$1,693,239 in 1909.

CUBA'S PROSPERITY SHOWN

The report of the National Bank of Cuba testifies to the great progress made by the republic during the last few years and justifies the most pronounced optimism for the island's future prospects. The country, says Mr. Edmund G. Vaughan, the president, has progressed in spite of all kinds of alarming predictions. After two years of self-government he finds that the political situation is firmer and the financial situation most encouraging, with new enterprises and industries constantly being developed.

The head office has greatly increased its banking space by constructing an annex to its main building.

TRADE IN COTTON GOODS

In exports of cotton goods to Cuba during 1910, Great Britain is very much in the lead of the United States, despite the treaty advantages of the latter country. The official figures are:

Great Britain	\$2,746,000
United States	879,000

Official figures of immigration to Cuba compare as follows:

1909	1910
31,826	37,764

During the year 1910 the exports of cigarettes from Havana to England were five thousand pounds, which was just double the shipment for the year 1909.



Old style of native curing shed, built almost entirely of palm leaves. A frame work of poles is first constructed, to which the long leaves of the royal palm are lashed and interwoven, making a watertight roof which, aside from loss by fire, will last for twenty or thirty years.

Tinglado para curar tabaco del estilo viejo ó del país, hecho casi enteramente de hojas de palmera. Se hace primero un armazón de palos, al cual se atan las hojas largas del corozo y se las entretrejen para formar un techado impermeable, que, á menos que se destruya por incendio, durará unos veinte ó treinta años.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

THE USES OF LIME

Lime, water, windbreaks, and leguminous cover crops present the best and most economical insurance policy for successful fruit farming in Cuba. Applied to the raising of sugar-cane, they will easily double the yield per acre of a poor field.

Carbonate of lime, presented in the coral rock formation which underlies many parts of the West Indies, is plentiful in Cuba and is usually soft enough to break easily in a simple stone-crusher with sifter attached; a boll mill will work economically. To apply carbonate of lime in any save finely-powdered form is a waste of money. If mixed with dirt the powder may be applied by means of any drilling or spreading machine. 100 parts of carbonate of lime are equivalent to 56 parts of burned lime or 74 parts of air-slaked lime. These proportions presuppose chemically pure materials; slight changes in the proportion are occasioned by impurities, such as sand, iron, dirt, etc.

In citrus fruit groves I would apply half a ton per acre broadcast, or five pounds about each tree, covering a circle 5 ft. wide, commencing 2 ft. from the trunk. To mix the lime with dirt, by hoeing, is advisable.

If a cover crop has been grown in the grove, the lime should be applied after it has been turned under. Turned-under cover crops (which supply nitrogen) are liable to sour the soil; hence the after application of lime to sweeten it.

Sugar-cane fields will be benefited immensely by applying, per acre at least a ton of lime.

It is advisable to have near the stables a supply of powdered carbonate of lime, and to sprinkle the powder daily over the fresh manure; it prevents the ammonia from escaping into the air and keeps flies away. To apply burned or air-slaked lime to the manure would reverse the result, as it would help to free the ammonia.—*Prof. Paul Karutz in Tropical Life.*

NOT SO MUCH WATER REQUIRED

Some very instructive experiments were recently made at the Utah experiment station on the amount of water required for crops on rich and poor soils, especially in regions subjected to seven droughts. A fact of immense importance, brought out by the investigations reported, was "that the amount of water actually required for the production of a pound of dry matter becomes smaller as the available fertility of the soil increases."

This law is not new, but it does not seem to have been applied to agricultural meth-

ods in countries when the limiting factor is the water supply.

The important lesson from this work, briefly stated, is that if the farmer wishes to conserve a scanty water supply and use it to the best advantage in the growth of crops he must keep his land rich.

GRAFTING-WAX FORMULA

Many requests have come in of late for a formula and method of making grafting wax; we publish the same for the benefit of our readers:

Rosin	4 lbs.
Beeswax	2 lbs.
Beef tallow	1 lb.

Put this material in a boiler over a fire and heat until it is all melted and well mixed together. Grease the hands well. Get a pail of cold water and pour a little of the melted wax into it. As soon as this wax gets cool enough to handle pull the same as if it were molasses candy: when it gets to a golden white color wrap some paper about it and lay aside to harden. The warmth of the hands is sufficient to make the wax pliable when you are ready to use it. Be careful not to let it catch afire, as it is very inflammable.

Grafting twine can be made by putting a ball of No. 10 knitting cotton into the melted wax before pulling it. After the ball of knitting cotton has soaked for three or four minutes, fish it out and put it aside to cool and harden. This twine can be used for tying in buds and is very handy as it does not require tying, but will stick of its own accord.—*Southern Orchards and Homes, Houston, Texas.*

TO STUDY COCOANUT DISEASE

Professor Earle, formerly director of the Santiago de las Vegas experimental station, and Professor Carlos de la Torre, the noted naturalist, have been named by President Gomez to form a commission that will study the extirpation of bud rot among the coconut trees in Cuba.

Congress last year appropriated \$30,000 for the discovery of a remedy for the disease which is attacking coconut trees in all parts of the island, especially at Baracoa, Oriente Province.

There is need of better fruits and more skill and system in marketing. Co-operation is highly desirable in meeting the demands of a distant market. There are few industries more profitable than commercial fruit growing with intelligent management.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

BURN YOUR OWN LIME

Even if ground limestone is available at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.75 (per ton) it would probably be more economical in many cases for farmers to burn their own lime, if good limestone is on or near the farm. Many farmers in Virginia are now burning their own lime, and producing it at a cost of 7 to 9 cents a bushel. Cheap coal or wood as well as good limestone are essential to the success of home burning. The rock should "quarry out" easily; that is, it should come out in strata or layers. It should analyze at least 90 per cent of carbonate of lime.

CORK FOR INSULATION

It is urged that corkboard be used for insulating private residences in the tropics, in order to keep out the heat, the same as the weather boarding so extensively used in Germany, America and elsewhere to keep out the cold.

The corkboards should be nailed to the studding, and the surface of the cork covered over with cement. The boards can be moulded to any shape, so that all nooks, angles and corners will be rounded off; the walls, ceiling and floorings will thus be of one and the same material, viz., compressed granulated cork covered over with an unbroken surface of cement. The advantages in the way of coolness would be immense, whilst the danger from fire would be reduced.

Even in a building of galvanized iron a lining of compressed cork would prevent the extremes of heat and cold, peculiar to structures of this kind.—*Tropical Life (London)*.

EVENNESS OF DISTRIBUTION DESIRED

The following refers to California fruit, but the advice given is just as applicable to conditions in Cuba:

There can be no doubt that evenness of distribution by which all lesser markets would be provided with their due share, would result in vastly increased consumption. Our fruit would then be within reach and means of many more consumers than at present. The great bulk of our oranges must be consumed by the common people. Their capacity for consumption is immense. We should see that capacity is kept at its maximum proportions by placing our product in their hands at a reasonable price.

At present, even in the height of the season, it is often impossible in the interior towns to get oranges or grapefruit in any quantity.

DRYING COPRA

"A much lower price is paid for copra that is discolored or smells of smoke, as it cannot then be used for making butter without considerable expense.

"The kernel of the freshly opened nut is wet with cocoanut-milk, which is a fruitful cause of mould and of darker coloration. The first stage of drying, therefore, requires a fairly high temperature, say from 60 to 70 degrees C. (130 to 158 degrees F.) or higher. When the outer moisture has disappeared and the flesh is a little dried the temperature may be lowered to 50 degrees C. (122 degrees F.), but not below, and this temperature must be maintained till the copra is at least half dry. To remove the last moisture, the temperature must be once more raised, and the copra cooled in an airy room. Copra drying should be undertaken immediately after the opening of the nuts and should be finished in 24 hours.

"For such treatment sun heat is unsatisfactory, and artificial heat is recommended. This also, we may remark, leads to much more uniformity in the sample, a very desirable result.

To insure an output of the best copra only of good, reliable, even quality, "cutting nuts from the trees with a long pole is not recommended, as many unripe ones are sure to be gathered.

"Experiments in New Guinea show that 4,438 nuts gave a ton of copra. Freshly cut kernels gave 62.7 per cent of dry copra.

"Dry cocoa-nut shells form the best fuel."—*Notes from the Tropenpflanzer, Berlin*.

ARTIFICIAL WOODS FOR SAWDUST

The manufacture of artificial woods from sawdust for moldings and finishing and building materials has become rather extensive in Germany and France. For this purpose blood and solutions of glue, starch, flour and aluminic sulphate are the common agglutinants. These artificial woods take on a high polish and look attractive.

Another artificial wood, known as xylo-lith, is understood to be composed of sawdust and chloride of magnesium. It is said to possess the qualities of both wood and slate, and, as such, suitable for wainscoting, carved work, stairs, floors and sills.

Consul Talbot J Albert, of Brunswick, reports that sawdust and wood chips are extensively used in that city for smoking meats and sausage, as the steam from these is considered superior for this purpose to that of coal.—*United States Consular Report*.

SUGAR NOTES

SUGAR EXPORTS OF 1910

Treasury department data which has just been made public shows that out of a total of \$144,000,000 value of Cuba's total exports in 1910, 70.28 per cent came from sugar cane. Tobacco came next in line for a total valuation of \$30,000,000, or 20.94 per cent, and the remaining \$12,500,000 or thereabouts equivalent to 8.78 per cent is represented by other exports.

The raw sugar exportations in 1910 amounted to 1,631,905 tons valued at \$99,365,071 and 2,280 pounds of refined sugar, valued at \$111.

The exportations were made through eighteen of the twenty custom houses in the republic. No shipments are made through Batabano and Baracoa.

The exportations by ports are as follows:

Custom House	Tons
Cienfuegos	267,066
Havana	211,823
Matanzas	199,678
Cardenas	191,798
Sagua la Grande	116,999
Caibarien	116,961
Nipe	93,807
Puerto Padre	82,906
Guantanamo	73,494
Manzanillo	65,893
Banes	64,553
Jucaro	45,477
Nuevitas	33,616
Gibara	25,959
Santa Cruz	17,943
Trinidad	11,778
Santiago de Cuba	9,361
Tunas de Zaza	12,791

The other by-products of sugar, included in the exportations, are molasses, rum (aguardiente), rum and alcohol. Of the first-mentioned, 50,071,425 gallons of the class known as "purga" were exported and 3,441 of the "melado" kind. The value of this molasses was \$1,544,490 and \$994, respectively, at the average price of three cents a gallon.

Consumers of Cuba's molasses are the following:

Countries	Gallons
United States	31,643,236
England	959,558
Holland	1,480,215
Germany and France	1,756

The principal shipments of aguardientes were made to Uruguay and the Canary Islands.

The exportations of Cuban rum, which is world famous, dropped somewhat during last year. The exportations of this liquor amounted to 173,033, the greater portion of which was taken by England.

A PRACTICAL CANE HARVESTER

The sugar cane harvester which was tried out in the cane fields of the Central Luisa, Jovellanos, Matanzas Province, last season and again this season seems to have yielded successful results. Mr. F. S. Earle, the former director of the Cuban government's agricultural experiment station, under whose direction the cane harvester was operated at the "Central Luisa," met a CUBA REVIEW representative at Cienfuegos in December last, and gave some details of the new harvester.

Rotating knives cut the cane at any distance above or just under the ground, strips the stalk and cuts it into suitable lengths for the mill.

The machine also carries the cut cane to waiting wagons, thus dispensing with the present slow-hand process. The cover page of the March issue of THE CUBA REVIEW shows some of the handwork required in cutting and stripping cane, and the illustration on page 30 shows further handwork required to pile the cut cane neatly into the huge carts now universally used in the Cuban cane fields. "There is no necessity," said Mr. Earle, "for all this orderly piling of the cut cane into the carreteras, which always enlists the labor of two or three men and wastes much time. The machine, of course, will not deliver the cane in such orderly manner as if placed by hand, and the carreteras will not hold so much; but the load can be delivered at the mill just as efficiently and can be raised and dropped into the hoppers for the grinders just as thoroughly, no matter which way the loading is done. The only difficulty with the machine was its failure in topping the cane, and this defect has evidently been overcome in this season's trials.

The Modern Sugar Planter, in an article on the same machine, says further that it was found that there was little restriction to its travel through the fields on account of weight, for so long as the weather permitted the wagons to be driven in the fields, the harvester was likewise worked.

About June next the present plant of the San Manuel sugar mill, recently purchased by the Chaparra Sugar Company, will be demolished and the new mill constructed on the site. The grinders to be placed are larger than those of the Chaparra, and besides there will be two more of these at the San Manuel, which will conserve its old name.

Chaparra produced in the month of March 102,146 sacks of sugar, polarization 96 degrees.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY

According to the official statement of the treasury department the condition of the treasury on March 31st was as follows:

Balance on hand	\$1,556,374.58
Collections during month	3,614,088.26

In hands of collectors	133,279.26
Total	\$5,303,742.10
Expenses during month	3,529,548.01
Balance remaining	1,649,914.74



Scene on sugar plantation during the harvest. See article on page 29, which gives some information regarding a new cane harvester.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated March 20th.

On that date centrifugals were quoted at 3.86c. per pound, and European beet sugar 10s 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., equal to 4.25c. per pound for centrifugals at New York.

To-day's valuation of centrifugals is 3.86c. per pound, at which price the market has remained quiet and steady since the 28th of March.

Beet sugars from 10s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. advanced to 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., reacted to 10s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. March 31st, since when they have steadily advanced to 10s. 9d. on April 6th, to 10s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on April 11th, closing at 10s. 9d. August beet sugars are now quoted at 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Next crop beet sugars for October-December delivery are quoted at 9s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

As indicated, the frequent fluctuations in the European markets have not been followed in our market, but, at the close the quotations are firmly maintained, with May shipments in demand at basis of 3.92c. per pound, the cost and freight quotations being 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prompt and 2 9-16c. for futures, 96 test.

The European changes in beet sugars take their basis from the frequent cables sent over from here and from Cuba, with estimates of the final outturn of the Cuba crop.

These estimates at the present time are by Messrs. Guma-Mejer, 1,458,000 tons, and by ourselves 1,600,000 tons maximum. Some other estimates are below Messrs. Guma-Mejer's, but indications derived from the actual production to the first of April are that the crop will exceed these lower estimates very considerably. Still, a short crop will result very much below that of last season and below the estimates made earlier in this season. Drought conditions had much more effect than they were given credit for at the beginning. In view of the fact that the amount of crop estimates throughout the world, as shown at the beginning of the campaign, September 1, 1910, were apparently largely in excess for the requirements for the year's consumption of the world, it would be of interest to note what has taken place in the European countries during the first six months of the campaign year.

EUROPEAN SUPPLIES

FIGURES FOR YEAR 1910-11

	Convention Countries	Russia
Stock September 1, 1910	620,243	73,850
Production, 1910-11	5,350,000	2,160,000
Supplies	5,970,243	2,233,850
Exports, 1908-09	2,296,947	299,616
Imports, 1908-09	2,095,756	.....
Net exports	201,191	299,616
Consumption largest previous year	4,574,131	*1,330,157
Requirements, 1910-11, based on figures of previous year	4,775,322	1,629,773
Estimated stock, September 1, 1911	1,194,921	604,077
Stock, September 1, 1908	722,181	493,425
Possible excess over previous high stocks	472,740	110,652

FIGURES OF SIX MONTHS, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1910, TO MARCH 1, 1911

Net exports, 6 months, 1910-11	319,000	114,279
Net exports, 6 months, 1908-09	118,270	132,939
Difference in six months	200,730	-18,660
Percentage difference in six months	170	-14.03
Consumption, six months, 1910-11	2,365,000	576,978
Consumption largest previous year (six months)	2,166,491	*565,531
Increase in consumption	198,509	11,447
Percentage increase in six months	9.17	2.02
Net exports, 12 months, 1908	200,191	299,616
Estimated increase in net exports, 12 months, 1910-11, at 170 per cent and minus 14 per cent	342,024	41,846
Consumption largest previous year (twelve months)	4,574,131	*1,330,157
Increase in consumption, 12 months, 1910-11, at 9.17 per cent and 2.02 per cent	419,448	26,869
Estimated increase in requirements	761,472	-14,977
Estimated stocks, September 1, 1911, based on previous years and rate of increase during past six months	433,449	619,054
Stock, September 1, 1910	620,243	73,850
Stock, September 1, 1909	722,181	493,425

* All previous figures from 1908-09, except those marked with *, which are 1909-10.

Present outlook with the difference in parity between European beets and 96 test centrifugals in New York, .40c. per pound against .39c. per pound March 20th, is that present prices for centrifugals will continue and a further improvement be shown up to the end of the campaign. All the remainder of the Cuba crop will be required for use in the United States and, inasmuch as refiners are poorly supplied with requirements beyond the present month of April, such improvement should be shown during May and the following months.

The refined sugar market in the United States has been disturbed by the unusual occurrence of the refiners booking very large orders from jobbers ahead of their requirements at a basis not exceeding 4.70c. per pound less 1 per cent, while the nominal quotation was for a time maintained at 4.80c. less 1 per cent. New selling quotations recently introduced of allowing 2 per cent discount for cash in 7 days, instead of 1 per cent as heretofore, and the surplus production refined required to be marketed by some refiners has reduced the present list quotations to 4.70c. less 2 per cent cash by other federal refiners remaining unchanged at 4.80c. less 2 per cent.

CUBAN TARIFF

In accordance with official advices received by us from the Cuban government, the tariff on sugar is modified as per following notice:

"General Jose Miguel Gomez, Constitutional President of the Republic of Cuba:

Be it known that Congress has voted and sanctioned the following law:

Article 1st—Modifying Articles 293 and 294 of the Tariff, and which are changed as follows:

Article 293—Raw sugar	\$1.00 per 100 kilograms
Article 294—Refined sugar .....	.75 " " "

This law to become effective upon publication in the *Gaceta Oficial* (published February 25, 1911).

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada Marzo 20. En aquella fecha los centrifugas se cotizaban á 3.86 cents. la libra, y el azúcar de remolacha europeo, á 10s. 8¼ d., equivalente á 4.24 cents. la libra de azúcar centrifuga en Nueva York.

La cotización de los centrifugas hoy es 3.86 cents. la libra, á cuyo precio ha venido cotizándose sin alteración desde el 28 de Marzo.

Los azucares de remolacha que se cotizaban á 10s. 8¼ d., subieron á 10s. 10½ d., bajaron á 10s. 3¾ d. en 31 de Marzo, y desde entonces han ido subiendo continuamente hasta llegar á 10s. 9d. en Abril 6; bajó á 10s. 6¾ d. en Abril 11, cerrando á 10s. 9d. Los azucares de remolacha para Agosto se cotizan ahora á 9s. 10½ d.

Como se ve, las frecuentes fluctuaciones en los mercados europeos no se han seguido en nuestro mercado, sino que á última hora las cotizaciones se mantienen firmes con demanda para embarques en Mayo á razón de 3.92 cents. la libra, siendo la cotización de costo y flete 2½ cents. por entrega inmediata y 2 9-16 cents. por entregas en el futuro, por la de polarización 96 grados.

Las alteraciones en los precios de los azucares de remolacha en Europa, son debidas á los frecuentes cablegramas transmitidos desde aquí y desde Cuba referentes á cálculos sobre la ascendencia total de la zafra en Cuba. Esos cálculos son al presente, en 1,458,000 toneladas según los Sres. Gumá-Mejer, y en 1,600,000 toneladas á lo sumo, según nosotros. Se han hecho otros cálculos menores que el de los Sres. Gumá-Mejer, pero lo indicado por la producción alcanzada hasta el primero de Abril, hace creer que la zafra excederá en mucho los cálculos más bajos. Esto no obstante, si la zafra fuese pequeña, sería mucho menor que lo fué el año pasado y menos de lo calculado á principios de la zafra actual. La seca habida á los comienzos de la zafra han influido más de lo que se les ha atribuido. En vista del hecho de que la producción calculada entodo el mundo á principios de la zafra en Septiembre primero de 1910, excedía en mucho lo requerido para el consumo anual en el mundo, será de interés observar lo que ha ocurrido en los países europeos durante los primeros seis meses de la zafra actual.

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.
MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

NEW YORK

CANE-CARS

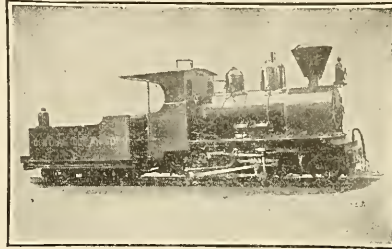
RAILS AND SWITCHES

LOCOMOTIVES

PORTABLE RAILWAYS

PLATFORMS

DUMP-CARS



Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR - - - - 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a specialty. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Export Chemist and Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and replenished. Prescriptions compounded by a Graduate in Pharmacy.

Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36

116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Co.

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of Freight Cars of Every Description, Especially Plantation Cars, Platform and Cane Cars

Fabricantes de Carros de Carga de Todas Descripciones, especialmente Carros para Centrales, Carros de Plataforma y Carros para Caña

Capacity of Plant, 25 Cars and 450 Car Wheels Per Day

Capacidad de la Instalación 25 Carros y 450 Ruedas de Carro el Día

Write for Catalog

Pídase un Catálogo

(Continuación de la página 32)

ABASTO EN EUROPA

DATOS PARA EL AÑO DE 1910-1911

	<i>Paises concertados</i>	Rusia
Existencia en Septiembre 10 de 1910	620,243	73,850
Producción en 1910-1911	5,350,000	2,160,000
Abasto	5,970,243	2,233,850
Exportación en 1908-1909	2,296,947	299,616
Importación en 1908-1909	2,095,736	.....
Exportación neta	201,191	299,616
Mayor consumo en el año anterior	4,574,131	*1,330,157
Demanda para 1910-1911, según datos de años anteriores.....	4,775,322	1,629,773
Existencia calculada en Septiembre 10 de 1911	1,194,921	604,077
Existencia en Septiembre 10 de 1908	722,181	493,425
Exceso probable sobre existencias anteriores abundantes	472,740	110,652
DATOS DE SEIS MESES, DESDE SEPTIEMBRE 10 DE 1910 HASTA MARZO 10 DE 1911		
Exportación neta, 6 meses, 1910-1911	319,000	114,279
Exportación neta, 6 meses, 1908-1909	118,270	132,939
Diferencia en seis meses	200,730	—18,660
Proporción de la diferencia en seis meses	1709/0	—14.030/0
Consumo, 6 meses, 1910-1911	2,365,000	576,978
Mayor consumo en años anteriores (seis meses)	2,166,491	*565,531
Aumento en el consumo	198,509	11,447
Proporción del aumento en seis meses	9.170/0	—2.020/0
Exportación neta, 12 meses, 1908	201,191	299,616
Aumento calculado en exportación neta, 12 meses, 1910-1911, á 1700/0 y me- nos 14	342,024	41,846
Mayor consumo el año anterior (doce meses)	4,574,131	*1,330,157
Aumento en el consumo, 12 meses, 1910-1911, á 9.170/0 y 2.020/0	419,448	26,869
Aumento calculado en la demanda	761,472	—14,977
Existencia calculada en Septiembre 10 de 1911, basada en la de años ante- riores y proporción del aumento durante los últimos seis meses	433,449	619,054
Existencias en Septiembre 10 de 1910	620,243	73,850
Existencias en Septiembre 10 de 1909	722,181	493,425

* Todas las cifras consignadas son del año 1908-1909, excepte las marcadas *, que son del año 1909-1910.

Todo indica al presente que los precios actuales de los azúcares centrífugas se mantendrán y que es probable suban para fines de la zafra, con la diferencia en la equivalencia de precios entre el azúcar de remolacha europeo y la centrífuga, pol. 96 grados, en Nueva York de 0.40 de centavo en libra en lugar de 0.39 de centavo en libra que era en 20 de Marzo. Todo lo que quede de la zafra de Cuba se necesitará en los Estados Unidos, y como quiera que los refinadores no están bien abastecidos y han de satisfacer demandas después de este mes de Abril, dicha subida en precio ocurrirá probablemente durante Mayo y los meses subsiguientes.

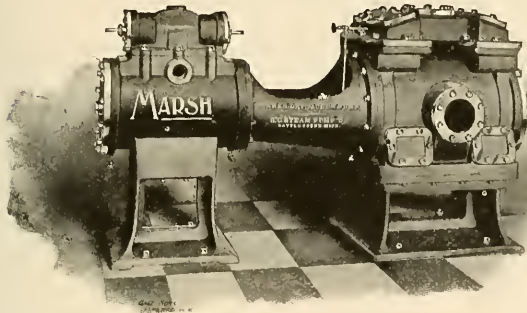
Las cotizaciones del azúcar refinado en los Estados Unidos han sido afectadas por la extraña ocurrencia de que los refinadores han aceptado pedidos muy extensos de almace-nistas, que se han adelantado á la demanda que tienen, á un precio que no exceda de 4.70 cents. la libra menos el 1 por ciento, mientras que la cotización nominal fué por algún tiempo sostenida á 4.80 cents. menos el 1 por ciento. Nuevos contratos de venta hechos recientemente establecen un descuento de 2 por ciento por pago en 7 días, en lugar del 1 por ciento concedido hasta ahora, y el exceso de azúcar refinado que los refinadores han de vender, ha reducido el precio corriente al presente á 4.70 cents. menos 2 por ciento por pago al contado por la Federal Refining Co., manteniéndose por los demás refinadores la cotización de 4.80 cents. menos el 2 por ciento.

ARANCEL CUBANO

De conformidad con noticias oficiales recibidas por nosotros del Gobierno de Cuba, los derechos sobre el azúcar se modifican según el aviso siguiente:

Artículo primero.—Se modifican los Artículos 293 y 294 del Arancel, los cuales se alteran como sigue:

Artículo 293—Azúcar mascabado	\$1.00 los 100 kilogramos
Artículo 294—Azúcar refinado .....	.75 " " "



Bomba de Vacío Seco de Marsh

Bombas de Marsh

Del más alto grado de eficacia para el servicio de Ingenios.

Garantizamos menor consumo de vapor que cualquier otro fabricante de bombas de acción directa.

Pídase un catálogo.

AMERICAN STEAM PUMP CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases de Ganado Especialmente en Mulos
Dealer in all Classes of Live Stock Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF **THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION

LOSS OF INCOME FOLLOWING FIRE

BOILER EXPLOSION ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

GERMAN KALI WORKS 30 Empedrado, Box 1007
HAVANA, CUBA

WE WILL SEND OUR BOOK FREE TO PLANTERS IN CUBA

Ask Us What You Want—Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Fruit or Any Other Crop

LINGUISTIC PRINTERS' COMPANY

Excellent Printing of Magazines and Trade Publications

Jobs of All Description Tastefully Executed

124-132 WHITE STREET . . . NEW YORK CITY

SUGAR PLANTATION NOTES

A NEW SUGAR MILL

The governor of Pinar del Rio Province, Sr. Indalecio Sobrado, has placed before the government an enterprise by a company, at present unknown, for the establishment of a new sugar mill at Consolacion del Norte, Pinar del Rio Province. The capital required for the new mill will be supplied principally by the owners of the farms Arroyo Rico, Rio Seco Tortuga, Rio Banco, etc., representing a very large acreage.

Thousands of dollars' damage was caused to the boiler house of the sugar mill Salvador at Calicito, near Manzanillo, Oriente Province, when part of the flooring gave way on March 29th, destroying much of the valuable machinery. The mill's present crop output is estimated at 40,000 bags.

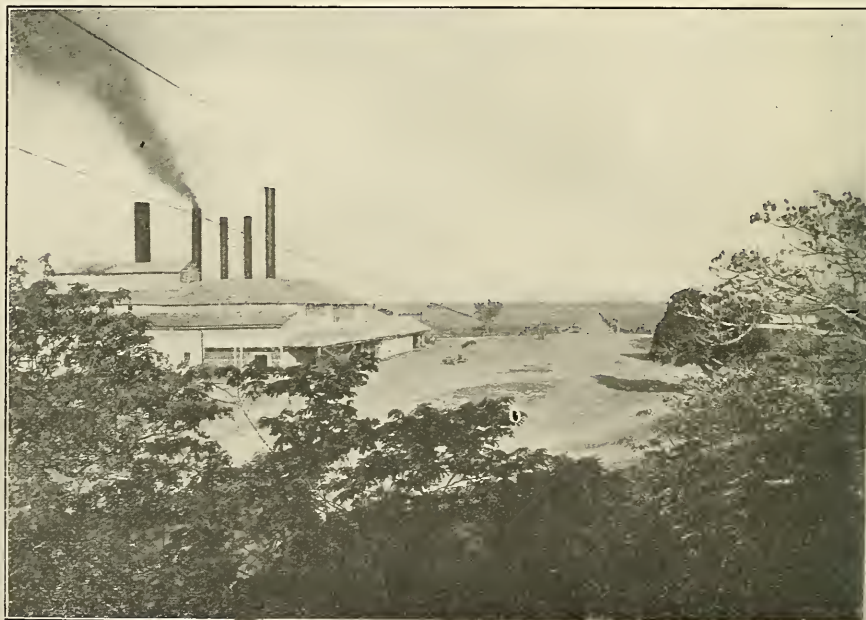
The stockholders of the Santa Teresa sugar mill at Sitiecito, Santa Clara Province, are considering the expenditure of considerable funds in improving the estate. The mill produced last year 140,000 bags of sugar.

A new sugar mill is assured for the neighborhood of Gíbara, according to *La Lucha*. Señores Longoria, Beola and other leading merchants of the city are interested in the new enterprise. A large sugar warehouse with a capacity of 25,000 or 30,000 sacks of sugar is in course of construction.

The "Violeta," a large sugar plantation of Santa Clara Province, the property of the heirs of the late Tirso Mesa, was laid to waste on March 12th when 200,000 arrobas of cane were burned.

Juan Pedro y Baro, owner of the Conchita sugar mill at Alacranes, Matanzas Province, it is understood, is about to purchase the lands of three inactive mills in his neighborhood and extend the manufacturing facilities of his own property.

The sugar central Constancia in Santa Clara Province, and owned by the Colonial Sugar Company, is now in direct telegraph communication with all the government telegraph lines. The service was inaugurated early this month.



Santa Cecilia mill, Oriente Province, under American ownership. Output of present crop estimated at 70,000 bags.

Ingenio del Central Santa Cecilia, Provincia de Oriente, cuyos dueños son americanos. Se calcula que la producción de la zafra actual será de 70,000 sacos.

HAVANA

CUBA National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and
SURPLUS **\$580,000**

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

J. A. Gonzalez Lanuza - - - President
Norman H. Davis - - - Vice-President
F. J. Sherman - - - Second Vice-President
O. A. Hornsby - Secretary and Treasurer
J. M. Hoppood - - - Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

**Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00**
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars*

FACTORY:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163

OFFICE:
Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

The application of George P. Butler of New York for the right to install an electric power plant in Havana and which was refused last year, has now again been denied by the Department of the Interior; but the statement is made that if another application is made properly under the laws and regulations authorizing such concessions, the privilege will be granted.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - - - 118, PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

THE HERRADURA LAND COMPANY

Office: Zulueta No. 9, Plaza Hotel Building, Havana, Cuba
CAPITAL, \$440,000.00

Own 22,000 acres of land in the Province of Pinar del Rio, suitable for Oranges, Vegetables, Cotton, Corn and Tobacco. The land has all been surveyed and sub-divided into 40-acre tracts and is offered for sale in acres to suit the purchasers, for Cash or on instalments.

We have a new and progressive American town with Railroad Station, Telegraph, Telephone, Stores, Hotel, American School, all within short distance of Havana City. Titles perfect. Transportation from Havana free for buyers.

WRITE OR CALL FOR INFORMATION

PHONE No. 401

P. O. BOX 741

FERNANDO DE CARDENAS CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER IMPORT AND EXPORT AGENT

Munson S. S. Line Building

OBISPO No. 1, HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.
Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS. ENGRAVERS

FINE STATIONERY
OBISPO 22 P. O. Box 608
HAVANA, CUBA

DON'T OVERLOOK THE ADVERTISING PAGES

OF

THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. ¶ Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.

PLEASE MENTION THE CUBA REVIEW WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios

Los Indios and Cañada Tracts

Isle of Pines

LOCATION: Siguaneya Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers. Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and Engineers' Supplies

772 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET

Near Atlantic Dock

BROOKLYN



"ALL
ABOUT
CUBA"

Copyright. 1909

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

*A
Fine
Gift*

At the Ateneo Club in Havana, in February, impressive exercises marked the presentation to the Department of Sanitation of Cuba of the diploma of honor awarded Cuba for her exhibits at the first international tuberculosis congress held at Barcelona last October, and the delivery of the diploma and gold medal won by Dr. Jose Antonio Lopez del Valle for a brochure and instructions concerning tuberculosis, and the diploma awarded Dr. Diego Tamayo, president of the central board of tuberculosis, who was Cuba's delegate to the congress.

Dr. Lopez del Valle upon receiving the diploma and the medal, strode across the room and placed the diploma and medal, which represented the triumph of a portion of his work as a public official, in the hands of his aged mother.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES PROMISED

Government circulating libraries are projected throughout the island. A council has been appointed by the president which will have full authority concerning the lending of the book and the cash guarantee to be exacted from borrowers.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

United States Service

Mr. John B. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, first secretary of legation.

Mr. Norval Richardson, second secretary.

Military Attaché, Major Henry A. Barber.

Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, consul general, Havana.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, vice and deputy consul general.

Mr. Henry P. Starrett, deputy consul general.

Consulate Havana, National Bank Bldg.
Legation offices in Havana, Lonja Bldg.

Mr. Pedro M. Mederos, agent, Cardenas.

Mr. Alfred Heydrich, agent, Matanzas.

Mr. Ross E. Holaday, consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. Henry M. Wolcott, vice and deputy consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. George Bayliss, agent, Antilla.

Mr. Arthur Field Lindley, agent, Baracoa.

Mr. Francis B. Bertot, agent, Manzanillo.

Mr. Max J. Baehr, consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. Buenaventura Carbo, vice and deputy consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. P. B. Anderson, agent, Caibarien.

Mr. Dean R. Wood, agent, Nuevitas.

Mr. John F. Jova, agent, Sagua la Grande.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-See). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA Y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS OF Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantanamo

Dr. Carlos de la Torre, a well-known naturalist, found some valuable fossils recently while on a scientific excursion up to the Jatibonica Sierras. The specimens belong to the *Myomorphus Cubensis*, which are exact duplicates of fossils found in the Andes, supporting the probability of the theory that the island of Cuba formed in the past ages a part of the American continent.

Bottled at the Brewery



For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importación directa de todas los
centros manufactureros del mundo

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line,
New York and Mobile; James E. Ward &
Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company,
Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A.
Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia
Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD

COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
AND TIMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin
Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

PURDY & HENDERSON INC.

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston

CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

COCOANUT TREE YIELDS

From 48 to 50 trees, planted 30 by 30, are calculated to the acre, says *Tropical Life* of London, and no well-planted estate for good reasons will plant them closer.

The basis for the value of an estate planted to coconuts is made on an annual average yield of 50 nuts per tree of nine years' age and 40 nuts for palms eight years old. This, whilst a fair return, is the full average allowance, although, of course, many trees do exceed this number. Returns of 200 to 400 nuts per tree in a year are rare.

Experiments in the Philippines have proved that coconuts will grow away from the sea, in suitable (i. e., loose, light) soil, provided there is ample water in the sub-soil, placed there either by natural or artificial means, and that this water is in no wise stagnant, but has the same, or as nearly as possible the same, constant ebb and flow about the roots of the palms that they enjoy along the seashore.

The work on the government road from La Gloria to Port Viaro is going forward satisfactorily. The contractor expects to have the whole finished in the middle of April.

The Standard Guide to Cuba

A new and complete travel-book, with maps, interesting descriptive text and many illustrations, also English-Spanish list of phrases, 50 cents postpaid.

CUBA INFORMATION

A compendium of useful information concerning Cuba: Laws, Industries, climate, soils, products, land transfers, customs and hundreds of interesting details concerning Cuba and the Isle of Pines, 25 cents postpaid. THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS CO., No. 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.
Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - MAY 3D

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - MAY 17TH

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - MAY 31ST

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - - NUEVITAS, MAY 4TH; NIPE, MAY 5TH

S.S. OLINDA - - - NUEVITAS, MAY 18TH; NIPE, MAY 19TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

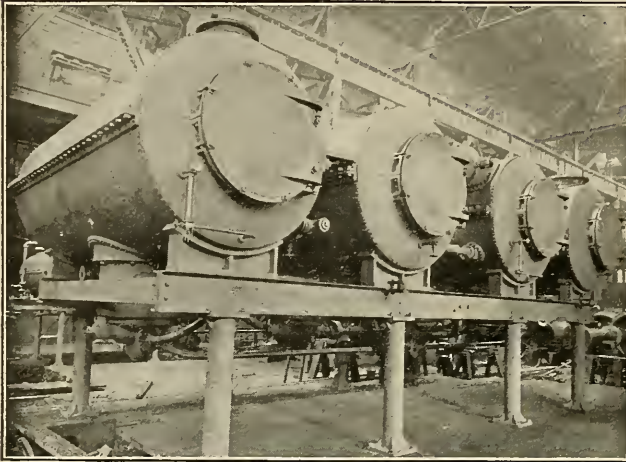
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seitō Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

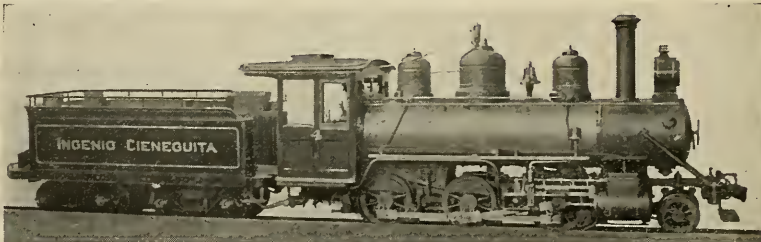
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES OF TRACK **PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES** TO MEET ALL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"



THE CVBA REVIEW

1.00 A Year **MAY 1911** 10 Cents A Copy

Published by the Munson Steamship Line 82-97 Reaver Street New York City

CEBALLOS "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CUBA"



FOUR-YEAR-OLD GRAPE-FRUIT TREE AT CEBALLOS

After eight years of developing the country, creating industries, establishing conditions—paving the way—we now invite **HOMESEKKERS** to share our prosperity. No pioneering. All conveniences of modern civilization. Send for literature.

GEO. H. GILLETT, Secretary

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

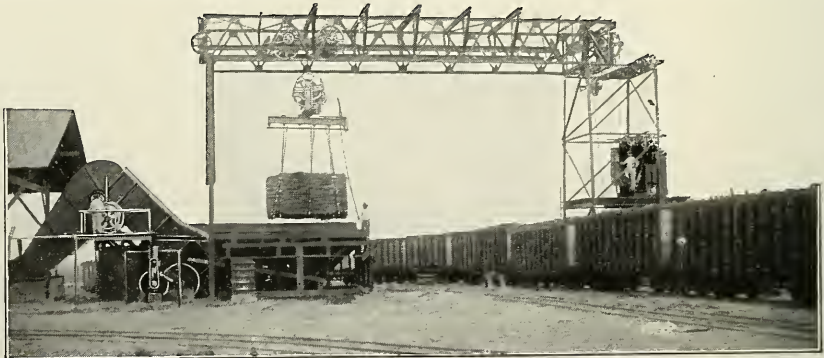
Would you like to own a

HOME

in this

Ever-Summer Land?

Intelligence, energy and moderate capital will here win a fortune for you in Fruits, Vegetables and Sugar.



"LINK-BELT" CANE UNLOADERS

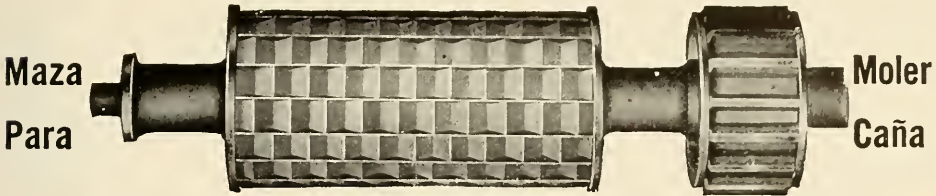
ARE FITTED WITH THE
"DODGE" AUTOMATIC SLING-HOOK
THE TRANSFER OF THE LOAD IS THEREFORE
MADE QUICKLY AND WITH GREAT FACILITY

Write to us about Conveyors, Bagasse Feeders, Chains, Wheels, Clutches, Buckets, Boots, etc.

NEW CHAIN CATALOG No. 75A

LINK-BELT COMPANY

299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envienos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds, así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

M. E. GILLETT, Proprietor

TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ORANGE, LEMON AND GRAPE-FRUIT TREES

LARGEST CITRUS NURSERY IN THE WORLD

QUALITY VARIETY DELIVERY

PRICE MAY BE FORGOTTEN—QUALITY NEVER.

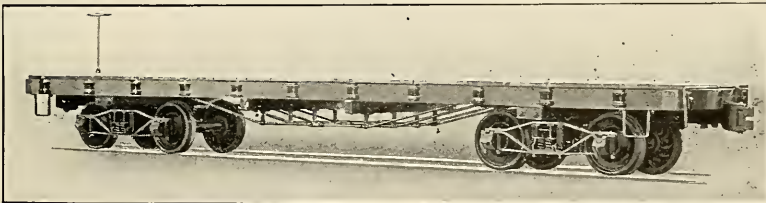
We grow nothing but Standard Varieties which we can recommend to the trade as Money-Makers.

Having had twenty-nine years' experience, we thoroughly understand packing trees for long-distance shipments.

We guarantee our trees to be True to Name, Free from White Fly and to ARRIVE AT DESTINATION IN GOOD CONDITION.

Consider the future and protect your investment by planting reliable trees from **BUCKEYE NURSERIES**

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas *Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país*



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
RAMALIAM

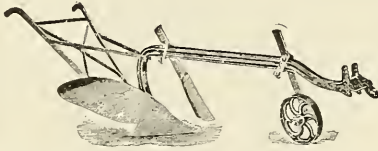
ABOUT THE PLANTATION

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint will be found to preserve all buildings. Laid-up machinery will not rust and corrode if protected with Dixon's Paint.

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY = = = = JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FARQUHAR



Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

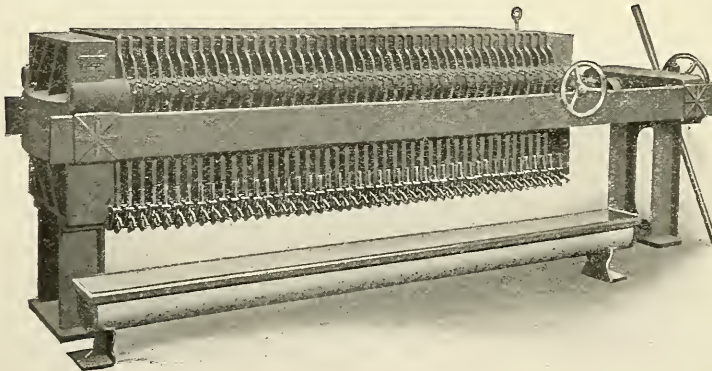
Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados á previa petición

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information
T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Louisiana by E. A. SAMMONS CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto Rico by McMURTRIE-GÜILER CO., Inc., San Juan, P. R.

FOR MOLASSES USE
STEEL TANKS

BUILT BY

HAMMOND IRON WORKS

WARREN, PA., U. S. A.

MATERIAL FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE
W. B. HAMMOND, Sales Agent - - - 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

MAY, 1911

No. 6

Contents of This Number

Cuban government matters on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10. The division of Oriente Province is proposed; irrigation machinery, imported, will receive temporarily preferred treatment until the duty is abolished by congress; Speaker Ferrara has introduced a bill to abolish the lottery, except the Christmas drawing; another bill makes important amendments to the mining laws, etc., etc.

Short, pithy news notes of happenings all around Cuba will be found on pages 11 and 12.

General notes, concerning of larger items on interesting matters will be found on pages 13 to 17, inclusive. There is complaint in Bahia Honda from Americans because of bad roads; \$269,000 will be spent in public works in Oriente; the work on the "Maine" is progressing; telephone extension in the island is described; Sydney Brooks advises a tax on land for the construction of highways; Señora de Rivero speaks interestingly regarding the advancement of her sex in the republic, and there are many other very readable paragraphs.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads and April quotations for Cuban securities are on page 20.

Further financial and railroad items on page 21.

Sponge fishing in Cuba is described and illustrated on pages 22 and 23.

Isle of Pines notes are on page 25.

Agricultural notes are on pages 27 and 28.

Further information regarding the cane harvester is supplied by Mr. F. S. Earle, on page 29.

An article on "Sugar from Shredded Cane" is on pages 30 and 31, with some new illustration of the plant at Preston, Nipe Bay, and of the fibre and pith after treatment.

Willett and Gray's authoritative review of the sugar market is on page 32.

A Spanish translation of the same article is on page 34.

MANY FINE ILLUSTRATIONS



THE ROADS OF CUBA—Beautiful highways will be found all around Havana, reaching east and west, through most attractive scenery.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

MAY, 1911

NUMBER 6

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PREFERRED DUTY FOR IRRIGATION MACHINERY—SCHEME FOR DIVIDING A GREAT PROVINCE—SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT WORK

Duty on Machinery Irrigation machinery, pumps, etc., will receive preferred treatment under section 215 of the tariff until congress passes a law entirely abolishing the duties.

A ruling granting all pumps, machinery, etc., imported for the installation of irrigation plants has been approved by Secretary of the Treasury Martinez Ortiz, whereby the duty paid will be 10 per cent ad valorem, instead of the former duty of 20 per cent.

The ruling will go into effect immediately, and Senator Nodarse will urge the abolishment of the duty by congress.

Irrigation machinery has been paying 20 per cent ad valorem, and under the new ruling the duty will be 10 per cent ad valorem. Owners of the farms or plantations will receive this reduction by paying into the custom house the duty corresponding to the machinery under the old tariff and will receive a refund after it is certified to the customs department that the machinery has been duly installed.

Dividing Oriente Province

A project is discussed in political circles to divide Oriente Province into two departments, to be called the Upper Oriente and the

Lower Oriente. Others would have the new province called Cauto after the largest river of Cuba in the western valley.

Oriente Province is already divided as far as the treasury department is concerned. There are two revenue collectors' offices in that province, one at Santiago de Cuba and the other at Holguin, entirely independent from each other.

It has the largest area of any province in Cuba. The population at the last census was 455,086.

Sr. Fidel G. Pierra, senator from Oriente Province, pronounces the scheme absurd and will oppose it.

The president has expressed himself as highly pleased with the idea, saying that he thought Oriente Province was large enough to be converted into two provinces by dividing her area equally.

Fiscals' Work Inspected

The new secretary of justice, Sr. Barraque, will make a thorough examination of the work of the fiscals of the audiencias of all the provinces in the interests of greater harmony of method and efficiency.

The fiscals are the prosecuting attorneys for the people and the legal representatives of the executive power before the courts.

They control the corps of deputy and district fiscals who have jurisdiction over the different courts of the island.

Any Cuban for President

"The job is an easy one," says *La Lucha*, "sincerely we say it—the easiest that we know of, for it is our conviction that a modicum of good intention will suffice to avoid serious error. Cuba is a most fortunately situated country, for everything is already arranged for us and to steer the ship of state it but needs a mediocre pilot. We have no need of skilled navigators. And our people have recognized this fact and have not wasted, nor do they seem disposed to waste, their time looking for a Descartes to govern them, and it will be the same at the next election, whether Jose Migual again wins, and whether this or that person, not forgetting Zayas, is elected.

"Let us realize the situation and not for

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDENS

get. what we have so often said, the imperative necessity of adapting ourselves. Fully having adapted ourselves to the situation and the needs of the hour, we will triumph without the least danger to the country, and we will solve the present problem, which is no small thing in a country like ours where the problem is always merely one of persons. Let our motto be, 'Any Cuban, no matter what his name.' That is the only course to take."

The several bills introduced in Congress from time to time, tending to prohibit priests and friars from appearing on the public thoroughfares with the habits of their calling or order, and the more recent bill of Speaker Ferrara making it a misdemeanor for the Church to have street processions and other campaigns, is said to have caused a movement for the formation of a Catholic party in Cuba, says *La Lucha*.

Foreigners Must Pay Board A naval court which met recently at Cienfuegos sentenced several sailors of the English bark "Annie Hendry," to ninety days in jail, and they were sent to the carcel of that city until they served out their sentence. The Cuban government does not think that it ought to pay for their maintenance because the offense in the case appears to have been committed on board ship.

Representations to the British ministers will soon be made by the department of state regarding the matter.

In the meantime the department of the interior is planning to send a circular to all the jail wardens setting forth that when prisoners are accepted from the consuls arrangements must be made for the payment of their board.

In Pinar del Rio Province alone there were surveyed, during 1910, 13 iron mines, 3 asphalt mines, 3 of copper, 4 of petroleum, and 1 of carbon.

To Raise the Tariff The bill to establish a double column on a basis of a 30 per cent increase on the present duties against all nations having a commercial balance against Cuba was again introduced April 19th.

The bill calls attention to the large number of nations who export to Cuba articles of large values, and which only take products of an insignificant value, all of which is against the Cuban producer.

The bill therefore authorizes the national executive to increase up to 30 per

cent. over the actual tariff, the custom duties on articles proceeding from nations the exportations of which shall be superior to importation taken from Cuba. The bill was referred.

School Development Work

During the administration of President Gomez, public moneys have been contributed liberally to public educational institutions, especially to primary department needs. There has been no retrogression in the work; on the contrary, the number of schools have been increased, more school rooms added and teachers engaged.

The number of illiterates in the school population of Cuba is now less than among all the peoples of Latin America. Taking the population of the island, the educational facilities now provided require a school room for each 553 inhabitants, while Mexico only has a school for each 1,210 of its population. It is not intended to convey from these figures that the number of schools, though they may have increased, are sufficient for the educational needs of the school children. They merely testify to the activity of the government in this important matter.—*Statement of Maria Garcia Kohly, Secretary of Public Instruction.*



Sr. Joaquin Alsina y Espinosa, Cuba's consul general in Spain.

Sr. Joaquin Alsina y Espinosa, cónsul general de la República de Cuba en España

*To End
the
Lottery*

A bill introduced in the House on April 28th by Speaker Orestes Ferrara has for its aim the end of the lottery after 1914, with the exception of the Christmas drawing. The bill was referred.

La Discusion, an influential newspaper of Cuba, lauds this bill, and editorially expresses its opinion regarding the lottery in vigorous language. It says in part:

"It appears that at last the voice of reason is to be heard, or is it the clamor of conscience?"

"It is impossible that any dignified person, possessed of a heart and human sentiments, can continue thinking well of an institution as iniquitous as the lottery.

"As a tax it is easily collected, wheedled from the people. But at what a price, and what a manner of collecting tribute? The lottery is a snare, a robbery, a crime, and a great crime.

"It impoverishes, it debases, it robs the people iniquitously, doing so in the knowledge that it deceives them miserably, when what it really brings is anguish and misery, and opens to them the pathway to ruin and dishonor.

"The lottery in Cuba is bringing disaster to the poorer classes, suffering and privation to their families, nakedness to their children, prostitution to their daughters, desperation to the men, and ruin to the young.

"Impoverishment of the country is resulting from the lottery, the ruin of its commerce, and the economic anemia of whole localities. The number of barefoot children is increasing in a truly alarming manner.

"Formerly savings accounts had been opened in the banks, where savings drew interests. These in the aggregate reached a respectable total. On the establishment of the lottery the accounts ceased to grow, funds previously deposited were withdrawn to be devoured in turn, and the pawnshops now take the place of the initiative and good work which was begun.

"One more effort in the name of all that is noble and pious in the individual conscience and the conscience of Cuba, one step more and let us tear from our country this iniquitous institution which vilifies and stains whoever utilizes it, which annihilates its devotees and brings dishonor alike to those who enjoy and exploit it."

*To Abolish
the
Garrote*

Five men who killed Andreas Barbon in Baracoa on March 2d last were on April 18th sentenced to death for the crime.

The men may escape death, as there is now a tendency to avoid inflicting the death penalty. During the Magoon administration, and more lately under the Gomez administration, none of those sentenced to death have been garroted.

There is also a movement on foot to abolish the garrote. Representative Julian Betancourt of Havana Province will soon introduce a law. In its place to carry out the death penalty he recommends chloroform as a medium much more humane and civilized than the great screw. He is also opposed to the use of the electric chair.

Miguel Mariano Gomez, the president's son, will accompany General Carlos Garcia Velez to the coronation of George V, as special ambassador for Cuba.

*\$25,000
at
Stake*

The question has arisen as to whether or not the Compañia de Puertos, holders of the dredging concession, are to pay the incorporation tax of \$25,000 fixed by the Zona Fiscal of Havana on the increase of capital made by the company for the issuance of \$9,900,000 bonds.

Secretary of the Treasury Martinez Ortiz believes the company is exempt from tax by virtue of the conditions of the concession from the government.

The collector of internal revenue takes a contrary view. The matter has been submitted to the secretary of justice.

*Mining
Law
Amendments*

Location notices of mines filed by mine prospectors are to be prohibited in Cuba, according to a bill introduced in the Senate.

Under the present mining laws of the republic any person discovering a mine on any property has a right to file a location claim, called "denuncias," and forthwith he becomes the owner of the mineral wealth in the subsoil wherever it may be located.

Senator Aleman holds that mine locations thus become encumbrances on rural property. The bill amends the mining law, and authorizes the department of agriculture to refuse the entering of any claim for mine locations filed by persons not owners of the soil upon which the mine is located.

*Foreign
Insurance
Taxable*

Cuba will collect a tax on all insurance risks placed with foreign companies either directly or through their agents in the island.

Such insurance must be reported to the department of the treasury within three days, according to the gist of a bill introduced in the congress, stating the amount paid in premiums. Insurance has been sought in foreign companies because of lower rates, but the bill will add a tax.

Failure to report such insurance will result in a fine of four times the amount of the tax collectable, for the non-payment of which no excuse will be allowed.

Should the parties fined appeal to the courts, the amount imposed as fine must be paid in before the proceedings can continue.

A money order department has been added to the post office at Manague and Arroyo Arenas, Havana Province; at Sabanica, Camaguey Province, and at Guamo in Oriente Province.

A money order department has been instituted in the post office at San Agustin, Camaguey Province.

*Measures
Before
Congress*

Representative Pardo Suarez on April 21st presented in the House an amendment exempting from the thirty per cent increase medicines, articles of wearing apparel and articles of food.

A bill signed by Speaker Orestes Ferrara was introduced in the House April 29th, forbidding all religious processions outside the confines of monasteries or other religious inclosures.

Twenty thousand dollars is asked of congress for a road from Santa Clara to Cienfuegos.

An aqueduct for Jamaica, in the province of Oriente, is projected.

The new road between Vueltas and Remedios, Santa Clara Province, has been officially received by the department engineers and is open to traffic.

An appropriation of \$40,000 is asked for a road from San Juan de los Yeras to Santa Clara.

A motion was introduced in the House and referred to a committee on April 27th to empower the president to contract for the building of the railroad from Holguin to join the Cuba railway at Delicias, as provided in the bill of July 5, 1906.

Another bill introduced, referred April 27th, appropriates \$50,000 for a sewer system for Bejucal, Havana Province, and \$72,000 for a road between Yaguajay to Remedios, Santa Clara Province.

The regulation of woman and child labor in Cuba is the subject of a bill introduced May 3d in the House. The bill deals with labor conditions and is a step towards the advancement of labor in Cuba, where hundreds of women are employed in the tobacco industry.

Bills creating two new courts in Baracoa, one in Havana and another raising the grade of the court at Banes were also considered and referred to committees.

Congressman Luque proposes that the state, the province and the municipality shall establish bonuses and special prizes for the growers of coffee, cocoa, corn, rice, potatoes, onions and other vegetables.

The bonus is to be fixed as a basis on one caballeria of all the products mentioned, and the amount of the bonus will be 25 per cent of the value of the caballeria.

The proposed budget for 1911-12 amounts to \$34,024,582, and there are rumors that a message is being prepared asking for one million more, in order to cover the deficit which will result from the tonnage fees being ceded to the Port Improvement Company and the increase in wages which will be made in favor of the state laborers after July next.

*New
Arrivals
in Cuba*

Immigration to Cuba in 1910 was the largest for a period of five years, arrivals in Cuba during the year in question number— 37,764 against 31,286 in 1909; 27,999 in 1908; 32,436 in 1907, and 34,556 in 1906.

Of those arriving in 1910 Spain contributed 30,913, of which nearly 26,000 were men; the United States sent 1,189 men and 383 women.

*Passengers
Vaccinated*

It is said all of the steamers arriving at Havana from southern ports are to be subjected to rigorous quarantine because smallpox is declared to exist in some southern ports.

All of the passengers arriving April 25th on the "Olivette" from Key West and Tampa were vaccinated by the health officers before being permitted to land.

The mayor of Cienfuegos has issued an edict against bull fighting in his municipality in harmony with the order sent out by the interior department. It is believed that the Cuban statutes which forbid the killing of bulls by men in public rings will be effectually observed everywhere.



Col. Julio Morales Coello, commanding officer of Cuba's Navy. He will marry on June 3d President Gomez's eldest daughter, Señorita Mannelita Gomez.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

A stock company under the name of "Compañía Cervecera Internacional" has been incorporated in Havana, with a capital of \$1,000,000 for the manufacture of beer.

The capital of the company will be represented by five thousand preferred shares, valued at \$100 each, and five thousand common stock shares of the same par value.

Cuba at present has only two breweries, the Tropical and the Havana.

The application of the Spanish minister to have the legation building in Havana exempted from taxes has been reported favorably. The exemption is recommended on the grounds that it is a courtesy due Spain, and that the Spanish minister has notified the government that the day Cuba shall own its own legation building in Madrid it will receive a like courtesy.

The theory of the department of sanitation that a man cannot be a government official and act as the technical manager of a drug store, has been sustained by the president. The department of sanitation offered one of its officers, who is also the owner of a drug store, the alternative of resigning his office or appointing another man to attend to the drug store.

Congressman Julian Betancourt, president of the Cuban baseball league, proposes to introduce a bill asking congress to vote \$20,000 to bring the champion teams of the American major leagues to Cuba next fall for a series of games with the Cuban nines.

A \$500 trophy has been conceded by the city council to be competed for by the baseball clubs in the Cuban league, to become the property of the team winning the championship three times.

Speaker Ferrara on April 26th gave some words of advice to congressmen concerning bills calling for appropriations. With no funds available, in excess of those provided for in the budget, it is useless, he announced to the house, to consider new appropriations.

Edwin V. Morgan, formerly United States minister to Cuba, and now minister to Paraguay, was appointed minister to Portugal on April 15th.

The Havana city council approved a resolution to levy a tax of one hundred dollars per annum upon all fortune tellers, soothsayers and hypnotists.

President Gomez has signed the decree naming Dr. Aristides Agramonte, president of the commission on infectious diseases, and Dr. Hugo Roberts, chief of the quarantine service, to attend as delegates of the Republic of Cuba to the international sanitary convention, which is to be held in Paris this month. The delegates are allowed \$1,500 for expenses.

United States Vice Consul General Springer, who has been confined to his home in the Vedado for some little time, as the result of an accident, is now rapidly convalescing and will be able to resume his official duties very soon.

Plans for a provincial exhibition to take place in Camaguey next September were thoroughly discussed April 26th by Governor Caballero, members of the chamber of commerce and business men with Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Junco.

The gorgeous black and gold liveries worn by the "zacatecas," or paid pallbearers, furnished by the local undertakers established to assist at funerals will no longer be used in Havana.

Henceforth the helpers are to be garbed in neat duck suiting, which can be laundered after each occasion on which it is used.

Dr. Jose Antonio Lopez del Valle, local health officer of Havana, is the man behind the new order, claiming that the cloth uniforms were unhygienic.

Earthquake shocks alarmed the inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba and of Guantánamo, during the afternoon of April 6th and 29th. The oscillations lasted about fifteen seconds and came from the north. There was no damage. On April 29th a severe shock was felt at Cristo, near Santiago, but likewise without damage.

A rich merchant of Cienfuegos purposes to rent an old coffee plantation in Trinidad and conduct it on a large scale. Coffee planting is on the increase in this rich region.

Construction work has begun on the lazareto on Cayo Duran, Santiago harbor. There is on this island ample ground for immigrants quarters.

A new modern market is projected for Havana, to be used solely for the sale of merchandise and will contain no living apartments. It will benefit largely residents of the city's suburbs.

An American company will install on the west coast of Guantanamo Bay, adjacent to the wharves at Boquerón, an electric power plant for the purpose of supplying the naval station with water from the Yateras River. They will also supply water to the plantations in the plain by means of irrigation ditches.

To visiting students of the Oriente institute, Santiago, General Mario G. Menocal, the manager of the Chaparra mill, said that "the day the 'San Manuel,' 'Chaparra' and 'Las Delicias' mills would render their full crop, they would produce 3,792,000,000 pounds of sugar."

Senator Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, dean of the law faculty of Havana University, has presented treatises and text-books worth \$2,000 regarding international law to the National Library. He also provides \$500 annually for the purchase of new books.

An ordinance which prohibits milkmen from carrying the fluid on horseback has long been dormant, but will now be revived and enforced. The practice was deemed unsanitary by the health authorities.

The Truckmen's Union of Havana called a strike April 24th, but ordered it off a few days later, the members having voted to wait for a reasonable period, expecting that the city authorities would heed their complaints, which were largely of interruption to carting owing to street repair work and sewer construction.

A fine oil painting of Tomas Estrada Palma, Cuba's first president, which for some time had been relegated to a dark corner in the store room of the department of state, has been ordered rehung by Secretary Sanguily.

The syndicate which controlled the "Santiago" and "Los Lazos" gold mines near Holguin has sold all its rights to a new company which has been floated in London with a capital of \$2,000,000.

Residents of Gibara, Oriente Province, walked in a religious procession recently, to pray for rain, as the aqueduct of the town is empty, and a water famine was feared.

The only water available is that secured from artesian wells, and as these have not been used for a long time, people are afraid to use the water freely, fearing disease.

The transfusion of blood was performed for the first time in Cuba on April 15th. The patient was a woman aged 36. Her brother volunteered to aid in the operation, but his sacrifice was unnecessary, as the patient died a few days later.

Designs and plans for the new palace in Cuba, which reached Havana after April 15th, were not considered. This was decided upon by the prize commission on April 15th.

Plans were received from architects in Italy, France and Spain.

William A. Varty, well known as an efficient newspaper writer in Cuba, has left the island, planning to go to Wyoming in search of better health.

Mr. Varty is among the pioneer American settlers in Cuba since the Spanish-American War, and his knowledge of the island is extensive. He was formerly connected with the *Post* and *Telegraph* of Havana, and lately with the *Isle of Pines Appeal*.

Edward A. Moseley of Newburyport, secretary of the interstate commerce commission, died at his home in Washington on April 18th, in his sixty-fifth year.

In the course of the American military occupation of Cuba, Mr. Moseley was twice sent to Havana to assist in the preparation of a general railway law for the island, including the regulations governing and fixing tariffs and in fact everything connected with railway transportation.

Although the conservatives opposed the action of the liberal members of the congress in raising their salaries from \$300 to \$400 per month, and declared that they would have nothing to do with the increase, they now all are drawing it regularly, and many who refused it at first have since signed vouchers for back pay. —*La Lucha*.

Enrique Piñeyro, the noted Cuban who died last month in Paris, has willed his valuable collection of Cuban and Spanish literature to the Cuban National Library.

The Compañía Naviera of Santiago de Cuba has been denied the right to raise the fares on the Luz wharf from five to ten cents.

The new ball field at Guantanamo will bear the name of Meyer's field in honor of Gorge von L. Meyer, secretary of the United States navy.

Sr. Antonio Valderas has been authorized to install an electric plant in Remedios, Santa Clara Province.

"Practically all the coffee of Porto Rico is now going to Cuba."—*Gov. George R. Colton in an interview in the Bangor (Me.) Commercial*.

The coffee planters of Oriente will form an association for mutual advantage.

Children in public schools, who have never been vaccinated, are to be operated upon at once.

GENERAL NOTES

AMERICANS COMPLAIN IN BAHIA HONDA

American property owners of 3,000 acres in fruit plantations in Bahía Honda complain of government indifference to the road needs of their section, and also of total disregard of the care of the highways already built. They say that for the last three years no attempt has been made by the government to remedy the defects in the road, despite the fact that the plantation owners represent together in property considerably over half a million dollars. They also complain of the removal of the school teachers, leaving about forty Cuban pupils unprovided for. The school house was built by the Americans.

The property owners paying heavy taxes are entitled to a roadway worthy the name, but are deprived of a thoroughfare for a distance of a mile and a half and are left to pick their trail over uneven and badly kept land at great peril to life and property. Then the bridges wrecked in the last cyclone are still a menace to travel.

NEW ABATTOIR FOR CAMAGUEY

The city council of Camaguey recently decided to receive proposals for the erection of a new municipal slaughter house, to meet the requirements of the city.

In exchange for constructing the edifice, the municipality offers the builder the right to operate the plant for a term of thirty years and in exchange for the slaughtering of animals consumed, the right to collect the fees exacted by the municipality, excepting that of inspecting the carcasses of animals killed.

The price of the concession is fixed at 20 per cent of the gross receipts for one year, payment to be made in monthly installments. There shall also be a charge of 8 per cent of the net receipts; this charge to be without prejudice to the payment of taxes upon industries established for the elaboration of the by-products.

The slaughter house is to be constructed of steel and cement. It shall cost no less than \$100,000 and shall be sufficient to accommodate 100 head of cattle and 60 of swine.

Work must be commenced within three months of the granting of the concession and be completed within eighteen months from the date the construction is commenced.

The secretary of sanitation has closed the slaughter house at Camaguey on account of its unhygienic condition and notified the municipality that work on the new building must be commenced before July 1st.

TO VACCINATE AMERICANS

The department of sanitation has instructed the local sanitary chiefs of Guane, Consolacion del Sur, Isle of Pines, Nuevitas, Cabañas, Puerto Padre, Caney, Cobre, Holguin, Camaguey and Ciego de Avila that, because of the prevalence of smallpox in certain parts of the United States, the closest watch be kept upon the American settlers in those localities, and that they visit the towns of Pinta Colorado, Herradura, McKinley, Columbia, San Pedro, Queen City, Santa Lucia, La Atalaya, San Claudio, Chaparra, Delicias, San Manuel, Daiquiri, Firmeza, Siboney, Minas de Cobre y Cuero, Antilla, Omaja, La Gloria, Vicario, Pilotos and Ceballos to ascertain how many Americans are in those places who have not been vaccinated and at once proceed to vaccinate them. The same instructions have been sent to Dr. J. M. Espin, special inspector for Santiago de Cuba.

\$269,000 FOR ORIENTE

In a report filed with the president recently by Secretary of Sanitation Manuel Varona Suarez, an appropriation of \$269,000 is required to give the province of Oriente good sanitary conditions.

The principal works required to carry out the plans are the construction of a sewer system in the town of Guantanamo, at an estimated cost of \$150,000; a hospital for that same town, \$60,000; completion of the sewer system in Santiago de Cuba, \$70,000; establishment of the marine hospital service at Nipe, \$15,000; and hospital for infectious diseases at Nipe.

These works, in the opinion of Dr. Suarez, fully protect Cuba from disease which may be imported or originate among the non-immune immigrants.

A fire at Cespedes, Camaguey Province, a few weeks ago, destroyed stores, nearly a score of dwellings and a lumber yard.

The new Secretary of Justice J. M. Barraqué stated upon taking office that he was emphatically opposed to the indiscriminate granting of pardons as being prejudicial to society and lacking in respect to the judiciary. In consequence of this attitude President Gomez on his recommendation denied a few days since about sixty petitions for executive clemency.

Cuba has fifteen students at Cornell University.

READY TO DRAIN THE COFFERDAM

May 25th has now been set as the official date for work of unwatering the cofferdam constructed around the wrecked battleship "Maine."

The naval board, which will assume charge of whatever remains may be found of the sailor dead and of all the movable property, will arrive in this city the last day of May to await the moment the ship is delivered by the army board.

The pumps which will be used will be installed on top of one of the cylinders now being covered by a boarding to prevent the waves when the sea is rough from washing over. Transformers are being installed to convert the power which is received from shore.

Captain Ferguson is having a large constructed for the use of visitors desiring to view the work of unwatering the cofferdam and later when the battleship is exposed, will have free access to the barge. They will be barred absolutely from other places about the cofferdam and plant. He has asked the War Department that all remains be collected in one great coffin. Of thirty so far uncovered there are only skulls and larger bones. None is recognizable, and it would be useless to coffin them separately.

The Navy Department will send a collier to Havana to take aboard any material of historic value that may be raised, as well as the bones of any of the victims.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION IN CUBA

W. M. Talbott, president of the Cuban Telephone Company, an American concern, with English and American capital, says that the telephone business in the island has jumped during the last year and in that time the number of users of the telephone has doubled.

"So far we have little long distance line completed," said Mr. Talbott at the Wolcott. "In fact, this part of our service we are just getting started. We have completed our principal plant and have over 6,000 telephones in operation.

"We are now installing 1,260 miles of poles through the island, which work will take about two years to complete. We are putting in a new local system in Cienfuegos and expect to open it in July, and we intend to have the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara connected up with Havana by the first of the new year.

"The franchises for local services are held under old Spanish grants on limited periods. These are now expiring, and we are replacing the old systems as we come to the different towns. We find we can make good use of the various hard woods in the country for telephone poles. We give unlimited local service, and the

charge varies according to whether the subscriber has a business telephone, which pays \$102 a year, a professional or office telephone, which is \$84, or a residence telephone, which is \$60.

RED DIRT WAS IRON ORE

For more than fifty years Spaniards in Cuba plodded over thousands of acres of seemingly worthless red and yellow earth; then American ingenuity revealed that this hard red dirt was, in fact, some 3,000,000,000 tons of good iron ore. This story of the development of the Mayari iron ore deposits in Oriente Province on the north coast of Cuba was told before the American Institute of Mining Engineers in New York at a recent meeting by Jennings S. Cox, Jr., general manager of the Spanish-American Iron Company.

Augers were used to make borings and it was found that for an area of 50,000 acres these deposits of ore extended for depths varying from nothing to 80 feet, and averaging about 18 feet.

The "drag line scrapers" and team shovels devised for this unique style of iron mining were able to pick up 95 per cent of the pay dirt, Mr. Cox said, down to the serpentine bedrock, and dump it into the cars.

"It is believed that nowhere else in the world is there a continuous deposit of such magnitude," he continued. "It is estimated that the cost of opening the mines and equipping for a production of from 45,000 to 50,000 tons of nodules per month, with 25,000 to 30,000 tons additional of crude ore, will be about \$3,000,000. The value of the iron thus opened up is beyond computation."

FOR SAND AND GRAVEL TRADE

The wooden steamer "H. A. Root," 115 feet long, recently cleared at Windsor, Ont., for Cuba. She has been sold to H. R. Burton and others of Havana for \$7,500, and will be used in the sand and gravel trade along the coast of Cuba. It is anticipated, says the *Detroit Free Press*, that the "Root" will revolutionize the sand and gravel trade at Havana. Heretofore, it is said, the sand boats at that port have been unloaded by men with wheelbarrows. The "Root" has a clam shell for unloading and is equipped with two eight-inch suction pumps for loading. She has a carrying capacity of 212 cubic yards of sand.

The Cuban Central has asked for the condemnation of sufficient land at San Juan de los Yeras, Santa Clara Province, to allow for the extension of branch lines to Potrerillo and Cardoso.

TAX LANDS FOR HIGHWAYS

Sidney Brooks, of the *London Times*, who recently spent some time in Cuba, writes in this instructive manner:

"Cuba needs some method of inducing or of forcing the owners of vast estates that at present lie derelict, impassable, and unimproved, and that are of no present benefit either to the proprietors or to the community, to bring their land into the market or to develop it themselves.

"The obvious method that suggests itself is to put a tax on undeveloped land and to devote its proceeds under the supervision of the central government to the construction of highways.

"If it is objected that such a policy would hit the small holder and that to encourage the sale of big properties in the present stage of Cuba's development is to put a premium on dispossession of Cubans by Americans and British capitalists, the answer is, first, that small holders can and should be exempted from the tax; secondly, that the percentage of property owned by native Cubans is very small, and thirdly, that the development of the country by American and British energy and capital, though it has its undoubted disadvantages, is far preferable to the present state of affairs which, so far as I can see, benefits nobody.

"I have found something like a consensus of opinion—the lawyers and estate agents constituting the minority—that the government should organize the collections of all the judicial surveys as a preliminary step to clearing up the tangle. At present, with no tax on undeveloped land, with titles in a state of extreme haziness, and with cheap credit all but unattainable—the rate of interest in Cuba makes my mouth water—the whole island is heavily and, so far as avoidable, unnecessarily handicapped."

HAVANA-PHILADELPHIA RACES

News was received April 24th by the Havana Yacht Club which will result in the suspension of the regatta between Philadelphia and Havana in which Cuban, American and European yachts were to participate.

Other racing engagements will prevent the American yachts from figuring in the regatta on the date planned by the Havana Yacht Club, the first two weeks in June.

The American yachtsmen say they will not be able to race until August. This date is unsatisfactory to the Havana yachtsmen who consider weather conditions in August unfavorable and risky for small boats in an ocean race.

The Camaguey chief of sanitation has issued a circular advising against the kissing of the crucifix in the churches.

ADVANCEMENT OF CUBAN WOMEN

"I found during my last visit to Havana that woman has come unto her own with full honors of war," said Señora de Rivero, wife of the recently appointed Cuban minister to the United States. "The Latin woman is rather conservative and not inclined to let alien interests interfere with what the generations of traditions have led to believe is the best and truest mission of her sex. But I found that Cuban women were not behind in progression and that the new aspect of the country has brought forth new duties.

"There are scores of women teaching throughout Cuba—something that is entirely an innovation. They have taken courses in the best pedagogical institutes and are doing a noble share in the developing and upbuilding of the country. Women seem to have established themselves to every kind of profession in Havana, and are not only prospering, but getting famous. There are female doctors, surgeons, specialists of all kinds, even lawyers and learned counsel. Writers seem to increase. The women of Cuba have always been brilliant intellectually and the opportunity for good has now appealed to large numbers. There are some woman printers and bookbinders and they do the most exquisite work. I have a pretty little book sent by my daughter which was written, printed and bound by a woman acquaintance, a modest little lady whom you would never suspect of having such varied talents. Our constitution in Cuba is fair to women and they have ample opportunity to use their natural endowments and they are doing so to their own comfort and for the improvement of their kind."—*Margaret B. Downing in the Washington Star.*

ELECTRICITY FOR GAS

A recent number of *El Liberal*, of Santiago de Cuba, announces that the mayor of that city and the president of the gas and electric company are busy on plans to furnish the homes of the poor with electric light in place of the dangerous kerosene lamp, at present all but universally used. It is planned that the city shall assume the expense of the installation, which the company will make as cheap as possible, and the householder will have to pay only for the fluid consumed, which, it is calculated, will amount to less than the present amount of kerosene.

The old custom of firing a gun at nine o'clock in the evening in Havana has been abandoned, and henceforth the gun on Caña fortress will be fired at sunrise and at sunset.

WATER SCARCE IN ORIENTE

The question of a water supply in Oriente Province for many of the prominent cities and towns is assuming alarming proportions. There is real distress in the chief city, Santiago, and in Gibara, La Maya, San Luis, Manzanillo and Guantánamo. In La Maya the insufficiency of water is coupled with the fact that the small quantity obtainable produces sickness among the consumers.

In San Luis the tapping of the San Rafael River or the Rio Grande is under consideration.

In Manzanillo, on the south coast, an aqueduct is under construction, and this when completed, as the contractors expect this to be very soon, will relieve the necessities of this section.

Twenty-one wells dug in the San Juan valley give a yield to Santiago of over 1,000,000 gallons daily. By digging fourteen more wells it is expected to double this supply.

THE CANAL CONTRACT SIGNED

The Roque Canal in Matanzas Province will be built by Champion and Pascual, prominent Havana merchants. The cost of the improvement may exceed \$1,500,000. Work will begin at once and must be completed in two and a half years.

The proposed canal is to be 52 kilometers in length and from 95 to 210 feet in width. Its purpose is to relieve about 57,000 acres of sugar and fruit lands from being flooded each year during the rainy season, which causes the streams to overflow the lowlands, inflicting heavy losses to the planters and interrupting the traffic over the trunk line of the United Railways to Santo Domingo. There is no river to lead the waters to Cardenas Bay direct, hence the canal. Subsidiary drainage channels will be formed by improving and deepening the Cochino and Bermejo rivers. The plan of Aniceto G. Menocal, of the United States navy, who made a thorough examination of the territory in 1907, will be followed.

Congress has already approved the necessary funds for this improvement.

The Havana Gas and Electric Company on April 20th presented a petition to President Gomez urging a reduction in the present duty on crude petroleum used in the manufacture of gas. The company hopes the president will send a special message to congress on the subject.

An ice plant is under construction at Banes, Oriente Province, and an electric plant for light and power will likewise be installed.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH PROGRESSING

Of the three archdeaconaries of Cuba, Havana, Santa Clara, and the Oriente, the latter seems to be making the greatest progress in the way of rural immigration. Large numbers of English-speaking people, Americans, English and Canadians, are arriving daily, who need and greatly appreciate the ministrations of the Church. Archdeacon Ackley, who lives at Santiago de Cuba, has under his direction some eleven congregations, of which eight are new stations at which work has begun during the present year.

Paso Estancia is a colony of about forty Canadian fruit growers, many of whom are Church of England people; but the services are attended by Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics and Russian Orthodox members. In the absence of the archdeacon, lay services are held every Sunday. The fruit company has donated land for a church site, and twenty-four men, giving their labor, in one day cleared off the tropical jungle, so that work may be begun on the chapel at once. The company also gave \$125 towards the building, and the people have raised about \$200, lacking only \$250 for its completion. At present the services are being held in the open air, but on the arrival of the wet season, which is now at hand, a chapel will be necessary.

At Bayata there are about 200 Americans and Swedes. There is a Sunday school every Sunday with an attendance of thirty, and there are monthly services with an attendance of about forty. At Banes are many English people and white Jamaicans; a separate service is held for the officers of the company, and another for the Jamaican negroes, at which latter the attendance is about 100. By the courtesy of the "Friends" we have the use of their chapel. At Preston there is a "company church," and the company also makes a contribution towards the maintenance of the services. Banes and Preston are the two large sugar mills of the United Fruit Company, with the usual English-speaking population, and also many Jamaicans, white and negro, most of whom are members of the Church of England.

Felton is an American colony, with, however, many Jamaicans. There is no Roman Catholic church there. This is the site of the great iron mine, one of the largest in the world, and a resident clergyman would have his hands full in ministering to the needs of the people. At Antilla also there are many Jamaicans and Anglo-Saxons. The services are held in the hotel, with large congregations.—*Living Church.*

NEW CUBAN WARSHIPS

Keels for two new Cuban warships, "Cuba" and "Patria," were laid at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, on April 20th.

Commenting on this item, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "If Cuba feels that a navy is really indispensable to be in fashion, the 2,000-ton cruiser ordered from the Cramps seems to be about the proper thing—large enough to be safe in rough weather, and not ruinously expensive to keep up; a handy runabout, like the automobile bought by people who have to, but can't really afford it. The need for the training ship ordered at the same time is not quite so apparent."

The *Boston Advertiser* thinks Cuba's purpose is to train up a body of men to support a future demand for more and bigger ships.

TOBACCO CROP NOTES

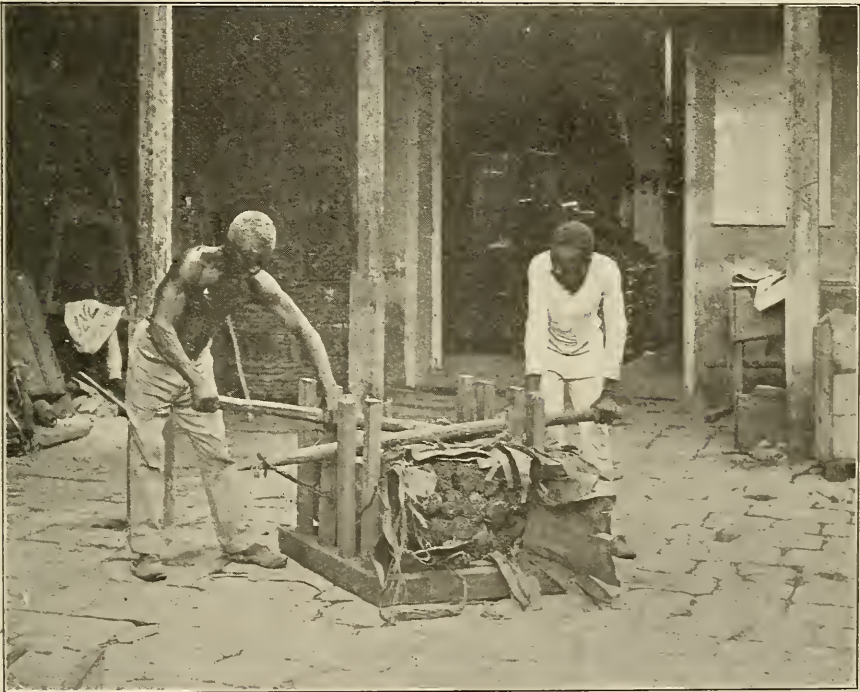
Advices under date of April 29th speak of plenteous rains in the tobacco districts, and that buying in the Vuelta Abajo is going on at exorbitant figures. The correspondent of the *United States Tobacco Journal* says that a large part of the Vuelta, saved during the drought by arti-

ficial irrigation and which, when cut, looked very choice, has developed a very poor burn.

Mr. H. Meyer, manager of the H. Upmann factories, is quoted by the same publication as receiving information to the effect that the rains lately have proved anything but boons and blessings to the growers, rendering the leaf yet uncut too damp for handling. He thinks that if buyers exercise more patience prices both in Vuelta Abajo and Partido will recede somewhat.

It is understood that the La Barceloneta and La Eminencia cigar factories have come under new control. The former under that of Louis G. Smith & Company of New York. La Eminencia factory is taken over by a London syndicate, the controlling factor in which is the firm of John Hunter, Morris & Elkan, Ltd.

The Department of Public Works has approved the general plans for the paving of the city of Camaguey, which is to be done with funds from a recent appropriation of congress. Camaguey will also get a new pumping plant for her aqueduct.



Packing tobacco in Cuba and device used.

Manera de empacar el tabaco en Cuba y aparato para el mismo.

NEW BOOKS, PERIODICALS, ETC., RECEIVED

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, N. J., has just published a very neat folder entitled "Maintenance Painting for Electric Railways." It gives excellent photographs of street railway viaducts, power plant stacks and car trucks painted with Dixon's silica-graphite paint. Copies will be sent to anyone interested in economic railway maintenance.

"Cacao Culture in the West Indies" is the title of a booklet published by the Agricultural Bureau of the German Kali Works, Havana, Cuba. It is printed in English, Spanish and French, and its aim is to give the planter such information as may help him to solve the problem, daily confronting him on his plantation.

The Havana office of the company is at 30 Empadrado, where the book may be obtained.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, U. S. A., issues Bulletin No. 123, on the "Fertility in Illinois Soils," by Cyril G. Hopkins and James H. Pettit. The bulletin aims to furnish definite facts and necessary information regarding Illinois soils, and represents six years' work. There is a colored soil map and many half-tone illustrations of growing crops.

The Hacendado Mexicanos' yearly sugar report for the crops of 1910-1911 has recently come to hand. It is a book of some 90 pages and contains valuable articles and statistics regarding sugar production in Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru, Argentina, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Java and other countries.

A description of the new model of the "Lillie Multiple"-effect evaporators, made by the Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia, is contained in a well-printed booklet, issued by the company. It contains numerous half-tones of sugar houses and many valuable tables.

The annual report of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station for 1910 has just been issued and covers a rich variety of subjects, which will be touched upon in later issues of THE CUBA REVIEW.

There are special reports of experiments in the propagation, insect control and varieties of the "avocado" or alligator pear, of the mango, pawpaw and citrus fruits. There is also the report of the station chemist on investigations in rice, pineapple soils, cotton and rubber. The illustrations in the report show fine fields of caravonica cotton, and budding work on an avocado.



Cemetery at Nuevitas. The vaults are above ground and the semi-circular opening after interment is sealed with cement. A mortuary tablet is then placed on the cement surface.

El Cementerio en Nuevitas. Las bóvedas están encima del suelo, y después del entierro se cierra la entrada con cemento. Entonces se pone una plancha mortuaria en la superficie de cemento.



A coffee shelling machine seen in the plantations along the Guantanamo and Western Railroad, Oriente Province.

Maquina del país para descortezar café.



Railway Stations in Cuba—Gibara, Santa Clara Province, north coast.

Estaciones de Ferrocarril en Cuba—La de Gibara, Provincia de Santa Clara, costa norte.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Company

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for March and for the nine months ended March 31st compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Gross earnings	\$334,366	\$291,486	\$251,305	\$235,415
Expenses	169,112	136,750	127,575	129,542
Net profits	\$165,254	\$154,736	\$123,730	\$105,873
Fixed charges	59,675	36,666	34,239	31,845
March surplus	\$105,579	\$118,070	\$89,491	\$74,038
	1911	1910	1909	1908
Nine months' gross	\$2,328,006	\$1,822,142	\$1,540,263	\$1,510,627
Expenses	1,289,383	1,070,778	875,570	989,442
Nine months' net	\$938,623	\$751,364	\$664,693	\$521,184
Fixed charges	354,015	325,210	295,358	269,726
Surplus	\$584,608	\$426,154	\$369,335	\$251,458

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909
Week ending April 8th	£31,604	£40,178	£31,087
Week ending April 15th	31,683	37,730	25,353
Week ending April 22d	28,400	36,418	28,538
Week ending April 29th	28,061	31,982	30,886

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts	1911	1910	1909
Week ending April 16th	\$44,661	\$42,606	\$37,345
Week ending April 23d	44,040	40,623	37,208
Week ending April 30th	43,756	40,463	38,237
Week ending May 8th	44,882	44,457	39,300
From January 1st	816,943	726,395	681,622

April Quotations for Cuban Securities

Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior).....	99	99 ¼
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	99 ½	100 ½
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Exterior)	103	103 ½
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	107	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	101	104
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	100	101 ½
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	90	95
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	96 ¾	97 ¾
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	96	97 ½
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	95	97
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	102	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918	96	96 ½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

FINANCIAL AND RAILROADS

The Cuba Railroad Company is soon to begin work on a new road from Manicaragua to Fomento, in Santa Clara Province, which will open up transportation facilities to the cane growers in that country. The franchise for building the road has recently been granted by the government, and the terms stipulate that the work must begin within two years.

The Havana Central Railroad will soon extend its lines to Artemisa. Its westerly lines at present end at Guanajay. Thence to Artemisa is 14 kilometers. The Western Railways of Havana already has a regular station there.

The Havana Electric Railway is constructing a new line in its suburban sections to the San Miguel quarries.

The Santiago Light and Traction Company has been authorized to extend its tracks in the city along other thoroughfares and in the outlying sections.

The Board of Trustees of the Cuban Central Railways has declared a dividend on the preferred shares of the company of 5s. 6d. per share out of the profits earned during their fiscal year, which will end on the 30th of June next.

Holders of the preferred shares issued for Cuba can collect the dividend at the office of Messrs. Narciso Gelats & Co., where they will be paid in Spanish gold at the rate of \$1.37 gold per share, upon presentation of the coupons, beginning on May 30th.

In a statement issued by the National Bank of Cuba it is shown that the surplus has increased over 11 per cent. The total assets, amounting to over \$33,000,000, have increased during last year over \$6,500,000, or an increase of more than 24 per cent. The deposits have increased over \$6,800,000, or more than 43 per cent. The number of individual deposit accounts is 27,316, or a net increase of over 26 per cent, or an average net increase of 18 accounts per each business day of the year.

The United Railways of Havana and the Havana Terminal Company, which came in possession of the arsenal wharves on May 3d by virtue of the exchange authorized of the arsenal of Villanueva, will be required to file a bond for \$65,000 with the Havana customs house before the wharves are used in any way.

The report just issued shows that the road is doing well, says the *Montreal Star*.

Gross for the six months ended December 31, 1910, increased \$242,629 over 1909, and net increased \$173,098. On this basis of increase gross for the current fiscal year will approximate \$3,100,000, comparing with \$2,559,336, actually earned in 1910.

Net earnings will probably amount to \$1,333,000, on a basis of operating expenditures consuming 57 per cent of gross. Taxes and fixed charges will require an estimated sum of \$495,000, leaving as net income \$838,000. Dividends of 4 per cent on the \$10,000,000 outstanding preferred stock will require \$400,000, which, deducted from the net income, will leave a surplus of \$438,000 for the year, or an equivalent of 7.15 per cent on the \$6,126,000 common stock.

The preferred is entitled to a dividend of 6 per cent and should the stock be placed upon that basis during the current year, the estimated surplus available for the common would be reduced to \$238,000, which is equivalent to 3.88 per cent on the amount outstanding. Last year dividends were declared at the rate of 3 per cent on the preferred.

NEW ISSUE OF STOCKS

According to word received in Havana April 21st, the United Railways of Havana will issue in the near future £2,000,000 in cumulative preferred stock, authorized at the meeting of the board of directors in London April 25th.

This issue will be for the purpose of retiring the £600,000 pending from the purchase of the notes of the Havana Central Railroad Company, due July 1st, to exploit the Matanzas terminal and to purchase rolling stock and equipment.

The Havana Chamber of Commerce has sent a request to the secretary of the Treasury for the return of the deposits put up to guarantee payment of duties on merchandise lost in the bay during the cyclone of last October.

Another request was for the remission of duties of crude materials brought in for use in domestic manufactures.

George Behrens, a Hamburg banker, who arrived at New York recently from Cuba, where he has been inspecting branches of the Banco Territoriale, said that conditions on the island were promising commercially, and he did not think there would be any revolution under President Gomez.

THE SPONGE FISHERY IN CUBA

"The sponge fishery is one of the important industries of the Cuban coast, and the headquarters for this work is at Batabano, a quaint little seaport about thirty miles from Havana," writes Arthur D. Marston in the *Lewiston (Me.) Journal*. "The native population is not as much in evidence here as the Italian and Greek, as these are the most expert in gathering sponges. The Carribean Sea at this place is noted for its crystal-like clearness, and the most wonderful submarine landscapes can be seen at a depth of more than 75 feet. It is among these twilight depths of sunken coral reefs that the world's supply of sponges are mostly taken, and the methods are as unique as they are fascinating.

"The sponge taken here is of three kinds, and these are called sheep's wool, grass and glove varieties. The first-named is the most valuable on account of its fine texture and commands a much higher price. The grass sponge is more abundant, while the glove variety is the most inferior and least valued.

"In the port of Batabano there are about 300 vessels of all sizes engaged in the sponge industry, and the average trip requires about one week. The sponges are found in from 10 to 40 feet of water and

are clinging to the coral rocks. There are different methods in taking them, but diving is perhaps most practiced. Slender poles with hooks on the ends are also used, but this is not as popular with the gatherers, who are all expert divers. The clearness of the water enables the sponges to be seen very readily, and the moment a cluster is detected, overboard goes the diver and a moment later reappears upon the surface with an armful of sponges. Immediately after the boat locates a sponge bed a craal is constructed. This is a sort of pen made by interweaving stakes, and into this the sponges are placed as fast as the boat is loaded. When first taken the sponge is an animal and must be cured as fish are cured, only in a different manner. When taken to port they are buried in the sand for a time until all the animal matter is decomposed. They are then placed in wicker cages and exposed to the action of the tides, after which they are strung on ropes and spread out to dry in the open air. This ends the process so far as the fishermen are concerned, and they are at once packed into bales and disposed of at public auction. There is a regular sponge market where the entire catch of the fleet is placed, and, after being examined by



On board a sponge-fishing sloop. Loading a rowboat with sponges from the tank of the vessel.

the buyers, the bid is made on a slip of paper, which is handed to the owner. The buyer whose paper shows the highest bid gets the goods. The best sponges usually command \$1.15 per pound, while the inferior grades bring about 20 cents per pound. The total output from this port is about one million pounds per year, and the income in the immediate vicinity of half a million dollars for the same. If this industry was properly conducted it could be very materially enlarged, as the sponge is a form of animal life that can easily be propagated."

The Cuban House on May 5th approved the Pardo Suarez bill, extending the time for sponge fishing on the Cuban coast until May 30th. This measure is the result of a petition made by Batabano sponge traders who claim that all their catches of the last season were carried away by the cyclone which visited the island last year, and they are prohibited by law to fish after May 1st.

The bill was amended so as to include all of the island and sent to the Senate.

Another sugar mill to be ready for the crop of 1913 is spoken of for Camaguey Province in the neighborhood of Florida, on the line of the Cuba Railroad. It is said that an American syndicate is back of

the project, and that the mill will have a capacity of 100,000 sacks.

AN IMPORTANT DEAL CLOSED

The president of the Company of Cuban Ports, Mr. T. L. Huston, recently received the following cable:

"Closed for a loan of six million dollars with important banking houses of this city, in favorable conditions for the company. DAVIS."

According to what was published by *La Lucha* not long ago, Mr. Norman H. Davis, vice-president of the Trust Company of Cuba, went to the United States and to England to effect this loan.

Part of it has been placed in American banks, and the other part, to which we refer, in England.

OVERPRODUCTION ANTICIPATED

English dealers and brokers who have recently returned from the western part of the United States express grave fears that there is imminent danger of an overproduction of American fruit, to be followed inevitably by a glutted market, the possible result to be not merely a lowering of prices and a reduction of profits, but a drop that will mean a distinct loss to the American grower on this year's crop.



Breakfast hour on board of a Batabano schooner engaged in gathering sponges. Under the wooden box in the foreground is the charcoal brazier on which the food is cooked.



San Juan well at the El Cobra mines in Oriente Province.

Cobre minas. Pozo de San Juan y maquinaria sobre el para la subida del mineral.



Cultivated and newly cleared land in the Guantanamo Plain.

ISLE OF PINES NOTES

NEW SYSTEM OF TAXATION

A radical change from the present system of taxing the vast rural acreage of the Isle of Pines will become effective with the opening of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1911. All owners of real estate on the Isle of Pines, located outside the municipal boundaries, will be compelled to pay a fixed tax, regardless of whatever contracts may exist between the individual owners of the property and the land companies from which the property was purchased. This tax to be imposed is a very low one and will in all probability be in the neighborhood of thirty dollars per acre. The officials have ruled that the fixed legal rent of rural property shall be two per cent of its fixed valuation, and the tax imposed will be four per cent of this two per cent rental.

In compiling the new tax lists only six general divisions of the Isle of Pines are recognized. These are the districts of Nueva Gerona, Santa Fe, Sierra de Caballos, Sierra de Casas, Cuchilla Alta and Punta del Este. A rough estimate places the individual property owners in these divisions at about four thousand in number.

The change in the system will come as a startling surprise to many land owners and companies. In some ways the methods of land transfers will be revolutionized.

Some promoters have given contracts to their settlers, stating that the land purchased shall be free from taxation for a specified number of years, the supposition being that the promoters would be allowed to pay the gross tax on their entire estates. When asked what disposition would be made of such cases, the officials stated that such contracts were between the companies and the purchasers and that the rural property would be assessed to the owner as shown by the deeds on record.

Referring to the use of lime, I mentioned air-slacked lime because it seems impossible to get the ground lime-rock, which would be much better. It seems a pity that some company does not put in a crusher to supply us with crushed lime, for we have an abundant supply of splendid lime-stone.—*D. H. Howell.*

A well-signed petition, praying for quick action on the matter of a calzada through Santa Ana and San Francisco to San Pedro and the West Coast, was sent to the proper authorities in Havana the other day.

IMPROVEMENTS HELD UP

Notwithstanding that the appropriation was regularly made and is a matter of record, the \$17,000 promised the Isle of Pines for roads and bridges, may revert to the treasury of the Cuban government, as all efforts to collect the amount have been in vain. The appropriation was made last July. \$10,000 of the \$17,000 was to be expended on the three principal bridges on the Nueva Gerona-Santa Fe calzada and on the construction of a road running through the island north and south from Nueva Gerona to San Pedro, crossing Santa Ana, San Francisco, La Unagua and a corner of the Las Tunas estates.

A petition has been drawn which it is intended all land owners shall sign, and then be forwarded to the government officials at Havana.

Since the broad statement was made some time ago that American schools, maintained by the government, would be given to the Isle of Pines, "if those engineering the matter were given free hand and no interference," little has been heard of the matter. The time will have soon passed when the appropriation for these schools can be made for the coming year and without appropriations there can be no schools.—*Isle of Pines News.*

A vaccination corps will soon start out on the Isle of Pines, it is stated, just as soon as a supply of vaccine and other necessary materials arrive, and every American, not already wearing the mark of a previous vaccination, must submit to the ordeal or pay a fine and possibly go to jail also.

An epidemic of smallpox, alleged to exist in some of the cities of the United States, is responsible for the order. The sanitary authorities fear infection through the mails.

A modern American school building that will eclipse anything on the Isle of Pines and rival in architectural beauty and conveniences the best of the public schools and colleges of Cuba, is to be erected in Nueva Gerona. The plans now under consideration are for a building of native marble rock. The structure will embrace a large assembly hall, reception and class rooms, storage closets and a commodious suite of living apartments.

The Whitney Telephone Company has been authorized by President Gomez to extend its telephone lines on the Isle of Pines.



The Mamey, Santo Domingo, considered by many to be the most important and promising of the native fruits. The better varieties grow very large and furnish one of the finest cooking fruits in existence. The flesh is very firm, so that it could probably be shipped with ease.

The tree is a very beautiful one and produces a very valuable timber.

El Mamey, Santo Domingo, que muchos consideran la más importante y la que promete más de las frutas del país. Las variedades mejores crecen muy grandes y suministran una de las mejores frutas para cocerse que hay. La carne es muy firme; así, pues, es probable que podría exportarse fácilmente. El árbol es muy bonito y produce madera valiosa.



Scene during bathing season at Marianao Beach, near Havana.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

COCONUT CULTIVATION IN ANTIQUA*

Unfortunately, here, as in other places, a large percentage of the nuts fail to germinate, and it is advisable to have about 40 per cent more nuts in the nursery than the number of plants that it is desired to plant out in the field. The best germination has been obtained when the nuts are planted horizontally, or with the pointed ends turned upward. This agrees with experiments conducted in various parts of the world, which indicate that the least successful results are given when the nuts are planted vertically, with the points either upwards or downwards.

When one considers that there are about sixty varieties of this palm, the difference between each mainly consisting in variations in size, shape and character of the fruit, it will be seen how necessary it is for seed nuts to be rigidly selected. They should be obtained from middle-aged trees of robust growth, and should be allowed to mature on the trees, and when picked should be lowered, and not thrown down. The size of the nuts must also be considered, depth of flesh and thickness of husk being factors to take into consideration when selecting seed for planting purposes.—*Agricultural News.*

* Abstract of a paper read by Mr. T. Jackson, curator of the Botanic Station, on March 10, 1911, at a meeting of the Antiqua Agricultural and Commercial Society.

COCONUT YIELDS AND USES

Coconut plantations thrived best in the Bombay Province of India, near the sea shore; though the coconut did grow as far inland as 150 to 200 miles from the sea, it thrived best up to 5 or 6 miles from the coast, as it requires a constant sea-breeze. It grew well on sandy soils, free from stones or clay and reasonably removed from the approach of sea-water. The life of a coconut tree was eighty to one hundred years, but it gave its best return when it was twenty to forty years of age, though it afforded an average yield ten years after being planted. Each tree yielded 125 to as much as 800 nuts per year, though the mean may be taken as 150 to 200 nuts. The coconut tree was of all-round importance in Bombay, as nothing of the plant was wasted. The stem served as the building material of the cultivators, the leaves formed the thatching material, the ribs of the leaves were made into good brooms, the core afforded excellent ropes which were much valued in navigation, also it served as an excellent material for making mats and brushes; good buttons were made from

the inner hard shell; the copra yielded a good edible oil, and the oil cake formed a valuable cattle food. The coconut oil was used in cooking or as a substitute for butter; also for the toilet, for burning, and for making soaps and candles. The tree was tapped for extracting a beverage called "madi," which was either drunk or evaporated down to concrete sugar (gul) and was used as such or sold for refining.

COPRA CAKE IN DAIRY INDUSTRY

Dairy experts in Australia state that the use of cake made from copra is most beneficial in keeping cows in excellent condition, and in maintaining the milk supply at profitable levels. The best feature of the feed for the Australian dairy farmer is that the ration can be nicely adjusted to the supply of grass in the pastures. If milk cows are heavily fed while they are running on good grass, the actual return from this cake is less than when the hand feeding is so adjusted as to supply what is lacking in the grass. If long dry spells of weather occur, as are frequent in Australia, the milk supply of a cow feeding on natural grass alone may decrease from perhaps 12 quarts to 6 quarts a day or less, but if the deficient grass diet is supplemented by oil cake the normal supply is again forthcoming. Thus the demand for such cakes varies greatly with weather conditions affecting the natural fodders.

The use of copra cake in connection with poultry raising is increasing, as it apparently results in a gain in egg production.

An important use of soap made with coconut oil is for emulsions for spraying fruits and potatoes affected with various diseases.

THE CUBAN TOMATO

A despised member of the tomato family, the small Cuban variety, is looked down upon by colonists generally. It is of small size, less firm and not so good in flavor as its imported cousin. Yet it possesses desirable qualities lacking in northern varieties grown here. It is a much stronger and more vigorous grower and will luxuriate in soils and under conditions where all others would die. It fruits much more heavily and its season is at least twice as long as that of the imported kinds. Moreover, we believe the Cuban tomato is easily susceptible of improvement and will amply repay any attention given to it by scientific plant breeders.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES *(Continued)*

The writer has one of these plants, trained to stakes, which is over eight feet high. It has been bearing quite heavily since last October and is in good healthy condition at the present time.—*The Cuban American (La Gloria)*.

ALFALFA AS HUMAN FOOD

Alfalfa derives its name from the Arabic al-faḥḥāḥ, meaning "best kind of fodder." It belongs to the tribe of leguminosae, which are especially rich in tissue-forming elements.

Mr. Mark C. Rich, of western South Dakota, insists that alfalfa has a nutritive value in the human dietary. In carrying out experiments to determine this fact he selected the specimens, says the *New York Times*, in bloom and before the blooming season, for steeping to a tea, of which he imbibed two cups at each meal. The alfalfa tea acted like a tonic. After seventeen days, Mr. Rich, who is 5 feet 5 inches in height, had gained 10% pounds of flesh, and he added 5 pounds more within the next ten days, bringing his weight to 132¾ pounds. His nineteen-pound infant daughter gained 10½ pounds within twenty-one days after the addition of this "tea" to her diet. He testifies that the tender shoots when cooked are delicious, and that mixed with 50 per cent of wheat flour, or half-and-half with any granulated food, it makes an excellent breakfast food and bread of even quality.

INCUBATORS IN THE PHILIPPINES

If one is going to handle poultry on a very small scale, it is possible to get along without an incubator, but it is almost impossible if large numbers are to be hatched or a plant of any size established. The machinery has not yet been made that will hatch as large a percentage of eggs as the hen, provided she attends to her business and does not die while setting, two conditions that have to be reckoned with. The incubator chicks are free from vermin when young, something that is practically impossible with hen-hatched chicks. Owing to the very slight changes of temperature in the Philippines and the humidity always present, artificial incubation is very easy. Any standard machine is sure to give satisfaction, and I doubt if there is an incubator made that would not work successfully under conditions here. No cellar or specially built house is necessary. Use the best oil, follow closely the directions that come with the incubator and do not spoil the hatch with overattention. Poor oil and too much attention spoil more eggs than all other

causes combined. Handle the eggs as little as possible both before and after placing them in the incubator. See that the incubator sits level, and place each leg in a can of water or the ants will kill the chicks before they leave the shell.

REMEDIES FOR MOSQUITO BITES

The most satisfactory remedy known to the writer, from his personal experience, has been moist soap. Wet the end of a piece of ordinary toilet soap and rub it gently on the puncture, and the irritation will soon pass away. Others have enthusiastically recommended household ammonia, or alcohol, or glycerin. One correspondent marks the puncture with a lump of indigo; another with one of the naphthaline moth balls; another, iodine. Rev. R. W. Anderson, of Wando, S. C., states that he has found that by holding his hand to a hot lamp chimney the irritation of mosquito punctures will be relieved instantly.—*Farmers' Bulletin No. 444, United States Department of Agriculture*.



Along the lumber wharves in Havana. Patient oxen waiting for a load.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in the course of its recent investigations of this fruit, has decided that the name aguacate is too difficult and has kindly coined the name avocado, by which it is destined to be known hereafter.—*California Fruit Grower*.

MORE ABOUT THE CANE HARVESTER

In the April issue of THE CUBA REVIEW was printed a brief description of a cane harvester used in the cane fields of the "Nueva Luisa" sugar plantation, Matanzas Province. Some further information is supplied by a letter printed herewith from Mr. F. S. Earle, under whose direction the experiments were made:

To the Editor of THE CUBA REVIEW

Dear Sir:

The Hadley cane harvester was being experimented with at the Central Nueva Luisa. Mr. Hadley has been working on this cane harvester for the past six years, and he considers it now as practically completed. He has spent considerable time at the Nueva Luisa plantation for the past two years, making actual field tests with cane under different conditions, and he has made numerous minor changes to meet these varying conditions that will arise in actual field work. He considers that the machine is now ready for commercial work. Although up to the present time he has only cut comparatively small areas, the cane has been cut lower and more uniformly than is usually done by hand, and the topping and stripping have been satisfactory.

The cane is cut by revolving disks that work at the surface of the ground, or even a little below the surface. The cane

is stripped while passing through the throat of the machine by rapidly revolving "whippers." After being stripped, it falls on an "endless apron" that conveys it to the topping saw. It is pulled against this topping saw by hand, in order that it may be topped at the right place. After topping, the cane is carried up by a conveyor to an elevated basket or receptacle capable of holding and carrying several hundred pounds. From this catcher it is dumped directly into a cart which is driven alongside of the machine. The harvester is double ended, so that it cuts back and forth across the field. The frame is light, but strong, being made of quadrangular piping, and it is driven by a powerful gasoline motor.

Of course, such a machine could only be used on land free from stumps, stones or other obstructions. It seems to be able to pick up and handle fallen lodged cane without difficulty. Since it has not as yet been used on a real commercial scale, it must be considered as still being in the experimental stage, but no one who has seen it and its work can doubt that it is an exceedingly interesting and promising invention.

Yours truly,

F. S. EARLE.

Herradura, Cuba, April 17, 1911.

SUGAR NOTES

Señor José Miguel Tarafa and the capitalists whom he represents have purchased the central Santo Domingo, not far from Union de Reyes, Matanzas Province. The former owner was José García Blanco, and the output of the last crop was estimated at 45,000 bags.

A new sugar central is to be built in San Miguel del Junco, a district in Santa Cruz del Sur, Camaguey Province, to be called the "Macareño." Sr. Manuel Hernandez Guevara and Col. Juan Manuel Galdos, representative and general manager of the Cuba Company, are interested.

William F. Bridge, seventy-five years old, president of the Hormiguero Central Company (Cuban sugar estate), died in his home at New York on May 3d.

Irrigation installation at the Las Cañas mill of the Guantanamo Sugar Company has proven very successful.

The railroad now under construction between Caguaguas and Rancho Veloz, in Santa Clara Province, is a part of the projected line between Corralillo and Sagua. It traverses an extremely fertile zone, in which are situated the well-known sugar plantations "Esperanza," 32,000 bags output; "San Francisco," output 55,000 bags; "Litgardita," output 55,000 bags; "Ramona," output 15,000 bags; and "Resolucion," output 25,000 bags. Besides these centrals there are many farmers and colonos who will benefit by the road's completion. Part of this line between Caguaguas and San Francisco was recently opened to the public, and the engineer in charge of the construction work believes Rancho Veloz will be reached early next month.

A fire on April 19th among the dwelling houses and store on the Francisco sugar plantation in Camaguey Province did considerable damage, but left the mill uninjured. Grinding was therefore not seriously interrupted.

SUGAR FROM SHREDED CANE

Much interest has been evinced lately in the process by which sugar cane is shredded and dried, and exported from Cuba to Madison, Wis., where the sugar was extracted at the factory of the United States Sugar Company. The defibering process was carried on at Preston at Nipe Bay by the agents of the Simmons Sugar Company of Kenosha, Wis.

The cane is thrown into a hopper and subjected at first to the action of a "star" feeder which tears the cane and at the same time feeds it to the shredder, which is a cylinder some three feet in diameter and is studded with nail heads. At first the nails projected much further from the surface of the cylinder, but it was found they tore the cane unevenly, so the height was reduced with better success. This cylinder or shredder is given 500 revolutions per minute, shreds the cane into fragments and also forces it against a fixed knife which cuts the cane still finer.

After shredding and cutting the fibre and pith is conveyed to the dryer, which is about forty feet in height, and is slowly carried through on leather belting about twelve feet wide. This process takes one hour in a temperature of 230 degrees. After passing through the dryer, the pith and fibre are separated by screening and is packed and baled for shipment.

The mill has a capacity of 400 tons of pith and fibre daily, and while much of the product was sent north last season, there has been no further shipments, the time being spent in improving the machinery, which in December last was not working at its best efficiency, several changes being considered essential, and these were being studied.

It is claimed that by this process all the sugar in the cane is secured, the pith showing 55 per cent and the fibre 45 per cent. The illustration on page 31 shows what the fibre and pith look like when through the process.

The factory is located on the lands at Preston of the Nipe Bay Company, uses its cane, tracks and rolling stock; but it is stated that the company is not especially interested in the defibering enterprise. Sugar engineers generally were sceptical of the successful



View of the defibering and drying plant of the Simmons Sugar Company at Preston, Nipe Bay.

results of the process, saying that it had never before succeeded, though often tried. Another said that if the process was a success, it would mean a revolution in sugar-making, as costly mills would no longer be needed with their expensive staff of chemists and other assistants, but instead a \$250,000 defibering and drying plant would alone be required. The Simmons Company has evidently every confidence in its process, for it has been patented in thirty-seven countries.

The actual work of investigation has been carried out by Mr. G. W. McMullen, of the Armour Institute of Chicago, says the *Louisiana Planter*, during the past six years, who evolved the process after observations had been made by him in connection with devising methods for drying sugar beets and storing them, in order that the factories may benefit by the economy of being able to work all the year round, as well as by the additional chance that was gained of securing the by-products of the beet. This led to the invention of the shredding apparatus; its application to the sugar cane; the discovery of the added usefulness of the sugar cane megass obtained in this way; the use of the improved watery solution from which the sugar has to be obtained, in the place of the ordinary juice; and the knowledge of the greater recovery of sugar from cane so treated, as compared with that from cane crushed in the usual manner. The inventor considers that the greater recovery of sugar increases the return on each ton of cane by \$2, and there is an additional \$3 or \$4 on every ton, as the value of the cellulose. This is not taking into account the wax, which can be obtained more easily from the cane under this treatment than after it has been crushed for the juice in the ordinary way; the amount of this by-product should be 10 pounds or 11 pounds per ton of cane, and if it is properly extracted, it should further increase the return for each ton of cane by \$2 or \$3, not allowing for the cost of extraction, which should not be great in proportion to the obtainable profit.

CHAPARRA SUGAR COMPANY PROTESTS

A protest has been led with the Cuban treasury department by Attorney Aurelio Hevia on behalf of the Chaparra Sugar Company against the levy of the increased tonnage fees imposed under the port improvement act on machinery imported for the San Manuel sugar mill.

These duties have been levied by the custom house of Puerto Padre under objection, for it is alleged that the machinery was ordered prior to the enactment of the port law, and that the machinery is imported for the development of the agricultural wealth of the island.

THE CUBAN NATIONAL TREASURY

The official statement of the treasury department shows the condition of the national treasury on April 30th last as follows:

Balance on hand	\$1,649,914.74
Collections during month....	3,075,336.98
In hands of collectors	149,692.97
<hr/>	
Total	\$4,874,944.69
Expenses during month	3,393,137.99
<hr/>	
Balance remaining	\$1,481,806.70



The cane and pith of the sugar stalks, after it has passed through the defibering and drying process of the plant at Preston, Nipe Bay. A view of the factory will be found on the preceding page.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated April 17, 1911.

At that date centrifugals were quoted at 3.86c. per pound duty paid. To-day's valuation is unchanged at 3.86c. per pound, although in the meantime, under small fluctuations, centrifugals have sold at 3.92c per pound and at 3.80c. per pound.

European beet sugars were then 10s. 9d. and are now 10s. 6d., having fluctuated in the meantime downward to 10s. 2½d. on the 3d inst., recovering since to 10s. 8¼d. on the 11th inst. and closing at 10s. 6d. for May and June and 10s. 7½d. for August, with Java sugars at 11s. 6d. against 11s. 9d. April 13th, selling in the meantime at 11s. 10½d. and 11s. 4½d.

The quotations given herewith indicate the fluctuations and course of the market during the time under review. These circumstances resulting mainly from the varying reports cabled to Europe regarding the prospects and size of the Cuban crop, which estimates varied largely from different sources, as such lower estimates made in April or May have frequently proved to be considerably less than the final outturn of the crop, we have thought it best to confine our estimate to returns from estates as they come to hand. Our latest returns at this writing, we give herewith, indicate a crop in excess of 1,550,000 tons, which appears to be the accepted estimate here at the present time. The final result, however, depends largely upon the length of time which the present factories running can use to complete their crops with the amount of cane they still have in the fields.

CUBA CENTRAL OUTPUTS. Havana, May 3, 1911.—Since April 26th the following centrals have finished their crop, with outputs as stated, compared with their production last year:

Central	District	Output—Bags	Last year
Reforma	Caibarien	97,000	98,850
Santo Domingo	Matanzas	52,000	76,704
San Ignacio	Matanzas	43,000	59,500
Santa Lutgarda	Sagua	38,000	62,739
San Isidro	Sagua	27,000	29,533
Conchita	Matanzas	124,991	150,350
San Ramon	Havana	21,500	27,031
Jatibonico		123,000	113,780
Feliz	Matanzas	58,975	54,301
San Agustín	Caibarien	90,809	96,014
Trinidad		57,984	81,110
Triunfo	Matanzas	14,042	12,728
Elena	Matanzas	10,500	12,498
Francisco	Santa Cruz del Sur	127,000	121,926
Total bags		885,801	998,124

showing an average fallshort of 11½ per cent.

(It will be noted that these centrals are located in nearly all parts of the island, except the east, and that the outturns vary from 39 per cent less to 8 per cent more than last year's, the average being 11½ per cent fallshort. If this percentage is applied to last year's production of 1,804,349 tons, it will give a total crop this year of 1,596,849 tons.—W. & G.)

Regarding the immediate outlook, the present price of centrifugals in New York is .35c. per pound below the parity of European beet sugar, which difference should gradually be closed up as the season progresses and it becomes evident from the short supplies of Cuban sugar for the remainder of the season that a certain amount of full duty-paying sugars, either Javas or beets, must be imported to fill the requirements for consumption of the United States. These requirements are variously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 tons, according to the outturn of the Cuba crop and the increase or decrease of consumption in the United States.

F. O. Licht's estimate of the European beet crop gives Germany 2,602,000 tons; Austria, 1,570,000 tons; France, 740,000 tons; Holland, 225,000 tons; Belgium, 285,000 tons; Russia, 2,115,000 tons; other countries, 590,000 tons or a total of 8,127,000 tons.

The Java crop promises to be about the same size as last year—say, 1,230,000 tons. Thus far this season no Java sugars have been purchased by our refiners, the sellers' views being at the parity of 4.07c. per pound laid down for July-August shipments, while buyers' views are not above 4c. per pound at the outside.

From other countries very few changes are reported in crop estimates.

Our refiners are well supplied for their immediate wants, but will be obliged to purchase freely for requirements forward from June. The later deliveries for June are

(To Be Continued on Page 34)

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking-charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.
MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

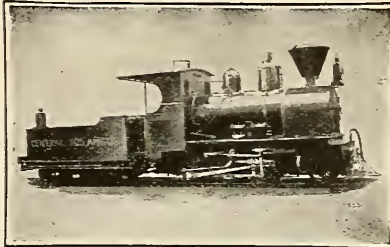
ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

CANE-CARS

LOCOMOTIVES

PLATFORMS



NEW YORK

RAILS AND SWITCHES

PORTABLE RAILWAYS

DUMP-CARS

Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a specialty. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Export Chemist and Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and replenished. Prescriptions compounded by a Graduate in Pharmacy.
Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36
116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY
Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

HAVANA HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

The plans of the Ports Board call for a commission of four engineers, all of them Cubans, who will map out the harbor accurately. When this has been done and the details completed, work will be started at once. The first dredging will be done in front of the Paula wharf where a space of five hundred meters by two hundred meters will be dredged to a depth of eleven meters.

Three suction dredges will be put to dredging the Guanabocoa, Marimelent and Atares marshes. The available size of the harbor will be increased more than thirty

per cent by the work to be done. Within a month work will begin on the preparation of plans for the other ports of the island.

The sum of \$1,300,000 designed for the improvement of the other island ports, aside from Santiago de Cuba, is said now by some of the Cuban engineers to be inadequate, and it is probable that a larger sum will have to be expended.

Members of the Ports Board do not think that the removal of the wrecks in the harbor will be at all a difficult task, as most of them have become very much decayed with the passage of time and will be readily demolished with dynamite.

(Continued from Page 32)

held at 2⁹/₁₀₀ c. and f., equal to 3.92c. duty paid, at which moderate sales are making from day to day, amounting perhaps to 40,000 or 50,000 bags up to the present time.

In refined sugars the demand thus far has been only moderate for the season of the year and should hereafter improve under the favorable warm weather and very good prospects for the fruit crops which appear not to have been seriously injured, although somewhat retarded by the prevailing cold spring weather up to the present month. The domestic beet granulated supplies are now entirely exhausted, thus increasing the demand for the cane-refined sugars, the price of which is now fully maintained by all refiners at 4.90c. less 2 per cent for granulated.

New York, May 15, 1911.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación llevaba fecha 17 de Abril de 1911. En aquel día los centrífugas se cotizaban á 3.86 cents. la libra, incluso los derechos. Hoy rige esa misma cotización de 3.86 cents. la libra, si bien han ocurrido algunas pequeñas fluctuaciones, pues se han vendido algunas partidas de centrífugas á 3.92 y á 3.80 cents. la libra.

En dicha fecha los azúcares de remolacha europeos se cotizaban á 10s. 9d. y ahora la cotización es de 10s. 6d., habiéndose registrado las fluctuaciones siguientes: el día 3 bajó á 10s. 2½d., luego subió á 10s. 8¼d. el día 11, y cerró á 10s. 6d. para Mayo y Junio, y á 10s. 7½d. para Agosto, cotizándose los azúcares de Java á 11s. 6d. contra 11s. 9d. en 13 de Abril, habiéndose vendido más tarde á 11s. 10½d., y á 11s. 4½d.

Las cotizaciones aquí consignadas indican las fluctuaciones y el curso seguido por el mercado durante el tiempo comprendido en esta revista. Esos cambios de precios se han debido principalmente á los varios cablegramas transmitidos á Europa con relación á las perspectivas ofrecidas por la zafra de Cuba y á la ascendencia de la misma, en los que se hacían cálculos que diferían en mucho y que provenían de distintos orígenes, y como es sabido, esos cálculos, por bajos que sean, hechos en Abril ó Mayo han resultado frecuentemente ser erróneos al final de la zafra cuando la verdadera producción resulta mucho menor de lo que se predijo por los menos optimistas. Por esta razón hemos considerado más prudente basar nuestro cálculo en los datos proporcionados por los distintos centrales con respecto á la ascendencia de su zafra, según se van recibiendo. Los datos que hemos recibido hasta el momento de escribir estas líneas, acusan una zafra mayor de 1,500,000 toneladas, que parece ser la cifra aceptada aquí al presente.

El resultado final depende, sin embargo, del tiempo que puedan continuar moliendo los centrales que no han terminado su zafra y que tienen todavía caña parada en sus cañaverales.

Con relación á lo que puede esperarse en el futuro inmediato, tenemos que en la actualidad el precio del azúcar centrífuga en Nueva York es 0.35 de centavo en libra menor que el equivalente del azúcar de remolacha europeo, cuya diferencia habrá de ir desapareciendo gradualmente á medida que avanza la estación, pues considerando la corta cantidad de azúcar cubano de que podrá disponerse en lo que queda de zafra, parece inevitable que habrá que importar algunas toneladas de azúcares que pagan los derechos completos, ya sea azúcar de Java ó de remolacha, para satisfacer la demanda con destino al consumo en los Estados Unidos. Esa demanda se calcula por varios que ascenderá de 200,000 á 300,000 toneladas, según sea la producción total de Cuba y mayor ó menor el consumo en los Estados Unidos.

El cálculo hecho por F. O. Licht de la producción de azúcar de remolacha en Europa, hace la distribución siguiente: Alemania, 2,602,000 toneladas; Austria, 1,570,000 toneladas; Francia, 740,000 toneladas; Holanda, 225,000 toneladas; Bélgica, 285,000 toneladas; Rusia, 2,115,000 toneladas; otros países, 590,000 toneladas, ó sea un total de 8,127,000 toneladas.

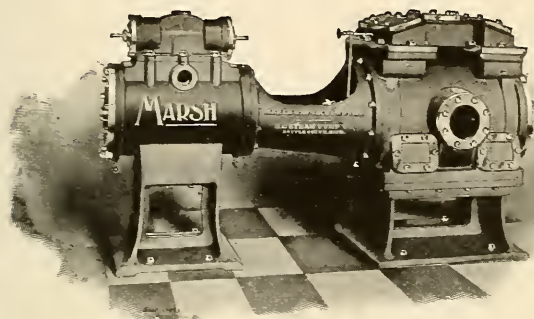
La zafra de Java promete ser igual á la del año anterior, ó sea de 1,230,000 toneladas. Hasta ahora, ningún azúcar de Java se ha comprado por nuestros refinadores, pidiendo los vendedores un precio equivalente á 4.07 cents. la libra, puesto en el muelle, para embarques en Julio y Agosto, y los compradores ofrecen un precio que no excede á lo sumo de un equivalente á 4 cents. la libra.

Los cálculos hechos con respecto á las zafras de otros países, varían muy poco de las del año anterior.

Nuestras refinерías están bien abastecidas por el presente, pero se verán obligadas á comprar en abundancia para abastecerse después de Junio. Las entregas para más tarde en Junio se cotizan á 2⁹ 16, costo y filete, equivalente á 3.92 cents, incluso los derechos, á cuyo precio se están haciendo algunas ventas pequeñas de día en día, que ascienden quizás hasta el presente de 40,000 á 50,000 sacos.

La demanda de azúcar refinado ha sido hasta ahora moderada para este período del año, y habrá de mejorar en lo sucesivo con motivo de lo favorable del tiempo caluroso y los buenos auspicios que existen para la cosecha de frutas, que por lo visto no ha sufrido gran cosa, si bien ha sido un tanto retardada por el tiempo frío que ha predominado durante la primavera y que aun se siente. El abasto de azúcar granulado de remolacha producido en este país, se ha consumido completamente, por lo que aumentará la demanda de azúcar de caña refinado, el cual se cotiza ahora en firme por los refinadores á 4.90 cents, menos 2 por ciento el granulado.

Nueva York, Mayo 15 de 1911.



Bomba de Vacío Seco de Marsh

Bombas de Marsh

Del más alto grado de eficacia para el servicio de Ingenios.

Garantizamos menor consumo de vapor que cualquier otro fabricante de bombas de acción directa.

Pídase un catálogo.

AMERICAN STEAM PUMP CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA

CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases de Ganado Dealer in all Classes of Live Stock
Especialmente en Mulos Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION

LOSS OF INCOME FOLLOWING FIRE

BOILER EXPLOSION ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

GERMAN KALI WORKS 30 Empedrado, Box 1007 HAVANA, CUBA

WE WILL SEND OUR BOOK FREE TO PLANTERS IN CUBA

Ask Us What You Want—Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Fruit or Any Other Crop

AN INTERESTING PLANT IN CUBA

Dr. N. L. Britton, director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Gardens, who, in the course of many exploring expeditions, has made an exhaustive study of the flora of the West Indies, was presented on his trip this spring to President Gomez of Cuba, who consulted him on the matter of Havana's parks and gardens and approved his work in the Antilles.

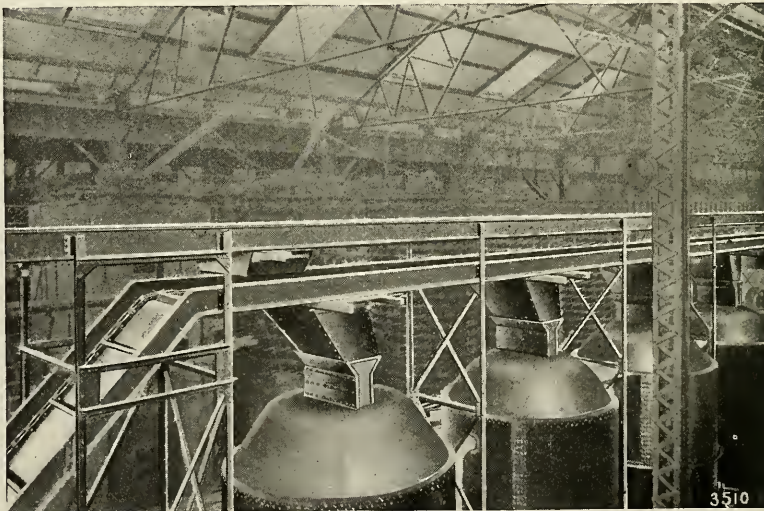
Dr. Britton was accompanied by John F. Cornell, director of the Buffalo Botanical Gardens. The professor made some interesting plant discoveries, all described in his detailed report to the scientific directors of the garden. The most interesting is as follows:

"But by far the most interesting plant observed and collected in the region was the tall cycad of western Cuba (*Microcycas calocoma*). We had long known of the existence of this remarkable plant, but had never before succeeded in seeing it in its natural habitat; it grows in valleys in oak and pine woods on shaly soil at an elevation of about 600 feet above sea, and is locally abundant. The tree attains a maximum height of about twenty feet, usually forming a single trunk which tapers somewhat toward its summit, and is there crowned by a magnificent tuft of large pinnate leaves, sometimes as many as one hundred in the tuft; its general aspect is similar to that of the common sago palm of the greenhouse (*Cycas revoluta*), but the trunk is more slender and the leaves more numerous; when fruiting, the pistillate plants

form very large cones, often a foot long or more; these from their resemblance to pineapple are called 'piñas' by the Cubans, whose name for the plant is 'palma corcha.' We were so much interested in this rare tree that three different expeditions were made to its localities and three valleys containing it were visited; by the aid of friendly Cubanos, a team composed of a cow and a young bull drawing a wooden drag, an abundant supply of the trunks was brought out from the hills and transported by cart to the city and subsequently shipped to the garden, the largest taken being seven or eight feet tall."

The Confluent Mill in Oriente Province on the line of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad, which was almost destroyed by fire three years ago, is being gradually rebuilt. The owners have realized a handsome sum in the last two years from the sale of the cane to other mills and are in a position to finance a new structure. It is believed that repairs and new construction are so far advanced that the mill may begin grinding next December.

Claus Spreckels in a recent interview on the sugar situation said: "Owing to a shortage in the present Cuban crop, which will be between 350,000 and 400,000 tons smaller than last year, the price of raw sugar has been working upward and I think it will continue to do so."



How the bagasse is carried to the furnaces. "Link-Belt" bagasse carrier with automatic feeders to furnaces. Mill of Nipe Bay Co., Central "Preston," Nipe Bay, Cuba.

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and
SURPLUS **\$580,000**

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

J. A. Gonzalez Lanuza - - - President
Norman H. Davis - - - Vice-President
F. J. Sherman - - - Second Vice-President
O. A. Hornsby - - - Secretary and Treasurer
J. M. Hopgood - - - Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars

FACTORY:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163

OFFICE:
Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

Havana will have a new baseball park
in Cerro, a suburb of Havana, and a race
track will also be built which will be easily
accessible.

Mrs. Bradt, the wife of George M.
Bradt, editor of the *Havana Post*, died at
Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 4th.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - - - 118, PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

PHONE No. 401

P. O. BOX 741

FERNANDO DE CARDENAS CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER IMPORT AND EXPORT AGENT

Munson S. S. Line Building

OBISPO No. 1, HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.

Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS

FINE STATIONERY

OBISPO 22

P. O. Box 608

HAVANA, CUBA

DON'T OVERLOOK THE ADVERTISING PAGES

OF

THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. ¶ Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.

From the United States Department of Agriculture comes Farmers Bulletin No. 429, on "Industrial Alcohol, Sources and Manufacture," and circular No. 106, on the "American System of Agricultural Education."

Barnum Brown of the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology, American Museum of Natural History, is now in Cuba working the pleistocene caves of the island in company with a prominent Cuban naturalist.

A money order department has been added to the post-office at Ocean Beach, Pinar del Rio Province, and a post-office established at Jatibonico, Santa Clara Province.

The boy scout organization has spread to Cuba. Justo Ledesina has charge of a troop in Placetras, Santa Clara Province.

A company has been organized in Santiago, capitalized at \$200,000, to exploit some copper mines at Bayamo, Oriente Province.

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios *Los Indios and Cañada Tracts* *Isle of Pines*

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.
TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

"Sugar News from Cuba"

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of "THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE."

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for "THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE."

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 83 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppermiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers, Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

722 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers
Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET
Near Atlantic Dock BROOKLYN



"ALL
ABOUT
CUBA"

Copyright, 1909

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

An accident occurred May 5th to the wall of the cofferdam surrounding the wreck of the "Maine," which may delay clearing the wreck from the water beyond the date set. All the cylinders composing the wall of the cofferdam had been completed, and a majority of them were filled with mud and clay, when the exterior wall of one cylinder facing the sea weakened and then fell outward, permitting the escape of the contents.

Civil Engineer Harper, who is temporarily in charge, says that the accident does not affect the principle of the cofferdam, but that it will involve a delay of

ten days in the reconstruction of the wrecked cylinder.

The members of the Santa Fe Commercial Club, the Hibiscus Club and the Masons may unite in erecting a modern club building designed and suitable for the needs of all three societies, is the latest development in the club-house situation of Santa Fe.

The extension of the plantation railway of the "Narciso" sugar estate, nearer to Caibarien, is expected.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

United States Service

Mr. John B. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, first secretary of legation.

Mr. Norval Richardson, second secretary.

Military Attaché, Major Henry A. Barber.

Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, consul general, Havana.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, vice and deputy consul general.

Mr. Henry P. Starrett, deputy consul general.

Consulate Havana, National Bank Bldg.
Legation offices in Havana, Lonja Bldg.

Mr. Pedro M. Mederos, agent, Cardenas.

Mr. Alfred Heydrich, agent, Matanzas.

Mr. Ross E. Holaday, consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. Henry M. Wolcott, vice and deputy consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. George Bayliss, agent, Antilla.

Mr. Arthur Field Lindley, agent, Baracoa.

Mr. Francis B. Bertot, agent, Manzanillo.

Mr. Max J. Baehr, consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. Buenaventura Carbo, vice and deputy consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. P. B. Anderson, agent, Caibarien.

Mr. Dean R. Wood, agent, Nuevitas.

Mr. John F. Jova, agent, Sagua la Grande.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-See). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA Y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code., 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio. cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS of Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca. de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantanamo

CUBAN HONEY AND BEESWAX

Consul-General James L. Rodgers, in answer to inquiries, furnishes the information concerning the exportation of honey and beeswax from Cuba.

Although there are large amounts of these products exported, there has been no practical exploitation of the business, except on a few places owned by Europeans.

Bottled at the Brewery



**For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line**

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importación directa de todas los centros manufactureros del mundo

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line, New York and Mobile; James E. Ward & Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company, Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A. Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD

**COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
AND TIMBER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin
Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

PURDY & HENDERSON INC.

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston
CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

According to the last available statistics, the exports of honey for one year amounted to 6,712,533 pounds, of which a little less than 50 per cent went to Germany, about 25 per cent to France, about 15 per cent to the United States and the remainder to various European countries.

The exports of wax, which was principally produced from honey, during the year amounted to 1,383,464 pounds, of which Germany took a little less than 50 per cent, the United States about 25 per cent, France about 20 per cent, the remainder being distributed among various European countries.

The keeping of bees is of general practice in the country districts, and the hiving and all other matters connected therewith are of a most primitive character, the hive being usually a section of a palm trunk, and no particular care is taken to preserve the life of the hive during the taking of the honey. Such practice, it should be understood, is not followed at the modern apiaries, where there is as careful treatment and as modern apparatus as is found in any country.

All varieties of bees, especially the Italian, thrive exceedingly well in Cuba, there being an abundance of the plant life needed for their maintenance.

The Standard Guide to Cuba

A new and complete travel-book, with maps, interesting descriptive text and many illustrations, also English-Spanish list of phrases, 50 cents postpaid.

CUBA INFORMATION

A compendium of useful information concerning Cuba: Laws, Industries, climate, soils, products, land transfers, customs and hundreds of interesting details concerning Cuba and the Isle of Pines, 25 cents postpaid: THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS CO., No. 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT

F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.

Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - JUNE 14TH

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - JUNE 28TH

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - - NUEVITAS, JUNE 1ST; NIPE, JUNE 2D

S.S. OLINDA - - - NUEVITAS, JUNE 15TH; NIPE, JUNE 16TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or
to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUÁ AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

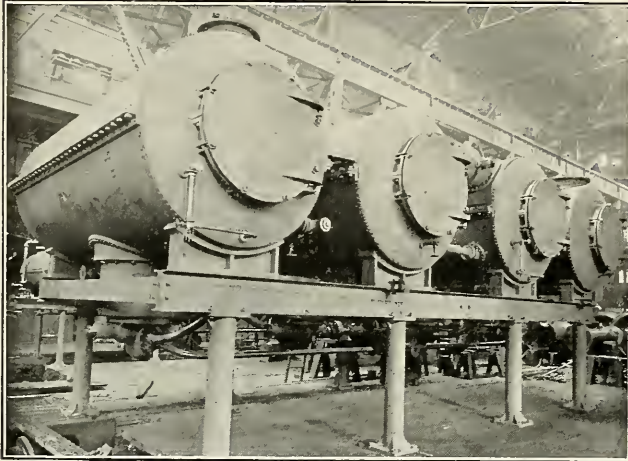
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seitō Kabushiki Kwai, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

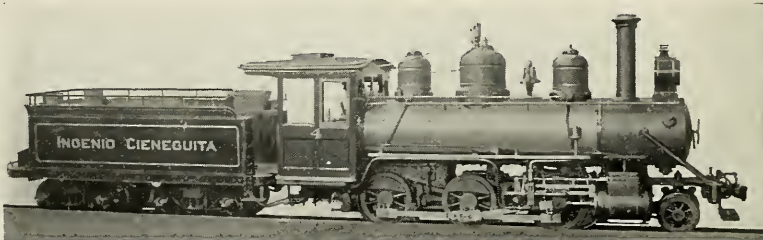
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES
OF TRACK

PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

TO MEET ALL CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

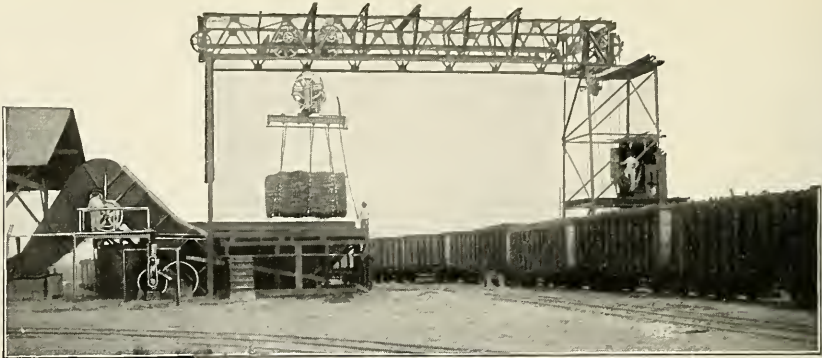
Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

THE CVBA REVIEW



1.00 A Year JUNE 1911 10 Cents A Copy

Published by the Munsön Steamship Line, 87-97B Reaver Street, New York City



“LINK-BELT” CANE UNLOADERS

ARE FITTED WITH THE
“DODGE” AUTOMATIC SLING-HOOK
THE TRANSFER OF THE LOAD IS THEREFORE
MADE QUICKLY AND WITH GREAT FACILITY

*Write to us about Conveyors, Bagasse Feeders, Chains, Wheels, Clutches,
Buckets, Boots, etc.* General Price-List, Catalog No. 90

LINK-BELT COMPANY
299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP DELAWARE

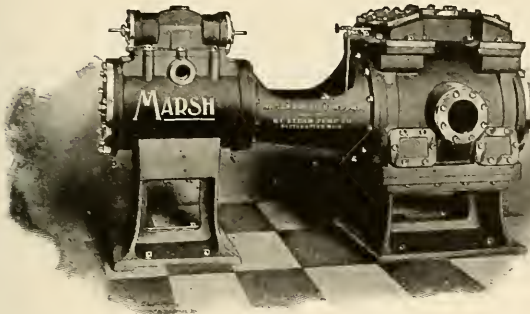
The largest dreadnought attending the Coronation of King George V

This magnificent creation, the last word in battleship building, is equipped throughout with **LYTTON STEAM TRAPS**, manufactured by the **LYTTON MANUFACTURING CORPORATION**, which also make

Lytton Return and Vacuum Traps
Lytton Pressure Reducing Valves
Lytton Blow-Off Valves

All of vital necessity for the economical manufacture of sugar

SALES OFFICE, ROOM 1159, HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG., NEW YORK
Works, Franklin, Va.



Bomba de Vacío Seco de Marsh

Bombas de Marsh

Del más alto grado de eficacia para el servicio de Ingenios.

Garantizamos menor consumo de vapor que cualquier otro fabricante de bombas de acción directa.

Pídase un catálogo.

AMERICAN STEAM PUMP CO.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

M. E. GILLETT, Proprietor

TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ORANGE, LEMON AND GRAPE-FRUIT TREES

LARGEST CITRUS NURSERY IN THE WORLD

QUALITY VARIETY DELIVERY

PRICE MAY BE FORGOTTEN—QUALITY NEVER.

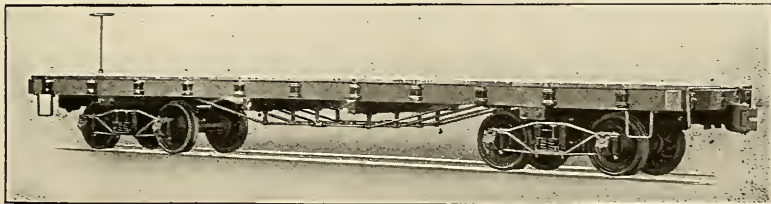
We grow nothing but Standard Varieties which we can recommend to the trade as Money-Makers.

Having had twenty-nine years' experience, we thoroughly understand packing trees for long-distance shipments.

We guarantee our trees to be True to Name, Free from White Fly and to ARRIVE AT DESTINATION IN GOOD CONDITION.

Consider the future and protect your investment by planting reliable trees from **BUCKEYE NURSERIES**

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas. Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

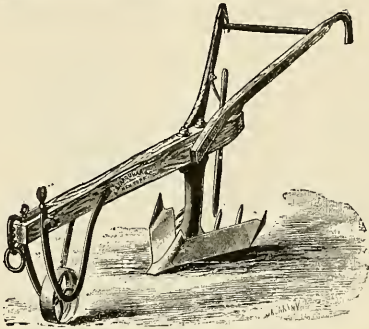
CABLE ADDRESS:
RAMALIAM

FOR LUBRICATION OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Dixon's Flake Graphite gives results impossible to oil or grease alone.
Write for free booklet, "Graphite as a Lubricant."

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.



FARQUHAR

Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

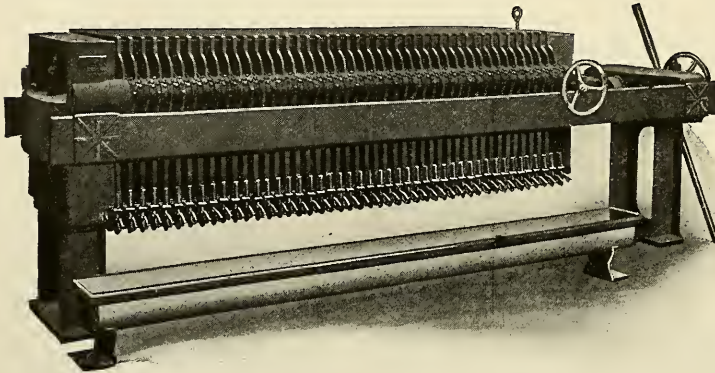
Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados á previa petición

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios

**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information

T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Louisiana by E. A. SAMMONS CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto Rico by McMURTRIE-GUILER CO., Inc., San Juan, P. R.

FOR MOLASSES USE STEEL TANKS

BUILT BY

HAMMOND IRON WORKS

WARREN, PA., U. S. A.

MATERIAL FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE
W. B. HAMMOND, Sales Agent - - - 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

Vol. IX

JUNE, 1911

No. 7

Contents of This Number

Cuban government matters occupy pages 7, 8, 9 and 10. There are important utterances of General Menocal, candidate for the Conservative Party two years ago for president of Cuba, regarding present condition of affairs in Cuba, and his own political preferences for the new campaign. Havana's board of health finds many serious cases of trachoma. Vast drainage works are in progress for Santiago, which will increase the city's area materially. The activities of the Cuban Congress are described on page 9, and the business transacted by the Senate and the House and the variety of the bills introduced makes interesting reading. The port company's big bond issue of \$6,000,000 has been successfully floated in London. The House Committee on Tariffs favor raising invoice fees. The dispute between Spain and Cuba regarding duties has come to a head and Spain has been notified as to what Cuba will do.

Very many interesting news notes concerning Cuba generally will be found on pages 11 and 12.

On page 13 is a half-tone illustration of the wreck of the "Maine" as it appears after the pumping was begun.

General notes begin on page 14 and run to page 17. These interesting notes include railroad news and an important act of Congress regarding investment companies. Many commercial items regarding trade of United States cities with the island. Havana's custom house receipts, etc.

In the center of the magazine will be found an interesting inset giving a panoramic view of the wreck of the "Maine" in the Havana harbor surrounded by the caissons. The work of pumping out the water within the cofferdam is already begun and interesting results are expected.

Fine and valuable deposits of iron ores have been found in Camaguey Province, and an interesting article on pages 26 and 27 describes these ore deposits. Accompanying the description will be found some sketch maps of the territory mentioned in the article.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads, including Cuban Railway, the Havana Electric and the United Railways of Havana, with May quotations for Cuban securities, will be found on page 28.

Further financial and railroad items will be found on page 29, and on the third page is given a description of a new company formed to exploit a trolley system in the heart of Matanzas.

Agricultural notes very helpful to American settlers in Cuba will be found on pages 30 and 31. How to remove stumps by burning. A long keeping orange just discovered. The best method of irrigation for orchards, etc.

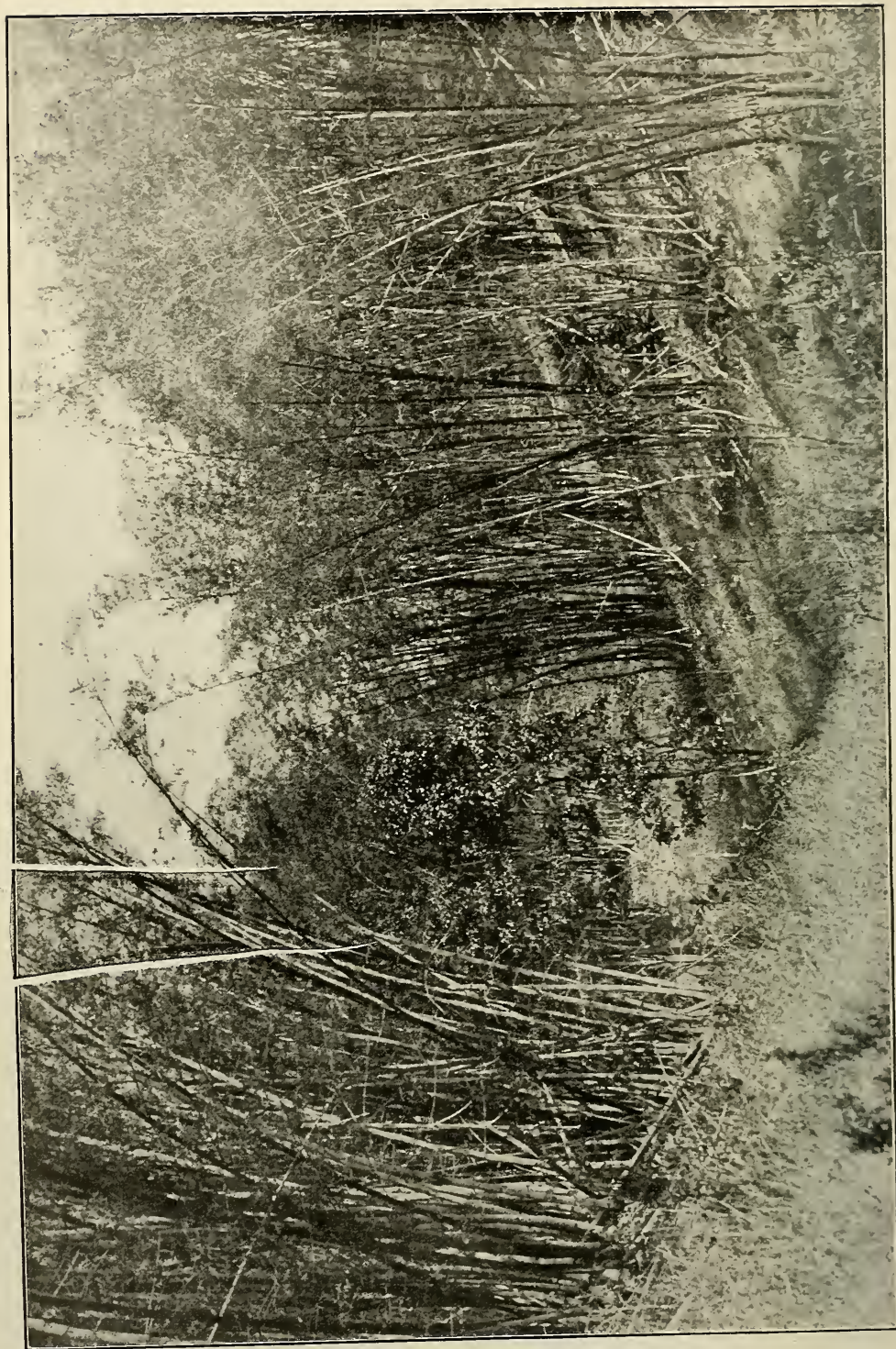
Willett and Gray's authoritative review of the sugar market of New York and of the world is on page 32.

The same article in Spanish will be found on page 34.

MANY FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

JAN 23 1913



A bamboo grove in Oriente Province, Cuba. The trees line the watercourses all over the island.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

JUNE, 1911

NUMBER 7

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

GENERAL MENOCAI'S UTTERANCES ON PRESENT CONDITIONS—TRACHOMA IN HAVANA—CUBA'S TARIFF WITH SPAIN

*Cuba
in a
Crisis*

General Mario Menocal,
Manager of the Chaparra
Sugar Company's vast in-
terest and candidate of the
Conservative Party at the

last election for President of Cuba, in an interview, printed in *El Mundo*, a leading Havana daily, has some interesting things to say regarding present conditions and on his own candidacy. He says: "It is only too evident that the country is passing through a most dangerous crisis, and that distress and discontent are general. Were not Cuba a country of portentous vitality and irresistible producing power, so great, indeed, that her development and progress continue steadily in spite of the accumulation of calamities piled upon her, the distress and discontent felt everywhere must have ere this found active expression. The impending crisis might, perhaps, under other circumstances, have been averted by the political parties—as things are, I do not think it can be."

He does not believe, that General Gomez will try for re-election, "for it is not to be believed that he would break the word pledged by him as President of the Republic. I have read that certain Liberal leaders are announcing that re-election is sure to result in revolution, but I hardly believe it, unless the re-election is brought about by the abuse of force. The matter of re-election concerns me far less than the ruinous laws that are being enacted, the campaigns that have been initiated against the mayors of many towns, the mysterious killings that have been perpetrated in many isolated places. Such things as these, if repeated, may well provoke armed protest, and as that would be dis-

astrous to our independence, it is the part of patriotism for all, members of the opposition and government alike, to unite to prevent the repetition of acts which more than once have provoked the just and honest protest of the better part of the people."

Regarding his own abstention from politics so often stated, he says:

"You may deny from me the silly report that I have signed a contract with the company which I represent pledging myself to give no attention for seven years to anything save the development of the enterprises in my charge. You can readily understand that I would not thus mortgage my political ideals or sacrifice my liberty of action.

"Were the Conservative party again to do me the honor of nominating me for the presidency, while I would thank it most sincerely for so great a distinction, I would not accept it, but would cling to my firm determination to decline the unmerited honor."

*Coronation
Envoys*

General Carlos Garcia Velez, Cuban minister to the Argentine, will represent Cuba as a special envoy of the Cuban government to the coronation of the King of England, George V.

Jose Manuel Carbonnell and Miguel Mariano Gomez, son of President Gomez, will accompany him as secretaries.

By decree of the secretary of state the appropriation of \$14,000, granted by congress for this special mission, has been divided, giving General Garcia Velez, who presides, the sum of \$5,000; Sr. Carbonnell and young Gomez, each, will receive

\$3,500; Sr. Zendeguy, Cuban charge d'affairs in London, \$1,500, and \$500 will be left over for any extra expense.

They will carry with them to England six thousand of the finest cigars that can be manufactured anywhere in the world, to be presented to King George with the compliments of the Cuban people.

*Many
Trachoma
Cases*

Trachoma, the dreaded eye disease, is securing a foothold in Havana. Many Cubans and several resident Americans are suffering with it, says the *Havana Post*, and that the authorities are apprehensive and taking every precaution to prevent its spread.

An inspection service has been inaugurated in Santiago and another will be opened at Antilla, Cuban ports through which immigrants enter, and it is believed the disease has entered through these ports.

The last epidemic in Cuba of trachoma occurred previous to and during the first intervention. It was caused by the reconcentration policy of General Weyler, when Cubans were herded in towns and cities without proper sanitary arrangements.

Dr. Frank Menocal, chief of the immigration service, states that 90 per cent of the blind patients in asylums are victims of trachoma. Granulations under the upper lid, first soft, harden and act as emery paper, scratching the eyeball until the sight is destroyed.

If suppuration sets in the eyeball is destroyed. Seventy-five per cent of untreated cases result in blindness. Unless treatment commences in the very early stages, it is said trachoma is never cured.

It attacks the old and the young. Children are more prone to it as they do not have habits of cleanliness acquired in later years. It may develop quickly or it may take years.

*Must Pay
Full Tax*

On May 24th, the Cuban Treasury Department decided to set aside the application for a refund made by the San Manuel Sugar Company on extra port duties paid on machinery imported to improve the mill.

The Port Improvement Act went into effect on February 21st, and the San Manuel Sugar Company received machinery to enlarge the mill but a few weeks ago, but alleging that this machinery was contracted for in New York on January 19, 1911, held it should be exempt from the extra tax imposed by the new port law.

The Treasury Department in its decision holds that duties are payable on the day the merchandise is declared for importation, and for that reason the date of the order is not to be considered.

*To
Inspect
Prisons*

Dr. Manuel Secades, government consulting attorney of Cuba, arrived a few weeks since in the United States to inspect again the prisons. The information gained is to be used in planning the \$3,000,000 penitentiary soon to be erected in Havana. He also hopes to establish with the authorities of New York State reciprocity of the Bertillon measurements.

Especially is Cuba anxious, it is stated, to do away with the garrote and substitute the electric chair.

According to Dr. Secades, a number of identification mark is tattooed upon the bodies of convicts sentenced to long terms, a procedure which, the doctor thinks, might be imitated with good effect in institutions elsewhere.

*To
Drain
Santiago*

Plans by W. A. Wilson, an American engineer, to drain the lakes to the southwest of the city in order to permit the widening of the city area and to best protect the health of the inhabitants are now under discussion.

The work includes the drainage of the Grande, Maria Juana, Cabrera, Dulce Nombre, Salamanca, Madre Vieja, Cabrera, Santa Ursula and San Juan lakes, which have a total area of about three square miles. Besides the work on these lakes the plan includes the drainage of the low marshy surfaces which are abundant in the neighborhood and which practically reach the city's limits.

Nearly one thousand acres will be recovered if the work is authorized. Provincial Governor Manduley has sent a message to the council favoring the work which will cost \$24,500.

*Sanitary
Milk
Cans*

The Board of Health of Havana has given orders that receptacles of glass, with sanitary pasteboard tops, or vessels of enamelled ware with hygienic stoppers, are to be substituted in place of the cans now used of tin, zinc and other materials, headed up with bunches of grass and straw.

Three months' grace is allowed for the milk dealers to conform to the new regulations. In order that the small dealers who bring in milk from the country may suffer no hardship in making the change, an extra term of ninety days is added in their case.

Fifteen hundred laborers employed by the Cuban Engineering Construction Company on the new sewer system in Havana struck June 15th for an increase in wages.

*Business
Before
the Senate*

The following appropriations for public improvements received the approval of the Senate on May 8th without debate: \$15,000 for the repairs of the market place of Guanajay; \$50,000 for the construction of a road from San Antonio de las Vueltas to San Francisco; \$3,500 for the repairs necessary to the market place of Camajuani, and \$5,000 to repair the baths and electric street lights in Madruga.

The senate on May 15th passed the Perez bill providing the legal retirement at 60 years of age of members of the judiciary, which include justices of the supreme court down to the clerks in the minor courts. It also provides that a discount be made of the salaries of the members of the judiciary in a pro rata proportion to provide a retirement fund.

The bill which fixes the proceedings in all extradition cases in conformity with all the treaties in force was also passed.

The La Guardia bill granting exemption from duties to all machinery imported in Cuba for the next two years to be used in manufacturing yute fibre was passed May 23d.

The bill went through with an amendment of Senator Aleman providing that the exemption should be extended to all classes of machinery used in textile manufacturing.

On May 24th, a bill was approved to authorize the President to contract for the construction of a railroad line between Guantanamo and Baracoa under the provisions of the general railroad subsidy act of July 5, 1906.

This road has been under consideration for some time. It means direct rail connection between the southern portion of Oriente province with the north, and capitalists are said to be ready to proceed with the construction of this line if government aid is given them.

On May 29th, the Senate approved a bill granting custom exemption to all the material and plants for the construction of the new lines of the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Railway.

Objections were made to the bill by the Cuban Central Railway and other lines competing with the proposed railroad; but the municipality of Rodas petitioned the senate to take favorable action on this bill.

A petition is to be presented to the Bureau of Lighthouses, of the Department of Public Works, signed by all the coastwise steamship companies for the establishment of a lighthouse at Punta de Moas, in Oriente Province, because of dangerous navigation on the Maisi Strait, near that point.

*Bills
Before the
House*

The Ferrara bill killing the "Ley de Imprenta," of 1886, was passed by the House May 9th.

Speaker Ferrara in a speech said:

"I want absolute liberty for the press, even to the point of permitting libel, but those who run afoul of the code will be punished because under the constitution the right of free speech is guaranteed, but there are laws which punish the offenses, but not in the way this obsolete measure does."

A bill providing for the establishment of a life saving service in Cuba was read and referred to the committee on finances.

The Conservatives will support the Ferrara bill to abolish the lottery in 1913. The minority in the House will vote in favor of the bill, according to instructions received from the National Committee of the party.

Speaker Ferrara on May 29th had a bill read providing that the government shall distribute its lands in Oriente Province among immigrants giving preference to Cubans who are now out of the country, who wish to return. Under the general terms of the bill each head of a family will get thirty-three and one-third acres. The veterans of the revolution are asked to support the bill.

The bill of the abolition of the death penalty in Cuba was called up in the House for a reading on May 15th.

In substitution of capital punishment provision is made in the bill for the imposition of the sentence known under the old Spanish code of criminal procedure as "cadena perpetua" (literally, life imprisonment); but recent legislation issued during the first intervention has modified the force of this sentence, and changed the life imprisonment to 30 years, which thus becomes the limit of punishment for capital crimes.

During the same session Senator Cisneros Betancourt asked for information regarding changes in the Cuban national flag, for which a petition had been made.

A bill for an appropriation of \$18,000 to purchase threshing machines for rice to be distributed among the municipalities of Pinar del Rio was referred to the committee on appropriations on May 26th, also the Garcia bill amending the school law, increasing the salaries of teachers.

On June 2d the house approved of general amnesty for all electoral crimes in the elections of 1910 by a vote of 46 to 4. Ferrara opposed the matter.

Representative Betancourt, supporting the measure, said that those accused were merely the tools of others higher up, and amnesty was promised them at the time that they committed the crimes.

*Port
Company
Taxes*

A decree was signed May 21st by President Gomez affecting the dues to be collected by the Compañia de Puertos under its franchise to improve the harbors of the republic.

The law of February 20, 1911, fixed a schedule of charges on cargoes landed in the island, as follows:

Eighty cents per ton on merchandise the product of the soil or industries of the United States, coming to Cuba by steamer or sailing vessel; one dollar per ton on merchandise from other countries, and a flat rate of 10 cents per ton on coal.

The decree just signed by the president is based upon a notarial document by which the Compañia de Puertos waives the aforesaid schedule and reduces the taxes therein indicated to 80 cents, 88 cents and 10 cents, respectively, on merchandise from the United States and abroad, and on coal, in the order named.

The company has sublet the entire work of dredging at Havana, Guantanamo, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Matanzas, and Esperanza to Michael J. Dady of New York. The work of dredging in Havana Harbor has begun.

The big bond issue of the company, amounting to \$6,000,000, has been successfully floated in London, by Vice-President Norman H. Davis.

The proceeds of the loan are to be used in the development of Cuban ports of entry, under a franchise from the government, the company having the right to recover the money expended in this direction by the imposition of tonnage dues.

*Raising
Invoice
Fees*

A favorable report has been returned by the house committee on tariffs and imposts on the bill introduced to modify the

Cuban tariff on consular fees and place it on a parity with that of other nations.

The proposed measure provides for an increase in fees for certain classes of consular invoices, on a minimum scale of invoices of \$5 to \$50, and stipulates the hours which consulates of Cuba shall be open for business. Certification of invoices out of office hours shall be remunerated at double rates.

A slight change also recommended in the fees for affixing vises to bills of lading.

Ocean Beach, an American colony, is suffering from the depredations of thieves who have carried off hundreds of dollars worth of pineapples. The rural guards do not seem able to stop the wholesale robbery, which is proving a heavy drain on planters.

*Cuba's
Trade
with Spain*

On June 1st the Spanish government was notified that Cuba was willing to maintain its present tariff on Spanish importations for two years under certain conditions.

Spain is asked to reduce the duties on cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco fifty per cent, without any other surcharges or internal taxes; that the value of Cuban tobacco purchased shall not be less than \$3,500,000; that "Tabaclera," the trust holding the monopoly in Spain, shall continue to purchase its leaf tobacco from Cuba as it did prior to the war; and that as long as that company holds a monopoly of the trade in Spain, the sales made through the same shall be restricted to the regular commercial discount of two and one-half per cent, with the usual time for payment of from 60 to 90 days. Other demands by Cuba are that Spain shall not put on any special war imposts and other taxes on tobacco, and that appraisements shall be made on the basis of net weight in order to permit stronger packages.

While return conditions of Spain were accepted, it was intimated that Cuba's tobacco demand must be accepted.



General Emigdio Gonzalez, Chief of Cuba's Special National Police.

General Emigdio Gonzalez, Jefe de la Policia Secreta, Departamento de Gobernación.

Bonito Summit is on top of Sierra Maestra Mountain, Oriente Province. There is a beautiful roadway around the mountain, this having been built by Mr. Wood while governor of Cuba. The view from this point, which is 1,526 feet high, is truly grand, as the entire city of Santiago, the bay with Morro Castle, and the entire battlefield, are in full view. (See cover-page illustration, which gives a view of Bonito.)

Hay importers of Havana have petitioned the surveyor of the port to be allowed 96 hours to discharge the lighters coming to the wharves. The time granted at present is only 48 hours.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Government censorship over dramatic works to be presented in Cuba was abolished on May 10th by presidential decree.

The police regulations of the old law of 1886 are deemed sufficient to suppress all plays against public order and decency.

The police will therefore henceforth be the judges.

Minors under eighteen years will not be permitted to attend shows when scenes depicting murders, fast life and gambling are exhibited, if a bill recently introduced becomes a law.

The ownership of the cannons around the "Peace Tree" in Santiago de Cuba is being inquired into by the Cuban government.

It is believed that Gen. Velez is to be the Liberal candidate for president of Cuba in 1912. His boom starts when he gets back from the coronation.

Col. Henry Watterson said recently: "The best winter climate I know of anywhere convenient of access, is that of Cuba. In Florida they have those terrible north-westerners, as they call them. In Cuba you get a steady program of fine weather from December to April. Porto Rico, I imagine, is about the same in that line, though Porto Rico is not so accessible. Cuba has none of the objections of the Florida climate."

The American minister has informed the Cuban government that the treasury department at Washington has issued a circular putting into force the act of August 2, 1882, which provides that all vessels carrying passengers arriving at ports in the United States must be subjected to examination.

The MacArthur, Perks Company, Ltd., has been authorized by the custom house of Havana to import free of duty the machinery and implements used in the construction of the general wharves under the Scovel concession. This is a privilege allowed under the concession, providing a bond for \$342,000 is filed.

The company will have ninety days after terminating the work to remove the material imported.

The Cuban Telephone Company expects to have long-distance telephone communication between Havana and Cienfuegos by the first of next month. By that time the company will have had installed all the local service in that city. Santa Clara and Matanzas will be connected by the end of the year.

By the Cuban law a land proprietor owns only to the depth of the foundation of a house or of the roots of a tree. The subsoil is the property of the government. To secure rights in minerals found on one's own property there, it is necessary to file a mineral claim.

Golf links for Havana is being discussed by golf enthusiasts. A fund of \$5,000 has been subscribed by several members of the American Club, and suitable grounds will be secured.

A movement has been instituted for trial by jury in Cuba in criminal cases. Jury trials in civil cases or for the institution of a grand jury is not provided for in the change.

The veterans of the Cuban War of Independence are agitating for a general movement among the veterans in favor of the candidacy of General Mario G. Menocal for president of Cuba at the next election.

Cubans don't care much for their Independence Day, May 20th, according to *La Lucha*, which says: "The news which is being received regarding the manner in which Independence Day has been celebrated throughout the republic cannot be more discouraging. With rare exceptions, towns, great and small, have done the same as Havana. This means that the twentieth of May has passed like any other day. And this, frankly speaking, is really unpardonable."

The application of the West Indies Oil Company to have the duty removed on raw petroleum imported for refining purposes is not likely to prosper. A report unfavorable to the application has been made by the treasury department. The report states, however, that exemption of duty should be granted to petroleum imported for making gas.

Kite flying from roofs in Havana is prohibited by the city ordinances. The police captains have been warned that if violations of the ordinances occur in their districts they will be fined.

On May 20th Cardenas unveiled the first statue to be erected in Cuba to Tomas Estrada Palma, inaugurated first president of the republic May 20, 1902.

The statue is of bronze, life size and presents the president in the attitude of delivering a speech. Its cost was defrayed by public subscription.

CUBA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Cuba's exports to the United States during the calendar year 1910 aggregated \$129,755,058, divided as follows:

Sugar	\$102,445,805
Leaf tobacco	12,785,047
Manufactured tobacco	4,213,857
Minerals	4,350,376
Fruits	2,350,376

Imports from the United States during the same period totalled \$54,597,043.

Cuba's imports of boots and shoes from the United States during the calendar years 1910 and 1909 compare as follows:

	Dozen Pairs	Value
1910	214,910	\$2,958,103
1909	183,761	2,529,615

Manuel Fernandez Nodarse commences June 9th to serve out the sentence of fourteen years, eight months and one day imposed by the audiencia, which decreed him guilty of the attempt to assassinate General Pino Guerra, formerly commander of the Cuban army, on October 22d last.

A fine of 2,500 pesetas was also imposed by the tribunal by way of damages.

A bill now before the House of Representatives aims to exclude women clerks from positions on the state, provincial and municipal governments.

No attempt is made in the bill to legislate out of office the women clerks now on the payrolls, but it aims that all future vacancies shall be filled by male clerks.

The English colony in Havana has undertaken a celebration of the crowning of King George V under the auspices of the British minister in Havana. President Gomez has been invited to attend the services at Trinity Cathedral.

The expenses including the salary of the presidential office during the Palma administration were \$66,770, says *La Lucha*. Now, including the secret expenses, they amount to \$148,320. The minority wanted them reduced to the former amount, but they failed in this.

A bill authorizing a subsidy for the construction of a railroad line from Cardenas to Punta Gorda, passing through Varadero in Matanzas Province, came before the House on June 12th. It was referred.

A park for Havana children is provided for in a recent bill. Under its terms the state is to obtain for use that block which was occupied by the old walls, and this is to be prepared in a convenient manner for their use. An appropriation of \$9,000 is asked for this improvement.

Charles R. Davis, a real estate dealer in Milwaukee, Wis., visited most of the colonies in Cuba and the Isle of Pines and found several things to criticize.

They lack, he thinks, local organizations for the proper handling of their fruit. In some cases they have not secured titles to their property.

They have often attempted to cultivate too much and have neglected quick yearly crops, thus exhausting their capital, he says.

Joseph E. Barlow of Swampscott, Mass., has brought suit in the superior court against J. A. Mackay & Co., New York brokers, for \$100,000 for alleged breach of contract to sell bonds, the proceeds of which were to be used to obtain a grant from Cuba for the promotion in Havana of Jai lai, the national indoor game.

Barlow claims that they agreed to dispose of \$100,000 worth of bonds of the Companie de Formenta de Buena Vista, netting him \$90,000, if he gave them \$190,000 worth of bonds and \$300,000 worth of stock.

Their failure to perform the contract, he says, lost him the concession.

Next season the Cuban Baseball League will be reorganized along lines similar to those that exist in the United States, with the players under salary and with ironclad contracts. Heretofore the men have worked on the percentage plan, with settlement after each game.

The Cuba Central Railway has placed a contract for 8,000 tons of 60-pound rails with the United States Steel Products Co.

On July 1st, the municipality of Havana will call for redemption certain of the debentures comprised in the loan of the municipality for \$3,000,000, selected at drawing No. 88, held on June 1, 1911.

July 1st is the date now fixed for the adjournment of the house of representatives.

The motion to close the sessions on June 20th was called up for a second reading and was amended as above and passed when put to a vote.

The audiencia of Santa Clara has rendered a decision that mayors of towns cannot be removed from office by the fiscal, the court of instruction or the audiencia.

CUBA RAILROAD DIVIDEND INCREASED

The Cuba Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable August 1 to stock of record June 30. Dividends of 2 per cent semi-annually were declared previously.

Charges that custom officers are in league with Cuban tobacco leaf exporters and re-exporters of New York and Florida to defraud the Cuban and United States governments were made in Havana June 15th by the collector of the port. The collector did not give the details, nor did he make known the source of his information, but he alleged that bonded warehouses were also involved.—*New York American*.

Sir William Van Horne is quoted by *La Lucha* of Havana as saying that recent legislation in Cuba, and especially the port improvement act and the proposed irrigation bill, are extremely prejudicial to Cuba. This legislation has caused a most disastrous impression in London financial circles.

Sir William believes that the time has now arrived for both Cubans and foreigners to join in protecting Cuba's best interests by entering vigorous protests.

The Atares Wharf and Warehouse Company, of which Harris Brothers Company, of Havana, is the largest individual stockholder, is offering an additional \$50,000 of first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds to complete the development of its property.

The directors of the company are T. H.

Harris, I. L. Harris, E. G. Harris, Jacob Lychenheim, L. C. Cole, R. R. Ellis of Havana, L. C. Lupton of Wilmington, Del., and U. M. Weir of Montreal, Canada.

La Lucha, in a recent editorial, very candidly declared its opinions were not at the demand of any presidential candidate, because the editor not being a native Cuban, he could never aspire to that high office. Accordingly the newspaper's platform has three planks—one for *La Lucha*, one for Antonio San Miguel, its editor, and the last for its business office and to the betterment of these three propositions.

The Cuban constitution bars out Cubans who are not Cubans by birth from becoming eligible to the office of the president of the republic.

The sanitary ordinances which provide that all new buildings in Havana must have fifteen per cent of uncovered area on the lot, regardless of the space occupied by balconies and bath-rooms in the yards, is to be enforced.

Harbor stevedores in Havana went on strike May 11th because a Ward line steamer, instead of loading in the harbor, docked at the Havana Central wharf, as other steamers of the company do to load pineapples.



Photograph showing the "Maine" after the first pumping when the water within the cofferdam was lowered five feet. Note the barnacles and marine growth along the exposed decks. (Photo by Harris Bros., Havana.)

GENERAL NOTES

CHILDREN LEARN SPANISH QUICKLY

From Rodas, Cuba, Mr. A. B. Storms writes as follows:

"I am the only English-speaking person in a village of about three hundred. Last year my two younger children, aged five and seven, came to visit me. They did not know a dozen words of Spanish; but in five months, when they were playing outside with Cuban children, I could not tell whether my children were talking or some of the Cuban children. This with no training at all except to be corrected when they made mistakes in grammar. They talked Spanish when playing alone by themselves, and the little girl talked Spanish to her dolls."

CUBA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

At the meeting of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) recently, the report was made that they had exceptionally good results for the half-year under review, which was generally the slack of the season of the year. Cuba suffered every year from storms, and this increased the use of their cables, particularly along the south coast of the island. Their cable house at Batabano was entirely wrecked and the land line connection with Havana was interrupted, but the loss of traffic was more than made up by the large increase after the communication had been restored.

A contract had been entered into for the laying of the new cable to Cape Cross, where it would join the present cable to Santiago, thus completing the direct communication between Havana and Santiago. The length of the cable would be 300 miles, and the cost £40,000, which would come out of the reserve fund.

KITE TARGETS AT GUANTANAMO

"Some of the ships of the United States fleet in their recent target practice off Guantanamo completed a series of tests with kites. Not the old-fashioned kites which were boyish playthings, but kites capable of carrying men if necessary. They were flown from the decks of the ships and were fired at by squads of men detailed. It was proven that a special battery of small guns will be necessary to ward off an attack by aerial craft. The battery ordinarily used to repel torpedo boats could not be elevated sufficiently to come anywhere near hitting the kites. However, in firing with small arms the new Springfield rifle being used, the kites were completely riddled by bullets proving

that an aviator has no chance when hovering over a fleet within rifle range.

"The largest kite flown was twelve feet in length and the smallest five feet. At a distance of 800 yards and an elevation of 500 feet more than two-thirds of the shots fired took effect. An entirely new system of signalling has also been devised by which with the aid of kites long distance work may be accomplished in time of battle between ships a great distance apart."—*C. L. Miles in the Montpelier (Vt.) Journal.*

AMERICAN CERTIFICATES IN QUESTION

For the purpose of comparing the qualifications of Florida pharmacists with Cuban druggists, Dr. Jose Alacan, member of the faculty of the University of Havana, recently spent some time in Tampa, Palatka, Jacksonville and other Florida cities.

To avoid trouble arising from the difference of certificates granted the druggists in Florida and those given in Cuba, Dr. Alacan will make a full report of the result of his inquiries to the Cuban government which will decide whether certificates of the Americans will be honored in Havana or in other Cuban cities.

CUBAN PROPERTY TAX

Official government information declares that: "The taxes on city property are equivalent to about 9.36 per cent of its earning capacity, the assessments being made on the renting value. Taxes on rural property are approximately 6.50 per cent of the renting value, or income, but no taxes are levied upon wild land. The rate of taxation ranges from six to ten mills, and is assessed quarterly, the tax levy, if unpaid, becoming a preferred lien against the property."

The American yacht "Virginia," belonging to Commodore E. C. Benedict of New York, went ashore on Colorado Reefs, five miles northeast of Jutias Cay Light, on the north coast of Pinar del Rio, May 28th.

On June 5th the yacht was still hard and fast on the reefs, on which she had struck, it is understood, at high water, which accounts for the difficulty in getting her off. An unsuccessful effort was made on the above date to float the vessel with the aid of a steamer.

Indications, however, are said to be unfavorable, as the "Virginia," apparently, is hard held, but on June 12th a last effort set the yacht free.

RAILROAD CHANGES HANDS

The Moron and Juraco Railroad has passed from the control of Jerry J. Warren to a corporation called the North and South Railroad, says the *Havana Post*.

This road is owned by the government who some years ago leased it to Warren and Marrison at a nominal rental, the lessees obliging themselves to build two sugar mills on the right of way.

One sugar mill was built and an extension of time was granted by the government on several occasions.

Mr. Marrison died some time ago and Mr. Warren has now disposed of his interests in the franchise.

In the new company are José Miguel Tاراfa and R. Truffin.

Senator José María Espinosa is also interested with the aforementioned men in a new sugar mill which is to be erected about twenty-five miles from Moron.

PROTECTING POLICY HOLDERS

A bill designed to protect policy holders in investment companies existing or about to be organized has been submitted to Congress. It also includes surety, loan, building corporations and insurance companies, exacting deposits from all ranging from \$50,000 to \$200,000 in cash or its equivalent in municipal or government bonds before they can do any business, and as a guarantee that none of the policy holders shall be obligated to their prejudice by any of the resolutions, rulings or other charter changes which may be made by the companies after the date of incorporation; that all fraudulent wording of certificates or other malicious dealings of the companies shall be dealt with under the provisions of the penal code. In the case of domestic surety companies the deposit is made \$100,000, and for foreign surety companies, doing business in the country, the deposit is fixed at \$200,000.

Other provisions of the bill are all that foreign companies doing business in Cuba shall acknowledge by means of a public document that they will submit themselves in all cases of litigation between them and private citizens or with the state, province or municipality to the jurisdiction of the Cuban courts.

RAILROAD COMMISSION APPROVALS

The railroad commission has approved the project of the United Railways of Havana to unite the Regla line with the branch from Guamacaro, Havana division.

It also approved plans for a railroad between the towns of Mayajigua and Moron, Camaguey Province, there being no competing line.

A NEW HAVANA RACE-TRACK

Another winter of horse-racing is a promise of the near future for Cuba. H. C. Brown has secured a considerable concession in Cuba, and work will be rushed for the building of a thoroughly modern racecourse. The new track will be in the Almandares River district, and it is intended to expend \$350,000 in its construction.

Nine or ten turfmen of wealth and importance are associated with Mr. Brown in his newest venture. He has laid plans for an elaborate program that will bring to his course a first-class lot of horses, and with the easy and fast methods of transportation excellent reason is found for his belief that the track will prosper.

Race meetings have been held before in the neighborhood of Havana, but they have not been financially successful. The failure could be traced largely to the fact that the purses hung up were not of sufficient value to attract the good horses, and the management has on other occasions been more concerned over the returns from the betting ring than from the sport itself.

All this will be changed under the direction of Mr. Brown.

PRESTON CUSTOM HOUSE MOVED

By decree of the president, the Nipe custom house, which has been located at Preston, has been transferred to Antilla.

Telephone service between Havana and Guanabacoa across the harbor was resumed June 4th. The old service was destroyed by the 1906 cyclone, and ever since that date there has been no connection. The service now installed is the trunk line service of the Cuban Telephone Company, connecting direct with all the systems in Havana.

Mr. Nathaniel Tooker, vice-president and a director of the Cuban-American and several other sugar companies, died June 5th in New York.

Besides his connection with the Cuban-American Sugar Company, Mr. Tooker was vice-president and a director of the Chaparra, the Mercedita and the Tinguara sugar companies and also a director of the National Sugar Refining Company and the West India Land and Trading Company. He was seventy-seven years old.

The strike of the tobacco leaf selectors at San Antonio de los Baños, who were demanding that the prices paid them shall be made in United States currency, instead of Spanish gold, is ended, with the question left pending for future consideration.

TRADE OF ST. LOUIS WITH CUBA

St. Louis exported to Cuba in 1910 machinery to the extent of \$205,613.15, which is an increase of \$120,114 over 1909. The shipments of hardware have almost doubled. In 1909 St. Louis shipped \$10,970.38 worth, while in 1910 the figures were \$20,681.05.

In 1909 Cuba imported from the United States 1,972,639 bushels of corn and in 1910, 2,454,417. The financial aggregate was \$1,434,131 and \$1,628,949, respectively. Of this amount St. Louis contributed more than a third. The figures for 1909 were \$609,009.25 and for 1910, \$628,089.92.

The total yearly export amounts to approximately \$2,250,000, and with few exceptions every line of industry represented shows an increase year by year.

WANTS NO DUTY IMPOSED

Application has been made by the Cuban Engineering Company to the Havana custom house to have the stone blocks, which are the regular Boston granite, imported under paragraph 331 which fixes no duty. They are to be used in paving Havana's streets.

Paragraph 2 of the tariff says that manufactured or hewn stones shall pay a duty of five cents per 100 kilograms, and the customs officials have been appraising the shipments which have thus far arrived under that paragraph.

Under paragraph 331 the blocks, if considered as hewn or manufactured stone, would come in free of duty.

The treasury department, it is believed, will hand down a resolution favorable to the company's contention.

A STOREHOUSE OF WEALTH

Cuba is one of the most accessible and potentially one of the richest spots on earth, yet at the same time one of the least developed and the most sparsely populated. Only about one-twentieth of its area is under any kind of cultivation, and its people number not more than two millions. The eastern end of the island especially—and it is here that the agricultural and industrial future of Cuba lies—is a storehouse of natural wealth clamoring for men, highways and capital to unlock it. It is possible for any well-organized concern to go into what is now an uncleared wilderness, and in five or six years build up a great and prosperous industry in sugar, timber and fruit.—*Sydney Brooks in the London Times.*

President Gomez will support former Secretary of the Interior Nicolas Alberdi for governor of Santa Clara.

STRIKE NOT CONTEMPLATED

Twenty-four unions were represented at a general assembly held by the Federation of Tobacco Leaf Selectors at Artemisa, Pinar del Rio Province, on May 20th, to consider the idea of a general strike.

Resolutions were approved that no general strike shall be called at present, but there is much dissatisfaction elsewhere.

On May 24th two thousand five hundred of the leaf packers engaged in handling the Partido crop in warehouses at San Antonio de los Banos went on strike. Their demand is, to be paid in American currency instead of Spanish.

MOBILE'S TRADE

Cuba's trade relations with the port of Mobile for the month of May will exceed in valuation that of April by more than \$200,000 and may even establish a new high record for exports with that republic.

At the office of the collector of customs it was stated on May 27th that the exports to Cuba for the month already amounted to \$884,000 as compared with \$648,000 for the month of April.

LA GLORIA IMPROVEMENTS

The road from Port Viaro, on the North Bay, to La Gloria is now completed, and the long-talked-of imperative need of the colony is now an accomplished fact.

All the transportation advantages that a first-class macadam road will give is now available 365 days in the year.

Work is also moving along satisfactorily on the dredging of the Sabinal Canal on the bay between Port Viaro and Nuevitas. When it is through the canal will be eight feet deep at low tide.

THE TEST TOO SEVERE

"It is absurd to expect from Cuba, in her present stage of development, the same political methods and principles that one looks for, without, however, always finding, in English-speaking countries. Such a test is much too severe. Judged in the light of her past and by comparison with other Spanish-American countries, judged, that is to say, by the only standards that are really applicable to her case, Cuba is making a valorous effort to keep a decent, progressive, self-governing republic in being. The task is an extremely difficult one, but I am very far from despairing of its success. Indeed, the most gratifying result of a tour of observation through the island to-day is that it leaves one seeing no definite reason why the United States should ever again be troubled with Cuba's affairs."—*London Times.*

GENERAL DIAZ IN HAVANA

General Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, arrived in Havana on board the steamer "Ypirauga" from Vera Cruz June 3d.

As soon as the ship received her health papers, permission to go aboard was given to the American minister, John B. Jackson; the Mexican minister, J. F. Godoy; Señor Pasaodos, the presidential secretary, representing President Gomez; Chancellor Patterson of the Cuban Foreign Office, other foreign ministers and representatives of the Cuban army and navy and of various Spanish social and commercial organizations. They were accompanied by scores of women bearing large bouquets and baskets of flowers.

General Diaz talked animatedly with Minister Jackson and the other diplomats, apparently much pleased at the meeting.

He resumed his voyage next morning, the ship leaving for Havre before noon.

CLAIM FOR REFUND

A claim has been filed with the secretary of the treasury by the Spanish-American Iron Company, which seeks to have refunded the sum of \$12,960 spent by it on account of salaries for custom house inspectors since 1903.

The secretary has denied the claim alleging that the inspectors were furnished to facilitate the operations of the company in the landing of machinery to be used by the company.

A new complaint has been presented by the company.

CO-OPERATION FARMING BEGUN

A number of Cubans, employed at the offices of the Cuba Railroad, have formed a \$10,000 company for conducting a farm near Camaguey fronting a good macadamized road. They sold their shares of \$100 each by collecting \$5 a month from each share-holder. Thus each subscribed has 20 months in which to pay up the par value of his share.

The company is called "Compania Agricola de Camaguey;" they will start with one caballeria and enlarge according to the returns.

I feel greatly encouraged to see Cubans employed in offices, earning from \$60 to \$100 a month, raising in several days \$10,000 to go into modern farming; for raising near the town, the produce the town needs.—*Letter from Prof. Paul Karutz, industrial agent Cuba Railroad.*

Arbor Day exercises were observed in Havana June 5th. There were interesting ceremonies by the public school children, which included the planting of many trees.

NO SUITABLE DESIGN FOUND

None of the twenty-three designs presented in the international concourse for the construction of the Presidential Palace have been accepted by the committee appointed to designate the best one and to award the prizes of \$10,000 and \$5,000 which were offered.

Only four of the designs were found worthy of any consideration, and these in the final examination were likewise rejected.

HAVANA'S CUSTOM RECEIPTS

The customs receipts at the Havana depot for the month of May compare as follows:

1911	\$1,641,649.36
1910	1,410,790.48
1909	1,343,434.38
1908	1,370,889.04
1907	1,573,055.22

NO CHANGE IN DUTY

Cuban cigars cannot be imported into the United States at the rate of a duty of 20 per cent less than that paid by the importers of Philippine cigars, is a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered May 29th. Consequently, no change in the present ad valorem duty on Cuban cigars can be looked for just now.

The contention of the importers of Cuban tobacco was based on the treaty between Cuba and the United States by which the duty on Cuban cigars was to be 20 per cent less than that on cigars imported from any "other country."

Señorita Manuela Gomez, eldest daughter of President Gomez, was married at the Presidential Palace on June 3d to Lieutenant Colonel Morales Coello, captain of the port and ranking officer of the Cuban navy. It was the largest and most important social affair since the accession of President Gomez.

The Cuban cabinet, the mayor of Havana, the governors of six provinces and leading politicians, merchants and professional men were present.

The bridal gifts are said to aggregate \$500,000 in value.

A marine band is to be the newest acquisition to the naval forces of Cuba according to the plans of Lieutenant Colonel Morales Coello, head of Cuba's navy.

Work will shortly be started on the navy oil station at Guantanamo.

CAMAGUEY DEPOSIT OF BROWN IRON ORES

WILLIARD L. CUMMINGS (Geologist, Bethlehem Steel Co.) and BENJAMIN L. MILLER (Professor of Geology, Lehigh University) in the *Cleveland*(O.) *Iron Trade Review*

The Camaguey brown iron ore deposit covers the top of San Felipe hill, the nearest point of which lies 14 miles northwest of the city of Camaguey. While there are several low flat-topped hills in the vicinity covered with a more or less continuous mantle of brown iron ore, the deposit of Felipe hill is the only one of any size and importance, and the name "San Felipe District" is proposed for the region.

The deposit extends in a northwest-southeast direction for a distance of about ten miles, with an average width of five miles. The location is shown in Fig. 1, a sketch-map of the eastern part of Cuba. Fig. 2 is a map of the San Felipe district.

Practically every one of the mesas in the San Felipe district contains a mantle of brown ore, and principally at an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet above sea level. On the smaller hills, however, erosion has proceeded so far that the ore is nearly all removed. In different parts of the plain, which has an elevation of from 150 to 250 feet above sea level, there is some ore and some mining denouncements have been made, but the ore on these flats, or sabanas, is very shallow, and outcrops of serpentine appear at frequent intervals.

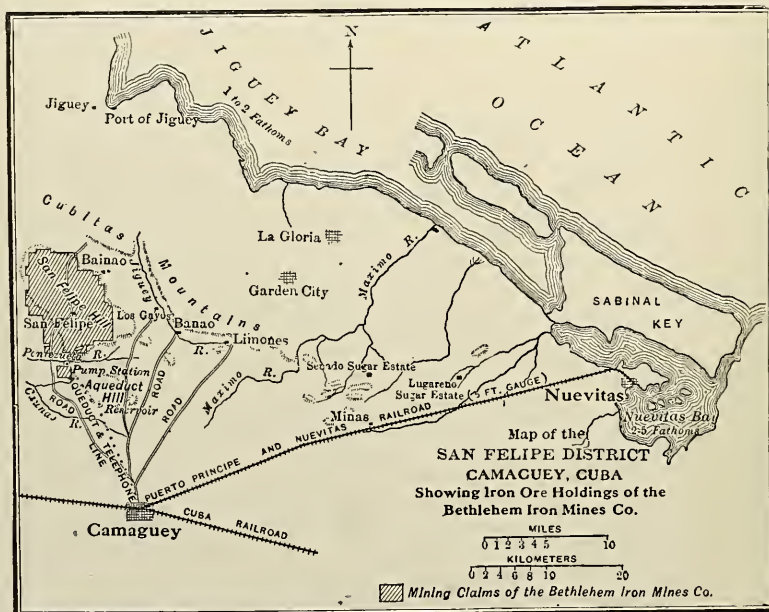
On the San Felipe hill there is a great deal of hard ore similar to that on the

beach at Moa, and in places the boulders are of enormous size. Over other areas, especially the wooded ones, there is no float ore, and the presence of the ore deposit is only revealed by digging through the soil and vegetable matter, which is generally only a few inches deep.

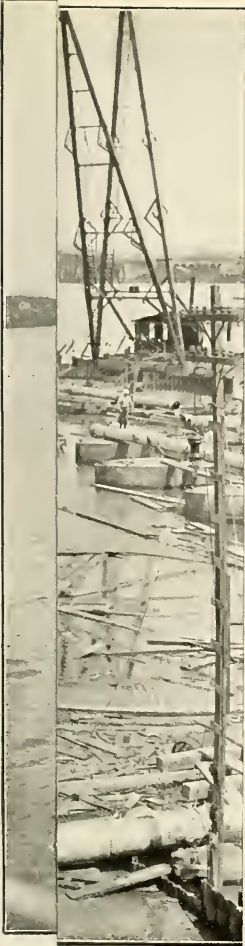
The greatest difference between San Felipe and Moa and Mayari is the coarse nature of the disintegrated capping at the first-mentioned locality and the frequent presence of hard ore below. Thus, at San Felipe, some pits can be dug 30 feet without the use of dynamite, while others can be dug only a few feet before the hard layer, necessitating blasting, is encountered, and in still other areas ore is found immediately under the grass roots. In no case has it been found possible to explore with hand augers, as was done at Moa and Mayari, as the auger is so apt to hit boulders of hard ore, that are frequently of considerable size.

A typical analysis of San Felipe ores is, in average of 10 samples: Fe, 45.18; SiO₂, 6.75; Al₂O₃, 12.3; Mn, 0.56; Cr, 1.7; Ni, 0.53; P, 0.1; S, 0.063; CaO, MgO, 2; loss on ignition, 12 per cent.

A comparison of the average analysis given above with the following average analysis of three samples selected at ran-



Sketch-map of the San Felipe Iron Ore District, Camaguey, Cuba. (*Iron Trade Review*).



MAINE"

Present position with
tracting the atten
to be the first ti
terdam method.
ardam began, and
ll be no further
ty of the retainin
hined, the mud
e that the Cuban
may also ask to s
a. War Departme
cent invited two
was bared, but t
a the name of his se
the starboard sid
side is above the

,
e
i
l
e
g
-
f
o
g
e
-
f
e

-
d
st
10'
al
-
-
l-
or
of
or

re
in
n,
a-
re
th
id

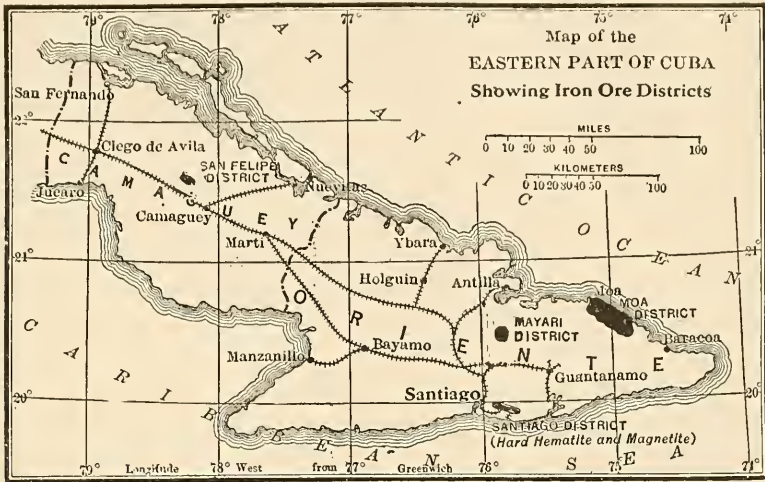


THE RAISING OF THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "MAINE" IN HAVANA HARBOR

These three official photographs, taken early in May under the direction of the United States Government engineers, give a comprehensive view of the construction work around the "Maine" in Havana harbor, where the wreck has lain about thirteen years. The old battleship lies in about 39 feet of water. It has been built around with a substantial cofferdam of 20 steel cylinders, each fifty feet in diameter of interlocking steel piling, which is shown more in detail in the end picture on the right-hand side. Each cylinder is filled to the top with clay, with drainage boxes here and there to draw out the surplus water and compact the clay into a harder mass. The ship had a length of 324 feet. The length of the major axis of the elliptical wall is 359 feet and of the minor axis 219 feet. As the pumping continues and the wreck becomes more and more visible, its sides will be braced against the cofferdam by wooden piles, preventing all possibility of the wreck toppling over. There has not been the faintest symptom of a movement of any part of the structure revealed by the most minute observation tests, personally made by Captain Harley B. Ferguson of the United States Engineer Corps.

The central illustration shows the wreck itself and its present position with reference to the colossal cofferdam. This great work is attracting the attention of engineers and naval men all over the world, as it is said to be the first time such a feat has been attempted on so large a scale by the cofferdam method. On June 6th the work of pumping out the water within the cofferdam began, and by the next day the water had been lowered five feet. There will be no further pumping for ten days to allow time for careful tests as to the stability of the retaining cylinders. If the tests are satisfactory, pumping will be continued, the mud removed and an official inspection made of the hulk. It is probable that the Cuban government will be represented at the investigation, and Spain may also ask to send representatives, although so far no request has come to the War Department from the Spanish Legation. Later the United States Government invited two or more representatives of Spain to be present when the "Maine" was bared, but the offer was declined by the Spanish secretary of foreign affairs in the name of his sovereign. The afterdeck superstructure is now out of the water on the starboard side, and a portion of the roof of the ten-inch after-turret on the port side is above the water.

This picture completes the panoramic view of the wreck and surrounding caissons. The pumping already done reveals the greater part of the afterdeck, showing a confused mass of wreckage covered with marine growth. Precautions have been taken to prevent civilians from boarding the wreck after the pumping has been finished, and all relic hunters are barred. The steel armor plates have plainly been weakened by the action of the salt water, and experts fear the hull will crumble when exposed to the air. The War Department plans to sink the wreck in the Atlantic Ocean with appropriate ceremonies. The suggestion that it be placed in a museum, or otherwise arranged for public exhibition, arouses repugnance. Even the erection of the ship's mast at Arlington Cemetery is not viewed with favor. The steel foremast of the old battleship "Maine," which weighs about ten tons, was shipped to New York June 13th. It is rumored that one of the masts may be set up on Governor's Island. The Cuban authorities have made preparations to receive all bodies as fast as they are recovered. They will be taken to Cabañas fortress, where they will be placed in coffins and remain under military guard until the exploration of the wreck has been completed. The bodies then will be removed to the collier Leonidas for transfer north.



Sketch-map of the eastern part of Cuba, showing iron ore districts. (*Iron Trade Review*).

dom from a large number of Buena Vista (Moa) ores, shows the striking similarity of the ores of the two districts: Fe, 44; SiO₂, 1.62; Al₂O₃, 11.61; Mn, 1.18; Cr, CaO, MgO, 1.66; loss on ignition, 19.18 per cent.

The higher percentage of phosphorus in the San Felipe ores probably proves nothing, as ores of a similar origin vary in this element the world over.

The analyses quoted in this section were made by R. E. Kresge, chemist, Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., and by W. W. Fitch, chemist, Bethlehem Iron Mines Co., Camaguey, Cuba.

Not enough exploration has yet been done to prove the economic possibilities of the San Felipe iron ores. Pits in 40 per cent ore are common over the whole area of San Felipe hill. Certain pits have shown the following occurrences:

- 8 feet of 41 per cent ore
- 26 feet of 40 per cent ore
- 6 feet of 43 per cent ore
- 18 feet of 42 per cent ore

Other areas seem to indicate the presence of good tonnages of 45 per cent ore and better, as the following pits show:

- 5 feet of 45 per cent ore
- 3 feet of 48 per cent ore
- 11 feet of 46 per cent ore
- 7 feet of 47 per cent ore

Some areas have yielded 50 per cent ore, but, so far, no great amount of such ore has been found.

Judging from the enormous area controlled by the Bethlehem Iron Mines Co. (nearly 60 square miles), and assuming

that one-third of this area is worthless, which makes an extremely conservative estimate, it is probable that there are 400,000,000 tons of 40 per cent ore and 50,000,000 tons of 45 per cent ore.

Some experiments already performed seemed to show possibilities of raising the percentage of iron in the ore by screening or washing. Careful experiments on 100-pound samples of varying percentages of iron, but all above 40 per cent, seem to prove conclusively that simple screening will give a concentrate which will average 46 per cent of iron, and which will not be finer than 1/8-inch mesh. This will, however, be attended by considerable loss of fines, probably 50 per cent, which will be very high in alumina and silica.

Other economic features of the San Felipe deposit, aside from composition and possible mechanical enrichment, are most favorable. San Felipe being less than 500 feet above the sea level, and with gradual slopes on the west and north sides, requires no inclined planes. The ore, especially if screened, certainly needs no nodulizing to improve its physical character for furnace use, and the known depths of ore and its coarse granular nature favor the work of steam shovels.

A \$5,000,000 syndicate to manufacture and market sugar has been formed in Havana, says the *New York American*, with a number of American capitalists interested. President Gomez and the Spreckels family are associated with Mexican, Louisiana, Porto Rican and Venezuelan capitalists.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Company

The report of the Cuba Railroad for April and for the ten months ended April 30th compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
April gross	\$301,182	\$278,954	\$226,657	\$209,758
April expenses	151,267	148,311	121,773	123,436
April net	\$149,915	\$130,282	\$104,884	\$86,322
Charges	60,125	36,666	34,579	31,892
April surplus	\$89,790	\$93,615	\$70,305	\$54,430
Ten months' gross	\$2,529,189	\$2,100,736	\$1,766,920	\$1,720,385
Ten months' expenses	1,396,651	1,219,089	997,344	1,112,879
Ten months' net	\$1,133,538	\$881,647	\$769,576	\$607,506
Charges	459,050	361,876	329,937	301,618
Ten months' surplus	\$674,488	\$519,770	\$439,639	\$305,888

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:

	1911	1910	1909
Week ending May 6th	£25,743	£27,410	£26,623
Week ending May 13th	22,237	22,254	22,117
Week ending May 20th	19,535	18,316	18,066
Week ending May 27th	18,468	18,205	15,868

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending May 14th	\$46,201	\$40,134	\$39,557	\$36,882
Week ending May 21st	45,111	41,325	39,140	35,580
Week ending May 28th	44,709	40,302	38,124	34,393
Week ending June 4th	46,349	44,157	41,557	35,840
From January 1st	\$999,313	\$892,313	\$876,035	\$833,554

May Quotations for Cuban Securities

Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99 ¹ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₂
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	100	100 ¹ / ₄
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	102	103
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	100 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	90	95
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	96	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	97 ¹ / ₈	98
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock .....	..	97 ¹ / ₂
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock .....	..	97 ¹ / ₂
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	104	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918...	96	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

FINANCIAL AND RAILROADS

CUBA'S ANNUAL EXPENSES

"Cuba's annual budget calls for some \$35,000,000. This," says the *New York Sun*, "is easily \$10,000,000 more than the island ought to spend, and is \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 more than was spent under the Palma régime. At a recent meeting of the Conservative Party leaders that organization was pledged to conduct the government for \$20,000,000 a year if it should meet with success in the campaign of 1912. It is doubtful if that sum would be sufficient for a proper administration of affairs, but it is certain that nearly one-third of the present expenditure is extravagance and waste." For which however it does not hold the island's government entirely responsible, for "an important part of Cuba's present heavy expenditure must be charged to legacies bequeathed by those who controlled the affairs of the island from the closing months of 1906 to the opening month of 1909. Much must be charged to those who spent for public works millions of dollars more than the islanders could afford to pay, who wrote on Cuba's statute books a law creating an army for which Cuba has no proper use, and who instituted a system of pensions to veterans of the revolution and to widows and children of veterans. For much that so unfortunately exists in Cuba to-day a large measure of responsibility rests on those who in more than five years of control of the island taught its people little or nothing of political honesty and administrative economy.

The Santiago Traction Company is authorized to extend its line to connecting points with the lines to Cobre and other suburban places.

The Havana Central Railroad has secured the concession to extend their Guanajay line to Artemisa.

Recent Washouts on the lines of the Cuban Eastern Railway near San Luis, in Oriente Province, delayed the traffic. Large extensions of the tracks have been carried away by the heavy rains.

Spanish employees of the Cuban Central Railway went on strike May 13th, demanding the discharge of all the English and American workers.

The populace of Sagua La Grande showed such active sympathy with the strikers that they attacked the troops that had been sent to preserve order. The sol-

diers replied with a volley, which killed three and wounded eleven of the demonstrators.

The British minister called at the palace and demanded protection for the properties of the companies and the lives of British employees.

A MATANZAS RAILROAD

The Matanzas Terminal Railroad Company, which has filed a certificate of organization at the department of state bears the evidence in some of its provisions that it is designed to promote a commercial improvement in the Cuban city. It was organized at Kittery, Me., but its principal office is to be at Havana, Cuba. Its purpose is to build and operate a railroad "commencing at the intersection of Ambrosio Street to the end thereof, at the bay front, a distance of one and one-half kilometers, more or less, and also to construct and acquire, own and operate a line of railroad or leasehold interest therein, commencing at the intersection of Refugio and San Diego streets in Matanzas and extending along the west side of the bay across the rivers. San Juan and Yumuri to the fort of San Severino, and thence through land owned by the Cuba Distilling Company to the water front, a distance of four kilometers, more or less."

The capital stock is \$50,000, of which \$2,000 is paid in. The officers are, President, Horace Mitchell of Kittery, treasurer, C. E. Smothers of Portsmouth, N. H. The certificate was filed May 13, 1911. —*Waterville (Me.) Sentinel.*

ANOTHER COMPANY FORMED

Another story is that Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois, who is at the head of large traction and lighting interests in his home state, and interests with which he is associated have recently secured in Matanzas a franchise for the construction of an electric street railway.

Postal officials and directors of the Cuba Railroad Company are discussing plans for the utilization by the public of the telegraph stations at different points along the line of the railway where the public is without such service.

This arrangement will bring many small towns which at present have no telegraph service in touch with the outside world.

According to a statement made by the Treasury Department the total revenues for the past ten months amount to \$29,880,316.99, which represents an increase of nearly \$2,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

THE CHOICE OF FERTILIZER

As far as I can learn there has been but little variation in fertilization of the citrus family. The same composition has been used for lemons as for oranges or grapefruit. A fertilizer which is good for an orange will kill a lemon and vice versa. If you wish sweet fruits you must use one mixture; if tart fruits, another. The citrus fruit tree is a delicate proposition and one must move along a certain line with considerable exactness to get gilt-edged results. It can be done and many are doing it in Florida and California. It can never be done by rule of thumb methods. Any one can raise mangoes. If holes are dug in the pine woods and the trees set and watered the first year and fire is kept away, as fine a mango grove will be grown as can be done with all the care one can give the same trees, but it would take longer by two or three years. The only use of fertilizing and mulching the mango is to accelerate its growth. The avocado, on the other hand, must be cared for all the time and mulched to get good results, but the nice adjustments required by the citrus tree are unnecessary.—*Isaiah L. Roberts in Isle of Pines Appeal.*

A LONG KEEPING ORANGE

John Craig, secretary of the American Pomological Society, reports that a silver medal has been awarded to a new variety of orange, known as the Lue Gim Gong, which variety, when it came into fruit, showed decided evidences of superiority to the Harts late variety, at this time the standard late orange in Florida. Comparison in shipping showed that of five boxes of Harts late sent to Massachusetts, only three were in salable condition after repacking, and these sold for \$2.50 per box. On the other hand, five boxes of the Lue Gim Gong did not require repacking on arrival and brought a price of \$4.50 per box.

The new variety is hardy and thrifty, hangs on the tree during the rainy season in Florida without damage.

Authorities say the new variety marks the beginning of a new era in late orange culture, as it can be marketed to advantage in August and September.

Its keeping quality is most marked, and it holds its juices while on the tree for thirty months.

A full description and history of this variety appears in the report of the American Pomological Society covering the proceedings of the Florida meeting. This

variety is unique in its keeping qualities. The writer within a few weeks has examined specimens of the fruitage of 1908 and found them in edible condition. These had clung to the tree since that time. They had become somewhat overgrown and slightly rough, and had lost a good deal of the juice, but were not vastly inferior to many of the store oranges for which we are accustomed to pay thirty or forty cents per dozen.

IRRIGATION FOR ORCHARDS

The proper use of water means the supplying of the optimum amount for tree development. This means the proper guarding against an oversupply as well as an undersupply. To be properly posted on what constitutes the right amount a knowledge of the soil is necessary. With a combination of a soil auger, a little careful observation and common sense, proper irrigation offers no very intricate problems. Each orchard, however, must be worked out individually, for from only a study of the soil before and after irrigating can the proper amounts and times for applying water be determined.

The need of water can be determined by both the appearance of the trees and the soil. A slackening in growth and a darkening in color of the foliage are indications. But as the water should not fall below a point to create appearances in the tree a careful watch must be kept on the soil itself. When on being pressed together, a handful holds its shape without coaxing it is sufficiently moist, and no water need be given. Care, however, should be exercised to see that the proper degree of moisture exists the full depth of the soil.—*R. L. Adams in the Irrigator.*

PINEAPPLE EXPORTS AND COSTS

From January 1st to May 27th the total number of crates exported amounted to 559,639 crates, while the statement corresponding to the week ending May 21, 1910, shows that only 395,234 crates had been shipped.

Reports from the country are that the crop this year will be one of the largest and in reference to size and quality the statement is that the fruit is striking the average.

Exporters this year are standing a bit more of expense in connection with the package, owing to the added import tax placed on crates under the port improvement act. The extra expense falls on the shippers.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES (Continued)

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

[From *Popular Mechanics*]

To keep drinking water clean for chickens, cut several lengths of No. 9 wire about 24 inches long and secure them to a board in such a way as to form a circle of radiating wires from a center point similar to the spokes of a wheel. Melt some lead and pour it into the center, and when cold the wires will be fastened together. Bend the wires in a shape similar to the ribs of an umbrella and set the device over the pan of water. The wires will prevent the fowls from stepping into the pan and give them plenty of room for their heads.—Contributed by *Otto J. Kling, Youngstown, Ohio.*

To remove a stubborn nut, heat an open-end wrench that fits the nut and while hot place it on the nut and allow it to remain for two or three minutes, says the *American Machinist*. The heat will cause the nut to expand and it can be taken off with ease. A heated wrench gives much better results than a blow torch, as the torch will heat the nut and bolt at the same time, where the hot wrench only heats the nut. Any nut which resists the hot wrench will probably have to be split to take it off.

A screw that has been in the wood for some time is difficult to remove. The more you try to turn it with a screw-driver the worse it gets, and the head is liable to be damaged. Much time and trouble can be saved by heating a rod to a cherry red and placing the end of it on the screw head. Keep it there until the screw has become heated. Allow the screw to cool and then remove with a screwdriver. The expansion of the metal caused by the heat makes the hole larger, and when the screw has cooled and contracted to its normal size, it can be easily removed.—Contributed by *Horace A. Person, Washington, D. C.*

REMOVING STUMPS BY BURNING

Experiments made in eastern and western Washington in removing large stumps by char-coaling or char-pitting show that the work can be done by inexperienced persons without costly apparatus and at a low cost of 25 cents each. Describing the process, one of the professors says:

"The char-coaling or char-pitting is begun by removing the bark from the stump to allow the outside of the stump to become thoroughly dry. Then a ring of wood is stood or piled closely about the

old tree base, to a height of 2 feet, and a foot in thickness, and completely covered with sod, or a layer of bark or brush to keep the earth from sifting through, to a depth of several inches, except a small space on the side against which the wind is blowing. The whole secret of burning the stump completely is to keep the covering intact. If the roots are kept from the air and are recovered as soon as the earth caves, they will burn out completely. Large stumps having been burned out to a depth of 15 feet. While the process is not rapid, work can be carried on by the farmer in connection with his farming, with little additional expense.

In one experiment, 125 stumps, some as large as 3 feet in diameter, were burned out in four days.

NO DANGER IN SPRAYED FRUIT

Recent studies by Professor William P. Headden, of Colorado, says the *Country Gentleman*, have shown the general presence of arsenic in all parts of the apple tree, including the fruit, and that considerable quantities are invariably present in soils where fruit or vegetable crops have been systematically sprayed with an arsenical preparation. This, however, is very far from justifying grave fears as to the likelihood of serious results accruing to the consumer of fruit from fields where an application of poison is a part of the regular practice. The mere fact that men have lived on farms and subsisted for at least ten, and in some instances probably over twenty years, on fruit and vegetables grown in this manner, would go far to show that there is very little danger of poisoning from this source.

At the same time a word of warning is certainly not out of place. Arsenic is a deadly poison, being cumulative in effect, and one that cannot be handled too carefully. This caution is especially applicable to those who actually handle the materials while spraying.

SHIP PINEAPPLES GREEN

A leading New York commission merchant advises shipping pineapple grass green during the warm weather, as otherwise it will certainly arrive in a decayed condition. In fact, the merchant goes still further and says that pines showing the least bit of color when shipped would no doubt arrive at New York in a worthless condition.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated May 15, 1911.

At that date centrifugals of 96 degrees' test were quoted at 3.86c. per pound, as they had been quoted 30 days previously and as they are still quoted at this writing, showing a steady, firm and non-fluctuating condition of the market.

This steadiness is because nothing of special interest has transpired either at home or abroad to cause any excitement in either the up or down directions.

The Cuba crop results, as expected, have changed only to the extent of causing us to consider 1,600,000 tons as a maximum amount, and 1,250,000 tons as a minimum, the final crop outturn coming somewhere between these figures.

Returns from estates as they closed ran up to over 25 per cent average fallshort from last year, but later returns have reduced this to 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, with 75 estates still to report. Estimates of 1,400,000 tons and below, down to 1,250,000 tons, which were current a short time ago, are no longer mentioned, being dissipated by a visible output from the crop already of nearly 1,400,000 tons.

We have never known a season when such absurd short crop estimates have been circulated for effect in Europe.

At first these reports were received with favor and influenced beet speculators upwards for a time, but lately the European market has stopped speculation regarding Cuba and is influenced by the new beet crop prospects.

A month ago beets were quoted at 10s. 6d. The fluctuation since has been to 10s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at this close. The recent rise is due to more or less variable, favorable to unfavorable crop weather, particularly in Germany, where drought appeared in some parts. As a result, futures for August have risen to 10s. 9d. against 10s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. May 27th.

A recent estimate of ours places the requirements for our refiners for October to December supplies to include 250,000 tons of full duty-paying Javas or beet sugars. Thus far no purchases of either have been made, refiners apparently working on the hand-to-mouth basis as regards buying for wants and leaving the future to care for itself.

Beet sugars for new crop October-December are quoted at 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., equal to 4.06c. for centrifugals. Javas are held at 10s. 9d. c. and f. New York, equal to 4.08c. per pound for September arrivals. Both are above buyers' present views.

All the remainder of the Cuba crop will be required here and find a market at present or higher values.

European beet crop estimates have not changed from 8,127,000 tons by F. O. Licht.

Cane crop estimates outside of Cuba show but small changes.

Local demand for refined sugar is good and increasing, as is usual at this season when fruits are coming to market in abundance.

All refiners advanced to basis of 5c. less 2 per cent for granulated, after hooking large contracts at 4.90c. less 2 per cent, which contracts are now being withdrawn freely by the trade.

At the close spot centrifugals are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. cost and freight or 3.86c. per pound landed, and late June or July shipments 1-16c. higher, with tone and tendency favoring 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. cost and freight (3.98c.) soon.

New York, June 12, 1911.

J. E. Stuntz, superintendent of the Cabo Cruz Ensenado de Nevio Sugar Company, reports this year's output to be about 85,000 sacks of sugar. The cane, however, produced a higher saccharine content.

central will be built. A meeting was recently called in Havana for all interested, including Governor Sobrado, the provincial executive.

The new central planned by the land holders in the vicinity of Consolacion del Norte, Pinar del Rio Province, seems to be reaching some definite form, and that the prospects are very good that the new

Ernesto Fonts Sterling, for the past few years counsel for the National Bank of Cuba, will assume the general management of "Las Delicias" sugar mill, one of the largest factories owned by the Chapparra Sugar Company.

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET**LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.****BANKERS**

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.
MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY**30 CHURCH ST.****NEW YORK**

CANE-CARS

RAILS AND
SWITCHES

LOCOMOTIVES

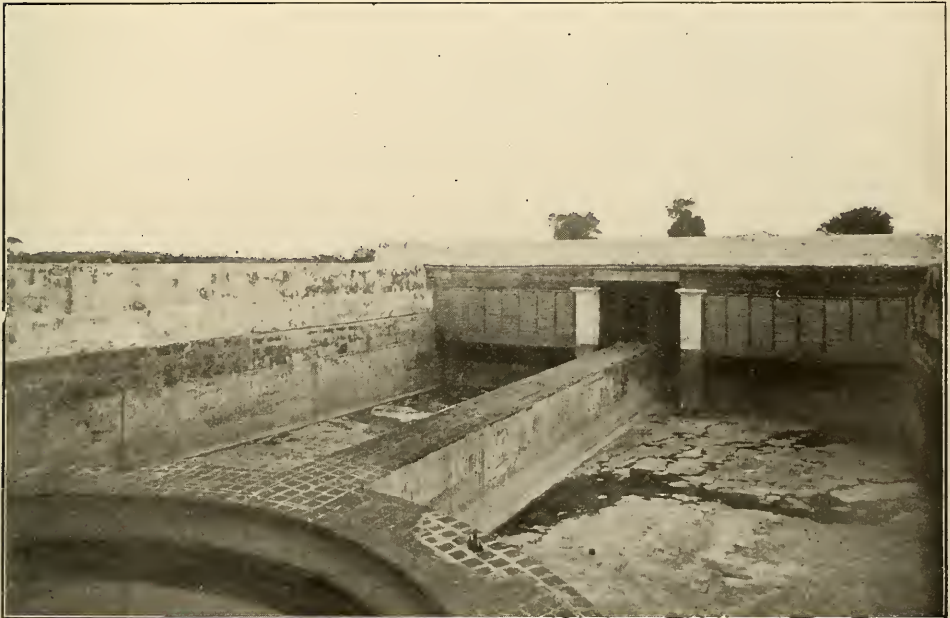
PORTABLE
RAILWAYS

PLATFORMS

DUMP-CARS



Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana



The source of Havana's water supply. Filters of the aqueduct, built in 1832.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLET & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación llevaba fecha 15 de Mayo de 1911, en cuyo día los centrífugas polarización 96 grados se cotizaban á 3.86 centavos la libra, lo mismo que se cotizaron treinta días antes y lo mismo que se cotizan en los momentos de escribir estas líneas, lo cual acusa una firmeza constante del mercado, sin la menor fluctuación.

Esta firmeza de la cotización se debe á que ni aquí ni en el extranjero ha ocurrido nada que pudiera haber incitado un movimiento hacia el alza ó hacia la baja.

Los resultados que se esperaban de la zafra de Cuba han cambiado solamente hasta el extremo de hacernos considerar la cifra de 1,600,000 toneladas como el máximo de la producción y la cifra de 1,500,000 toneladas como el mínimo; el resultado final de la zafra será aproximadamente una de esas dos cifras.

Las noticias recibidas con respecto á los centrales que han terminado la molienda, acusan un promedio de 25 por ciento menor que lo producido en la zafra anterior, pero noticias recibidas con posterioridad reducen ese promedio á 18¼ por ciento, faltando los datos de 75 centrales. Los cálculos de 1,400,000 toneladas ó menos, hasta 1,250,000 toneladas que se hacían hace poco tiempo como probables, se han desechado por completo en vista del hecho de que la zafra ha llegado ya á cerca de 1,400,000 toneladas.

No recordamos de ninguna zafra durante la cual se hayan puesto en circulación cálculos relativos á la ascendencia de la producción tan bajos que resultan absurdos, con el fin de producir efecto en Europa.

Al principio, esos cálculos anunciados se recibieron favorablemente por algún tiempo por los especuladores al alza en azúcar de remolacha, pero más tarde el mercado europeo cesó de especular con respecto á Cuba, prestando su atención á los resultados que se esperan de la nueva cosecha de remolacha.

Hace un mes, los azúcares de remolacha se cotizaban á 10s. 6d., habiendo sido las fluctuaciones desde entonces, las siguientes: 10s. 6¼d., 10s. 3¼d., 10s. 5¼d., 10s. 3¼d., y 10s. 8¼d., que es la cotización actual. El alza abida recientemente se debe á las condiciones del tiempo, que ha sido más ó menos variable en algunos puntos, bueno en otros y malo en algunos, especialmente en Alemania, donde se presentado la seca en muchos lugares. Con este motivo, el azúcar para entrega en Agosto ha subido á 10s. 9d. contra 10s. 5¼d., que era la cotización en 27 de Mayo.

Un cálculo hecho recientemente por nosotros, acusa que nuestras refinerías habrán de abastecerse desde Octubre hasta Diciembre de 250,000 toneladas, ya sean con azúcar de Java ó con azúcar de remolacha que paguen derechos de aduana completos. Hasta el presente no se ha verificado ninguna compra de dichos azúcares, pues según parece los refinadores están cumpliendo sus compromisos lo mejor que pueden con las existencias que tienen disponibles y se eximen de comprar, dejando que el porvenir se resuelva por sí mismo.

El azúcar de remolacha de la nueva cosecha para entrega de Octubre á Diciembre, se cotiza á 9s. 9½d., equivalente á 4.06 centavos el azúcar centrífuga. El azúcar de Java se cotiza firme á 10s. 9d., costo y flete Nueva York, equivalente á 4.08 centavos la libra para los arribos de Septiembre. Ambas cotizaciones exceden los precios que los compradores están dispuestos á pagar.

Todo lo que queda de la zafra de Cuba se necesitará aquí, y podrá venderse á la cotización actual ó á precios mayores.

Los cálculos hechos con respecto á la producción de azúcar de remolacha europea, no han variado de las 8,127,000 toneladas calculadas por F. O. Licht.

La demanda en este país de azúcar refinado es buena y aumentando como suele suceder en esta época del año, en que están llegando á los mercados frutas en abundancia.

Todos los refinadores aumentaron el precio á 5 centavos menos el 2 por ciento por el azúcar granulado después de haber aceptado grandes contratos á razón de 4.90 centavos menos el 2 por ciento, cuyos contratos se están rescindiendo por el comercio en general.

Al cerrar esta revista, el azúcar centrífuga para entrega inmediata se cotiza á 2½ centavos, costo y flete, ó sea 3.86 centavos la libra puesta en el muelle, y para su embarque á fines de Junio ó en Julio, se cotiza 1-16 de centavo más, con tendencia y posibilidad de que pronto suba á 2½ centavos, costo y flete (3.98 centavos puesta en el muelle).

AGAINST THE RAILROAD COMMISSION

An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Railroad Commission declaring null the contracts for rebates for the carrying of cane products made in 1904 between the owners of the Perseverancia, Covadonga and other mills in Santa Clara Province and the Cuban Central Railway Company.

This action was taken on motion of the railroad company, which claims that the rebates will no longer be granted, as being prejudicial to the financial interests of the road.

It appears, however, that but two members of the railroad commission signed the decision, and the law provides that it must be three.

The Central Cuba Sugar Company, of New York City, organized to carry on business in agriculture, mining and manufacturing of all kinds in Cuba, was incorporated May 23d at Albany, N. Y., with a capital of \$5,000,000. The directors are Frederick R. Swift, Earl C. Demoss, William Lilly, Thomas Achenbach and Ross W. Lynn, of New York.

The road has offered the heirs of Emilio Terry \$4,000,000 cash for the sugar mill Caracas, the estates pertaining thereto, the railroad and warehouses in Cienfuegos.

The heirs have made a counter proposition asking \$4,500,000 after the crop of 1911-12 is harvested, and giving the company two months in which to decide.



EN
MÁQUINAS PARA HACER
BLOQUES DE CEMENTO

Y
MEZCLADORAS DE HORMIGÓN

(CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES AND CONCRETE MIXERS)

Pídase hoy detalles descriptivos de las máquinas "Climax" las mejores en el mundo

GALABÁN & CO.

Habana
Lonfa del Comercio

Nueva York
78-80 Wall Street

DPTO. DE INGENIERIA Y MAQUINARIA

Fifteen houses were totally destroyed in a fire which did \$14,000 damage in Sagua on June 8th.

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases de Ganado Dealer in all Classes of Live Stock
Especialmente en Mulos Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL. 3097 JOHN.

FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION

LOSS OF INCOME FOLLOWING FIRE

BOILER EXPLOSION ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

GERMAN KALI WORKS 30 Empedrado, Box 1007 HAVANA, CUBA

WE WILL SEND OUR BOOK FREE TO PLANTERS IN CUBA

Ask Us What You Want—Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Fruit or Any Other Crop

ISLE OF PINES NOTES

THE LOS INDIOS DOCK

The completion of the property of the Los Indios Dock and Warehouse Company at Los Indios—dock, warehouse and approaches—is expected by the end of this month.

The dock proper, which has an area of some 15,000 square feet, is already decked over. Nearly all the frame work of the warehouse, which is 175 feet long, is up and a considerable part of the same is covered. Also, work has been commenced on the approach leading from the wharf to the shore. The mile and a half of road leading to the wharf has all been cut through, and parts of it have been graded and the bridge is completed.

CATTLE RAISING NUISANCE

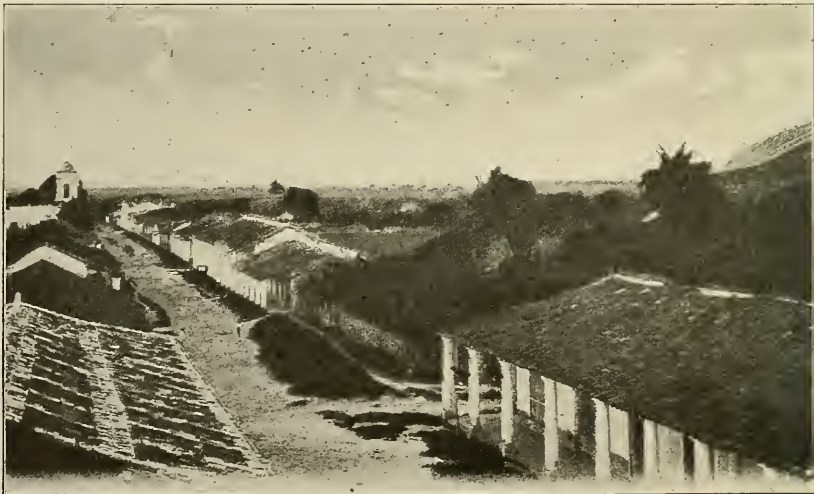
In an endeavor to curb the prevalent cattle nuisance, Americans have petitioned the mayor to insist upon the rigid enforcement of the laws. The enforcement of the law is left with the various municipal officers. There is an old national law of Cuba which declares that the owners of cattle and horses must confine their stock to pastures or herd them if any agriculture is being pursued in the districts where the stock grazes. The law does not state that the planters must protect their crops; but the owner of the stock must watch his own cattle and horses.

Supplied with rolls of wire and barrels of "parrot hardtack," B. Mayer will put in two months on the Isle of Pines capturing the young parrots, an industry he has followed, says the *Appeal* for the last twelve years. Mayer estimates that the catch on the Isle this year will be about 4,000 birds. The parrots are a nuisance to the Isle, as they destroy much fruit.

The provincial council of Havana is now considering an application of the residents of the Isle of Pines for the construction of a central road through the island to Sigüanea.

Sunday closing for all the stores in the island is being vigorously urged, and merchants are consenting providing the observance is made general and closes the Cuban stores as well.

Now, along with the new tourist hotels, which are to be erected on the isle within the next year or so, Mr. L. H. Joy of Los Indios, Isle of Pines, and Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, promises the inauguration of a first-class fishing lodge at Los Indios this fall. To those familiar with the waters adjacent to Los Indios the only wonder incident to Mr. Joy's proposed step is that some progressive hotel manager has not recognized the tremendous natural asset before this.



View of Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and
SURPLUS \$580,000

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

J. A. Gonzalez Lanuza - - - President
Norman H. Davis - - - Vice-President
F. J. Sherman - - - Second Vice-President
O. A. Hornsby - Secretary and Treasurer
J. M. Hoppood - - - Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve...\$13,100,000.00
Total Assets.....\$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars*

FACTORY:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163

OFFICE:
Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

A HOUSE FOR CAPABLANCA

The sum of \$3,000 has already been collected toward the purchase of a house in Havana to be presented to Raoul Capablanca, the Cuban chess master and recently the winner in the international tournament at San Sebastian, Spain.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - - - 118, PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

PHONE No. 401

P. O. BOX 741

FERNANDO DE CARDENAS

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER
IMPORT AND EXPORT AGENT

Munson S. S. Line Building

OBISPO No. 1, HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.

Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS
FINE STATIONERY
OBISPO 22 P. O. Box 608
HAVANA, CUBA

New Books, Periodicals, Etc., Received

Circular No. 77, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is devoted to a "Study of the Improvement of Citrus Fruits Through Bud Selection," by A. D. Shamel. It was an investigation into the causes for the great differences in the quantity and size of fruit, in the proportion of irregular and abnormal fruits among neighboring trees of the same variety, in the same grove, and under uniform conditions. The investigations were carried on among orange, lemon and pomelo groves in southern California. The one consideration of vital importance among growers of citrus fruits seems to be to propagate stock true to variety, and the possibilities of bud variation were not seriously considered.

Nevertheless some recognized these variations, one grower stating that but 60 per cent of his orange trees produced his crops and that the remaining 40 per cent, though true to the parent tree, yet, because of bud variation, were light producers, or barren and practically worthless. Selection of buds should be based on crop performance whenever possible, and where this is done there will be a grove which will produce uniformly a large yield of fruits of desirable size and shape.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 451 of the United States Department of Agriculture contains articles on sterilizing tobacco plant-beds, the velvet bean and the care of mares and foals.

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios

Los Indios and Cañada Tracts

Isle of Pines

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.
TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

"Sugar News from Cuba"

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of "THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE."

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for "THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE."

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppermiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers. Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

772 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers
Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET
Near Atlantic Dock BROOKLYN



"ALL
ABOUT
CUBA"

Copyright, 1909

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

CUBAN INTERVENTION

One thing is practically certain. If we have to send troops from the United States to restore order again, they will be apt to remain there. In 1906, Colonel Roosevelt, then President, intimated that any repetition of the events which demanded our presence on that occasion would mean permanent American occupation. There is reason for believing that in this utterance Colonel Roosevelt accurately forecasts the American attitude. And because of the probability that another intervention will mean the permanent annexation of Cuba,

public opinion will compel the administration at Washington to deal with the matter cautiously, for the permanent acquisition of Cuba is a thing for which the mass of Americans are not clamoring.

Mr. E. de Laureal Slevin, who has been editing the English page of *La Lucha*, has been called to abandon this work in order to devote his entire time to the *Havana Telegraph*.

The governor of Santiago Province has recommended the construction of a bridge over the Jaguey River.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

United States Service

Mr. John B. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, first secretary of legation.

Mr. Norval Richardson, second secretary.

Military Attaché, Major Henry A. Barber.

Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, consul general, Havana.

Mr. Joseph A. Springer, vice and deputy consul general.

Mr. Henry P. Starrett, deputy consul general.

Consulate Havana, National Bank Bldg.
Legation offices in Havana, Lonja Bldg.

Mr. Pedro M. Mederos, agent, Cardenas.
Mr. Alfred Heydrich, agent, Matanzas.
Mr. Ross E. Holaday, consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. Henry M. Wolcott, vice and deputy consul, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. George Bayliss, agent, Antilla.

Mr. Arthur Field Lindley, agent, Baracoa.

Mr. Francis B. Bertot, agent, Manzanillo.

Mr. Max J. Baehr, consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. Buenaventura Carbo, vice and deputy consul, Cienfuegos.

Mr. P. B. Anderson, agent, Caibarien.

Mr. Dean R. Wood, agent, Nuevitass.

Mr. John F. Jova, agent, Sagua la Grande.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-Rec). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA Y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS of Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantamo

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Export Chemist and
Pharmacist Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and replenished. Prescriptions compounded by a Graduate in Pharmacy.
Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36

116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Bottled at the Brewery



**For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line**

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importación directa de todas los centros manufactureros del mundo

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line, New York and Mobile; James E. Ward & Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company, Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A. Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD

COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
AND TIMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin
Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

**PURDY & HENDERSON
INC.**

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston
CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

Pro-Cuba is the name of a new (Spanish and English) review which has just come from the press in Havana.

The new publication in both English and Spanish will be monthly for the present. It aims "to improve the political and social condition of Cuba and to enlighten foreigners concerning affairs in the Antilles.

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION
MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a specialty. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

Un ingeniero de trapiche, bien entendido en el cultivo de la caña de azúcar y la remolacha, ahora á la cabeza del trapiche de una Compañía importante, desea cambiar. También está al corriente de la destilación de maderas, acetato de cal, acetina; puede hacer planos y presupuestos para fábricas. También conoce la destilación. Muy buenas referencias. CUBA REVIEW.

**THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS**

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT

F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.
Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - JULY 12TH

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - JULY 26TH

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - NUEVITAS, JUNE 29TH; NIPE, JUNE 30TH

S.S. OLINDA - - - NUEVITAS, JULY 13TH; NIPE, JULY 14TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or
to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

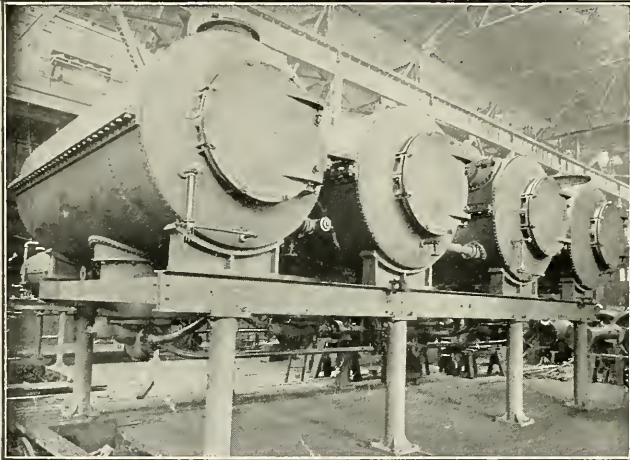
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallon of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

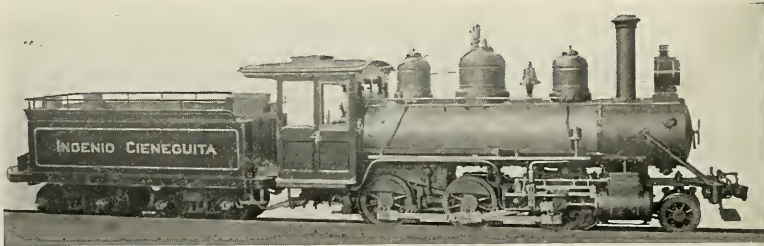
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES
OF TRACK

PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

TO MEET ALL CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

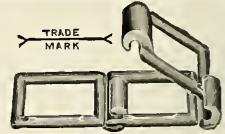
Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"



THE CVBA REVIEW

1.00 A Year **JULY 1911** 10 Cents A Copy
Published by the Muncie Steamship Line, 87-89 Beaver Street, New York City

Original "Ewart" Detachable
LINK-BELT



> **FLINT-RIM** <



SPROCKET WHEELS
FOR DURABILITY

Last several times as long as ordinary cast-iron wheels, and cost but little more. Are accurately fitted to the original "Ewart" chains, of which we are the designers and manufacturers.

Life of chain prolonged because wheels are not rapidly wearing away from the proper pitch diameter.

The most economical sprocket wheels on the market.

WRITE FOR CATALOG NO. 90

LINK-BELT COMPANY 299 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP DELAWARE

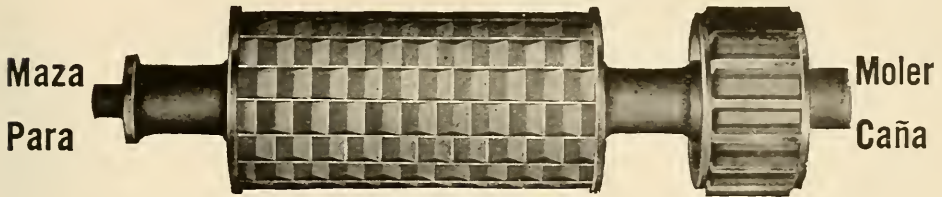
The largest dreadnought attending the Coronation of King George V

This magnificent creation, the last word in battleship building, is equipped throughout with **LYTTON STEAM TRAPS**, manufactured by the **LYTTON MANUFACTURING CORPORATION**, which also make

- Lytton Return and Vacuum Traps*
- Lytton Pressure Reducing Valves*
- Lytton Blow-Off Valves*

All of vital necessity for the economical manufacture of sugar

SALES OFFICE, ROOM 1159, HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG., NEW YORK
Works, Franklin, Va.



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds., así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.
 PIERRE DROESHOUT, Agt., Apartado 861, Havana, Cuba

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

M. E. GILLETT, Proprietor

TAMPA, FLORIDA, U. S. A.

ORANGE, LEMON AND GRAPE-FRUIT TREES

LARGEST CITRUS NURSERY IN THE WORLD

QUALITY VARIETY DELIVERY

PRICE MAY BE FORGOTTEN—QUALITY NEVER.

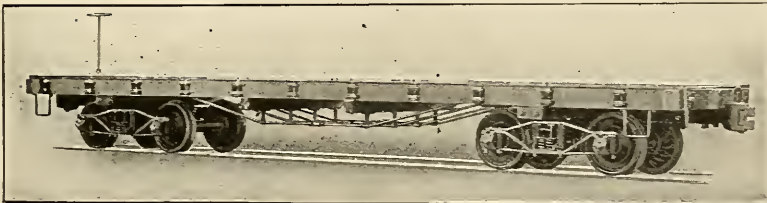
We grow nothing but Standard Varieties which we can recommend to the trade as Money-Makers.

Having had twenty-nine years' experience, we thoroughly understand packing trees for long-distance shipments.

We guarantee our trees to be True to Name, Free from White Fly and to ARRIVE AT DESTINATION IN GOOD CONDITION.

Consider the future and protect your investment by planting reliable trees from **BUCKEYE NURSERIES**

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas. *Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país*



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: RAMALIAM

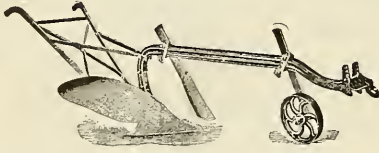
ABOUT THE PLANTATION

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint will be found to preserve all buildings. Laid-up machinery will not rust and corrode if protected with Dixon's Paint.

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FARQUHAR



Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

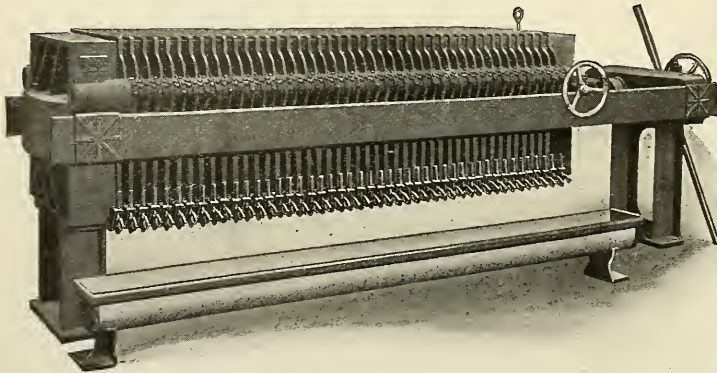
Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados á previa petición

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de Filtrar para Ingenios
SHRIVER FILTER PRESSES
Write us for Catalog, Prices and Information
T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Louisiana by E. A. SAMMONS CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto Rico by McMURTRIE-GÜLER CO., Inc., San Juan, P. R.

FOR MOLASSES USE
STEEL TANKS

BUILT BY

HAMMOND IRON WORKS

WARREN, PA., U. S. A.

MATERIAL FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE
W. B. HAMMOND, *Sales Agent* - - - 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

JULY, 1911

No. 8

Contents of This Number

The cover illustration is of a scene along the line of the western railways in Pinar del Rio Province.

Cuban government matters occupy pages 7 to 13, and will be found very interesting. There were rumors of trouble which were so persistent as to force the United States Secretary Knox to issue an official disclaimer as to any intervention intentions. Other matters recorded are the reports of the Cuban treasury for June, very interesting in view of the stories of administration extravagance; the Cuban government will colonize state lands; utterances of some public officials seem to be against capital punishment; there was talk of United States Minister Jackson's recall. Owing to the failure of Congress to approve the budget, last year's appropriations will govern.

Pages 14, 15 and 16 are devoted to short, pithy, interesting notes covering the island.

General notes on page 17 to 21, United States Court exempts Neely bond; the Continental Sugar Company of Cleveland will begin large operations in Cuba; American Museum professors are making valuable prehistoric finds in the island; then there is official information of the trade of Cuban cities; of tobacco production by districts, and of a decree by the secretary of the treasury governing the reimportation of tobacco. Living costs in Cuba are shown to be largely increased; there is also information regarding the South Coast Electric Road and other roads in Santa Clara Province, and a map on page 21 shows very effectively the region benefited by these enterprises.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads on page 22.

Other railroad notes on page 23.

Cuba's commercial growth is presented in a series of official summaries of United States consuls who give very valuable details regarding trade conditions in various sections of the island. These reports will be found on pages 24 to 27. There are interesting statistics showing the growth of Cuba's importations and the countries from which these products are purchased.

Some new facts regarding the raising of the "Maine" are given on page 28.

A table of American investments in Cuba and a short sketch of a large plantation at Nipe Bay is on page 29.

London views of Cuban matters, being the exclusive correspondence of THE CUBA REVIEW is on page 30.

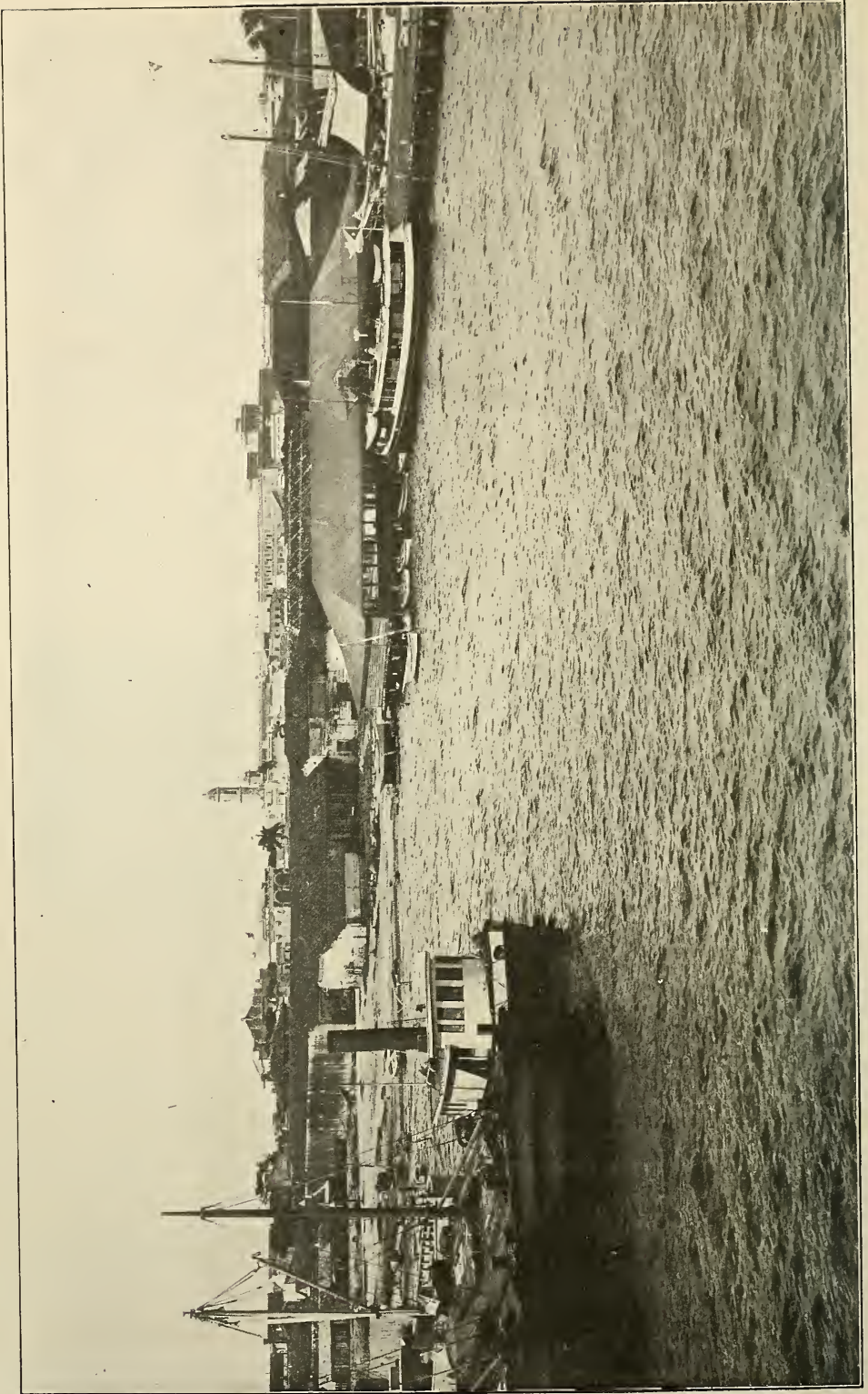
Agricultural notes are on pages 31 and 32.

The review of the sugar market written expressly for this publication by the well-known sugar authorities, Messrs. Willett and Gray, will be found on pages 33, 34, 35 and 36 in Spanish and in English.

MANY FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

JAN 23 1913



CITIES OF CUBA.—The harbor front of Cienfuegos. For a very complete report of the city's growth see article on page 18

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

JULY, 1911

NUMBER 8

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

ATTACKS ON THE PRESIDENT—RUMORS OF UPRISINGS SPREAD BROAD- CAST—U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE OFFICIALLY DISCLAIMS ANY INTERFERENCE OF PRESIDENT TAFT

On July 2, Representative Armando Andre, of Pinar del Rio, demanded that Congress should direct the supreme court to investigate the millions alleged to have been amassed by President Gomez since his inauguration. On the same day appeared the first copy of "El Dia," a new morning paper, published under the direction of Representative Andre, in which he told how firmly convinced he was of the president's guilt of graft.

These attacks brought out a statement from the president on July 6 giving an inventory of his estate, which showed it to be of only moderate dimensions and acquired prior to his taking office.

This action of the president's was deplored by his friends as being weak and undignified. The executive committee of the conservation party discussed the charges the same night and decided they did not present legal grounds for action against the president.

Persistent rumors of uprising in the extreme eastern and western ends of the island in Oriente and Pinar del Rio Provinces were also prevalent, and added to the general uneasiness caused by Representative Andre's charges the opposition papers declared revolution was imminent, while administration organs declared there was no danger.

On July 12 General Orencio Nodarse, director of the national lottery, resigned on the ground of ill health. His resignation was accepted by the president. General Nodarse was also the subject of El Dia's attacks, that paper charging him with fraud in the collections of illegal commissions to the amount of \$30,000 monthly. A duel is likely to follow between the General and Representative Andre.

On July 14th a special cable to the *New York Sun* said that Havana was considerably stirred over the publication of a sensational story that the president was in possession of documents amply proving that certain prominent men have been conspiring to procure another intervention ever since he was elected.

Of course, these reports of revolutionary conspiracies had reached Washington, and despatches to the press from that city said the government was keeping a close watch on affairs, and it was even intimated that preparations were being secretly made for another intervention.

That Washington was not very much disturbed over happenings in Cuba was first indicated when the Cuban secretary of state, Senor Sanguily sent United States Secretary Knox his thanks for a despatch assuring Cuba that Washington did not intend to intervene.

This despatch was in explanation of the coming visit to Cuba of the secretary of war, the chief of staff and the judge advocate-general, and Mr. Knox, speaking for President Taft, said officially as follows: "The government of the United States has thought it not worth while to deny the false stories of possible intervention which have been circulated in certain sections of the press, the fact being that no such question has been the subject of consideration by that government."

This statement is so comprehensive that even the practical politicians of Havana, who find "the country in danger" a very useful cry when they want to make a disturbance," says *The Sun*. "will find it hard to get their fellow countrymen to disbelieve Mr. Taft, who is notorious for telling the truth in and out of season."

SITUATION OF THE CUBAN TREASURY

The published returns of the Cuban Treasury, showing its condition on June 30, 1911, are as follows:

Cash on hand (in the Treasury and in the National Bank Cuba and Royal Bank of Canada) \$2,356,049

Receipts for June:

Customs receipts	2,113,900
Consular receipts	36,798
Posts and telegraphs	90,150
Internal revenue*	66,759
Income from public (state) property	28,383
Miscellaneous revenues	119,895
National lottery	319,474
Loan taxes	314,351

Miscellaneous accounts:

Speyer (\$35,000,000) loan, first 50 per cent	40
Balance of army (1896) pay, second 50 per cent	40
Postal money orders	26,105
Checks pending payment	4,863
Fees from honorary consultants	16
(Semipublic) works performed for account of private persons	25,530
Epidemics	3,095
Maintenance of detained immigrants	929
Refunds	91,641
Cuban Ports Company	102,121
Workingmen's homes	550
In hands of collectors for accounting	166,713

*State transfer taxes and the like.

Expenditures for June:

Disbursements, budget 1910-11.	2,824,460
Disbursements, budget 1909-10.	510
Disbursements, budget 1908-09.	100
Disbursements, special laws of 1906	
Disbursements, decrees provisional government	29,432
Disbursements, law of 1909...	88,009
Disbursements, laws of 1910...	57,467
Disbursements, loan-tax administration	407,156

Miscellaneous accounts:

Speyer (\$35,000,000) loan, first 50 per cent	3,000
Balance of army (1896) pay, second 50 per cent	3,000
Postal money orders	52,484
Checks pending payment	496
(Semipublic) works performed for account of private persons	85,136
Sewering of Habana	286,721
Sewering of Cienfuegos	41,000
Cuban Ports Company	312,431

Cash on hand:

In Treasury	\$997,562
In National Bank of Cuba	361,097
In Royal Bank of Canada	150,613
1,509,272	
In hands of collectors for accounting	166,713
Available to paymasters for current and extraordinary disbursements	3,699,063

Red Cross Uniforms

When the Cuban Red Cross was organized, its members adopted uniforms which only for the difference in color was the same as the regular army and the rural guard. Added to this the officer wore straps and bars and stars like the army. This General Montegudo, the commander, says must be changed, and hereafter the only uniform which will be allowed will be one of the same color as that at present in use, but it will be more simple in the making and the only ensigns worn will be the international red cross on a white ground.

President Gomez has appointed a commission to examine and accept one of the four plans submitted to the government for the new presidential palace.

Sr. Rafael Montoro, Cuban minister to England, has resigned his post in London, and at the request of the secretary of the state department. General Carlos Garcia Velez, who was recently named to Uruguay and Paraguay, may succeed Dr. Montoro and his post given to Dr. Aristedes Aguero, first secretary of the Cuban legation at Berlin, and a son-in-law of Dr. Montoro.

In the House during the present term there were introduced 231 bills, of which only twenty-five were approved and most of these were for roads or pensions. It failed to pass the Bustamente bill, which provides that all vessels flying the Cuban flag and carrying passengers shall be provided with wireless apparatus.

*To
Colonize
Lands*

At the suggestion of Dr. Junco the president on June 23d signed a decree authorizing the secretary of agriculture to begin a plan

to colonize state lands with Cuban families residing abroad, and immigrants coming with their families, in homestead fashion.

The plan is to divide, in agrarian units of one caballeria (33 acres), an area of land belonging to the state, which shall not be smaller than 150 caballerias, and not larger than 200 caballerias; and this land is to be divided between 100 families, more or less, devoted to agriculture, and of foreign countries whose education and farming custom shall be a practical means of instruction to the Cuban agriculturist. The lands must be such that by their topographical conditions, fertility, watering, ways of communication, nearness to a city or big farming concern, they shall insure the necessary economical advantages to those who devote themselves to the sale of their farming products.

*To
Honor the
"Maine" Dead*

The department of the interior has issued a decree providing for the honors to be tendered the bodies of the "Maine," whose remains are supposed to still be inside the wreck.

The decree provides for a guard of honor on board the transport of war of the United States which will be sent here to convey the bodies to be made by soldiers and sailors from the Cuban army and navy, and 21 guns, at intervals of 30 minutes will be fired throughout the day.

When the transport shall leave, it will be escorted out of the harbor by two gunboats, and Cabañas will again fire 21 guns, while all the forces of Cabañas will be mustered, flags lowered and the General Staff band will play a funeral dirge. When the transport is outside of Morro the band will render the American and Cuban hymns.

*English
Language
in Cuba*

The House of Representatives on June 15th passed by a large majority a bill abolishing the instruction of English in the public schools and refused to authorize the payment of the salary of Miss Abbie Phillips, who has for many years been supervisor of English instruction in Havana. The measure was advocated on the grounds of economy, but was severely reprobated by the minority as an expression of ingratitude toward the United States.

The old budget governs, however, and English tuition continues for another year.

*To
Harmonize
Decisions*

Notes were presented by the Spanish minister, Sr. Pablo Soler, to the State Department, concerning a new treaty which the Spanish government would like to negotiate with Cuba on a judicial basis.

Legal procedure affecting civil suits in Spain is analogous to that which is had in Cuba and to this end Spain has made overtures to Cuba for a treaty board based on making reciprocal acceptance of executive judgments rendered by the competent courts of both nations.

This treaty, according to the Spanish minister, will be of great benefit to both countries, owing to the large number of Spanish subjects residing in Cuba, and the large interests involved in litigation between residents of Cuba and Spain, and in connection with commercial intercourse.

*The Courts
and the
Mayors*

A precedent has just been established by the Audiencia of Santa Clara that authority declaring that even though a mayor is indicted

by the corresponding court, neither the court, nor the Audiencia has a right to suspend him from office, a function which is the exclusive right of the provincial governors.

This decision was reached in the case of the mayor of Santa Clara, who had been suspended on charges. The application to suspend the official under instructions from the Department of Justice, Sr. Barraque, the secretary, having expressed himself publicly that the courts had this power. An appeal to the Supreme Court now follows.

*United
States
Hostility*

Twelve senators, twenty-one deputies and numerous commercial and industrial representatives from Catalonia discussed June 29th

the contemplated Spanish-Cuban treaty.

They protested that the Cuban view of the treaty as expressed on May 31st was exaggerated and inspired by the United States and enemies of Cuban Spaniards.

The meeting passed resolutions urging the government to make every possible concession to the tobacco trade and advocating an energetic campaign by Spain and Spaniards in Cuba to obtain the desired advantages.

Señor Maristany, the president of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce, offered to go to Cuba to agitate the matter, although he admitted that the task would be a difficult one owing to the hostility of the United States toward the treaty.

Cuba's Congress adjourned July 2d.

*Averse to
Capital
Punishment*

There are now fourteen murderers in Principe penitentiary, Havana, but as President Gomez has scruples against capital punishment there have been no executions under his administration, for he refuses to set a date when they are to die.

If present plans are carried out Cuba will lead the United States and others of the more civilized nations by abolishing capital punishment. Dr. Manuel Secades, consulting attorney of the Interior Department of Cuba, was in the United States studying the modern prisons in this country. He has no thought of recommending the substitution of the electric chair for the garrote.

"We want no capital punishment at all," he said while in New York. "The most enlightened people of the community are opposed to it. We believe in reforming convicts. That's why we are going to build a modern prison. Those now in use are for the most part old Spanish castles. There men, women and children are herded together. There are no cells, but the un-

fortunate ones congregate in the long halls, the worst with the best.

"We want a separate place of detention for the women and children. In addition, we are going to provide labor for the convicts. Shops are to be built so mechanics may work at their trade. We have already introduced this scheme in a small way and have established a few cigar and cigarette factories. The prisoners enjoy the work and, I'm sure, leave their place of confinement when their sentence is up better men."

*Government
to
Control*

The Perez bill was passed unanimously by the House July 3d. This measure was introduced in the Senate some months ago and approved by that body. It provides that all public services referring to water supply, street cleaning, garbage removing and other health services shall be carried out by the government.

The bill also effectively kills the Heydrich project to obtain a lease for a number of years of the water supply of Havana.



The milk peddler's outfit in service in Cuba from earliest times to supply milk to the residents of Havana and other cities. The Board of Health has now forbidden this custom, deeming it unsanitary, and has ordered the substitution of more modern receptacles for carrying the milk.

Various schemes were being concocted whereby water supplies of various municipalities, including Havana, were to be leased or sold outright to corporations, and it was for the purpose of preventing such action that the bill was passed.

Protest Tax Increase Havana's cattlemen claim an increase of 25 per cent in their taxes by the provincial council is an injustice to them and illegal and they refused to provide cattle for slaughter until the tax was removed. Hotels, restaurants and even hospitals were without sufficient meat for many days.

Governor Asbert's opinion was that the tax was of little importance as far as the cattlemen were concerned. He said the increase would mean more than 37 cents for each beef and taking the average weight at 300 pounds the new tax would only mean 3 1-3 cents more for each 25 pounds and as they would certainly raise the price to the public at least one cent per pound because of the tax, they would actually gain 22 2-3 cents on each 25 pounds.

The strike of the Havana cattlemen was followed by strikes in Matanzas, Camaguey, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio provinces. The legislatures of each of these provinces passed an increase in the tax of twenty-five per cent and the increase in Matanzas led not only to a strike of the slaughter house people but in business places as well. The strike in the latter city was successful, the provincial governor assuring the strikers that the tax will not be collected.

In Santa Clara workmen took advantage of the action of the cattlemen to make a demand for an increase in wages.

On July 4th President Gomez telegraphed the provincial governors requesting them to try and have the extra tax removed.

Wireless Equipment Required All passenger steamers coming to Cuban ports will be compelled to be equipped with wireless telegraphy if the law recently passed by the Cuban Senate is also adopted by the House.

The law stipulates that all merchant ships destined for the transport of passengers shall be equipped with apparatus for the transmission and reception of wireless messages and operated by competent operators. All infractions of the law shall be punished with a fine of one thousand dollars for each time a ship enters the harbor without the equipment.

Consignee and ship owner will be responsible for the payment of the fine and

the boat shall not be allowed to clear port until settlement is made. The fines will be collected by the collector of the port entered by the ship at fault.

When the ship breaking the law is of foreign nationality and arrives at a Cuban port for the first time, then the secretary of the treasury is empowered on recommendation of the collector of the port entered, to remit the fine.

Rumor of Minister Jackson

It was reported in Havana July 6th that United States Minister John B. Jackson would be transferred from Cuba because he failed to

report on the port's improvement law covering the concession for all lighterage work given to the Cuban Port's Company.

La Lucha, of Havana, a prominent daily, promptly prints an interview with Mr. Jackson, which follows:

"We talked to him about the causes on which these rumors were founded, which is nothing more than the dredging law, and Mr. Jackson answered: "But that is already a law. The United States never supposed that this law could affect any of the treaties existing between it and Cuba, and although it did not seem right that Cuba should bind herself to a concession for such a length of time, it made no objections to the said law."

Mr. Jackson told us that shortly he had the intention of leaving Cuba with a leave of ten days, which his government had granted him; but that in view that his two secretaries, who were then absent, had been transferred to other countries, he could not leave the legation until the two new secretaries arrived here, and that he did not know for sure when these would arrive.

On June 29th President Taft sent to the senate the nomination of H. S. Gibson, of California, to be first secretary of legation at Havana. He will succeed Norval Richardson. He also sent the name of William Wallace to be the second secretary of legation in the same city.

Bills Before Congress

A great reduction in the customs duties will be granted the first three individuals or corporations which install a new industry in the island, under the provision of a new law introduced into congress, which provides a reduction to only twenty per cent of the present duties on any machinery which may be needed by the new enterprises and also the same reduction for all materials such as raw products unproduced on the island and the concession is to last for five years.

*1910-11
Budget
in Force*

President Gomez on June 30th was forced to sign a decree under the law of the departments, providing that the budget approved by Congress for the fiscal year of 1910-11 shall be applied to the revenues and expenses for the present fiscal year, which began July 1.

This action of the president was forced because of the failure of Congress to approve the budget law recommended in the regular message sent to Congress last November.

Under the constitution it is the duty of Congress to approve a new budget for each fiscal year, but in order to prevent abnormal conditions the law of the departments authorizes the president to put the old budget into force when Congress fails to approve them. By leaving the old budget in force all the expenses, including English instruction at the public schools, which the House had cut out, will be allowed to continue for another year.

René Betancourt, superintendent of the Cuba railroad, died June 25th in Camaguey as a result of the bullet wounds inflicted by Santiago Beltram during an encounter in the telegraph office of the railroad company in that city.

Santiago Beltram, the alleged slayer, was employed as station master of the Cuba railroad at Alto Cedro. He was released later under \$2,000 bail.

Some years ago a brother of Betancourt was killed in Cienfuegos as a result of an altercation following some business transaction. Alfredo Betancourt, a brother, who resides in New York, is now in Cuba.

Important changes occurred July 2 in the staff of the banking house of H. Upmann & Co.

Felipe Boland, desiring to return to Germany, relinquished his power of attorney. This has been conferred on Friedrich Tidemann. Theodor Garbade has entered the firm as an associate member.

The commission appointed by President Gomez to examine into the disease which is killing the cocoanut palms, especially in Oriente Province, has begun its labors, having left Havana for Baracoa a few weeks ago.

José Rodríguez Marin has been condemned to suffer one hundred and twenty days' imprisonment by the court of Santa Clara Province for having written things against President Gomez. He appealed to the supreme court and the latter promptly confirmed the ruling of the lower court.

*Not
Properly
Presented*

Decision has been handed down by the supreme court of Cuba in the appeal against the Ports Improvement Company, on the ground that their concession is unconstitutional.

The decision does not, however, affirm or deny the unconstitutionality alleged, being based simply on the ground that the case was not properly presented, the appellant having failed to accompany his presentation with the documentary evidence of the facts alleged.

Another suit, brought by the Chaparra Sugar Company alleging the unconstitutionality of the concession, on the ground that it is retroactive, is still to be argued before the same tribunal.

Louis Balbin Alfonso
Government from London to Paris.
Antonio Barber Martin
Consular from Amberes to Tampico.
Jose Robleda Conill ap-
Changes pointed to Coruna.

Gustavo Navarrete from Paris to London.

Crescencio Sacerio from Barcelona to Amberes.

Enrique Rodriguez y Fernandez from Tampico to Rio Janeiro.

General Carlos Garcia Velez appointed envoy also to Uruguay and Paraguay. He is now minister to Argentine.

Antonio Zembrana appointed envoy extraordinary to Columbia.

Francis Porto y Castillo appointed to San Jose in Costa Rica.

F. M. Pierra appointed to Quito, Ecuador.

Rafael Cervino promoted to be consul at New Orleans.

J. Nelson Polhamus transferred from New Orleans to La Paz, Bolivia.

Rafael Gutierrez Alcalde from Santa Domingo to Panama.

José Cuellar del Rio promoted to be vice-consul at Barcelona.

Jose R. Rivers appointed to Madrid.

Cesar L. Pinto appointed envoy to Venezuela.

Jose M. Solano appointed secretary to the legation at Montevideo.

Francisco Zayas Alfonso promoted from resident minister at Brussels to envoy extraordinary at Belgium.

Amceto Valdura from Norway to Brazil.

Manuel Marquez Sterling from Brazil to Lima, Peru.

Inauguration of a part of Cuba's long distance telephone service between Havana and Cienfuegos took place on July 16th. The local service in the latter city is also ready.

WORK OF THE CUBAN CONGRESS

A bill presented by Senator Cisneros Betancourt limits the pictorial uses of the national flag. It may not be used for advertising purposes, for curtains or for similar purposes. Fines are provided for those who continue offending in this respect after having been warned. It was referred.

Secretary of State M. Sanguily appeared before the Senate June 22d, to discuss informally the treaty with the United States concerning the leasing to the latter country of a tract of land measuring about 33,400 acres north, east and west of the present naval station at Guantanamo for the nominal period of 99 years. No resolution was taken.

The House on June 20th approved the bill granting an appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of a sewerage system for Pinar del Rio.

A bill providing for reciprocity between the United States and Cuba in regard to tobacco and cigars, passed a few weeks ago by the House of Representatives, provides for a reduction in duty on Cuban cigars, as well as protection for the real Cuban product by preventing the false labelling of the numerous "fakes" now sold as Cuban cigars, in return for free entry for the United States of products necessary here.

A bill to provide for the creation of a school for mining engineers in the National University was read and referred.

A general public works bill appropriating \$27,000 for improvements in the province of Oriente which includes the sum of \$70,000 to finish the construction of sewers in Santiago de Cuba; \$60,000 for a new hospital in Guantanamo, \$15,000 for the establishment of a marine hospital service at Nipe and other sanitary measures recommended in a recent message was read and referred to the committee on public works.

A bill introduced June 28th provides for an appropriation of \$600,000 for an aqueduct for Santiago. The bill was referred.

A bill favorable to the appointment of three officers to act as fencing instructors in the rural guard was approved.

The House on July 6th voted an appropriation to create 150 more school-rooms in the island. The appropriation amounts to \$150,000, which will be the cost of installation of these new class-rooms, necessary because of the increase in school population.

Other appropriations approved on the same day were \$2,600 for two new trunk telegraph lines between Santiago de Cuba to Caney and Cobre; \$40,000 for the construction of a road between San Antonio de las Vueltas and Juan Francisco; \$33,632 for the construction of two lengths of the proposed road between Abrens and Yaguaramas; \$8,000 to purchase a fire engine for the municipality of Aguacate; \$5,000 for a park at Victoria de las Tunas.

By a vote of 32 to 13, the bill authorizing a subsidy under the act of July 5, 1906, for a line between Valle and Sancti Spiritus was approved.

The Senate on July 16th made possible the postal money-order treaty between Cuba and Germany, when it granted the appropriation of \$15,000 which had been passed by the House to cover the installation expenses.

The Senate on June 30, resolved to appoint a committee of four members to investigate the proposed purchase of lands about the Guantanamo naval station, which Cuba is to purchase to turn over to the United States in exchange for the abandonment of Bahia Honda.

The department of state is buying 1,200 caballerias of land, which is about the proposed extension, and the owners of the lands are said to have placed an exorbitant price on the land and this is what the Senate wants to investigate.

A bill creating a national auditing board was read in the Senate. The purposes of this board will be to avoid the approval of accounts and other government expenses contrary to the purposes for which the money was appropriated and will look into the cost of services done by contractors. The bill requires that the members of this board shall be ex-cabinet officers, ex-members of the supreme court and other high qualifications.

The bill providing that no laborers employed by the state shall receive less than \$1.25 per day was approved by the Senate June 30th. Hereafter all governmental contracts to be made must agree to this amount.

The Bustamante bill which provides that all Cuban vessels carrying passengers and all vessels plying Cuban waters shall be provided with wireless telegraph apparatus was likewise approved by the Senate, as was the bill increasing the salaries of teachers.

Members seem determined not to approve the bill subsidizing the road to be built from the sugar estate recently acquired by President Gomez to Port Nuevitas.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Joseph Daniel, an American, foreman at El Cuero mine near Santiago was drowned June 20th. While there seems to be no doubt that his death was due entirely to an accident, the authorities are investigating the case. A short time previous to his falling into the water it is reported he had had an altercation with some workmen.

Havana's city council has granted to the German-Cuban Electric Company at Guanabacoa permission to furnish the Regla Wara of Havana with electric light and power.

The steamship "Allegany" of the Hamburg-American Line arrived in New York July 1st from Havana with twenty tons of relics from the wreck of the battleship "Maine." The relics, except the ship's bell, weighing 300 pounds, were packed in barrels and taken in charge by the government authorities.

The Otero Theatre in Cardenas, one of the oldest buildings in the city and latterly used for a moving picture show, was partly destroyed by fire on July 1st. A film became ignited and the fire spread rapidly. Women and children were trampled in the rush for safety, but no one was seriously injured.

Havana Lodge No. 635 of the Loyal Order of Moose of the World was successfully organized June 21st with a large membership.

The Hotel Telegrafo in Havana, rebuilt and luxuriously furnished throughout, was opened for business July 1st by the Compañía General de Hotels, which also owns the Campoamor Hotel at Cojimar.

The high price of ice in Havana is turning the attention of the city council to the advisability of establishing a municipal ice plant, and a resolution to that effect was recently passed. The price of ice in the city is 30 cents per 100 pounds.

Sr. Cristobal Fernandez Vallin, the new Spanish minister to Cuba, replaces Sr. Pablo Soler. Sr. Vallin is a descendant of the Counts of Muros, and is widely related to some of the leading families of Havana, including that of Vice-President Zayas.

Key West wants a suitable part of the battleship as a memorial. The city council has communicated with the secretary of the navy offering to pay all transportation charges if its request is granted.

The famous Caridad Church in Camaguey was lately entered by thieves, who despoiled the images of Our Lady of Charity and the Immaculate Virgin, of valuable jewels and adornments worth several thousand dollars.

José Colmenares, who shot and killed Sr. Gustavo Lopez, the Spanish consul in Matanzas, several months ago, was sentenced June 23d to 17 years imprisonment.

The Cuban consul at Geneva reports that lectures are being delivered there against Cuban tobacco, by a man who was at one time the French consular agent in Havana. According to his statement Cuban tobacco is steadily degenerating because of the free use of chemical fertilizers and the attacks of an insect on the leaf. The government has taken notice of these stories and will officially deny them.

The four daughters of President Gomez sailed June 29th on the "La Provence" from New York for a tour in Europe.

Within the past month Miss Petronila Gomez was married to Julius Morales Coello, commander-in-chief of the Cuban navy. Her sister, Manuela, was married to Dr. Manuel Mencios. The other two girls are Narcisca, who is eighteen, and Mariana, sixteen. The last-named will study art in Paris.

President Gomez delegated Dr. Mencios to represent Cuba at the Medical Congress to be held in Berlin in September.

The McGivney & Rokeby Company, holders of the sewer contract in Havana, must pay \$500 to the heirs of Sabino Ramos, one of the workmen killed in a recent cave-in on the sewer work.

The indemnity represents 500 times the daily wage of the dead man, which is the damage allowed under the terms of a royal decree of June 11, 1886.

An application has been made by a well known international salvage company to the Cuban government to raise the Spanish war vessels sunk off Santiago de Cuba. The government is offered 10 per cent of the proceeds.

Secretary of the Treasury Ortiz has ordered the collector of customs at Caibarien to take measures against the Greeks who are reported to be destroying the sponge beds in that vicinity. He has especially ordered that no sponges below the size fixed by law shall be placed on the market.

The Union Carbide Company has preferred charges against an Havana importer of carbide from Norway as infringing on its rights, the Union Carbide Company claiming the patent right to that product in Cuba. If the criminal case is decided against the defendant, he must go to jail for two months and pay a fine of five thousand dollars. The plaintiffs in that event will seek civil damages.

Capt. Frank Parker, U. S. Cav., instructor to the Rural Guard of Cuba and director of the military academy at Camp Columbia, Havana, received orders recently to proceed to the Argentine Republic on a special mission.

He is expected to return within six or eight weeks when he will make his annual report and be ready to begin the next academic year commencing September 1st.

Workingmen's homes are to be built in Sagua and sold to the people under the same terms and conditions of those built in Havana. The House on July 3d passed a bill providing for thirty-two of these houses immediately.

Two years ago the tax for street hand organs in Havana was \$10. The city council in order to drive them out raised the tax to \$100, but the organs continued until lately when a motion was approved in the council to take the tax off altogether, which makes the "industry" illegal.

It is now up to the police to drive them out.

The plant of the Batabano Electric Power Company in Havana Province is to be enlarged and electricity supplied the towns of La Salud, Quivicán, Bejucal, Rincon and Santiago de las Vegas. The company expects to have the plant installed by January 1, 1912.

A Cuban-American company has begun drilling for oil at Rio Blanco, Pinar del Rio Province. A shaft has been sunk seventy-five feet and the statement is made that oil signs are plentiful.

The building committee of the Methodist Church of Havana has had prepared plans for a large boarding school for boys to be built at once in Reparto San Martin, half way between Vedado and Camp Columbia, outside of Havana.

The Matanzas Terminal Company has purchased the rights of the Matanzas Warehouse Company, according to official information. The new company obligates itself to carry out all of the terms of the concession granted by the government on June 4, 1906, including several small branches to different warehouses in Matanzas and along the full length of the harbor shore.

The National Humane Alliance with headquarters in New York has offered the City of Havana, through the Havana Band of Mercy, a drinking fountain for animals which will cost about \$200.

They stipulate that the city shall provide a place meeting their approval and furnish the water and the maintenance of the fountain when installed.

Representatives of the Indianapolis (Indiana) Trade Association will investigate Cuban trade conditions and prospects for six weeks, and two members will shortly visit the island.

The bakers of Bayamo, Oriente Province, who had gone on strike in a demand for an increase of wages, obtained a complete victory.

Tobacco selectors of Sancti Spiritus have struck in an attempt to obtain higher wages. They demand eighty cents and the employers offer seventy cents. The president suggested that the parties split the difference and make the wage seventy-five cents. The employers declared that the present price of tobacco would not warrant their paying this price.

The Castañeda cigar and cigarette factory of Havana has been sold to a Cuban firm, formed by Nicolas and Fernando de Cardenas.

Havana's city council recently distributed 153 pairs of shoes to poor children of the public schools of the city.

Work is soon to commence on the new leper hospital near San Francisco de Paula, eleven kilometers from Havana on the Havana Central.

The sum of \$150,000 has been set aside for the construction of the building. When completed the hospital of San Lazaro, on the Malecon water front, will be removed. The present hospital site is valued at \$300,000.

General Mario Menocal may become a candidate for the presidency of Cuba if the Conservative party insists on his candidacy, according to information received in Havana by friends to the candidacy of the general, says the *Havana Post*. Although on June 26th, the general, while in Matanzas, repeated his declaration that he would refuse the nomination.

A \$200,000 soap, candle and glycerine factory in the Ceiba suburb of Havana on the Havana Central tracks at Bulle Station is projected. It will be a modern plant, built of brick and steel, the main building being 60x30 metres.

The output of Chaparra is expected to be in the neighborhood of 600,000 bags, says Gustavo Menocal, a brother of the general manager of the great estate.

PURE FOOD REGULATIONS

Any manufacturer of food in Cuba who puts any substance other than the food into what he manufactures must have the permission of the health department and must state on his labels the names of substances contained in the food.

The above ruling of the health department was issued July 1. The different manufacturers of chocolates in the island were notified that they will be allowed to use cornstarch in the preparation of their chocolate, provided that on the wrapper of the chocolate it is stated that cornstarch is used.

The North Coast Railroad of Cuba, a new railroad corporation organized in Havana, has informed the treasury department of its intention to construct a line extending from Nuevitas to Caibarien, passing through Moron. The new line will have an extension of 350 kilometers. The president is Pedro F. Diago.

A bill was approved by the Senate July 3 by a large majority, making it a crime to bet on the game of jai alai. If passed it will be the end of the Spanish game of jai alai in Cuba, according to the opinion of all who know anything about the game.

Settlement of the estate of the late Tomas Estrada Palma, first president of Cuba, was lately effected in the court of the first instance of Havana. The entire estate was \$66,355.66.

The property consists mostly of lands in Bayamo, Oriente Province, which President Palma inherited from his mother, who was very wealthy, and his widow now receives the share which corresponds to her under the Spanish law, which amounts to \$13,338.88. Each of the children will receive \$8,837.96.

The new line of the Cuban Central Railways between Yaguaramas and Rancho Veloz, Santa Clara Province, was inaugurated early this month.

The new line connects Rancho Veloz with all the main lines of the Cuban Central Railways and was subsidized by the government according to the Mendieta act. It may divert much sugar traffic to Isabela de Sagua.

The Compañia Resinera Cubana has selected Sagua de Tanamo, Oriente Province, as a site for a turpentine mill. The company is asking for exemption of duties on the machinery imported. The large pine forests in this neighborhood will furnish the raw material.

The large dock at the United States naval station at Pensacola will probably be removed to Guantanamo. This move is now under consideration by the navy department.

SAGUA'S TRADE GROWING RAPIDLY

The collections of customs at Isabela de Sagua, Santa Clara Province, for the fiscal years ended June 30th compare as follows:

1910-11	1909-10	1908-09
\$454,605.76	\$343,206.30	\$218,581.78

The new Atlantic Fruit and Steamship Company, recently formed, comprises the following companies: Atlantic Fruit Company, Central American Growers and Traders' Company, Tanamo Agricola of Cuba, Cayo Ascosta of Cuba, J. Simon & Co., of Sama, Cuba; Simon Fruit Company, of Cuba; Donald Steamship Company, of Cuba, and the Cuba Fruit Company.

Jose Di Giorgio, president of the Atlantic Fruit Company, will be president of the new corporation.

The United States war department has announced that permission has been granted to the government of Cuba to send two Cuban army officers to attend the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Cuban government will select the officers to attend the school, and it is a distinction which has been granted to no other government.

The new extension of the United Railways in Matanzas Province from Coliseo to Cardenas has been opened to the public. It reduces the distance seventeen kilometers and saves twenty minutes in the running time between Havana and Cardenas.

The Maria Cristina barracks at Matanzas are to be converted into a \$300,000 hotel, according to plans recently submitted to the Cuban government. The department of the interior favors the petition of those seeking a lease of the property.

Permission has been given the Cardenas Railroad and Terminal Company to extend the time in which to complete its dock at Cardenas.

The race course at Almendares is to be enlarged so as to also admit of a two-mile automobile course. Arrangements are also being made to hold international shooting meets here, at which prizes sufficiently large to induce them to make the journey here.

General Rafael de Cardenas, one of the most brilliant heroes of Cuba's war of independence, died July 11th, at his home, Villa Antolina in Luyano, after a protracted illness.

Despite the appeals of Mrs. Jeannette Ryder, president of the Band of Mercy, a bullfight was held at Luyano July 9, which was witnessed by over 100 men, women and boys at the finca Los Zapatos.

GENERAL NOTES

NOT ON A PATRIOTIC ERRAND

It came out July 5th in the New York newspapers that three well-known Cubans have been in the city for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition for an uprising in Cuba to overthrow President Gomez and his administration. General discontent of the Cuban people at the extravagance of the government is given as the reason.

Antonio San Miguel, editor of *La Lucha*, who was in New York at the same time and being interviewed by the press gave as his opinion that the reports of the trouble in Cuba had been exaggerated in the dispatches to New York newspapers. He said further: "I have not received any news of the coming of responsible persons to this city with money to buy arms. It is difficult to find in Cuba a political person to start a revolution who would have money enough to carry it through. Those who could raise the money would not put their funds in the hands of revolutionary agents. Gomez has said that he will not seek re-election, and the statements of a chief of the nation made public must be accepted.

"It is more likely that the three Cubans who say they have come to New York with their pockets full of checks to purchase arms and ammunition for starting an uprising in Cuba are here on an exploitation of their own, and not in the interest of patriotism."

COURT EXEMPTS NEELY BOND

In an opinion filed June 17th in the United States Circuit Court Judge Martin says the government is not entitled to judgment against the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland on the bond of \$50,000 given by Charles F. W. Neely to E. E. Rathbone, as director general of posts in Cuba, for the proper performance of his duties when he assumed charge of the Bureau of Finance of the Department of Posts at Havana during the American occupation of the island.

Neely was arrested in 1900 on the charge of having embezzled \$140,000, the proceeds of stamp sales. Because of the Cuban amnesty Neely was not punished, but the government sued him civilly for the full amount of the embezzlement and recovered judgment. The \$20,000 cash bail which Neely put up was taken to satisfy part of the judgment, and through the action against the bonding company the government sought to get \$50,000 more.

Judge Martin held that there was unrea-

sonable delay in bringing the suit to recover on the Neely bond, and that the terms of the contract were not compiled with and no rights accrued thereunder to the government.

Assistant United States District Attorney William L. Wemple says the government will appeal from Judge Martin's finding.

VALUABLE PREHISTORIC FINDS

Mr. Barnum Brown, associate curator of fossil reptiles in the American Museum of Natural History, returned to New York recently with many trophies of his travels in Cuba.

Mr. Brown traveled through the central provinces of Cuba and through Santa Clara Province for about two months and was joined in that country by Dr. Carlos de la Torre, professor of zoology in the Museum of Havana. The Cuban expedition was financed jointly by the American Museum and the Cuban government. The two fossil hunters spent six weeks or more prospecting for specimens in a Cuban hot spring and made some very interesting and valuable finds. In water which registered a temperature of 98 degrees they found hundreds of specimens, including prehistoric sloths, remains of alligators, crocodiles and other amphibians.

By their discoveries in this region the scientists hope to be able to determine when Cuba was connected with the mainland and whether with Central or North America. The Cuban specimens will be divided between the two museums. From the material Mr. Brown expects to be able to mount two skeletons of the prehistoric sloth.

CLEVELAND COMPANY IN CUBA

The Continental Sugar Company, a corporation built in great part of Cleveland capital, is soon to announce gigantic business extensions, says the *Plain Dealer*. Besides the new plant now under construction in Findlay, O., and another plant in contemplation in Toledo, interests affiliated with the company are soon to begin huge operations in Cuba. Up to the present time the Continental has devoted itself exclusively to the sugar beet production and sale, with mills in many Ohio and Michigan cities, and headquarters in Cleveland. The entry into Cuba means that the company will shortly have facilities for the manufacture of cane sugar on a large scale and will thus work into a new channel of business.

INFORMATION ABOUT CUBAN CONTRACTS

American Minister John B. Jackson at Havana calls attention to the fact that each year during the months of May and June the Cuban government issues calls for bids on a large and varied assortment of government supplies. The time allowed between publication and the closing of the bidding is so short that it is of no avail for the American legation to specifically notify each call to the American business public. Furthermore, the language of the calls is usually so indefinite that prospective bidders must be personally represented in Habana in order that the exact nature of the supplies wanted can be ascertained. American manufacturers are therefore urged to remember that annually during the months of May and June extensive contracts are let by the Cuban government, and that if they wish to compete for these it is necessary that they be represented in Habana during those months by agents who can watch the *Gaceta Oficial* and correctly ascertain the nature of the supplies contemplated in each invitation to bid.

TRADE STATISTICS OF CUBAN CITIES

According to U. S. Consul Max Baehr at Cienfuegos, the trade of Caibarien, Nuevitas and Sagua la Grande, all on the north coast, for 1910 showed a very satisfactory growth as compared with 1909. The figures follow:

	1909	1910
Caibarien	\$5,452,022	\$7,422,351
Nuevitas	3,358,641	5,135,857
Sagua	5,553,888	7,845,687

The population of these cities by the census of 1907 is as follows:

Caibarien	10,053
Nuevitas	10,620
Sagua	26,937

GERMAN GOVERNMENT PROTESTS

The German Minister on July 13th filed with the Cuban State Department an energetic protest against the failure of the Government to protect the lives and property of the Kaiser's subjects and other foreign investors in the island.

The case of Karl Meyer, a wealthy planter of the Trinidad district, in Santa Clara Province, was cited. Meyer was recently held up by bandits, captured the notorious Solis Alvarez, on his own sugar estate. He was robbed and left for dead, with ten wounds on his body.

The parrot "crop" on the Isle of Pines is late this year. So far none have been shipped from the isle since 1910.—News.

AGAINST SPURIOUS TOBACCO IMPORTATION

The secretary of the treasury has issued a decree governing the reimportation of Cuban tobacco and other products.

It is aimed at the practice of shipping Cuban tobacco to foreign ports and importing other and cheaper tobacco, not Cuban and passing it off as the original product.

The degree in substance is as follows: "Paragraph 341 of the tariff exempts from duty national products exported to foreign countries and reimported under various and expressed conditions. As it is not sufficient to declare said reimportations to be Cuban products and to accompany same with a certificate of foreign customs officials, it is hereby declared that in the future for said reimportations to be classed under Paragraph 341 the declaration of the foreign customs officials must be certified to by the Cuban consul and must provide that the shipment is composed of Cuban products and have remained under governmental supervision, in the same coverings and markings as when imported and have not undergone any alterations, nor increase nor decrease in value through any process. This declaration must be accompanied by the oath of the importer, who will incur all the usual civil and criminal responsibilities if it is proven that he has sworn falsely.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS

The production of tobacco in Cuba during the past three years was as follows:

	1908	1909	1910
Districts	Bales	Bales	Bales
Vuelta Abajo....	257,628	220,458	189,728
Semi Vuelta....	24,519	28,868	21,485
Partida	38,843	33,824	27,905
Santa Clara.....	192,874	162,178	91,231
Matanzas	445	428	732
Camaguey	12,522	9,089	7,194

The average price of tobacco per 100 pounds in Cuba in March, 1911, was: First-class, \$50; second-class, \$32, and third-class, \$18.

IRRIGATION COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

Active work upon the forming of plans for the irrigating of the Province of Pinar del Rio is to be begun at once. The commissioners and the sub-commissioners to whom will be entrusted the work, have already been appointed by the secretary of agriculture.

David C. Henry is the American, George M. Whigan the English, and Eduardo Antonio Gilberga the Cuban expert.

PEACE NOT REVOLUTION WANTED

Juan Frederico Edelman, chief judge of the court of appeals at Havana, who arrived in New York early in July was interviewed by the *New York Sun* regarding trouble in Cuba. He said:

"All Cubans who have an interest in the future of their country are desirous of peace and prosperity. They are aware that to start another revolution, with the prospect of a third intervention by the United States, would mean a risk of losing their native land and nationality.

"All this talk about the discontent of the Cuban people against President Gomez and his administration, in my opinion, has been made to serve some political purpose with which I am not acquainted.

"The present administration was elected impartially after the second intervention by the United States government. It was a popular selection which was admitted to be such by all parties at the time. The next presidential election takes place in November, 1912, too early to start an election fight when there is more than a year for the political parties to select their candidate."

"Have you heard that there was any serious dissatisfaction with the president for extravagance under his administration?" he was asked.

"I have heard that there was some discontent," he replied, "but I am confident that there will not be any revolution now. The Cubans are too wise."

PAY OF RAILROAD LABORERS

I had under me 135 men of all classes, mechanics, carpenters and laborers, recently said, W. P. Murphy, superintendent of the Rancho Veloz extension of the Cuban Central Railroad. The railroad company furnishes them sleeping quarters, pays the laborers \$1 a day American money, and the expert laborers \$2.50 to \$3.50, feeds them well and allows extra time for night work or for work in water.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, Jr., most popular in trade circles as the manager of the Bundy Department of the American Radiator Company, has opened offices at 50 Church Street, New York, as general sales manager of the Lytton Manufacturing Corporation, of Franklin, Va. This company manufactures a very high grade of steam specialties, including steam traps of a new and advanced type, blow-off valves, pressure relieving valves, etc. Their goods are in extensive use in the navy and war departments of the United States government and are giving most satisfactory service in many sugar and other manufacturing plants.

LIVING COSTS LARGELY INCREASED

While there has been a great deal of talk in the United States that the cost of living has increased so much that it has created untold hardships upon the masses, the same conditions of things has taken place in Cuba, says *Tobacco*, of New York. High duties on all the necessities of life and higher rents have been followed by a raise in the wages of employees, and this in combination with the almost doubled cost of leaf tobacco have made the position of the small cigar manufacturer a serious problem. It was possible twenty years ago for a small cigar manufacturer, who produced from 1,500 to 2,000 cigars daily to not only make a living, but to actually make money at the ruling prices for Havana cigars, and he was thus enabled in time to become a moderate capitalist. This continued up to the year 1906, and some poor years were experienced, to be sure, the small manufacturer still prospered upon the whole. But since that time, while he may have steadily increased his production, he finds that his accumulated capital has been shrinking from year to year and that now with a daily output of 7,500 cigars he is actually going behindhand from week to week. He has made economies in his own private living, and whenever he could, in the factory, and still it has been to no purpose. If he could sell enough cigars to make at least 15,000 per day he knows that he could save himself, as his factory rent, and the cost of his salaried monthly help would be the same, but the question is, how to do this? Through competition the selling prices on the principal current sizes have been reduced, and though the increased duties in Germany, France, Spain and England the consumption of Havana cigars has materially decreased.

Cuba needs to export 100 million cigars at least more per year, or otherwise all of our small cigar manufacturers will have to go out of business. There might be a solution also in co-operation, or amalgamation of several small factories into one, provided the several owners could be brought to harmonize and pool their interests, which would reduce the cost of production for each of the interested parties and finally result in a profit for all concerned.

Dr. Manuel Delfin, president of the Havana board of education, who has charge of the administration of the public schools in Havana, wishes the government to send fifty Cuban boys yearly to the United States for a two-year course in the English language. They would absorb ideas of republican government, he believes, and return to Cuba with nobler ideas of civilization and higher ideals of life in general.

SPAIN'S TRADE WITH CUBA

In view of the reciprocity treaty talk now being heard between Spain and Cuba the following trade statistics showing the former's imports from and exports to the island will be found interesting as showing a very large trade balance in its favor:

	Imports	Exports
1908	\$934,569	\$9,031,993
1909	726,744	9,653,609

Spain's imports of Cuban tobacco in 1909 aggregated 1,395,753 pounds, valued at \$245,021; under the conditions of the new

treaty Cuba insists that Spain's purchase of its tobacco shall not be less than \$3,500,000 annually, which is more than Spain's imports from all countries, according to the figures of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

President Gomez on July 9th signed the bill appropriating \$40,000 for the construction of a road from San Antonio de las Vueltas to San Francisco; another appropriation for \$15,000 for the expenses required to put into effect the postal money order treaty between Cuba and Germany.

Notes From the Isle of Pines

The *Isle of Pines Appeal* asks: "Why doesn't some capitalist recognize the opportunity presented by the great mountains of marble rock on the Isle of Pines? For years these great banks of marble have lain idle. Not since the quarries were stopped by the exhorbitant tax the Spaniards levied on the sea sand, has any step been taken to work the ledges. A big Havana concern is now investigating the feasibility of using the marble for the facades of modern buildings in Cuba. Their representative found that no means at all existed on the Isle for quarrying the valuable rock."

The *News* suggests a system that would permit the Isle of Pines to work convicts on the public highways, believing that thirty days in jail with work on the public roads with pick and shovel would help in "stopping some of the petty thievery which is getting to be altogether too common."

Nueva Gerona, the capital of the island, has a theater. Other public buildings soon to be built are a new hotel and club houses for the Gallego and the Dependientes associations. These latter promise to be fine up-to-date structures with modern club-house appointments.

Work is progressing steadily on the dock of the Los Indios Dock and Warehouse Company on Signanea Bay, and the builders expect to have the work ready for government inspection some time this month.

The first real complete weather bureau on the Isle of Pines will be located at San Pedro and will be under the observation of Professor Charles S. Meade, director of the experiment station, and will begin its observations upon the arrival of the equipment which has been ordered.

At the present time, and for all time previous, says *The Appeal*, all deeds rendered on the Isle of Pines have to go to Havana for the affixing of the government tax. The actual work this entails is only a matter of a few minutes for each deed, but for some reason, it takes from three weeks to three months to get a deed back from Havana after it is sent in.

Last year something over 600 deeds were issued on the Isle of Pines. This year there will be more. Unless some new departure in rendering these deeds is inaugurated, the same delay will attend every deed.

American interests contemplate action to bring about a speedier disposition of the work of recording.

The *Appeal* takes Americans on the Isle of Pines to task for not showing that nice consideration for the laws of the state as they should have. It says: "There are three mandates which the Americans persist in violating. These are the ordinances demanding lights on automobiles and other vehicles at night, the ordinance limiting auto drivers to six miles per hour within the city limits, and the ordinance compelling owners to tie up their teams or horses instead of leaving them stand loose on the city streets."

Papers were recently signed in Havana whereby Messrs. Hammond, Hammond & Baker of Columbus, Ohio, owners of the San Pedro estate on the Isle of Pines, became the owners of some 3,000 acres of the Las Tunas estate, formerly owned by Messrs. Johnson & Hill.

Figures giving the exact number of citrus trees on the Isle of Pines and in the various sections, their age, probable time crops can be harvested, will soon be ready for public use. They are now being collected for publication.

J. F. Harper, a vice-president of the Union National Bank of Cleveland, is president of the Continental Sugar Co.

A huge tract of land has been bought in Cuba, not by the Continental but by a company in harmony with it, and the production of cane sugar on this land will furnish the Continental a cheap and effective method of developing the cane sugar industry.

A SOUTH COAST ELECTRIC ROAD

Mr. Hugh John Reilly, Jr., Cienfuegos, Cuba, recently informed the *Engineering News*, New York, that a concession has recently been granted by the Cuban government to the Cienfuegos, Palmera & Cruces Electric Power & Railway Co., to construct approximately 450 kilometers of railway, to build dams, impound water and generate electricity. The railway will have numerous branches to various sugar plantations on the south side of the island and will touch at the following points: Rodas, La Isabella, Santa Clara, Caribarien, Salamanca, Placetas, Nazarene, Fomento and Zaza. Included in the concession is the right to use the public high-

ways and condemn private property where necessary. The concession further grants the use of all public waters on the Hanabilla and Negros rivers, where a hydro-electric plant will be erected to furnish motive power for the railway. No duties are to be levied on machinery or supplies used in the operation or construction of this road. The president of the company, Mr. Bruno Diaz, is a tobacco merchant of Havana.

Mr. Reilly, general manager of the company, was in New York during July securing quotations and supplies on various materials to be used in the construction of this road, as the work will be started at once. The company will purchase the contractors' equipment and contract for the labor. The railroad will be of standard gage to be used for freight and passenger. It will probably be five years in building. The water power development will include a concrete dam 1,000 ft. long, 75 ft. high, with a storage capacity of 100,000,000 gals.

Catalogs of railway material, contractors' supplies and engineering equipment are wanted and may be addressed to Hugh John Reilly, Jr., Cienfuegos, Cuba.



Section of Santa Clara Province to be benefited by the railroad enterprises now under way. See article above.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Company

The report of the Cuba Railroad for May and for the eleven months ended May 31st compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
May gross	\$267,506	\$232,401	\$193,540	\$173,515
May expenses	148,714	117,333	104,674	112,638
May net	\$118,792	\$115,068	\$88,865	\$60,876
Charges	60,125	36,666	34,579	31,892
May Surplus	\$58,667	\$78,401	\$54,286	\$28,984
Eleven months' gross	\$2,796,695	\$2,233,138	\$1,960,460	\$1,893,900
Eleven months' net	\$1,252,330	\$996,715	\$858,441	\$668,383
Charges	519,175	398,543	364,516	333,510
Eleven months' surplus	\$733,155	\$598,171	\$493,925	\$334,873

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending June 4th	£17,076	£16,515	£15,225	£11,944
Week ending June 11th	17,372	16,906	14,894	11,955
Week ending June 18th	15,255	16,079	14,876	11,268
Week ending June 25th	16,107	16,495	14,590	11,367

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending June 12th	\$45,491	\$41,166	\$41,157	\$35,962
Week ending June 19th	40,990	42,804	39,698	32,013
Week ending June 26th	45,823	42,414	37,960	38,231
Week ending July 3d	46,679	42,280	41,808	36,451
From January 1st	\$1,178,296	\$1,060,977	\$1,000,623	\$976,211

June Quotations for Cuban Securities

Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99 ¹ / ₄	99 ⁵ / ₈
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	102	104
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	104
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	103
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	106	108
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	100	102
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	87	
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	94	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	96 ³ / ₄	97 ³ / ₄
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	98 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	95 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	102	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918..	96	96 ¹ / ₂

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

FINANCIAL AND RAILROADS

Havana Province is to have another electric railroad, from the City of Havana to Santa Cruz del Norte, passing through San José de las Lajas and Jaruco. A decree was also issued authorizing a subsidy at the rate of \$5,500 per kilometer.

The line is already laid to San José de las Lajas, and work on the extension to the other towns will begin at once.

The president has also signed a contract with the United Railways of Havana to construct a railroad line from the City of Matanzas to Canasi in the same province. This was authorized by the act of July 4, 1910, and the subsidy is fixed in the sum of \$5,500 per kilometer.

The courts have decided that the Havana Electric Railway has the right to carry advertisements on the windows of its cars, a proceeding which had been prohibited by the mayor. The railway company accordingly sought higher opinion with the result above stated.

NEW RAILROAD IN ORIENTE

A three million dollar realty company has just been formed headed by José Marimon of the Banco Español, Francisco B. Reyes and General Aleman, under the name of the "Societe Inmoviliere de Cuba" (Cuban Realty Co.).

The new company will devote itself principally to the construction of and operation of a line of railway from Guantanamo to Baracoa, and the articles of incorporation also provide for other lines of work such as harbor improvement and operations in land. The proposed line of railroad has a length of 120 kilometers.

The promoters of the new company have subscribed \$600,000 for starting work, and it is understood that approximately \$120,000 more of the stock has been placed.

The Havana Electric Railway wishes to extend its lines in Marianao, and has applied to the town's municipality for the necessary permission.

The new extension will cost \$40,000.



CITIES OF CUBA—View of Baracoa, from roof of the church

See article on page 27, which gives much information regarding Oriente Province

CUBA'S COMMERCIAL GROWTH

OFFICIAL SUMMARY BY UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES OF TRADE
CONDITIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE ISLAND

The volume of the foreign trade was remarkable when it is considered that so small a percentage of Cuba's arable land is under cultivation and that the island is sparsely populated. It is doubtful if any country in the world which has only about 10 per cent of its arable land under cultivation, which produces wealth largely from this area, and which, having an urban population of 40 per cent with less productive powers than probably any other people in cities and towns, can exhibit statistics which show a combined foreign trade of over \$255,000,000, which was Cuba's record in 1910.

The following table shows the total imports, by articles, into Cuba for 1910 and the countries supplying the largest share of the trade:

The value of the imports from countries not mentioned in the foregoing table amounted to \$16,076,014, and consisted principally of foodstuffs from other American and European countries.

In textiles, paper goods and foodstuffs the United States lags, because other countries cater to the desires of Cuban merchants and are more reasonable in prices. The gain by the United States in securing Cuba's trade is slow but sure.

The pineapple exportation was that of a normal year, which in Cuba means rather poor returns for the pains taken.

There was a marked decadence in such special industries as cocoa and coconuts and oil, due to a lessened price for the first in the world's markets and the disease which is decimating the coconut groves.

Articles.	Total.	United States.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.
Stone, earth, and ceramics:						
Earth and stone.....	\$989,249	\$704,219	\$19,395	\$16,154	\$65,523	\$10,397
Blinnens, etc.....	1,088,759	1,081,380	3,419	11	1,129	2,517
Glass and crystals.....	1,138,711	276,911	389,310	115,734	126,935	66,051
Pottery, porcelain, etc.....	695,051	175,019	104,605	111,682	85,529	129,077
Metals, and manufactures of:						
Gold, silver, and platinum.....	338,053	75,992	101,002	10,122	139,866	6,502
Iron and steel.....	6,163,754	4,221,105	337,428	57,437	149,676	996,448
Copper, and manufactures of.....	809,127	562,634	67,450	3,182	34,272	133,486
Other metals.....	289,294	109,320	53,107	25,646	17,807	55,544
Chemicals, drugs, etc.:						
Drugs.....	468,350	220,884	55,718	70,147	22,174	5,270
Colors, dyes, and varnishes.....	672,781	424,273	27,671	9,099	26,887	166,435
Chemical products.....	2,780,939	1,674,303	118,461	56,928	628,883	218,240
Oils, fats, greases, etc.....	1,896,900	852,700	57,096	319,823	493,213	146,037
Textiles, and manufactures of:						
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	8,527,821	1,302,959	598,200	1,523,698	1,023,283	3,449,028
Vegetable fibers.....	3,562,801	152,157	144,324	240,340	186,748	1,534,443
Wool, bristles, hair, etc.....	1,088,225	161,251	64,374	69,094	339,306	404,343
Silk, and manufactures of.....	169,704	131,004	65,909	8,820	259,123	33,541
Paper and paper goods:						
Paper and cardboard.....	1,498,369	666,912	317,001	250,945	173,312	22,157
Books and other printed matter.....	314,904	119,280	51,969	77,112	35,638	9,949
Woods, and manufactures of:						
Wood and its manufactures.....	2,566,690	1,831,551	80,910	275,814	111,371	91,782
Other vegetable materials.....	190,026	79,317	11,658	13,427	22,148	31,481
Animals and animal products:						
Animals.....	341,112	333,967	52	438		30
Hides and skins.....	573,059	468,029	3,954	74,972	11,981	4,982
Manufactures of animal products.....	4,453,299	3,336,110	72,423	895,699	67,299	40,312
Machinery, instruments, etc.:						
Instruments.....	263,271	97,240	64,206	25,312	62,399	1,591
Machinery.....	8,381,763	5,861,080	453,227	144,191	165,952	1,215,958
Apparatus.....	2,821,968	2,238,046	35,064	13,322	271,079	217,405
Foodstuffs:						
Meats.....	11,476,815	8,931,002	4,354	145,029	21,262	3,634
Fish.....	1,310,144	62,482	235	299,990	24,326	223,110
Cereals.....	13,358,362	6,757,850	2,435,868	106,577	12,678	2,050,713
Fruits.....	672,674	301,960	3,570	308,947	12,998	12,237
Vegetables, etc.....	4,522,049	1,185,471	409,760	773,005	66,215	24,410
Oils and beverages.....	3,296,467	318,543	44,361	2,281,262	341,773	255,929
Milk products.....	2,524,057	742,717	32,451	46,491	15,374	349,600
Other foodstuffs.....	3,669,134	1,029,673	7,453	188,712	26,879	26,082
All other articles.....	2,567,032	1,275,803	235,172	144,632	346,814	132,596
Articles free of duty.....	7,775,967	6,806,649	51,603	97,462	125,087	220,794
Money.....	4,283,617	8,274		8,974	4,246,993	
Total.....	107,959,198	54,597,043	6,542,760	8,680,230	9,761,932	12,292,219

The greater operation of new and improved mills produced a result in the sugar industry which ten years ago would have seemed impossible. The American mill was the principal factor, and it has set the pace by which future sugar production will be judged. Its success has inspired others, and it is expected that the Cuban sugar mills will in the future represent the maximum limit of efficiency and economy.

Aside from the large production and good price of Cuban sugar in 1910, the most significant fact was the increase of the industry in eastern Cuba. The gain there has been steady and constant, and the future seems certain to maintain the record. While the Habana district still maintains its lead in the shipment of sugar, and Cienfuegos is still the greatest single shipping port, the strides of Oriente Province have been great, and it can well be imagined that the day is not far distant when it will be accepted as the center of the industry.

The production of tobacco in Cuba received a severe setback in 1910, owing to the hurricanes of September and October, 1909, and the unfavorable weather following. In 1909, 342,959 bales were exported, while in 1910 they decreased to 241,244 bales, part of this decrease due, however, to strikes in Tampa, the city using the largest amount of Cuban tobacco in the world.

Aside from the great activity in building new sugar mills, improving old ones, and installing new machinery, there was comparatively little industrial development in Cuba in 1910, and little can be said of the island's domestic commerce for lack of statistical information.

About 37,764 immigrants arrived in Cuba in 1910, of which 28,380 were Spaniards. Nearly all this labor is transient and in the course of time will return to Spain and the canaries.

The demand for Cuba's hardwood and its cedar is increasing, as might naturally be expected, and it is quite probable that the succeeding year's exportation will show even larger gains.

The percentage of distribution of exports to the United States and other countries for 1909 and 1910 are given in the following table:

	U. S.		Others	
	1909	1910	1909	1910
	Per cent		Per cent	
Animals and animal products	72.00	30.60	28.00	69.40
Sugar and products	99.25	93.74	.75	6.26
Fruits and vegetables	91.65	91.37	8.35	8.63
Marine products	40.45	31.12	59.55	68.88
Mineral products	99.65	99.97	.35	.03
Forest products	60.60	56.50	39.40	43.50
Tobacco products	62.25	61.00	37.75	39.00
Miscellaneous	40.15	23.43	59.85	76.57

The foregoing figures show how dependent Cuba is upon the United States for its market.

The republic apparently cannot market its products in another country than the United States and that condition is likely to continue.

The city of Habana still holds its pre-eminence in the matter of trade generally, the customs receipts collected at that place amounting to 70 per cent of the Cuban receipts. The completion of the new docks now being constructed in Habana will facilitate trade with that port.

PUBLIC WORKS IN CIENFUEGOS

United States Consul Max J. Baehr reports that the Cienfuegos waterworks and sewerage contract has been finished and the water was turned on July 15th.

American interests have commenced work on the electric railroad and power enterprise. The \$20,000,000 Cienfuegos, Palmira & Cruces Railroad Power Co. has a Maine charter and will develop 30,000 horsepower from the mountain streams. Tracks have already been laid in Cienfuegos, whence the line will run through Cruces, Manicaragua, Santa Clara, Camaguani, Tunas, Formento, Sancti Esperitus, Sagua la Grande and Caibarien. These are the important towns in Santa Clara Province, and the road will also open up the best sugar and tobacco lands in the province. The company will furnish electric light to the towns and electric power to the sugar mills. All road material to be bought in the United States.

The concrete dam at headwaters in the mountains will be 75 feet high, 1,000 feet long, 50 feet wide at the base and 35 feet at the top. Water will be stored during the rainy season to last through the dry.

In the Terry Theater, Cienfuegos possesses one of the finest edifices and best appointed theaters of the island, and soon there will be opened another, the Louisa Martinez Casado, now being constructed, seating capacity being 2,200.

It is of steel and brick, and the total cost will be nearly \$70,000. It will have an electric plant for 600 lights, and the stage will be equipped with all modern appliances found in New York theaters.

THE GROWTH OF CIENFUEGOS*

The total foreign trade of Cienfuegos for 1910 amounted to \$24,633,539, of which the imports were valued at \$7,084,364 and exports \$17,549,175.

Of the total imports into Cienfuegos the United States supplied \$3,836,028, the United Kingdom and possessions \$1,330,232, Germany \$500,629, and Spain \$464,286. Of the total exports the United States took \$15,914,552, or about 90 per cent.

*The frontispiece is a striking half-tone of the city's water front.

The declared exports from the Cienfuegos consular district, including the agencies at Sagua la Grande, Caibarien and Nuevitas, during 1910 were valued at \$36,318,447, against \$28,290,203 in 1909. This increase was due to the high prices of sugar and to increased shipments.

The total amount of sugar shipped from this port in 1910 was 267,066 tons, exceeding the shipments from Habana (211,823) by 55,243 tons, thus making Cienfuegos the largest sugar-exporting port in Cuba.

The unprecedented drought resulted in almost a total failure of the tobacco crop for 1910 in this immediate neighborhood. Although the prospects were good at the start, in many places not more than one cutting could be made and in others this even was impossible. What little leaf was gathered, though better than the previous year, was not the best, as the output was defective in most places. Taking into consideration this small crop, which yielded little tobacco fit for the American market, and its defects, the prices were not very bad, but still insufficient to pay the cost of production, and therefore a loss to the planter.

In reference to this year's crop, the plants suffered from the same causes as last year. The drought was more intense than last year; in many places the seedling did not survive it, and in others only one cutting was possible. This foreshadows another lean year for the Manicaragan planters and consequently for the merchants who advanced funds in anticipation of a crop.

Building activities were greater in 1910 than at any previous time, over 300 buildings being constructed, the greater part of a substantial character.

The pumps and the waterwheels purchased in the United States for use in the sewerage pumping plant have been placed on their foundations. This completes the sewerage system for the city, excepting the disposal of the sewage, which has been changed by agreement between the contractor and the government, allowing the state to construct the disposal system.

The drainage system was completed, and turned over to the state by the contractor. The original contract price was \$3,080,000, but several extensions to suburban settlements will greatly increase this.

Factories for the manufacture of soap and candles, matches, fruit canning, grist-mills and many small industries for the manufacture of household articles which are now brought from Habana, are ready to commence work with the advent of the water.

A new lumber yard and sawmill is to be established and also an additional coal deposit, thus breaking up two monopolies in this city.

Cienfuegos also entertains great expectations from the opening of the Panama Canal. It will be a calling point for the majority of vessels approaching and leaving the canal, owing to its advantageous geographical location and its magnificent and spacious harbor.

All Cuba is well aware of these natural advantages, and all discerning eyes are turned toward Cienfuegos. The growth is phenomenal, the number of inhabitants of this municipality having increased from 70,416 on January 30, 1909, to 75,147 on July 30, 1910.

The number of vessels entering the port of Cienfuegos during 1910 was 305 (260 steam and 45 sailing vessels), of 775,346 gross tons and 497,747 net tons. Of the total, 8 steamships of 15,125 gross tons and 14 sailing vessels of 9,632 gross tons were American.

Imports in 1910 totalled \$7,084,346, of which \$3,836,028 worth came from the United States. Exports aggregated \$15,914,552, \$13,386,097 of which was for sugar.

SANTIAGO'S MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Trade in general was more active in 1910, as shown by the satisfactory increase in imports and exports and the increased activity of industrial enterprises. There was a substantial gain in the total volume of agricultural business, new lands were brought under cultivation, and the average price of arable lands materially increased. It is doubtful if any other country has shown so great progress industrially and economically in so short a time as has eastern Cuba since the close of the war for independence.

Experiments with irrigation for cane are being tried in the Guantanamo district, and promise to give greatly increased yields. The climate of Cuba is such that about half the year the rainfall is abundant and at times even excessive, but during the remaining half it is so dry that all growth is arrested, so that artificial watering should prove beneficial. Water for irrigation is not available in all of the districts where cane is grown. Commercial fertilizers are being employed to some extent with satisfactory results, though as yet there is no great demand for them owing to the immense quantity of new and virgin land available, the general practice being to abandon an old planting when it is no longer profitable.

The production of bananas is second in importance among the agricultural industries of this section of Cuba. There are three districts where bananas are grown for export—Saetia, on Nipe Bay; Sagua de Tanamo, on Tanamo Bay, and in the region about Baracoa. The plantings at Saetia and Sagua de Tanamo are on low-

land along the valleys of the Yumuri and Tanamo rivers.

At Baracoa the plantings are in the valleys and on the mountain slopes. The soil is also a deep loam from a disintegration of the rocks and earlier vegetation. There has been a large decrease here in banana growing for export during the last decade. Large areas devoted to that industry have been planted in sugar cane, because greater returns are derived from land planted to cane, and because the fruit produced in Cuba cannot compete with that of the Central American States, the winters of Cuba being too cold and dry.

No statistics are available to show the area cultivated in bananas, or the value of investments. The census of 1899 showed that about 8.6 per cent of the cultivated area of the island was planted in bananas.

All the bananas produced for export are sent to the United States, the shipments for 1910 being valued at \$641,382, which was \$106,716 more than in 1909.

The production of fruits and vegetables has more than tripled in the last three years. A number of Americans and Canadians have come here with the idea of growing fruits and vegetables for northern markets. The venture has been disappointing in some cases, due to the inexperience, fruit and vegetable growing and shipping being highly specialized industries, and to lack of a business organization for handling shipments. Pineapples and citrus fruit constitute the only items of horticultural export. The value of the pineapples shipped to the United States from this consular district in 1910 was \$14,172, which was \$3,274 less than in 1909. The value of the citrus fruits shipped to the United States in 1910 was \$26,643, an increase of \$7,118 over the preceding year.

The citrus-fruit industry is practically all in the hands of Americans, and while there are no statistics available to show the acreage planted it is estimated that there is in this province 4,000 to 6,000 acres under cultivation. An increased production is predicted within the next few years to supply the United States and Canada.

The cocoanut bud disease is ruining the cocoanut plantations and there has been a gradual falling off in production for the past few years.

The only region where cocoanuts are now grown for exports is at Baracoa, and authorities agree that it will only be a short time when the trees in that district will all be killed unless some remedy is discovered to destroy the disease. It is estimated that the production of that region is falling off at the rate of 1,000,000 nuts a month from this cause.

The exportations of cocoanuts from the Baracoa district were valued at \$135,045 in 1910 and in 1909, \$191,950.

Tobacco growing has increased rapidly during the last five years in the Manzanillo, Mayari, and Sagua districts. The lands are black and rather heavy, and so far do not require fertilization. The leaf produced is used principally as cigar filler, though it is also used by local manufacturers as a wrapper. It is heavier and stronger than that produced in the western end of the island, and has been in good demand of late years to blend with mild or flavorless tobaccos. The lower price received for it has been offset by heavy yields and the business has, in the main, been profitable. No statistics are available of the actual production of tobacco for 1910, but it is estimated that the yield was 25,000 quintals (quintal=220.46 pounds). Tobacco of the Manzanillo district sold in the market at \$15 to \$20 a quintal; that of the Mayari district as \$10 to \$15, and that of the Sagua districts \$18 to \$30.

Coffee and cacao growing offer an inviting field for small planters, where the family can furnish a considerable part of the labor for picking, the high price of labor making it unprofitable on a large scale. The larger part of coffee consumed in Cuba is imported, much of it coming from Porto Rico, but new plantings are constantly coming into bearing and others are being made. It is hoped that the protective tariff placed on coffee by the government will stimulate the industry, so that in a few years sufficient coffee will be produced to supply the local demand for this article. The Cuban coffee bean is small, but of exceptionally fine flavor.

Coffee production in this consular district totalled 20,000,000 pounds in 1909 and 23,500,000 pounds in 1910.

CORDAGE MILL FOR MATANZAS

The largest cordage mill in the West Indies has been built at Matanzas to utilize the henequen which is grown extensively in that section, for the well-known firm of Raffloer, Erbsloh & Co., of Havana, says the *Havana Post*.

When completed the company's rope-making plant in Havana will be moved to Matanzas.

The new mill is 360 feet long by 100 feet in width, built of concrete, iron and stone and supplied with the automatic fire extinguishing sprinkling system throughout, up to now, practically unknown in the island. The 4,000 acres of henequen cultivated by the firm gives needed employment to farm laborers, and the mill will employ many hundreds more. Cuban henequen yields a better quality of fibre, it is claimed, than the Yucatan product.

THE RAISING OF THE MAINE

GENERAL BIXBY'S OPINION AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION— CONFIDENCE IN THE COFFERDAM'S STRENGTH

The unwatering of the wreck has shown the falsity of the story printed after the explosion to the effect that the "Maine" had its guns trained on Havana and was cleared for action when it was blown up. The guns now exposed show they were at their regular position at rest, with the muzzle caps placed in them as they are kept in time of peace. The windows of the officers' quarters were all raised, and all means were taken to enhance the comfort of the men on board. No precautions had been taken, such as is usually the case when a naval vessel expects any trouble.

Discoveries of relics in the wreck of the "Maine" are many and curious.

Plates and chinaware in the officers' quarters were found piled up as left by the stewards after the last meal, and were in a good state of preservation. A small ammunition box, such as is customarily distributed about the decks, contained an agglomerated mass of six millimetre cartridge clips for the naval service rifle and a number of short knife bayonets in metallic leather covered scabbards. The clips of cartridges were well preserved, but the steel bayonets were reduced to almost unidentifiable masses of rust around which were clinging shreds of leather sackings.

An officer's dress sword was found behind the forward portside door leading from the officers' quarters to the spar deck.

The bronze sword hilt was in a good state of preservation, but only attached by shreds of the sword knot to the blade, which was merely a ribbon of rust enclosed in a black leather scabbard.

A curious indication of the slight force of the explosion felt in the after part of the ship was an electric light bulb hanging intact from the roof of the superstructure. In the captain's cabin were a rubber coat, a rubber stamp and sundry other small articles of the same material. They had deteriorated but little during their long immersion.

While there are no indications that serious fears are felt concerning the stability of the dam, measures are now being taken to strengthen the structure. Twenty thousand tons of stone will be sunk about the exterior circumference of the dam.

They also found in the captain's cabin a small compass, much corroded, a bottle of bay rum, perfectly preserved, and small toilet articles.

When emptied of the 34 feet of water and 17 feet of mud, the exterior wall of

water, 51 feet high, will exert a tremendous pressure upon the cofferdam.

Objects nobody would expect to endure a month have lasted better, some of them with what seems like miraculous persistence. Rubber bands, too, have survived, though it is their wont to grow hard and disintegrate after a few weeks of safe seclusion in office desks.

It is by no means certain that the cofferdam will withstand the enormous pressure which will be exerted against it when it has been emptied to a depth of forty feet or more. The engineers are, however, confident of its strength and predict the success of their undertaking.

General William H. Bixby, chief engineer of the United States, who recently made a personal inspection of the work of raising the "Maine," declares that the loss of the battleship was caused by the explosion of her three magazines. No such effect as that produced upon the vessel could have been caused by an explosion from without.

He found that a portion of the deck over the magazines was blown upward and laid backward, which could not have been caused by an explosion from the outside. The primary cause of the explosion will, he believes, never be learned.

The engineers in Washington feel that this belief is not fully justified in advance of the exposure and examination of the ship's bottom.

The process of removing the water surrounding the wreck of the Maine was practically completed July 18 when the water level in the cofferdam had been lowered eighteen feet. The surroundings showed nowhere a depth in excess of four feet.

Although the water now is only two feet lower than in previous pumping operations, the revelations with regard to the shattered conditions of the hulk have been vastly enlarged.

The structure of the bow as far aft as frame eighteen has been exposed, permitting of an analysis of the plates, beams, etc., and it has been shown conclusively that they originally belonged to the structure of the double bottom, which is now elevated to a height of forty feet above its normal position, apparently giving confirmatory evidence of a tremendous exterior explosion.

To this view, however, the engineers in charge decline to commit themselves.

The cofferdam is now standing about nine-tenths of the pressure required.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN CUBA

U. S. Consul-General James L. Rodgers at Havana says that based upon the best information obtainable the total amount of American capital invested in Cuba approximates \$220,000,000. His estimate is as follows:

Sugar mills and lands.....	\$50,000,000
Other lands and real estate...	15,000,000
Agricultural investments.....	10,000,000
Railroad equities.....	25,000,000
Mines and mining enterprises..	15,000,000
Mercantile and manufacturing investments	25,000,000
Shipping	5,000,000
Banking capital.....	5,000,000
Mortgages and credits.....	20,000,000
Public utilities.....	20,000,000
Total.....	\$190,000,000

He thinks that \$30,000,000 ought to be added as representing the share of Americans of the entire indebtedness of the government, including provincial and mu-

nicipal bonds. This does not include the private wealth of Americans residing in the island. Estimates of American capital invested range between \$100,000,000 and \$450,000,000. Detailed information of these investments are impossible to secure, but some data regarding American investments in the eastern end of the island are furnished by U. S. Consul Holoday of Santiago de Cuba. The latter estimates American investments in Camaguey Province at \$25,000,000 and in Oriente \$50,000,000, exclusive of American interests in the Cuba Railroad. The investments in Oriente Province he divides as follows:

Sugar plantations	\$28,525,000
Mines and mining enterprises..	12,250,000
Land plantations, etc.	1,750,000
Railroads (American-owned)..	4,175,000
Cattle and other live stock....	100,000
Mercantile establishments	250,000
Miscellaneous	2,950,000
Total.....	50,000,000

Dumoix Nipe Company Plantations

[Translation from the *Arvisador Comercial*, of Havana]

Saetia, comprising 310 caballerías (10,230 acres) at the entrance of Nipe Bay, at the right margin of the great bay, forms a peninsula between Nipe and Levisa bays, but Messrs. Dumoix made it into an island, so as to facilitate the loading of bananas, by opening a navigable canal through the Isthmus.

This plantation is devoted to the raising of bananas, which are shipped to the United States in quantities of from 700 to 800,000 bunches. At the present time they are planting sugar cane on this plantation.

Arroyo Blanco, a plantation also situated between the bays of Nipe and Levisa, is composed of 760 caballerías of land (about 25,080 acres), and is separated from Saetia by the above-mentioned canal.

This plantation is of great value for its fertile virgin soils, and also for the land already cultivated. It has been planted with cane in some parts, and there are

about 150 caballerías and more that are being cleared to make room for planting more cane.

In between this plantation and the one above mentioned, besides the bananas and the cane that are being planted, there are 125,000 orange trees, already yielding fruit, which they export to the north and also send to this capital. Since the beginning of this year they have sold in Havana 6,000,000 oranges.

El Ramon is a plantation of 200 caballerías (about 6,600 acres) of land, situated facing Saetia, on the other side of the entrance to Nipe Bay. It is also devoted to the raising of cane.

Messrs. Dumoix, who are hard-working Cubans, are now working to establish a large sugar central. It will be named San Ramón, and the cost of the machinery will not be less than two and a half million dollars.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION INCREASING

Havana's custom house collections for June compare as follows:

1911, \$1,1665,094;
1910, \$1,410,790;
1909 \$1,343,434;
1908, \$1,370,889;
1907, \$1,573,055.

CUBA CURES HAY FEVER

A correspondent of the *Havana Post* suggests that hay fever sufferers try Cuba. He knows of several persons, residents of Santiaguco for many years who never have an attack in Cuba, but who are immediately afflicted when they go north.

Deaths from heat are unknown in Cuba.

LONDON NEWS OF CUBAN MATTERS

[Exclusive correspondence of THE CUBA REVIEW]

Amongst the important Cuban issues on the London market recently might be mentioned the Henry Schroder and Company issue of one million pounds sterling of 5 per cent preference stock of the United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses, Ltd. Issued at 96 per cent on June 7th, the money asked is required to purchase £500,000 six per cent three year sterling note of the Havana Central Railroad; to acquire further terminal facilities at the Port of Matanzas; and to buy more rolling stock. Interest on the total amount outstanding, including that now offered, was, on the basis of the net income for the year ended 30th of June, 1910, covered nearly four times.

An important recent Cuban registration here has been the Anglo-Cuban Oil, Bitumen & Asphalt Company with a nominal capital of two hundred thousand pounds in 395,000 preferred shares of one shilling each. Its object is to carry on in the United Kingdom, Cuba and elsewhere, the business of producers, manufacturers, refiners and brokers of and dealers in petroleum, and other mineral oils, bitumen, asphalt, coal gas, minerals and other substances and products, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the London and Mexican Exploitation Company, Ltd. At the first statutory meeting of this company, held on May 17th, Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching, the chairman, pointed out that the company had already sent its own engineer out to Cuba, that machinery had been ordered and that it was expected that the results of the working of the company's mines at Cardenas would prove satisfactory.

Sir William Young presiding at the general meeting of the Cuban Central Railways on May 23d moved a series of resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting and said that the shareholders were asked to approve of the increase of the capital to £2,300,000 by the creation of 20,000 shares of £10 each to be issued at 5½ per cent cumulative preference shares. They would also increase their borrowing powers in proportion. He foreshadowed in his address at the last general meeting of the company that the time was rapidly approaching when it would be needful for them to extend their lines in order to open up new cane lands to meet the demands of the owners of the sugar mills and thereby secure considerably enhanced traffic for the railway in respect to the sugar business upon which their prosperity so much depended. He pointed out that unless they made extensions they would be ignoring traffic was really ready to hand. He dealt in some detail with the financial position and the proposed paying off of some of the present second mortgage 6 per cent. Debentures, which would be replaced by a new issue, which would be obtained in the best and most economical way. He had paid three visits to Cuba in the past three years, and he knew most of the sugar planters who were the clients of the company. He could not, therefore, too strongly recommend the construction of the extensions. They could never afford to stand still in that company. He alluded to the question of tariffs, and stated that the company had made petitions to the railway commission to rectify certain errors, and they had just received a cablegram to the effect that the rates had been restored to the old figure, which would mean a great deal to the company.



Cuban ponies laden with fodder passing through Cuban streets

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

THIRST OF TREES

In California it was found that 8.3 per cent moisture in a loam soil was sufficient to keep apple trees in excellent condition, while in a clay soil holding 12.3 per cent moisture the condition of the trees was poor. The difference seems to be due largely to the difference in amount of water vapor or hygroscopic moisture held by the two soils. Trees will stand less moisture than grasses, grain and root crops.—*California Fruit Grower.*

SAFE PACKING OF FRUIT

The papaw should be picked as soon as the faintest signs of yellow appear, and as in the case of the avocado, just before the time of despatch. About one inch or one and a half inches of the stalk should be left on the fruit, which must be handled with great care. The wrapping should be done with rather heavy paper, preferably glazed, in order to prevent the free passage of moisture to the sound fruits from any of those which may have begun to decay or get soft. While the fruit is in transit, ventilation alone is insufficient to keep it in condition; it must travel at a reduced temperature.

As regards pineapples, those cut with long stalks arrive at their destination in much better condition than those which have been cut off short. The crates for packing should not be too large, and are made preferably with rounded corners in

order to prevent damage by the splitting off of staves. The packing material may be grass or any other suitable vegetable material, so long as it is quite dry. As in the case of the papaw, the wrapping should be of heavy paper and preferably glazed; it should be large enough to cover the whole fruit, with the exception of the crown. Finally, fruits should be packed solid in order to prevent damage from being shaken against one another.—*The Florida Agriculturist.*

BEST MARKET AVOCADOS

Among the points which should be considered in selecting varieties for planting on a commercial scale, a matter of importance is that those which yield ripe fruit at the time corresponding to mid-winter will obtain the best prices, on account of the greater demand for avocados in North America at that time of the year. The best size of fruit for practical purposes appears to be that giving a weight of about 1 pound. The quality of the product is naturally the most important matter in making the choice; the variety should also be prolific, and should possess fruit with good keeping properties, having a smooth, thick, leathery skin, and a small seed which completely fills the space in the centre of the fruit.

It is of interest that the fruits of most of the Mexican varieties are of small size, with a dark purple color, but of good quality; they are considered by some to exhibit



American Colonists' Home in Cuba.

a richer and better flavor than the larger varieties; they are also somewhat harder than these, but possess a serious commercial drawback in that they are thin-skinned, and do not stand shipment. The avocados of Guatemala are very different from all other kinds, mainly in the possession of an unusually thick and tough skin—a feature that is likely to make them particularly valuable from a commercial standpoint.—*Agricultural News.*

JULY 4TH CELEBRATION

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the American colony at Havana by a general suspension of business. Minister Jackson received the diplomatic corps at the legation in the morning, after which he attended, as guest of honor, at a breakfast of the American Club.

A public reception was given to Minister Jackson at the Miramar gardens in the evening, which was attended by many Americans and Cubans. The principal address was made by Alfredo Zayas, vice-president of the republic, who, in concluding an eloquent appreciation of the services of the United States in laying the foundation of the Cuban republic, expressed the hope that the latest member of the family of American republics would remain constant to the traditions of the great democratic motherland.

The stars and stripes were displayed all over the city and on Morro Castle, and the Municipal Band gave a special concert of American airs on the Malecon.

**SI
USTED
ESTÁ
INTERES-
ADO--**

EN
**MÁQUINAS PARA HACER
BLOQUES DE CEMENTO
Y
MEZCLADORAS DE HORMIGÓN**

(CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES AND CONCRETE MIXERS)

Pida hoy detalles descriptivos de las máquinas "Climax" las mejores en el mundo

GALBÁN & CO.

Habana Nueva York
Lonja del Comercio 78-80 Wall Street
DPTO. DE INGENIERIA Y MAQUINARIA

Havana Province has given the town of Guira de Melena an aqueduct with a capacity of 55,000 gallons distributed by 6-inch and 4-inch mains.



Baracoa.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación llevará fecha 12 de Junio de 1911.

En aquella fecha, los centrifugas polarización 96 grados se cotizaban á 3.86 cents. la libra, y ahora la cotización es 4.23 cents. la libra, acusando un alza de 0.37 de centavo en libra durante el período transcurrido.

Los azúcares de remolacha se cotizaban en aquella fecha á 10s. 8¼d., y ahora se cotizan á 11s. 10½d. para ventas hechas en este mes, y á 11s. para azúcar de la nueva zafra, acusando un alza de 1s. 2¼d., ó sean 0.26 de centavo en libra.

Hace pocos días, el azúcar de remolacha llegó á cotizarse á 12s. 4¼d. para entregas en Julio y á 12s. 5¼d. para entregas en Agosto, pidiéndose por el azúcar de la nueva zafra 11s. 5¼d., pero estas cotizaciones no se mantuvieron mucho tiempo.

La causa de esa alza un tanto sorprendente, es que los especuladores en las bolsas europeas, que son numerosas, han dedicado su atención á operaciones basadas en las diversas noticias que circulan con respecto al estado de la cosecha de remolacha en Europa. Esas noticias han sido últimamente tan desfavorables en lo referente al estado atmosférico para las siembras de remolacha, que han producido inquietud entre los especuladores europeos quienes temen que la producción de azúcar no se aproxime mucho á la cantidad calculada al principio. Hasta la fecha ningún experto en azúcar de remolacha ha publicado un nuevo cálculo de la producción que se espera, pero nuestros cálculos, basados en lo producido durante los últimos seis años y en las noticias que hemos recibido, son que la producción este año no excederá de 7,477,500 toneladas, ó sean 622,500 toneladas menos que en la zafra última.

Ese movimiento europeo es la causa directa del alza observada en los azúcares centrífuga de Cuba y otras procedencias, las cuales, no obstante, aun se cotizan 0.28 de centavo en libra menos que el precio equivalente de los azúcares de remolacha importados, habiendo margen para otra alza en caso de que las cotizaciones se mantengan en Europa.

No hemos hecho un nuevo cálculo de los azúcares que pagan derechos completos que necesiten nuestras refinerías, cuya cifra fijábamos en nuestra última revista en 250,000 toneladas. Los refinadores americanos no han hecho ningunas compras hasta ahora para suplir esa deficiencia en sus existencias de materia prima, siendo lo probable que se contenten con ir comprando poco á poco para atender á la demanda de día en día, y dejar que el futuro se resuelva por sí mismo.

Los cálculos relativos á la producción de azúcar de otros países, acusan pequeños cambios, y las halagüeñas noticias recibidas de Cuba relativas á la caña sembrada, prometen una zafra mucho mayor que la presente.

Hasta ahora no se sabe con certeza qué se ha hecho del gran exceso de azúcar que resultaba de los cálculos publicados con respecto á la producción en todo el mundo, y ese exceso puede que surja más tarde buscando salida, por lo que las cotizaciones actuales que tienen su origen en Europa, quizás resulten más ó menos ficticias.

Los azúcares refinados que al cerrar nuestra revista anterior se cotizaban á 5 cents. menos el 2 por ciento, los granulados, se cotizan al presente á 5.15 cents. menos el 2 por ciento. Los pedidos que se están sirviendo se aceptaron en contratos de venta hechos á 5 cents. menos el 2 por ciento, habiendo sido muy pocas las transacciones verificadas hasta ahora á la cotización actual, la que los refinadores mantienen firme á pesar de la calma en la demanda. El calor extraordinario que se dejó sentir en la primera quincena de este mes, debe haber aumentado considerablemente el consumo de azúcar en todo el país.

Nueva York, Julio 18 de 1911.

Tugataro Okamoto and Suckeckichi Kusackado, two Japanese experts representing the Formosa Sugar Company, of Tokio, Japan, are in Cuba to study sugar cane cultivation and sugar manufacture. They will also visit other countries.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated June 12, 1911.

At that date centrifugals 96 degrees test were quoted at 3.86c. per pound and are now 4.23c. per pound, showing an advance during the period under review of .37c. per pound.

Beet sugars at that time were quoted at 10s. 8¼d. and are now 11s. 10½d. for present month and 11s. for new crop, showing an advance of 1s. 2¼d., say .26c. per pound.

A few days ago, beets touched the high point of 12s. 4½d. for July and 12s. 5¼d. for August, with new crop at 11s. 5¼d., but have since reacted.

The cause of this somewhat remarkable advance is that the speculative stock exchanges, with which Europe is net-worked, have turned their attention to speculation based upon the varying reports regarding the European beet crop conditions. These reports of late have been of such unfavorable nature as regards weather conditions for the growing of the beets, as to cause anxiety on the part of European operators as to whether the outturn will prove anything like as large as the estimates made at the beginning. No new estimates in figures have thus far been put forth by any beet sugar experts, but our own estimate based upon the outturn of six preceding years and from the latest reports received by us indicate a crop not exceeding 7,477,500 tons, or say 622,500 tons under the last crop.

This European movement is the direct cause for the rise noted in Cuba and other centrifugal sugars, which, however, still remain in value at .28c. per pound below the parity of imported beet sugars, leaving room for further improvement, provided Europe holds its advance.

We have made no new figures for the requirements of our refiners of full duty sugars from the 250,000 tons noted in our last review. To supply this deficiency in late requirements, our refiners have thus far made no purchases whatever, and are probably quite content to continue working on the hand-to-mouth basis as regards buying for wants and leaving the future to take care of itself.

Crop estimates from other countries show but small changes, and the glowing accounts received from Cuba regarding the growing cane give promise of abundant supplies beyond the present season.

It is not clear, as yet, what has become of the large surplus of production shown in the crop estimates of the world, and such may turn up later for a market so that the present values originating in Europe may prove of a more or less fiction.

Refined sugars have advanced from 5c. less 2 per cent for granulated, at our last writing, to 5.15c. less 2 per cent the present quotation. The booking now being distributed under contracts having been made at 5c. less 2 per cent with very little business thus far done at the present list quotation at which, however, all refiners are firm. The unusually hot weather experienced during the first half of the present month must have increased the consumption of sugar very largely throughout the country.

In conclusion, we give herewith our figures for the consumption of sugar in the United States for the first six months of 1911.

The figures show an increase of 57,610 tons or 3½ per cent over the consumption for the same time last year, against an average increase for 29 years of 4,413 per cent.

Allowance is made for the accumulation of 20,000 tons granulated sugar in refiners' hands, which represents the estimated increase over the normal invisible stock.

The decrease in meltings at the four Atlantic ports is due to the comparatively small exports of refined sugars this year.

The increase in consumption is shown principally in the larger movement in domestic beet sugars.

(Continued on page 36)

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET**LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.****BANKERS.**

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

NEW YORK

CANE-CARS

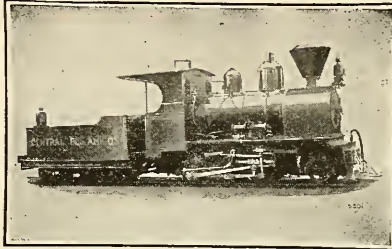
RAILS AND
SWITCHES

LOCOMOTIVES

PORTABLE
RAILWAYS

PLATFORMS

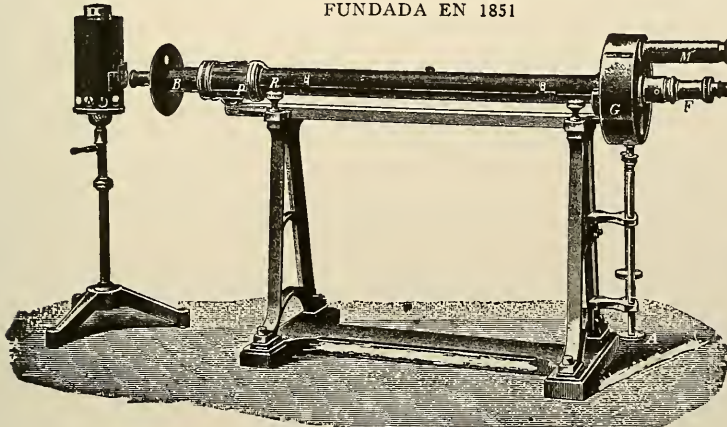
DUMP-CARS



Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

SUGAR TESTING APPARATUS

FUNDADA EN 1851



Hace una especialidad de surtir

Todos los Instrumentos para la Prueba de Azúcar y Habilitación de Laboratorio.

Unicos Agentes en los Estados Unidos y Canada para los

**STANDARD
POLARISCOPIOS**

Su triple ó doble campo de visión ha sido adoptado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como norma.

Toda la maquinaria experimental y los aparatos descritos en «Agricultural Analysis» del Prof. H. W. Wiley. Se suministran con gusto todos los informes pedidos.

Pidanse Listas de Precios Ilustradas.

POLARISCOPIO SOBRE "BOCKSTATIV" LA FORMA MAS MODERNA
Con caja á prueba de polvo, parte de prisma, y engranaje prolongado.

EIMER & AMEND, 205-211 Third Avenue, New York

PLEASE MENTION THE CUBA REVIEW WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR, SIX MONTHS,
JANUARY-JUNE

	1911 Tons	1910 Tons	1909 Tons
Meltings at four ports (New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore)	1,104,000	1,141,000	1,063,000
Of which were domestic (Louisiana) crop.....	19,161	23,514	7,901
<hr/>			
Deduct exports of raw and refined from Atlantic ports	1,084,839	1,117,486	1,055,099
	8,647	48,484	29,929
<hr/>			
Consumption of foreign sugar through Atlantic ports	1,076,192	1,069,002	1,025,170
" " " " New Orleans.....	157,261	152,953	117,087
" " " " San Francisco	126,000	117,000	102,000
<hr/>			
Total consumption of sugar from foreign countries and island possessions	1,359,453	1,338,955	1,244,257
<hr/>			
Louisiana and Texas cane crops consumed.....	87,058	84,026	141,850
United States beet crop consumed.....	233,825	209,605	208,000
United States maple crop consumed.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Molasses sugar made in United States from foreign molasses.....	4,100	4,240	3,800
<hr/>			
Total domestic sugar consumption.....	329,983	302,871	358,650
<hr/>			
Less increase over normal invisible stock refined sugar.....	1,689,436	1,641,826	1,602,907
	20,000	30,000	
<hr/>			
Total six months consumption of all sugar in the United States from January 1st to June 30th.....Tons.	1,669,436	1,611,826	1,602,907
Increase, 57,610 tons, equal 3½ per cent.			
New York, July 17, 1911.			

JUSTICE TO CUBAN CIGARS

Before Mr. Justice Ridley, in the court of King's Bench in London, the libel suit brought by forty-two cigar manufacturers of Cuba against Godfrey, Philips & Co., Ltd., came on for trial early in July. The Cuban manufacturers, led by the Henry Clay and Bock Company management, went into court armed to the full with testimony of an irrefutable character taken by various commissions, and statistics secured from the United States customs, the Bureau of Statistics in Washington.

The evidence was so overwhelmingly in favor of the Cuban manufacturers that the defendants, says the *United States Tobacco Journal*, agreed to a verdict against them, made a public apology for publication in the papers and paid the costs of the suit and a fine.

The decision, published broadcast in London, has created a sensation and will undoubtedly considerably facilitate the marketing of genuine Havana cigars.

COULD BE MADE IN CUBA

An important industry and one peculiar to Spain is the manufacture of the jute and hemp sandals called "alpargatas." Practically all of the working classes use this cheap form of footwear almost the year round.

The alpargata is made by winding the hemp or jute rope around to form a small foot-shape mat, and by then firmly fastening the cords together a strong rope

sole about one-quarter inch thick is made. To this sole a canvas upper, somewhat lower than that of an ordinary low-quarter shoe, is sewn. The sandal is secured to the foot by two strong tapes sewed to the back of the canvas upper, which are brought over the top of the foot, passed once or twice around the ankle, and tied in front. White and black are the colors generally preferred, though red, blue and brown alpargatas are also sold.

Cuba's importations of alpargatas were nearly 104,000 pairs in 1905 and 184,000 in 1909.

According to recent advices, the Cuban Central Railways, Ltd., which has been endeavoring to purchase the Caracas sugar mill, now the property of the heirs of Emilio Terry, has decided to pay the price demanded by the owners.

The railroad, it is stated, offered \$4,000,000 for the mill, but this was rejected and a counter offer to sell the mill for \$4,500,000 with all its railroad lines after the end of the next crop. This last offer, which includes a cash payment, is now said to have been accepted.

The supreme court on July 9th entered a dismissal on seven of the appeals taken by the Chaparra Sugar Company, and one of the San Manuel Sugar Company, against the Port Improvement act, on the ground that the attorneys for the relator had failed to put in an appearance on time.

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$580,000

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

Norman H. Davis - - - - - President
O. A. Hornsby - Vice-President and Treas.
Claudio G. Mendoza - - - - - Vice-President
Rogelio Carbajal - - - - - Secretary
J. M. Hopgood - - - - - Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars*

FACTORY:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163

OFFICE:
Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

Promoters of large sugar mills in Cuba who had ordered the machinery and other parts for the factories in the United States and Europe are feeling worried over the prospect of paying the extra tonnage on these goods under the Port Improvement act, if the protest made by the Chaparra Sugar Company is not sustained.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - - - 118, PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

Dr. Manuel Secades, is a prominent Cuban lawyer, commissioned by the Cuban government to study the police and prison systems of the United States. On being interviewed in Washington, he said:

"I most emphatically affirm that for many years to come there will be no revolution in Cuba. Even if there might be noxious elements desirous of producing

one, they will never obtain the support of the Cuban people, who want peace, order and labor, and who feel that there is no reason for an alteration of public order."

Hugh S. Gibson is the newly appointed secretary to the American legation in Havana. He was born in Los Angeles, Cal.

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.

Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS

FINE STATIONERY

OBISPO 22

P. O. Box 608

HAVANA, CUBA



One of the Sugar Mills in Cuba

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios *Los Indios and Cañada Tracts* *Isle of Pines*

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.
TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers, Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

722 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO

SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET

Near Atlantic Dock

BROOKLYN



Copyright, 1909

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-See). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA Y MACHINERIA
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS of Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantnamo

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases Dealer in all Classes of Live Stock
Especialmente en Mulos Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION FIRE LOSS OF INCOME BOILER EXPLOSION
FOLLOWING FIRE ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

GERMAN KALI WORKS 30 Empedrado, Box 1007
HAVANA, CUBA

WE WILL SEND OUR BOOK FREE TO PLANTERS IN CUBA

Ask Us What You Want—Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Fruit or Any Other Crop

The tobacco crop in general in the Vuelta Abajo district it is figured is only about one-third of the size of last year's crop which will naturally redound to the benefit of that from the Partido district. The prices in Partido have never been so high since the memorable crop of 1908.

The Belinda factory of Lopez y Ca., Havana, Cuba, was sold June 22d, noon, to Saturnino Alvarez. The price received by Don Antonio Lopez is said to be \$38,000, this covering brand, business stock and all appurtenances.—*U. S. Tobacco Journal.*

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Ex-
port Chemist and
Pharmacist Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and re-
plenished. Prescriptions compounded by a
Graduate in Pharmacy.
Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36

116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Bottled at the Brewery



**For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line**

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importación directa de todas las
centros manufactureros del mundo

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line,
New York and Mobile; James E. Ward &
Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company,
Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A.
Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia
Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD

**COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
AND TIMBER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin
Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

**PURDY & HENDERSON
INC.**

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston
CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

EXPORTS OF PARROTS

Inquiry has been made of the treasury department regarding the number of parrots exported from Cuba up to the present date. The law prohibits the exportation of more than 6,000 annually. *The Post* thinks that this number has already been exceeded.

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION
MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a specialty. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

Un ingeniero de trapiche, bien entendido en el cultivo de la caña de azúcar y la remolacha, ahora á la cabeza del trapiche de una Compañía importante, desea cambiar. También está al corriente de la destilación de maderas, acetato de cal, acetina; puede hacer planos y presupuestos para fábricas. También conoce la destilación. Muy buenas referencias. CUBA REVIEW.

THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.

Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - AUGUST 9TH

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - AUGUST 23RD

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - NUEVITAS, JULY 26TH; NIPE, JULY 28TH

S.S. OLINDA - - NUEVITAS, AUGUST 9TH; NIPE, AUGUST 11TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or
to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

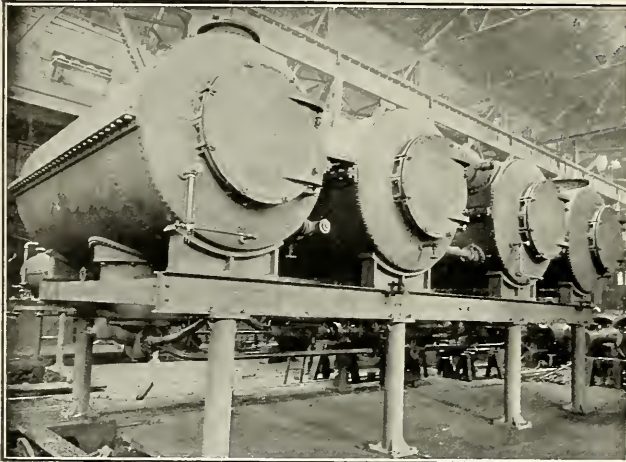
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seitō Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES OF TRACK **PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES** TO MEET ALL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

THE CVBA REVIEW



1.00 A Year **AUGUST 1911** 10 Cents A Copy

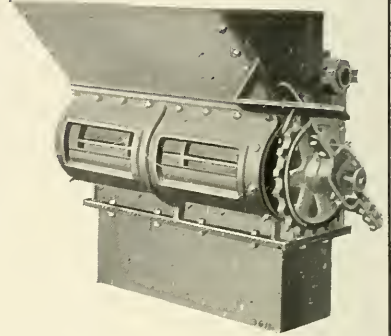
Published by the Munson Steamship Line 82-92 Beaver Street New York City

BAGASSE FEEDERS

Rotary and Automatic

Constructed as to prevent effectually the escape of sparks or hot air, or the entry of cold air into the furnace. Temperature cannot be lowered or combustion interfered with.

The Rotary type illustrated is operated by "Ewart" Link-Belt, the feed roller delivering the bagasse uniformly and without choking or clogging.



Write for Book No. 96

LINK-BELT COMPANY

299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

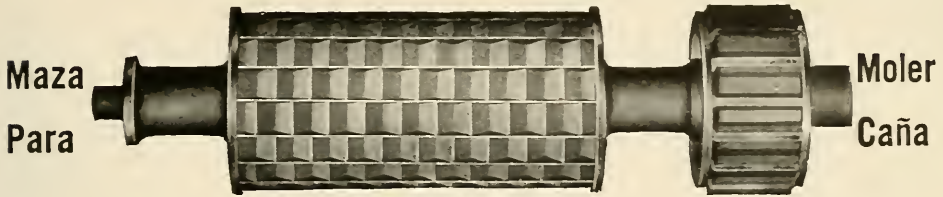


"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

COPYRIGHT, 1910

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds. así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.
 PIERRE DROESHOUT, Agt., Apartado 861, Havana, Cuba

LINGUISTIC PRINTERS' COMPANY

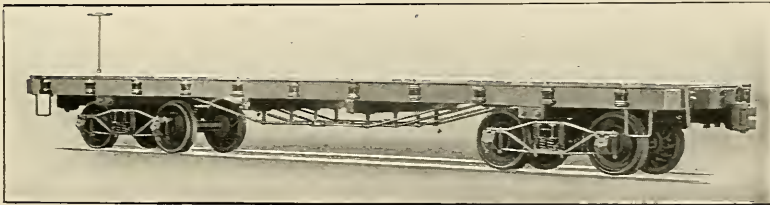
NEUMANN & SPARK, PROPS.

Excellent Printing of Magazines and Trade Publications

Jobs of All Description Tastefully Executed

124-132 WHITE STREET . . . NEW YORK CITY

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas
Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para consruir los carros á su destino de maderas del país



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
 RAMALIAM

FOR LUBRICATION OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Dixon's Flake Graphite gives results impossible to oil or grease alone.
Write for free booklet, "Graphite as a Lubricant."

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY JERSEY CITY, N. J.



The battleship "Maine" within the cofferdam. The sea of mud which still surrounds her is 25 feet deep. The encrustations appearing on the hull are all oysters and barnacles.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

VOLUME IX

AUGUST, 1911

NUMBER 9

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE LAST UPRISING SOON ENDED—U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON'S VISIT—NEW BUDGET SHOWS A DEFICIT

A small uprising occurred July 31st at Regla, a town on the other side of Havana harbor, when General Guillermo Acevedo, a revolutionary veteran and a conservative in politics, with eight or ten companions armed and mounted took the field.

The *New York Herald* said, editorially, that the uprising was nothing more serious than what in New York would be considered disorderly conduct which would require only the services of the reserves or a single police precinct to quell.

Two days later the "uprising" came to an end when the leader surrendered to Governor Asbert of Havana Province.

United States Secretary of War Stimson reached Havana on August 6th via train from Santiago, where the party had disembarked from the cruiser "North Carolina." On the following day Mr. Stimson went aboard the wreck of the "Maine" and descended as far as the berth deck, which is three decks down. He made a careful inspection and said that he was most satisfied with the cofferdam.

Col. Crowder, who accompanies the party, although asserting that he is making no official visit, is actually investigating the charges of graft in concessions at the port, said the *New York Sun's* despatch.

Mr. Stimson took occasion to repeat his previous statement that his visit did not bear the least relation to affairs in Cuba and that he merely desired to view the work of raising the "Maine." His principal object in visiting Guantanamo, he said, was to inspect the sites of the proposed fortifications where he thinks it will be necessary to acquire more land. He called upon President Gomez the following day and in the evening was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Secretary of State Sanguily.

Mr. Stimson and his party left August 8th on board the armored cruiser "North Carolina" for New York. As she left the harbor her flag was at half mast on account of the body of Lt. Darwin Merritt, one of the "Maine's" victims, being aboard. In honor of the dead engineer, the flags of Cabana's fortress, Morro Castle and La Punta, were lowered to half staff as the cruiser passed.

The national budget received attention from the hands of the cabinet at a recent meeting. Each of the members handed in his estimate of the amount of money needed in his department during the ensuing year. These amounts together with the special laws voted by Congress, make a total of \$42,000,000.

Cuba's income from all sources, including customs, and all taxes, during the fiscal year ended June 30th was \$37,198,563.72. This indicates a deficit of nearly \$6,000,000 for the new budget. For the month of June, 1911, the total receipts footed up \$3,085,417.79.

The following amounts were awarded to the different departments with instructions that expenses must be confined within the allotments:

Secretary of the president, \$150,120.00; secretary of state, \$209,840.00; secretary of government, \$8,970,347.33; secretary of the treasury, \$2,860,641.50; public instruction, \$4,296,837.27; public works, \$3,956,415.00; sanitation, 3,797,435.00; agriculture, \$793,330.00.

In addition to these expenses will be the fixed budget of \$7,000,000 and the addition of about \$10,000,000, which represent the increase in the wages of workmen of the republic, increase in the salaries of the island's school teachers, appropriations for public works, and the carrying out of special laws voted by Congress.

*To Guard
Against
Cholera*

Cuba is taking precautions against the advent of cholera on its shores and the government has informed all foreign shipping that no vessels with cholera aboard will be allowed to enter any of the ports of Cuba. All ships are instructed that if any case of cholera or suspected cholera develops on their way to Cuba they should continue to the harbor of Mariel, where every facility will be given for the treatment of the disease and the disinfecting of the vessel. These orders to shipping were transmitted through the Cuban consuls all over the world.

Dr. Casuso of the sanitation board recommended the establishing of a special laboratory for each of the important ports of the island so that the blood of suspects could be immediately examined, thus avoiding unnecessary delay to ships.

President Gomez issued a decree July 22d requiring all passengers arriving in Cuba from Italian ports to be immediately transferred to the Mariel quarantine station for six days.

This station is one of the finest and most adequate stations in the world, says the *Havana Post*.

The department of public works has given permission to the Chaparra Sugar Company to increase its works in Cayo Juan Claro.

*Labor
Agi-
tation*

The strike of the tobacco selectors at Wajay ended July 25th when the workers obtained their demands that one of their number be reinstated to a job from which he had been removed.

A meeting to protest against the deportation of two alleged anarchist leaders was held recently in Havana under the auspices of the Socialist Club, when more than two hundred affiliated members were present. Telegrams of adherence were received from about thirty socialist and labor clubs of the island. The Department of the Interior claims that the men left Cuba of their own will. The socialists want an official statement to that effect from the government and want the men recalled.

The general strike of all guilds in Santiago called in protest against the new meat tax of 25 per cent increase exacted by the province ended July 14th when the cattlemen decided to give in.

Dr. Torralbas was in the United States recently investigating the juvenile courts with the object of recommending whether or not they should be introduced in Cuba. If his report is favorable it is probable that a juvenile court will be established in Havana and possibly other cities of the republic.



Reservoir at American Tobacco Co.'s plantation at Rio Seco. Part of the irrigation system, water for which is pumped from a stream some two miles distant.

Political News General Gerardo Machado, secretary of government, says he will bow to the dictates of his party if it

in its general assembly nominates him for the vice-presidency. Formerly he was firmly opposed to having his name put forward as a candidate.

General Faustina Guerra is being boomed for senator from Pinar del Rio.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas and General Eusebio Hernandez, both candidates for the nomination of the Liberal Party for the presidency, have made a tentative agreement whereby both bind themselves to remain loyal to the dictates of the Liberal Party national convention.

General Eusebio Hernandez does not propose to retire from the presidential race on the Liberal ticket. He said recently that he saw no reason why he should withdraw his candidacy.

A movement has been started in Havana by the Liberal Party to boom the candidacy of Dr. Carrera Justiz for the mayoralty of Havana. Dr. Justiz is at present the Cuban minister to Holland.

Mayor Cardenas will probably be the Conservative candidate to succeed himself.

Dr. Julio de Cardenas completed his fifth year as mayor of Havana August 3d. He was appointed mayor under a decree issued by President Estrada Palma in 1906. Three years later he was elected to the same post on the Conservative ticket, although the Liberals won most of the other offices. His term expires next year.

For governor of Oriente Province Manuel Estrada and Rafael Manduley are favored by the Liberals. The Conservatives favor General Saturnino Lora, Emilio Bacardi, General José F. de Castro and Col. Luis Milanés.

Irrigation Commission Head Arrives D. C. Henny, consulting engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, and head of the Cuban Irrigating Commission, arrived in Havana August 3d. He will take up his work with the Cuban government at once.

Mr. Henny was appointed by President Gomez on the recommendation of the United States government to assume the chairmanship of the commission which has been appointed to study ways and means of establishing an extensive irrigation system throughout the famous Vuelta Abajo tobacco districts of Pinar del Rio Province.

Sanitary Work in Cuba Dr. Filiberto Rivero, secretary of health of Cuba and head of the only tubercular sanitarium in the island, who is visiting this country in search of knowledge regarding the care and treatment of tubercular patients, said to a representative of the *Buffalo Commercial*:

"In Cuba we have only one sanitarium for the care of those suffering from tuberculosis, which is prevalent to a large degree in the island. This sanitarium, comparing favorably with the large sanitarium in your country, is located in Havana. It is a large institution, but it is by no means large enough to care for all the cases of incipient tuberculosis. When I return to Cuba, work on the construction of additions and annexes to the sanitarium will be started. The government has appropriated \$83,000 for this work of extending the war being waged against the plague."

"Sanitary conditions in Havana," he continued, "are rapidly being improved. At present the city is being sewerred and when this work is completed it will rank with the best cities in regard to sanitation. Sanitary conditions throughout the country are also being improved."

Annexation Not Wanted Among the recent visitors to Montreal was General Carlos Garcia, says the *Gazette* of that city, and he told the *Gazette's* representative that he had always the greatest admiration for Canada.

"Many French Canadians," he continued, "fought under his command against the Spaniards, before the first American intervention; he lent his own sword to one of them—Major Chapleau, a Montreal man—an hour or so before the gallant major fell in the attack at Las Tunas."

The general is eager for reciprocity between Canada and Cuba. "We intend to remain a republic," he said to the *Gazette's* reporter. "We have fought for many years to become independent, and having won that we would never consent to become anything else. 'Cuba Libre' forever is our watchword. We feel that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the United States, but that does not mean that we would ever consent to annexation. Not only for political and patriotic motives, but for economic reasons we must remain independent."

Dr. Luis Bartal and Dr. Juan Niques will represent Cuba at the coming Pedagogical Congress in Brussels.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Dr. Juan Guiteras, sub-director of health, has been commissioned by President Gomez and is in New York studying the cholera cases quarantined in that port. The doctor lives in the quarantine station where he can closely observe the methods which are being adopted by the American authorities to fight the disease.

The postal money order treaty between Cuba and Germany is almost ready for the signature of President Gomez. By its terms, orders for amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, or four hundred and twenty marks, can be sent to Germany or from that country here. By the terms of the treaty each nation retains the fees collected.

The Havana Agriculturist Colonization Co., Havana, Cuba, has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware to acquire and develop lands for the raising of tobacco and to manufacture and market cigars. The stated capital is \$1,000,000.

The Society of Jesuits will build a college at Santiago de Cuba. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 31st.

Some unknown parties have secured a franchise from the city council of Marianao, a city near Havana, to build and control for 30 years an aqueduct from a spring in the neighborhood. The city now receives its water from the Vento springs which supply Havana.

Plans for an elevated railway passenger line for the city of Havana have been filed with the provincial government by Sr. Tiburcio Castañeda. There are extensions provided to the principal suburbs.

Although President Gomez considered the price of \$55,000 too high for the coal-ing station lands of the United States government at Bahia Honda, and refused to pay it, the Havana lawyers to whom the matter was referred have issued their report and say that they do not see how the government can evade paying the amount demanded as indemnity for the lands.

Pile driving has begun in the construction of the four custom-house docks in Havana, by the McArthur Perks Co., who are executing the work under the Scoville concession.

The cement piles required in the construction of the piers are made at the company's works in Regla just across the harbor.

Dr. Fernandez Mendez Capote made a most brilliant speech recently before the Academy of Sciences, attacking the greed of Havana house owners, in their exploitation of the "ciudadelas," or rooming houses inhabited by the poor. These buildings are a series of rooms around an open court yard where in a room are piled all the members of one family and whose members have but one bath room, the families being compelled to use portable kitchens in the yard. The speaker said these were the worst abuses in the life of the capital of the republic.

Congressman Audivert has asked President Gomez to issue a decree that in the police court and civil registers in describing people the words white and black be discontinued. The congressman would substitute simply the word "citizen."

Havana is to have a new slaughter house to cost \$960,220. The city council recently voted the concession to Alfredo Betancourt for a term of thirty years.

Sr. Fuentes, the municipal architect, has submitted a plan for making advertising signs uniform throughout the city and suburbs of Havana. Several attempts have been made heretofore in the city council to restrain the use of bill board advertising or to make it uniform. Such attempts have up to the present always failed.

It is proposed to close Colon Cemetery on the ground that it has become too crowded and to build a new cemetery in Marianao.

Colonel Orencio Nodarse, recently resigned as chief of the National Lottery, will tour Europe, accompanied by his family.

Charles D. White, the first secretary of the American legation in Havana, under Minister Jackson, has been appointed minister to Honduras, and has left Cuba to assume his South American post.

There is no warrant for statements recently appearing in some American papers that many wards of Havana are infected with typhoid and that some cases of yellow fever have been discovered.

Dr. Pedro Mendoza Guerra, has been commissioned by President Gomez to go to the United States and Canada to make a study of reform schools.

The principal reform school in Cuba is at Guanajay, Pinar del Rio Province.

Two hundred thousand dollars monthly will be awarded from the state treasury for public works in the province of Pinar del Rio, beginning next month. This amount was promised by President Gomez July 24th to the representatives for Pinar del Rio.

The government has given Walter Fletcher Smith, proprietor of the Plaza Hotel in Havana, an extension of one year in which to build a dock at the Playa of the city.

Fire destroyed six buildings, including two mercantile establishments, in Guantánamo July 18th. The loss is \$30,000, partly covered by insurance.

The children of the poor of Havana who at present receive dental treatment free at the municipal emergency hospitals, will after September be treated at the dental school of the Havana University under a plan adopted by Secretary of Public Instruction Mario Garcia Kohly.

An attempt was made August 3d to burn the city hall of Pinar del Rio. That it failed is due to the timely appearance of a sergeant of police who on interfering with the incendiaries was shot in the leg.

The Cuban government pays \$100 monthly for a residence for Captain Frank Parker, of the United States, detailed in Cuba as cavalry instructor.

Major Armando Andre, a congressman of the Conservative Party and editor of *El Dia*, returned some weeks ago from a visit to General Mario G. Menocal, the candidate of his party at the last election, sanguine that the general, when the psychological moment arrives, will yield to the country's demand that he accept the presidential nomination. The *Havana Telegraph* believes that it would entail a heavy sacrifice on the part of General Menocal to do this, but that "if convinced of the country's demand for him and with reasonable prospects for election, he would make whatever sacrifice might be demanded."

The only statement that General Menocal has made to Congressman André, and therefore the only thing upon which the Conservatives base their hopes, is that he cannot at the present time make any declaration one way or the other. He has repeatedly stated, however, whenever the subject was mentioned to him that he would not again be a candidate.

The pineapple shipping season closed on July 1st at Havana with a record of 932,585 crates shipped, a shrinkage from last year of over 200,000 crates, due to the drought. There will be small weekly shipments up to September, which will total 60,000 to 100,000 crates more. In fact there are small shipments every month.



View in Oriente Province along the line of the Guantanamo and Western Railway. The scene is of a coffee plantation with a hulling plant in operation on the left.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER OPINION

TROUBLES ONLY POLITICAL ONES — CUBA OF TO-DAY IN ADVANCE OF CUBA OF YESTERDAY

When your Cuban patriot is disappointed in his ambition to range forth and grab an office or a contract, or a bespangled uniform, he begins figuring at once on the end of the world and how to bring it about quickly and with excessive violence.

He decides to pull down the pillars of the temple—bang—just like that. What cares he whether or not he is carried along in the wreckage and mused up? Will he not have the satisfaction of knowing in the hour of his national death that his hated political opponents have received theirs?

There are two parties here—the leading one at present being the Liberal (the ruling party), and the Conservative, which appears from all superficial indications to be misnamed.

The new paper *El Dia* is conducted by two Cuban congressmen. Under the Cuban law a congressman is immune from arrest. He can do anything he wants to. Wherefore *El Dia* screamingly asserts day after day that President José Miguel Gomez is a purple parallelogram—that he is a perfectly impossible person—that he is things that no American newspaper would print.

The assertions made by the local antis and agitators became so pointed and were so manifestly and outrageously false that United States Minister Jackson found it necessary to inform Washington and to secure authority to deny officially that there was any intention on the part of the United States government to intervene in Cuba.

And yet no unbiased man can fail to recognize that Havana has blossomed as the rose—that Cuba is to-day 1,000 per cent in advance of the Cuba of yesterday. Everywhere on the island that one goes the plethoric prosperity of the country literally overwhelms him. But that doesn't get the offices. Sabe?—*Sloane Gordon in the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal*.

It will be better for both the United States and Cuba if the United States attends strictly to its own affairs and lets the Cubans attend to their own, says the *New York World*. The schemes of annexationists with commercial interests to serve are full of pitfalls for any administration in Cuban politics.

There is no cause for alarm in these Cuban troubles. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* believes that. "Unless we are greatly mistaken, for a Cuban general to take to the woods with a few followers is about equivalent to a motion to adjourn in the House of Representatives—that is, in the opinion of the electorate of that fertile little island.

"It is certainly no more emphatic than a motion to reconsider or to postpone indefinitely or to lay on the table or to amend in an essential particular in this country.

"So long as we persist in interpreting events in Cuba and other Latin-American countries without reference to the distinct standards which obtain therein we shall always be in danger of getting excited about nothing.

"But the moment we get the native point of view we generally see that nothing except the regular order of the day is in progress."

Although the outbreak was a "flash in the pan," the *Philadelphia Ledger* voiced general opinion when it said editorially:

"It was because of the universal belief of every one familiar with conditions in Cuba that the act of General Acevedo and his adherents was liable to spread into an insurrection of alarming proportions, and of the prevalent skepticism as to the ability of the government to cope with the emergency, that an incident so trivial in its beginnings was watched with anxiety in this country."

It utters an old warning in a new way when it says further:

"It would be unreasonable to exact too high a standard of political intelligence, or even of official probity, in a case of Cuba, but the contrast between the conditions in that island and the progress of Porto Rico from the moment of the American occupation is so striking that it would be well for Cuba to consider it."

Referring to the recent uprising by Acevedo and his companions, the *St. Joseph (Mo.) News Press* says:

"The only apparent reasons for this outbreak are political ones. The island has been prosperous; its exports and imports have steadily increased and its revenues have exceeded its expenditures.

GENERAL NOTES

ENGLISH IN CUBAN SCHOOLS

American Minister John B. Jackson of Havana has written a letter to the *Isle of Pines Appeal* recently which explains in detail the exact status of the school situation. A careful perusal of Mr. Jackson's following letter, would indicate that in reality, the situation is not much changed since last year. He says:

"The Cuban Congress did not pass a bill eliminating the teaching of English in the public schools. While the budget was being considered, an amendment was introduced in the Chamber of Representatives and passed by that body (as had been the case last year as well) to strike out the appropriation for English instruction in the primary schools, but no action was taken by Congress upon the budget itself and consequently this amendment was not enacted. As the budget in force for 1911-12 is the same as that which was in force for 1910-11, it is probable that instruction in English, in the Cuban schools, will go on as heretofore. In any event, the question of the teaching of English as a special study in all public primary schools throughout the republic should not be confounded with that of general instruction in the English language as now obtains in certain public schools, maintained in whole or in part at public expense, in certain American colonies."

Regarding salary increases he says:

"The Cuban Congress did pass a law increasing the salaries of school teachers, and this law affects all teachers of the categories mentioned who are employed by the department of education, including those who give instruction in English as well as in all other branches. Congress did not, however, make any appropriation to cover the increased expenditure authorized by this law, and the question is now being studied by the Cuban authorities as to the action which can be taken to prevent a disappointment of the teachers."

NEW TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES

The following new post-offices have recently been established:

In Santa Clara Province at Mujica, Central Reforma and Seibado; in Pinar del Rio at Barrio Palenque.

A telegraph station has been established at Sabanilla del Encomendador, Matanzas Province.

The frontispiece, showing the "Maine" as the work has thus far progressed, is published by courtesy of Magazine Section of the *New York Times*.

HAVANA'S CLUBS FOR EMPLOYEES

Mr. Arthur von Briesen, president of the Legal Aid Society, calls attention in a recent report to the admirable wage earners' clubs in Havana as one form of activity which New York and other large cities of the United States should hasten to study and perhaps copy.

The three clubs, each owning a large home and independent of the others, have brought about unity and happiness without any trace of politics or unionism, says Mr. Briesen. They are social centres and meetings are held in the auditoriums to discuss matters affecting the welfare of the members. The associations have an aggregate membership of 90,000 members, in which are included the families of the men who pay the dues. The club houses are handsome structures and have all the attractions and conveniences necessary.

But they have more, declares Mr. Briesen. There are hospitals for sick members and their families, and there are schools for their children, presumably in which vocational instruction is chiefly given. He who needs the services of a lawyer is promptly aided by the legal department, and when sickness comes to a member without funds his wants are looked after.

The savings bank department of one of these clubs, the Centro Gallego, shows a total of saving during the year of \$538,000, and it has this year declared a 6 per cent dividend on the members' savings. The two other clubs, the Centro Asturiano and the Centro de Dependientes, have also opened savings departments.

GEN. RIVA IMPRESSES NEW YORKERS

Brigadier General Amando de J. Riva, the "Beau Brummell" of Cuba, and generally conceded to be the best looking man in the big island, arrived in New York recently on his way to Germany, where he is to be present officially at the army manoeuvres. He is a well built man of exceptionally pleasing personality, says the *New York Press*, so that he attracted attention in the hotel, and men and women were heard to remark: "What a handsome man!" He weighs about 160 pounds, was dressed in a gray suit, with a dark blue necktie, patent leather shoes with big silk bows and a big Panama hat. He smiles constantly, and his skin is of an olive hue, with a tint of red in the cheeks. His English needs burnishing, but his manners would make Harry Lehr think and Chesterfield rise in a prayer of thanks.

A NEW MINISTER FOR CUBA

The rumors current for the last month that United States Minister John B. Jackson was to be transferred from Cuba to some other post were found to be true, for on August 8th the State Department at Washington announced that Mr. Jackson had been transferred to the Balkan States and that Arthur E. Beaupre, of Illinois, now minister to the Netherland, had been appointed to succeed him in Cuba.

Mr. Jackson has served since 1890, when he was appointed second secretary at Berlin. He has been secretary at Berlin, minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, minister to Greece and Montenegro, to Persia and to Cuba.

Mr. Beaupre has been in the service since 1897.

Minister Jackson is the third United States representative at Havana since the Cuban war, and all have been given the same treatment by the home government, says the *Philadelphia* (Pa.) *Item*, and that he is the only one yet who has enjoyed popularity among the American colony, but he has been bitterly opposed by Consul-General James Linn Rodgers, who has interested himself in opposing concessions, while Mr. Jackson has refused to mix in such affairs.

It says further that the recall of Mr. Jackson will create a great sensation, coming as it does at the time of violent talk of the necessity for another American intervention and that some Cubans and their American allies are said to have maintained a junta at Washington for the purpose of bringing about the recall of Minister Jackson.

WORLD'S COFFEE CONSUMPTION

The consumption of coffee throughout the world, according to official compilation, has increased materially in the last decade, as the following table shows:

In 1900	14,500,000	sacks
„ 1901	15,900,000	„
„ 1902	16,670,000	„
„ 1903	17,000,000	„
„ 1904	17,200,000	„
„ 1905	17,000,000	„
„ 1906	18,400,000	„
„ 1907	18,500,000	„
„ 1908	18,100,000	„
„ 1909	19,900,000	„

The estimated consumption for 1910 exceeds 20,000,000 sacks. It is stated that the total consumption of coffee in the world is to-day in excess of production.

There are many thriving coffee plantations in Oriente Province.

SECOND INTERVENTION COSTS

In the opinion of Representative Harvey Helm, of Kentucky, chairman, and the other democratic members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, the United States should make an effort to collect the money spent to maintain the army in Cuba during the second intervention. His committee entered upon an investigation on this subject on August 5th.

“It seems to me,” he said, “that the United States is not going to ask Cuba to pay for the intervention in 1907, 1908 and 1909, which cost this government more than \$6,000,000.”

Mr. Helm wrote to Secretary Knox, calling attention to the costs of the second intervention in Cuba, and asking what steps had been taken to get it back and whether the executive branch of the government had any plan to prevent another such expenditure in case it became necessary to again send the United States army to the island.

In his reply Mr. Knox, secretary of state, said that President Taft had no present intention of asking the Cuban government to reimburse the treasury of the United States.

Mr. Knox quoted a law of Congress authorizing the president to receive money from the Cuban treasury in repayment for the expense of the intervention when the Cuban government was able to pay “without serious embarrassment.”

“Exercising the discretion which Congress by law invested in him,” writes the secretary of state, “the president has, owing to the straitened financial condition in which the Cuban government found itself, never heretofore considered the Cuban treasury able to pay, without serious embarrassment, amounts to reimburse the United States for expenditures from the United States treasury made necessary on account of the second intervention. The president is of the opinion that the present condition of the treasury of the government of Cuba is such as would not warrant any demands upon Cuba under the terms of the statute.”

The United States turned control over to the Cubans with a tacit understanding that misbehavior would bring intervention in the interest of international good order. The Cubans have understood pretty thoroughly that autonomy was permitted on probation and that, should they show themselves incapable of self-government, the protecting arm of Uncle Sam would be thrown about them again.—*Charleston* (S. C.) *Post*.

TO PREVENT ANNUAL OVERFLOWS

The necessary machinery equipment to begin the work of ending the inundations in the Roque Valley in Matanzas Province has been delivered and a channel will be opened to Cardenas Bay to dispose of the floods that annually inundate these sections in the rainy season. A part of the work will be the deepening of the channels of the Cochino and the Bermejo rivers. Congress has already voted the \$1,500,000 required and the contract was let to Champion & Pascual of Havana.

The conditions in this section during the rainy season has annually caused considerable loss to plantation owners, settlers and the United Railways, as some 57,000 acres of land are inundated.

The cause of these floods is due to the fact that in the large water shed extending from the district east of Palmillas westward through to Santa Rita and northward through Roque to the bay of Cardenas there is not a continuous river to drain it to the sea. There is the Palmillas River which with a more or less definite channel runs westward past the town of its name and only as far as some caves in the vicinity of Santa Rita. From this point to beyond Roque the flow line of the valley is interrupted by a chain of closed basins. The subsoil of this watershed is a lime formation so porous and fissured that in normal years all the rain is absorbed by it without causing any appreciable damage, the contrary happening in years of continuous rains.

ELECTRIC POWER CONCESSION

By the act authorizing the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Electric Railway and Power Company to construct certain electric lines in connection with those already existing in Santa Clara Province*, the right is given to the company in question to utilize the waters of the Hanabanilla and Negro rivers and their tributaries for its power plant, and the company waives all claim to subvention or other benefit except what is conceded by the law itself. The company is to be permitted to import free of duty, "within the limits allowed by treaties," the machinery, rails, engines, tools, and rolling stock, under appropriate restrictions, which will be required for the construction and operation of its plant and railway lines. It is stated that all of this material will be purchased in the United States.

* A map showing the region to be traversed by the new road was printed in the July issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

An illustration on page 40 shows the location of the power-house.

CUBAN CENTRAL TROUBLES

The judge of instruction of Sagua la Grande, to whom a complaint has been made that the Cuban Central Railroad was employing contract labor, entered the offices of the road on July 15th and seized twenty-one alleged contracts as evidence.

Native employees of the road have complained for some time that the road has given preference to English employees instead of native labor and charges were made that nearly all of the employees were employed in England for a number of years and brought to Cuba.

The company held that the contracts were for professional men and not laborers, and that therefore they were not violating the law.

After investigation the judge returned all the contracts, finding no violation.

An explosion of a bomb on July 27th under the house of Henry Schweip, secretary of the Cuban Central Railway and living in Sagua la Grande, did little damage beyond destroying some furniture, but another one under a labor club building cracked the walls.

Opinion is divided regarding the crimes. The general idea is that the outrages are an outgrowth of the feeling against the railroad. Others suggest personal vengeance.

For some time native employees of the railroad have been incensed against the company owing to the importation from England of the principal employees. As an outgrowth of this feeling a case was started against the railroad, charging the breaking of the contract labor law, but it was thrown out of court.

PLANNING WINTER RACING

An American company has recently secured a fine site for a first-class race track on the seashore at the mouth of the Almendares River, distant from the centre of the city only twenty minutes by the electric cars, and work has been begun, with the assurance that the track and all its appurtenances will be ready by the end of the year.

The new plant at Cuba will be ready for the opening on Thanksgiving Day, November 23d, and there is sure to be a hundred or more days' racing. There will be two stakes run each week, the minimum purse being \$500. There will be one purse of \$1,000, one of \$800, one of \$700 and three of \$500 for each afternoon, on which stakes are not run. The plant, when completed, will be one of the most up-to-date that has ever been built on this continent.

The stand will seat 10,000, while there will be stabling for 1,200 horses.

The site on which the plant is now being erected is one of the most beautiful on the island of Cuba. It is close to the city of Havana and every facility is to be had for the patrons of the sport. The track is to be a mile and an eighth with a straightaway course for two-year-olds. There will be a seven-furlong chute, as well as a mile chute. Nothing has been forgotten in the laying out of the plant. The paddock and ring will be so close to the grand stand that the patrons can watch the saddling of the horses from the stand or without going from under cover. There will be a \$10,000 handicap special and a derby at the same guaranteed value.

A note has been received, says the *United States Tobacco Journal*, that many Mexican cigars are being exported from that country with Cuban bands, and are being shipped in large quantities to Austria, where they are being smoked as the real Cuban article.

The Cuban government has refused permission to P. B. Anderson to increase the capacity of the electric light plant, which he operates in Caibarien.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS

Mail for the United States is dispatched from Havana Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Mail from the United States arrives in Havana on these same five days. There is no mail either way on Thursdays or Sundays.

The mails from Key West, Port Tampa and Knight's Key arrive at 6.30 a. m., and are usually ready for delivery by 10 o'clock.

Mail being dispatched for the United States closes at the general post-office at 10.30 a. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and at 2.30 p. m. on Mondays and Wednesdays and Fridays. Registered mail closes one hour earlier than the hour indicated for ordinary correspondence.

The above mails are to points in the United States by way of Knight's Key and Tampa. All mail to the United States is dispatched via these two Florida points.

The Ward Line steamers bring mail from New York Monday and Wednesday mornings. It takes out no mail for the United States.

Mail sent to Key West is dispatched on the Port Tampa steamers Tuesdays and Saturdays. Cuba and the United States have a two cent postal rate between the two countries.



Prospective buyers of tobacco examining the leaf at a tobacco barn in the Vuelta Abajo district. The harvest will only be about 25 per cent of the usual crop.

CUBAN INVESTMENT BONDS

CUBAN 5s DRAWN FOR REDEMPTION — THEIR UNIQUE POSITION — THE CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY BONDS

The market position of Cuban 5s is almost unique for bonds of this class, says the *Wall Street Journal*, as may be redeemed at par during any year of their term. Their low for 1911 was 102½s and the high 104, yet holders may be called upon to part with them at par. They are the only foreign bonds on the New York Stock Exchange selling higher than par.

This paradoxical condition of affairs is explained by the fact that Cuban banks and the government of Cuba will accept them as collateral for loans to the extent of 90 per cent of their face value, and consequently it pays to hold them even at a premium, and to take the risk that part or all of a holder's investment may be called in.

Naturally the changes are against redemption at any one time of anything more than a very small portion of one's holdings, and their retention is therefore not so speculative as may at first glance appear. Any security which can be given as collateral for an amount so near the face value is worth more than one which, while equally sound, is less acceptable for pledge against loans.

In Cuba, especially, where so large a percentage of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, the advantages of a government bond which is practically equivalent to a cash asset are peculiarly great, and planters think their investment in these bonds not expensive at a premium, even with the risk of losing a point or two if their holdings are called in on the occasion of the yearly drawings.

The first drawing by lot of these bonds was made recently by Speyer & Co. at New York in the presence of Sr. Mariano Rocafort, Cuban consul, acting at the request of the Republic of Cuba at the agent, for redemption at par and accrued interest, which interest ceases on September 1, 1911.

Of the designated numbers \$96,800 for \$1,000 each were taken from series "A" and \$52,000 for \$500 each from series "B".

An amount of \$1,020,000 is to be redeemed each year. Inasmuch as the market price of these bonds is well over par, compulsory calling in and redemption is necessary.

Under the terms of the agreement as it originally stood the amount of bonds to be redeemed this year would be \$1,445,000, as the sinking fund became operative on March 1, 1910, and the payments made up to July 1, 1911, would have been ap-

plicable to redemptions at the present time; but an arrangement reached by the government of Cuba and the bankers alters the original agreement, in so far as it concerns the first drawing, and it is now provided that each drawing shall be of twelve months' amount of sinking fund payments, so that there shall not be at the beginning or end of the loan any fractions of years with which to deal.

The sinking fund plan requires the payment of \$85,000 from the revenues of the republic to Speyer & Co. on the first of each month, and the amount so received each year must be employed for the redemption of bonds on the September interest date.

Cuban external 5 per cent bonds to the amount of \$35,000,000 were issued in 1904, the public offering price being 97 and accrued interest. They were offered simultaneously in New York, London, Frankfurt and Paris, and were readily sold. These bonds are secured by a special tax on luxuries imported into the island, and by a contract entered into between the government of Cuba and the bankers, pledging 15 per cent of the customs revenues of the republic, and if that amount be insufficient a greater amount must be set aside for payment to the bankers. The bonds mature in 1944. Interest is payable semi-annually at the New York and London offices of Speyer & Co.; by Lazard Speyer-Ellissen, Frankfurt-on-Main; at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin; at the Credit Lyonnais, Paris; and by H. Upmann & Co., Havana.

The total external funded debt of Cuba consists of the following:

External 5s	\$35,000,000
External 4½s	16,500,000
Total	\$51,500,000

The republic has also various internal loans outstanding, issued since the establishment of independent government.

During the last decade a number of Spanish-American issues have been successfully introduced in this country, and the tendency of investors in the United States is inclining toward such securities. Messrs. Lawrence Turnure & Co. have within the last fifteen months purchased a total of nearly \$6,000,000 of the bonds of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, which they have placed in Europe through well-known banking houses in London and

Amsterdam and in this country among banks, other banking houses, insurance companies and individual investors. There are about 8,500,000 of these bonds outstanding on the property and are now practically an absolute first mortgage. The bonds appeal to investors in view of the fact that at the price of 96 and accrued interest they return fully 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the money invested, as they mature April 1, 1918. The company owns 368,000 acres of land, 7 sugar factories, sugar refineries, railways and equipment and some 615 buildings, about \$17,000,000 in cash having been invested to date.

The new "San Manuel" estate for the cost and improvement of which some of these bonds have been issued lies adjacent to the Chaparra estate, both recognized as the finest sugar properties in the world and now under one management with consequent economy of administration. General Menocal, whose great success with the Chaparra estate is well known, will have the oversight of both properties. Dividends of 7 per cent are paid on the \$7,900,000 of preferred stock.

AN AMERICAN FRUIT EXCHANGE

The Cuba Fruit Exchange, an organization composed of American fruit and vegetable growers, recently held their annual election of officers in their new quarters at Zulueta 28.

F. S. Earle was elected president; C. F. Austin, vice-president and general manager; L. M. Patterson, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Henricksen, H. A. Van Herman and E. W. Halstead, executive committee.

Mr. C. F. Austin, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the States visiting the fruit and vegetable commission men of Tampa, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Kalamazoo, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, New York, Chicago and New Orleans, says that the general complaint in these cities among commission house men on Cuban fruit and vegetables is on the appearance of the shipment, the packing and grading being much below standard. No one complains on the quality, but every one declares we do not who how to pack and grade our fruit and vegetables to attract the American market. Cuban oranges are as yet unknown, but our grapefruit is raised everywhere.

"The popular grapefruit sizes are 64 and 74 with fancy hotel trade calling for 36 and 46. There is no demand for little grapefruit, size 80 being the saleable limit.

"Squash must be picked tender. Lima beans are poor carriers and arrive in bad shape, and cucumbers must be green.

THE WORLD'S CROP OF SUGAR

A later estimate of the world's crop of sugar for the season of 1910-11 compiled by Messrs. J. W. De Silva & Co. is as follows:

Country	Tons	Time of Crop
United States.....	300,000	Sept.-Jan.
Java.....	1,200,000	May-Nov.
Peru.....	140,000	Oct.-Feb.
Brazil.....	260,000	" "
Demerara.....	260,000	" "
Surinam and Venezuela....	100,000	" "
Hawaii.....	490,000	Dec.-April
Mexico.....	150,000	" "
Cuba.....	1,500,000	Dec.-June
Porto Rico.....	300,000	Jan.-June
San Domingo and Hayti....	70,000	" "
Trinidad and Tobago.....	50,000	" "
Barbadoes.....	40,000	" "
Jamaica.....	10,000	" "
Antigua and St. Kitts.....	20,000	" "
British West Indies.....	7,000	" "
Martinique.....	40,000	" "
Guadaloupe.....	40,000	" "
Santa Cruz.....	15,000	" "
Central America.....	15,000	" "
Argentina.....	140,000	June-Oct.
Australia and Fiji.....	290,000	June-Nov.
East Indies.....	2,100,000	Dec.-May
Egypt.....	50,000	Jan.-June
Formosa.....	200,000	Dec.-June
Mauritius.....	200,000	Aug.-Jan.
Natal.....	70,000	" "
Philippine Islands.....	160,000	Nov.-March
Spain.....	24,000	Jan.-June

The total output of cane sugar in 1910-11 is estimated at 8,007,000 tons as compared with a production of 8,343,000 tons in 1909-10. Cane sugar and beet sugar production of the world is given as 16,589,000 tons for 1910-11 as against 14,931,000 tons in 1909-10.

THE LIFE OF HENEQUEN

Henequen matures in four years, lives twenty years, producing about thirty-five leaves annually, which ripen intermittently so that about five leaves are cut a month.

The leaves contain from one to three per cent fibre and ninety per cent water.

The price of the fibre at present is about four cents a pound and ranges from three and one-half to thirteen cents, which is cheaper than it has been for thirteen years.

TRUST COMPANY DIVIDEND

The board of directors of The Trust Company of Cuba recently declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of the company, which was paid on the 8th of July to stockholders of record on June 30, 1911.

Work on the Scoville docks on the Havana water front is progressing. Construction has been held back for the arrival of the necessary machinery from the States and the completion in Regla of the plant for making the cement piles.

LONDON NEWS OF CUBAN MATTERS

[Exclusive correspondence of THE CUBA REVIEW]

On June 10th the Cuban Central Railways, Ltd., announced the issue of \$2,750,000 debenture stock at par to the existing proprietors. The stocks bear interest at five per cent, and as part of the proceeds will be used to retire the present second six per cent debenture stock, it will rank next to the outstanding debentures of the old Cuban companies and the 4½ per cent mortgage debentures, amounting together to approximately \$4,731,000. The stock is redeemable in whole or part at any time on six months' notice. The net earnings of the system have progressively increased from \$783,000 in 1905-6 to \$853,000 in 1909-10, save for one season, when drought was prevalent, and as the whole debenture service, including that of the stock offered, but omitting that of the second debenture stock to be paid off, requires only \$427,500, it will be observed that there is ample margin for contingencies. Holders of the second debenture stock can exchange into the new stock on a par basis plus a cash payment of 5¼ per cent, the redemption terms providing for amortisation at 103. Little difficulty was found in placing the whole amount of the new stock with the present debenture stockholders and shareholders.

Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Company offered for sale \$4,943,750 4½ per cent debentures of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses, Ltd., at 99½ per cent. Messrs. Schröder in this instance are acting in conjunction with the Société Générale and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and as the bonds have their values expressed in both sterling and French currency, they will enjoy an international market. The debentures rank after the existing debentures of the company, but there is a high margin behind them. Last year, after payment of all fixed charges ranking before the debentures now offered, there remained a net revenue of \$1,719,000, while the annual amount required for interest and redemption of the present issue will be about \$259,500. The debentures are repayable within fifty years by means of a cumulative sinking fund, either by half-yearly drawings at 103 per cent, commencing the 1st of January, 1917, or by the option to redeem the whole or any part of the issue after three years at 103. It is noteworthy that the interest will be paid free of both English and French income tax.

For further and special London correspondence see page 26.



How the lower classes live in Cuba: Scene in a tenement house. This mode of living has been very much criticized by the Havana Board of Health, as being unsanitary and unhealthy, because of too much crowding.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending July 1st	£15,577	£16,370	£14,422	£11,870
Week ending July 8th	17,088	17,022	14,585	12,826
Week ending July 15th	16,919	16,324	14,365	12,480
Week ending July 22d	16,321	16,349	13,971	11,349

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending July 9th	\$47,534	\$44,813	\$42,045	\$39,877
Week ending July 16th	47,201	43,642	36,839	36,866
Week ending July 23d	45,510	43,118	39,726	34,508
Week ending July 30th	43,989	44,540	39,825	34,870
From January 1st	\$1,362,530	\$1,237,090	\$1,159,058	\$1,122,332

Earnings of the Cuban Central Railways

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending June 24th, 1911	£5,180	Increase over	1910	£243
Week ending July 1st, 1911	5,563	"	"	63
Week ending July 8th, 1911	5,838	"	"	764
Week ending July 15th, 1911	6,388	"	"	516

Earnings of the Western Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending June 24th, 1911	£4,610	Increase over	1910	£704
Week ending July 1st, 1911	4,699	"	"	740
Week ending July 8th, 1911	4,725	"	"	243
Week ending July 15th, 1911	5,070	"	"	510

July Quotations for Cuban Securities

Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	98 ½	99 ½
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	100	102
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	103	103 ¼
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	107	109
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	101	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	85	95
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	98	99
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	96	98
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	93 ½	94 ½
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	104	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918..	96	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of June and for the fiscal year ended June 30th compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
June gross	\$262,954	\$226,198	\$196,704	\$145,567
June expenses	141,213	115,614	105,957	92,663
June net	\$121,741	\$110,584	\$91,647	\$52,904
June charges	57,579	36,667	34,774	32,353
June surplus	\$64,162	\$73,917	\$56,873	\$20,551
Twelve months' gross	\$3,059,649	\$2,559,336	\$2,157,165	\$2,039,468
Twelve months' net	\$1,374,071	\$1,107,299	\$950,088	\$721,287
Twelve months' charges	576,754	435,210	399,290	365,863
Twelve months' surplus	\$797,316	\$672,089	\$550,799	\$355,424

NATIONAL BANK REPORT

The general balance sheet of the National Bank of Cuba of June 30, 1911, is as follows:

ASSETS	
Cash in vaults	\$6,260,632.54
Due from banks and bankers	5,319,610.35
Remittances in transit	1,231,411.82
	\$12,811,654.71
Bonds and Stocks:	
Government bonds.....	\$2,669,061.17
City of Havana bonds.....	759,810.59
Other bonds.....	363,454.77
Stocks	44,816.93
	3,837,143.46
Loans, discounts, time bills, etc.....	13,306,319.92
Bank buildings and real estate.....	1,044,996.21
Furniture and fixtures	86,762.41
Sundry accounts.....	21,202.32
Securities on deposit.....	1,932,281.28
Total.....	\$33,040,360.31

LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
*Undivided profits.....	319,190.39
	\$6,319,190.39
Due to banks and bankers	640,958.86
Deposits	24,147,929.78
Deposits (securities)	1,932,281.28
Total.....	\$33,040,360.31

* Deduct \$200,000.00 four per cent semi-annual dividend, payable July 1, 1911.

The Gibara and Holguin Railroad has been authorized to open for public service its railroad line between Iberia and the Santa Lucia sugar mill.

The exchange of documents in the proposed arbitration treaty between Cuba and Brazil were signed August 2d at the State Department, between the Brazilian minister and the Secretary of State Sanguily.

A NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

The *Gaceta Oficial*, published in Havana, Cuba, recently reported in full the text of a new law recently passed by the Cuban Congress and approved by the President, modifying the customs regulations of Cuba and providing for a revision of the fees for consular invoices, as follows:

Article 1. Article 21 of the present Consular Tariff Law shall read as follows:

Article 21. Invoices of less than five dollars (\$5.00) do not require certification. For certifying those from five (\$5.00) dollars to \$49.99, fifty cents (\$.50). For certifying those from fifty dollars (\$50.00) to two hundred dollars (\$200.00), two dollars (\$2.00).

For those exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00), ten cents (\$.10) will be charged for each additional hundred dollars (\$100.00) or fraction thereof.

Article 22a. For certifying each set of bills-lading, one dollar (\$1.00).

Article 58. Any citizen or foreigner sending merchandise to the Republic of Cuba, shall present to its consular office the respective invoices for their certification, provided the said invoices carry a value of five dollars (\$5.00), or more; likewise the bills-lading, to be duly vised.

Article 59. With the exception indicated in the foregoing article, the customs houses of the Cuban Republic will exact certified invoices and vised bills of lading for the clearance of merchandise, or, in exceptional cases, a guarantee for the subsequent production of these documents.

The Cuban customs houses will assess a fine amounting to double consular fees if invoices and bills of lading are certified on a date later than the arrival of the corresponding ship at the first Cuban port of entry.

These changes became effective on and after July 21, 1911.

The Havana Electric Railway Co. has declared the usual dividend of 1½ per cent on common and preferred, which was paid on August 12th.

COMMERCE AND RAILROADS

CANNED GOODS IN DEMAND

Mr. J. E. Ray, trade commissioner for the Dominion of Canada at Havana, Cuba, in a recent report says a number of inquiries have been received at his office in Havana for dried codfish, tinned lobster and salmon. He finds that for herring, canned salmon, sardines and lobsters, Spain continues to be the favorite country. Condensed milk to the value of over one million dollars is imported by Cuba, of which forty per cent is from the United Kingdom.

It is often argued that Cubans have such a supply of fresh fruit that canned goods are not required. The contrary is the case as the import tables of the island show and canned peaches, apricots and pears were imported last year to the value of \$142,260, of which \$87,780 worth came from the United States. Spain supplying \$45,000 worth. These canned goods are of fruits which do not grow in Cuba and are on that account more largely in demand. The duty on canned fruits is 32.5 per cent ad valorem from Canada and other countries, and 19.5 per cent from the United States.

Commissioner Ray concludes his report by saying that it cannot be too frequently affirmed that the Cuban market is open to first-class goods only, particularly canned products and articles of a perishable nature. One Havana firm advises shippers to send only first-class produce, as price is of secondary importance if the quality is high. There is danger too of seriously jeopardizing future business if the initial transactions are unsatisfactory.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA

The trade of the United States with Cuba for May and for the eleven months ended May 31st compares as follows:

MONTH OF MAY		
	1910	1911
Imports	\$15,033,511	\$17,337,919
Exports	4,125,505	5,082,610

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY		
	1910	1911
Imports	\$107,370,637	\$100,409,544
Exports	48,319,865	56,176,966

These figures are very much in excess of those for 1909, the imports in that year aggregating \$84,518,792 and the exports \$40,245,686.

Havana's custom house collections for July, 1911, was \$1,574,059 as against \$1,496,572 in the same month of 1910.

CUBA'S COMMERCE FOR TWO YEARS

Cuba's trade with the world is given by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor as follows. The figures are for the calendar years 1909 and 1910 and are exclusive of coin.

	1909	1910
Imports	\$91,448,000	\$103,657,000
Exports	\$124,711,000	150,030,000

NEW RAILROAD IN ORIENTE

The Guantanamo-Baracoa railroad line will be 110 kilometers long, extending from the city of Guantanamo to Baracoa, the subsidy allowed by the government being \$11,000 per kilometer, or a total of \$1,200,000 which will be the total amount received by the company in instalments as the line is constructed.

This line was authorized by a recent act of Congress.

The company constructing the new line is the *Compañía Inmobiliaria de Cuba* and is a new general public service and realty company, which was organized recently in Havana, with a capital of \$15,000,000.

The company, it is said, intends to build two large sugar mills on the territory covered by the line and for this purpose has purchased a tract of land measuring 7,000 caballerias. The company has as officers José Marimon, president; Francisco B. Reyes, vice-president; Marcelino Dias de Villegas and José B. Aleman, directors.

President Gomez has signed the decree granting the concession.

The Maine commission are figuring that the wreck will be raised and the cofferdam removed by the first of the year.



Interior of plant of the American steel works on Havana harbor

PORTO RICANS VISIT CUBA

THEIR INTERESTING INVESTIGATIONS AND WHAT THEY HAVE DISCOVERED — CUBA'S MOST SERIOUS ORANGE TROUBLES

Some officials of the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station spent the two months of June and July, 1910, in Cuba studying the cane insects and planting methods, their expenses being borne by some of the sugar planters of Porto Rico. Their report of the results of their visit and examinations is given in the report of the station for 1910 just issued. It says:

"The main objects of the visit were to study the cane insect and to obtain, if possible, parasites of the *Lachnosterna* beetle found in Porto Rican canes. Cuba, no doubt, has this same beetle, but only two specimens were found, one in the collection at Santiago de las Vegas and one in the Gundlach collection at Habana. Many of the planters recognized the beetle from descriptions given and all stated that their flight in the district of Mayaguez, P. R. The flight of this beetle was the same in all parts of Cuba visited—Santiago de Cuba, Habana, Ceballos, Cienfuegos and Manzanillo. This seems a little strange, as in Porto Rico we have the Mayaguez flight in March, April and May, while the Guanica flight is during May, June, July, August and a part of October.

"Cuban methods of planting are very different from those practiced in Porto Rico. On new lands the wood is cut and burned. The canes are planted in rows as closely as possible: no holes are dug, no plowing done, and no stumps removed. The fire kills all the weed seeds, and the first crop comes on very quickly and does not need much, if any, cultivation.

"When canes are cut and ratoons commence to come up, the trash is pulled away from around the stool, and after a certain length of time placed back again, the trash protecting the ground, so that in a very few weeks they have a chance to grow. Although this is not the way all cane is grown in Cuba, it is the usual practice of virgin lands. Often after the first year the cane fields become infested with Johnson grass, which is very difficult to get rid of. This is one of the plants whose introduction into Porto Rico must be avoided. There is one serious drawback to this system of cropping, and that is that the accumulation of so much trash makes an ideal place for insects and fungi to breed. An examination of the trash showed a great amount of animal life and fungi, especially root fungi. The Cu-

ban fields which have been in cane a number of years are full of root fungus. The trash was full of canes, which showed that they had been killed by the West Indian rind rot. One reason why Cuba has not had a severe outbreak of diseases is that when the lands become infested they are left, and virgin lands, or lands which have been lying idle for a number of years, are planted.

"The cane insects of Cuba are about the same as those of Porto Rico. Canes were seen which had been eaten by the moth borer, shot-hole borer, and the weevil borer. These insects were more abundant in the Cuban fields than in the cane fields here. There seem to be two reasons for this: One is that some years not all the crop is harvested, and the other is that the Cubans cut their canes too high, sometimes leaving from 1½ to 3 inch stubs. This seems a very poor practice, as the planter loses a certain amount of sugar: also, the stalks or pieces of cane make ideal places for fungi and insects to obtain a start. In many fields stools examined showed that the stubs of cane had been destroyed in some cases by fungi, and others showed that insects had cleaned up the canes, as they were, at the time of examination, full of fiber and the cocoons of the cane weevil. On some of the estates visited these conditions did not prevail. They were cultivating their canes, planting legumes between the rows, testing systems of planting, and in some places irrigating. At these estates the canes looked remarkably well, and the tonnage was far above the average Cuban crop.

"Cuba's most serious orange troubles seem to be the extended drought which comes during the winter months and the small weevils which scar the fruits. After the first rains in the spring the trees blossom and the weevils appear. The scarring is done by several species. A number of these beetles were collected, and the planters stated that all of them injured the fruit. A number of specimens were seen eating the young fruit of the second blossoming. The fruit of the first blossoming was very badly scarred. Not very much scale was observed, as the groves visited were protected by the beneficial fungi, which were in great abundance. Cuba apparently has not as strong trade winds as Porto Rico, and for this reason alone the scale would not be as bad. Another reason why Cuba does not

have a great amount of scale is that many of her groves were originally planted in strips cleared in the forests.

"The treatment of orange groves in Cuba is not the same as in Porto Rico. The general practice is to allow the grass to grow in the groves during the rainy season, cutting it as it grows high, and saving it for a mulch to place around the trees during the winter months. This has been practiced during the past season by many, and good results have been shown."

The San Manuel and the Chaparra sugar estates in Oriente Province have ordered their attorneys to withdraw their cases in the Supreme Court attacking the constitutionality of the ports improvement law recently passed by the Cuban congress. There were originally eight suits attacking the constitutionality of the law, but with the withdrawal of the San Manuel cases all have been abandoned.

Cuban shoe manufacturers are incensed at learning that the footwear required by the rural guard and the permanent army will be bought in foreign countries instead of at home. They claim that as good shoes are made in Cuba as well as reasonable in cost as anywhere else.

Notes From the Isle of Pines

The 1911 parrot "crop" will be short, and it is doubtful if more than 2,800 of the birds will be shipped from the Isle of Pines this year. Up to the present time only 1,000 birds have been sent north. A disease has affected the young birds this year and hundreds of them have died in their nests.

Outgoing mails leave the Isle of Pines Sunday at 6 a. m. and at 3.30 p. m., Tuesday at 3.30 p. m., Thursday at 8 p. m. and Friday at 3.30 p. m. Mails arrive Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in the mornings.

A sudden illness caused the death on July 14th of Andrew Gunderson, one of the pioneers and well-known colonists of Los Indios.

The new bridge across the Nuevas River at McKinley is finished, and only the grading remains to be done, when it will be thrown open to the public.

It will be an improvement long hoped for by the public.

BEET AND CANE MOLASSES

Molasses from beet and cane sugar are almost identical, both in appearance and physical properties, although the color of the former is usually a little darker than that of cane molasses, while the latter possesses a more pleasant smell.

In feeding it to stock, notice must be taken of the fact that the alkaline salts in molasses, particularly in beet molasses, serve as irritants to the kidneys, with the effects that may be expected from them.

One of the reasons why molasses bought in Europe is likely to contain a comparatively high percentage of water is that it has probably, as a matter of convenience, being made more fluid by blowing steam through it. The food value of such molasses is inferior, and it is very likely to ferment and become useless for the purpose for which it is required.

There is ample proof that in moderate quantities molasses is a useful and economical food for all classes of larger stock. It is necessary, however, to give proper attention to the fact that the feeding of large quantities of molasses, even where the laxative effect does not become great, is likely to be uneconomical, on account of the reduction of the digestibility of the other foods through the presence of large amounts of sugar.—*Agricultural News*.

The annoyance suffered by the Americans in the Isle of Pines because of the delay in issuing deeds for property has become insufferable. At present all deeds must go to Havana for the affixing of the government tax, a task that takes some ten or fifteen minutes when the clerks once get at it. Deeds are frequently kept in Havana three months and seldom are returned to the Isle of Pines in less than six weeks, says the *Appeal*. In addition to the apparent inconvenience of this method, many sales are lost here because of the seller's inability to deliver a deed at once. By the present method, rapid transfer of property is impossible. Between 600 and 1,000 deeds are issued annually for Americans. The Central Association proposes to use its influence towards remedying this injustice.

Mrs. Doyle, wife of E. A. Doyle, of the Isle of Pines, died August 2d after a lingering sickness. Burial took place at Columbia Cemetery.

The docks at Siganea Bay are nearly completed.

BRITISH VIEW OF CUBA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

PASSING INTO UNITED STATES HANDS — CANADA BIDDING FOR SUGAR — PRODUCTION COSTS

Recent British consular reports have the following regarding the Cuban sugar industry: The crop of the 1909-10 season amounted to 1,800,000 tons, or 100,000 tons in excess of the estimates. Trustworthy estimates of the production of sugar for the 1910-11 season set the figure at 12,241,100 bags (1,750,000 tons). The accuracy of these figures, based on the working of 170 mills now in operation, depends on the continuance of favorable weather during the cutting season, which extends from December to June. It is not anticipated, however, that the price will reach the high figure of the past season, the shrinkage in value being estimated at £1,000,000 (\$19,466,000).

The estimated amount of sugar grown for home consumption for the past three years was: 1908, 62,827 tons; 1909, 69,706 tons; 1910, 71,185 tons. Of the remainder, almost the entire amount is exported to the United States, and, indeed, the sugar industry of Cuba is slowly passing into foreign, principally United States, hands. The trade with the United States is fostered by the reciprocity treaty between the two countries, by which Cuban sugar imported into the United States receives preferential treatment. The American Sugar Trust controls a number of important plantations in the island. A certain number of refineries have been established, and that branch of the industry is now practically in a position to supply local requirements, as is revealed by the statistics of the importation of refined sugar, which show a decrease from 8,227 hundredweight in 1905 to 425 hundredweight in 1910.

The average retail prices in Cuba for the year 1910 were for white granulated sugar 3¼d. (6½ cents) per pound, and for second quality sugar 2d. (4 cents) per pound. The average price for molasses at the mill during the same period was 1.7d. (3.4 cents) per gallon. The average wholesale price of sugar of the standard grade of 96 degree test, warehoused for export, for the past three years has been: 1908, 11s. 6d. per hundredweight (2.496 cents per pound); 1909, 10s. 6d. per hundredweight (2.279 cents per pound); 1910, 11s. 4½d. per hundredweight (2.469 cents per pound). The average monthly prices of sugar (polarized 96 degrees), warehoused ready for shipment at Habana, during the year 1910 were, in cents per pound: January, 2.305; February, 2.454; March, 2.643; April, 2.549; May, 2.549; June, 2.494; July, 2.565; August, 2.628; September, 2.589; October, 2.21; November, 2.084; December, 2.092.

The exportation to the United Kingdom has increased from none in 1908 to no less than 119,418 hundredweight from the 1909-10 crop. This was probably due to the shortage in the European beet-sugar crop, and a corresponding increase is not anticipated in the exportation of the present year. Canada is making a bid for Cuban sugar, and the legislature of that country has made a provision allowing Canadian refineries to import Cuban sugar up to 20 per cent of their total output on the same terms as sugar from the British West Indies.

During the month of February, in order to bring the country into line with the requirements of the Brussels sugar convention of 1902, the Cuban government reduced the import duties on raw sugar to \$1 per 100 kilos (220 pounds), and on refined sugar to 75 cents per 100 kilos. The question was one of vital importance to the Cuban sugar industry, which, although chiefly dependent on the United States market, is able to deal, as long as the European market is open, at the price fixed in that market.

The industry is in a thoroughly thriving condition. The soil is of such fertility that the canes will continue productive without renewal for a period unknown in other countries. The prosperity resulting from the recent crops has caused large purchases of modern machinery, which lead to great economies in production and consequently increased profits. The average production per acre is 12 bags, or 3,900 pounds. The usual course with the planters is to arrange with a mill to take their cane, receiving in return 55 to 60 per cent of the value of the sugar produced therefrom. This averages £10 to £12 (\$48.67 to \$58.40) per acre. The remainder, together with the second-grade sugar and the molasses, goes to the mill. Sugar is a sure crop that is little affected by cyclones and requires but little skill or attention. The plowing for the spring sowing is done in January, February and March, and the planting in April and May, and the autumn planting in August or September. Satisfactory sugar land may be bought at £4 to £10 (\$19.47 to \$48.67) per acre.

Regarding the costs of sugar production the consular reports quote the *Produce Market Review* of London, which says:

The Czarnikow estimate for beet sugar does not vary much from the *Produce Market*

Review, but we must take exceptions to the cost of producing Cuba centrifugals at 6s. to 7s. per hundredweight, say 6s. 6d., equal to 1.42 cents per pound. While large and small estates in Cuba vary in cost of production, the same as with beet factories, yet the lowest cost of the large estates is understood to be 1.5 cents per pound up to 2 cents per pound for others. The average cost of production may fairly be estimated at 1.85 cents per pound f. o. b. Cuba, or say 1.95 cents c. and f. New York; 1.85 cents per pound f. o. b. Cuba is ss. 6d. (\$2.07) per hundredweight f. o. b. Cuba, which we must consider approximately correct for cost of Cuba production, or say 9s. 3d. (\$2.25) per hundredweight landed in the United Kingdom.

Beets at ss. 10½d. (below cost production) equal centrifugals at 3.85 cents per pound New York, while Cuba centrifugals at 2 cents per pound, cost and freight (above cost production) equal 3.36 cents per pound New York, a difference of one-half cent per pound, which difference in parity is usually made during the height of the crop.

Finally Mr. Prinsen Geerlign published recently in the *International Sugar Journal* an estimate of the cost of sugar production in Java. He bases his estimates on the figures obtained by him in 1902 for 42 well-equipped factories. The average cost for these factories was found by him to be £7 5s. 11½d. per metric ton, or 1.61 cents per pound. While the average yield per acre has since increased, the price of many articles and of labor has likewise grown. The average cost of raw Java crystals, basis 96 per cent, in bags or cases, delivered at the ports and including the cost of management, cultivation, production, transportation by pipe line, depreciation of machinery, manufacture, freight to coast, maintenance and depreciation of factory and other structures, but exclusive of interest on capital invested in the sugar factories and machinery, may be estimated at 5.5 guilders per picul or 61.76 kilos, equal to about 7s. 6½d. per hundredweight, or 1.62 cents per pound. With freights of 20s. (\$4.87) per ton from Java to England or to the United States this would make ss. 6½d. in Great Britain, or 1 13-16 cents per pound in New York. With freights of 25s. (\$6.08) the cost would be ss. 9½d. in British ports and 1¾ cents at New York.

Cuban Ports Company Bonds and Receipts

[From our London Correspondent]

Recently Kleinwort Sons and Company as agents for the owners offered in London six million dollars of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the Cuban Ports Company. This concern has been formed to exploit a thirty-year concession from the government of Cuba, under which it is to carry out various schemes of harbor improvements at Havana, Santiago and elsewhere, and to receive in return special dues charged on all goods unloaded in Cuban ports. The dues are to be collected by the government, and handed without deduction to the company, and on the basis of imports during the last three years should, it is estimated, bring in at first \$1,060,000 per annum, which is three times the sum needed to meet the interest on the bonds now offered, and on the \$1,000,000 also issued in Cuba. The bonds are redeemable by March 1, 1936, through a sinking fund, which commences on March 1, 1921, and will operate by purchases in open market at or below 105 or by drawings at 105. The total issue of the bonds can be raised to \$10,000,000, but the company cannot draw dues to average more than \$1,500,000 per annum. The price of the bonds was 97½, at which the yield was about 5 1-6 per cent.

Recent reports from Havana are to the effect that at present the Ports Improvement Co. will not receive any of the funds collected for tonnage fees until it has been certified that some important work has been begun or carried out. The government was to turn over to the company a large amount of these fees collected by the custom house, but Secretary of the Treasury Martinez showed himself strongly opposed and his motion at a cabinet meeting recently to suspend payment for the present was sustained.

Minister John B. Jackson in a recent report says:

It is stated that \$239,230.96 was collected during the three months (February 20th to May 17th) in which the law has been in force, and in view of the amount which must now be refunded, it appears probable that the revenue received by the company for the first year of its contract cannot amount to more than \$800,000.

This refund is the difference between the dues originally charged and those charged after the reduction by President Gomez, which made the fees seventy cents per ton of merchandise, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States of America, unloaded from any steamer or sailing vessel; 88 cents per ton of merchandise of other foreign origin; and 10 cents per ton of coal.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

HOLLAND AGAINST CUBAN HONEY

Owners of apiaries in Santiago and elsewhere on the island are disturbed because Holland, the country fourth in importance in the consumption of Cuban honey, has determined to triple the duty on this island's produce on the assumption that the bee here makes its honey from the sugar cane rather than from various flowers.

Those interested in the bee industry in Cuba declare the reasons given by Holland are absurd and show ignorance of the real facts because the honey bee extracts the honey from all flowers the same as is done all over the world.

The flower of the sugar cane is not so productive of sweet as to attract the bee in preference to the many other flowers always growing in Cuba.

The Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Cuba has appealed to the government to induce Holland to forego its intention of raising the duty from 2.50 florins to eight florins.

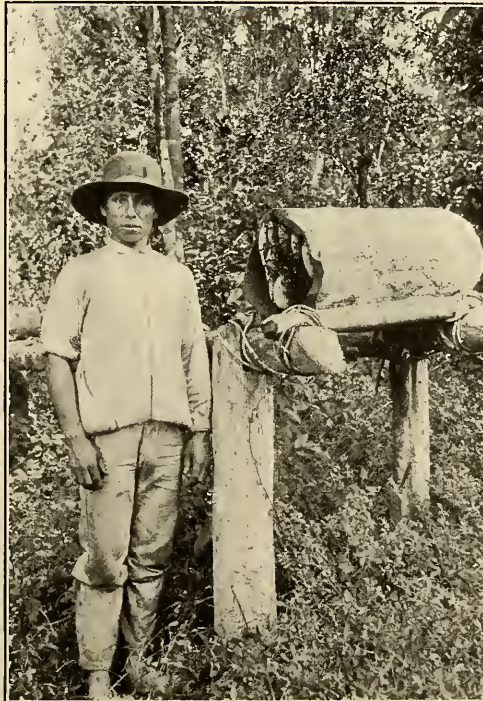
Several of the largest apiaries on the island are owned and operated by Ameri-

cans. United States Consul R. E. Hoday says in an official report regarding the progress of agriculture in Oriente Province.

The production of honey is one of the most important of the special industries for the man of small capital. The business is confined to certain of the hill districts and to sparsely cultivated river valley, as the blossoms of the wild or uncultivated plants are mainly depended upon to furnish the supply. Apiaries are found, however, on most coffee and cacao estates, as a good, though dark, quality of honey is derived from the blossom of these trees. An apiary is therefore a valuable subsidiary asset to the coffee and cacao grower.

However, apiculture is far behind that in the United States, due probably to the few persons engaged in the business exclusively and to the reluctance of the natives to adopt more modern appliances for hiving and handling the bees and manipulating the crop.

No statistics are published by the State as to the annual production and value of honey. It is estimated, however, that the



The native Cuban beehive is usually a cedar log, hollowed out and split through the centre so that one part can be laid over the other

production for 1909-10 was 250,000 gallons, valued at \$100,000, and 250,000 pounds of wax, worth \$66,300. The crop of 1909-10 was considerably below the average on account of the drought. The annual production of a colony of bees in an American hive under normal conditions is stated to be twenty gallons of honey and three and one-half to four pounds of wax, and in a native hive from twelve to fifteen gallons of honey and two and one-half to three pounds of wax. A colony or hive of bees is worth \$4 to \$4.50.

As the climatic conditions in Cuba are such that the bees work nearly every day in the year, honey may be taken from the hives at any time, but two principal crops are generally realized from the industry. Those apiculturists who use American hives are able to take honey from the hives at any time, thereby affording abundant room for storing and thus increasing the production.

The native Cuban hive consists solely of a cedar log about four feet in length, hollowed out and split through the center, so that one part can be laid over the other. Usually a weight of some kind is placed over the top to hold the two pieces together, though sometimes a staple is used to accomplish this.

The more progressive apiarists use extractors for removing the honey from the combs, but many of the natives use a common jute bag suspended above a barrel or vessel into which the honey is allowed to drip while the wax remains in the bag.

Most of the honey produced in this Province is exported to Holland. Of the total shipments for 1910—\$50,126—\$28,676 went to that country, the United States taking \$2,424 worth. The total shipments of beeswax during 1910 were valued at \$41,862, of which \$29,065 worth went to Germany and \$2,646 to the United States.

HIGH-GRADE VERSUS LOW-GRADE

Professor B. E. Rose, from a comparison of the composition and cost of fertilizers on sale in Florida, says that "the high-grade fertilizers for but little more than a third advance in price over the cost of the low-class goods furnish two-thirds more plant food and five-sixths more commercial value."

A Massachusetts expert, H. D. Haskin, says on the same subject: "It is evident that too many purchasers select a fertilizer for its low cost and without much regard to the plant food which they are getting. The object in buying a fertilizer should be to get the largest amount of plant food in the proper form and proportion for the least money. The high-grade goods approach as near this ideal as is possible in



**SI
USTED
ESTÁ
INTERES-
ADO--**

EN
**MÁQUINAS PARA HACER
BLOQUES DE CEMENTO
Y
MEZCLADORAS DE HORMIGÓN**

(CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES AND CONCRETE MIXERS)

Pida hoy detalles descriptivos de las máquinas "Climax" las mejores en el mundo

GALBÁN & CO.

Habana

Lonja del Comercio

Nueva York

78-80 Wall Street

DPTO. DE INGENIERIA Y MAQUINARIA

case of factory mixed fertilizers. It costs just as much to freight, cart and handle the low-grade fertilizers as it does the high grade. Nitrogen and potash in low-grade fertilizers cost from a third to a half more than if obtained from high-grade goods. The farmer cannot afford to buy low-grade fertilizers."

IRRIGATION REQUIREMENTS

Noel Deerr, the well-known sugar authority and author of the valuable work recently published entitled "Cane Sugar," says that the quantity of water used for irrigation is calculated as a well of so many cubic feet per second, or as a rain of so many inches per acre. An inch of rain per acre is equivalent to 101.5 tons of water, and a well of 1 cubic foot per second is equivalent in a year to a rain of 88 inches per 100 acres, of 147 inches per 60 acres, and of 195 inches per 45 acres. In India a well of water of one cubic foot per second is considered by different authorities as sufficient to irrigate 100, 60 and 45 acres of sugar cane fields.

Experiments made in Hawaii have shown that the best production is obtained when a cubic foot of water per second is administered to every 41.6 acres.

LA IRRIGACION DE LA CANA DE AZUCAR

POR NOEL DEERR

Experto técnico en la estación para experimentos de la Asociación de Hacendados de Hawaii, y autor de la obra titulada "Sugar and the Sugar Cane"

La cantidad de agua empleada en la irrigación se calcula como una fuente de tantos pies cúbicos por segundo ó como una lluvia de tanta pulgada por acre. Una pulgada de lluvia por acre es equivalente á 101.5 toneladas de agua y una fuente de un pie cúbico por segundo por año es equivalente á una lluvia de 88 pulgadas por 100 acres, de 147 pulgadas por 60 acres y de 195 pulgadas por 45 acres. En India, una fuente de agua de un pie cúbico por segundo está considerada por diferentes autoridades como suficiente para regar 100, 60 y 45 acres de cañaverales. Experimentos hechos en Hawaii han demostrado que la producción máxima se obtiene cuando un pie cúbico de agua por segundo está suministrada á cada 41.6 acres.

Seguramente no hay ningún cultivo sobre el cual las condiciones de irrigación influyen tanto como sobre el de la caña de azúcar. En las Islas Hawaii la zafra es ahora completamente independiente de las lluvias y después de haber gastado capitales considerables se está obteniendo allá resultados insuperables. La irrigación se practica también en grande escala en Java, Perú, Egipto, Mauricio, Cuba y un poco en Demerara.

La descripción siguiente del modo de irrigación practicado en las Islas Hawaii está tomada del Informe del Dr. Maxwell. "Durante el período de crecimiento la cantidad total de agua suministrada á la cosecha es de 100 pulgadas, cantidad mediana. Por la tabla adjunta se notará que als cañas jóvenes reciben menos agua que cuando están en madurez, pero no en cantidades tan inferiores como se pudlora creer, pues hay que considerar las condiciones diferentes en que se encuentran la caña joven y la caña madura. Esta opinión está basada sobre los dos motivos siguientes: cuando la caña es joven la totalidad del terreno está expuesto á los rayos directos del sol como también á la acción de los vientos; cuando la caña es más grande, sus hojas hacen sombra sobre el terreno, reduciendo de esta manera las pérdidas de agua debidas á la evaporación y conservando en el subsuelo una gran parte del agua. A los doce meses de edad la cosecha consume para su economía doce veces más agua que una cosecha de un mes, pero como resultante de los motivos que acabamos de mencionar, el consumo efectivo es de mucho menos importancia.

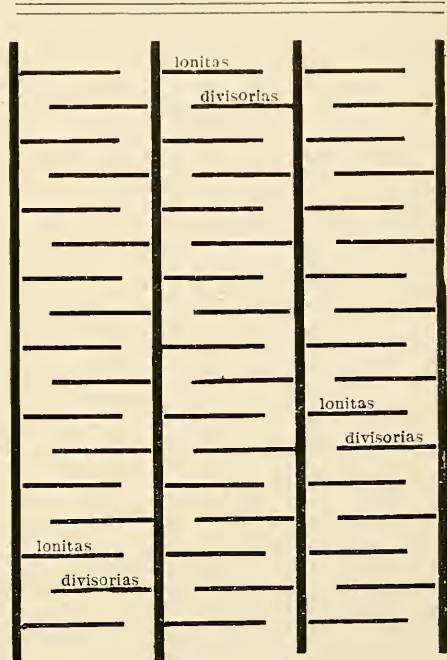


Figura No. 2.

Por medio de experimentos hechos en Hawaii se ha probado que los mejores resultados se obtienen cuando las cañas jóvenes reciben 0.5 pulgada de agua por semana; resultados menos favorables han sido obtenidos cuando el agua suministrada fué de una pulgada por semana, cuando los surcos estaban llenados con agua la caña crecía amarillenta y pre-dispuesta á enfermidades. Durante su crecimiento la caña requiere aproximadamente cada semana una pulgada de agua hasta los 3 ó 4 meses de edad, después se necesita 1.5 pulgada hasta que la cosecha esté en pleno vigor; á este momento se necesitan 3 pulgadas de agua, pero nunca más. Estas cantidades se refieren á la aplicación combinada ambos del agua natural y de riego artificial. Los informes aludidos especifican que, de una manera general, se requieren 1,000 libras de agua por libra de azúcar producido, y mencionan que ciertas plantaciones de Hawaii usan agua en cantidades superiores á las que indicamos, y eso con menos resultados favorables.

Cantidad de agua dada a una cosecha de cañas

Período de aplicación	Lluvias mensuales Pulgadas	agua de riego por Pulgadas
Julio	0.94	4.00
Agosto	1.58	4.00
Septiembre	0.88	4.00
Octubre	1.75	3.00
Noviembre	1.32	3.00
Diciembre	1.80	2.00
Enero	1.00	4.00
Febrero	3.73	6.00
Marzo	3.98	3.00
Abril	0.85	4.00
Mayo	2.01	4.00
Junio	0.88	7.00
Julio	0.17	7.00
Agosto	1.90	9.00
Septiembre	0.75	8.00
Octubre	2.92	6.00
Noviembre	0.47	3.00
	26.99	76.00

Las cifras que siguen, tomadas del mismo informe, dan tovaño más detalles respecto á la irrigación en Hawaii.

Galones de agua empleados por acre, para una cosecha

	Volumen por acre de agua de lluvias	Volumen por acre de agua de irrigación	Total del agua recibida por acre
ZAFRA	GALONES	GALONES	GALONES
1897-1898	1,260,150	1,273,700	2,533,850
1898-1899	728,990	2,059,600	2,788,590

Estas cifras se refieren á una cosecha de 17 meses.

Consumo total de agua por libra de azúcar producido

ZAFRA	Peso del agua empleada por acre Libras	Peso del azúcar producido por acre Libras	Agua empleada para una libra de azúcar Libras
1897-1898	25,338,500	24,775	1,023
1898-1899	27,885,900	29,059	959

El precio de costo del riego en Hawaii es enorme: Stubbs da el precio de \$73.75 oro por acre, de los cuales \$35.62 fueron para bombear el agua y \$37.13 para distribuírlo.

La irrigación se practica mucho en Cuba y según Reynoso, la gran mayoría de las plantaciones requieren por lo menos cada diez días una irrigación correspondiente á 1,000 metros cúbicos de agua por hectarea, ó sea 40 toneladas por acre y por día, lo que equivale á una lluvia de 150 pulgadas por año.

En Egipto, según Ronna, la caña es regada tan pronto como está colocada en el surco durante el mes de Febrero, otros riegos siguen cada diez días hasta fines de Agosto. A partir de esta época hasta

fin de Octubre cada 15 ó 20 días, después se suspende el riego. El agua raquerida por cada irrigación equivale, según Tiemann, á 1,000 metros cúbicos por hectarea.

En el Perú, el cultivo de la caña depende enteramente de la irrigación, la nieve derretida de los Andes es la principal fuente de agua. La figura adjunta enseña la disposición generalmente adoptada para el riego. La "Regadora" ó canal principal atraviesa la parte superior del campo de allí por medio de aberturas temporáneas el agua está conducida á la "cabecera" de donde se la deja derramar y correr sobre las cintas ó tablas, compuestas cada una de 5 hileras. Los cañaverales están todos en declive y nunca se sube otra vez el agua si no se la deja inundar los campos situados al nivel inferior. Cuando el agua es secasa, los cañaverales están dispuestos según la figura 2: á á son lomititas divisorias hechas con azada y que obligan el agua á correr en zigzag por todo el campo.

En la época de la siembra los cañaverales están regados cada cinco ú ocho días y una vez brotados los retoños cada mes, suprimiéndose el agua como tres meses antes del corte de la caña. El suministro de agua no es abundante, rara vez superior á una lluvia de 20 pulgadas por año, pero hay que decir que allá los rocíos copiosos y las fuertes nieblas son muy frecuentes, además, el control perfecto del agua permite á las cosechas desarrollarse con menos agua que si las cañas estuvieran regadas con las lluvias

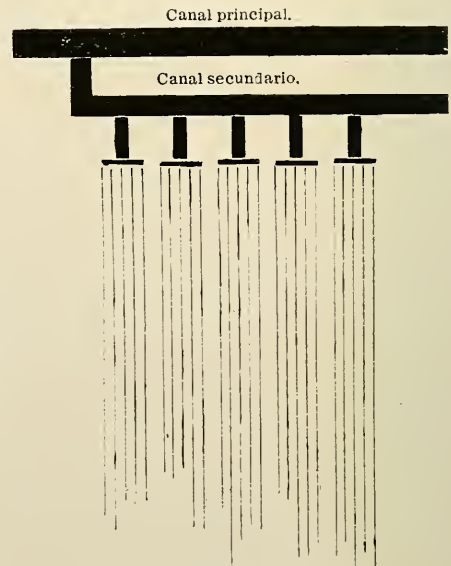


Figura No. 1.

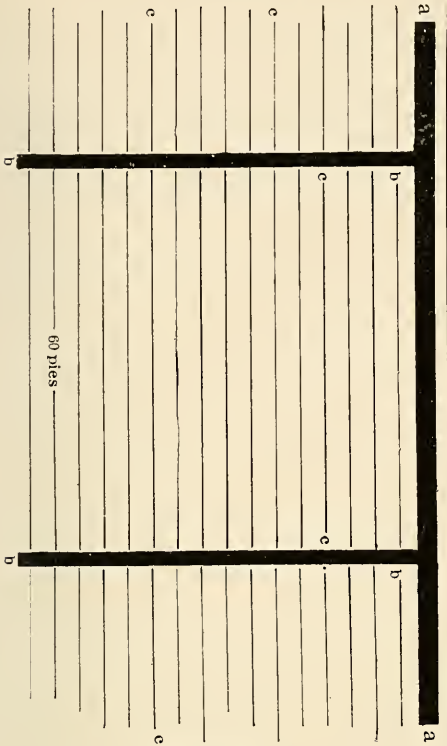


Figura No. 3.

que caían con intermitencias y en cantidades muy variables.

En Mauricio donde las lluvias son extremadamente locales, unos estados están enteramente, y otros en parte, dependientes de la irrigación. La figura número 3 es un esquema del sistema de irrigación que se usa en este país para los cañaverales.

b b son los canalitos practicados ciertamente en los campos, son alimentados por el caño principal a a, las líneas c c son las hileras de cañas que se llenan, cuando se requiere, del agua proveniente de los cañitos b b. Cuando una sección del campo has ido regada, por ejemplo la de la izquierda en la figura No. 3, se deja el agua del canal a a invadir el siguiente canal secundario b b y la segunda sección está ragada como la precedente y así por cada una de las demás.

Este método de dividir el cañaveral en secciones permite realizar una economía considerable de agua. Hay que notar que si las secciones son anchas y la cantidad de agua disponible limitada el agua no tendrá bastante fuerza para atravesar completamente las secciones, de donde resulta que el campo será regado de una manera muy imperfecto. En Mauricio las secciones en general tienen un ancho de 60 pies poco más ó menos.

El sistema Reynoso de plantar la caña presenta muchos inconvenientes al momento de hacer la irrigación, especialmente con las cañas muy jóvenes, pues el agua al bajar en las hileras tiene que llenar los hoyos y como éstos tienen en regla general 6 pulgadas de profundidad, se consume agua en cantidades superiores á las que realmente requiere el buen desarrollo de las cañas. Según observaciones personales del autor, la irrigación de las cañas jóvenes plantadas en hoyos consume en Mauricio 3.86 pulgadas de agua por acre. Eso equivale al doble de lo que se necesitaría si se calcula tomando como base la superficie del terreno á riego. Con hoyos más angostos, ó más superficiales la misma cantidad de agua hubiera regado una área mucho más extensa y dado los mismos buenos resultados. Lo mismo ocurre con las plantaciones en surcos.

En Hawaii á cada irrigación de las cañas jóvenes se practica paralelamente á la hilera un surco muy estrecho por el cual se deja correr una pequeña cantidad de agua y es de este modo que se obtiene el beneficio máximo. Cuando el agua ha llenado el surco sobre toda su extensión, se lo tapa con tierra para que el agua no sea desperdiciada por la evaporación.

En muchas partes del mundo en donde se han adoptado sistemas de irrigación, y aquí no hablamos exclusivamente para la caña, sino en general para toda categoría de cultivo, ésta ha dado resultados absolutamente malos. Es lo que ocurrió en India y en California. Los terrenos de estos países contienen grandes proporciones de álcalis, los cuales después de cada riego están arrastrados en el subsuelo. Si el tiempo seco viene después, del riego, entonces el agua sube á la superficie llevando consigo en solución el álcali arrastrado y cual se encuentra reforzado por el contenido en el agua de riego y por el absorbido en el subsuelo. En dichos países, un sistema completo de drenaje del subsuelo debe subsistir á la irrigación.—*El Hacendado Mexicano.*

The two Japanese sugar experts from the Formosa Sugar Co., who recently arrived in Cuba to make a study of the Cuban sugar industry, have visited the Chaparra, Preston, Boston and Jatobonico mills.

The visitors said that they could produce sugar much cheaper in Formosa than it is produced in Cuba, but the government tax there overcomes the difference in cost. They will also visit Porto Rico before going home.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

EUROPEAN BEET CROP MUCH DAMAGED—HOPE OF FULL PRICES NEXT YEAR WARRANTED FOR CUBAN SUGAR

Our last review for this magazine was dated July 17, 1911.

On that date centrifugals 96 degrees test were quoted at 4.23c. per pound and are now 4.875c. per pound, showing an advance during the period under review of .645c. or more than $\frac{5}{8}$ c. per pound.

Beet sugars, on the London market, at that time were quoted at 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and are now 15s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for present month and 14s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for new crop (October-December delivery), showing an advance of 3s. 3d. per cwt. (112 lbs.) or .72c. per pound.

Present prices are the highest touched since our last review; on the way up there have been some reactions in prices on the London market with quick recoveries, while at New York the advance has been continuous without any reactions, but, with one period of nearly two weeks when buyers were withdrawn, resisting the high views of the sellers, at the end of which refiners re-entered the market and paid .25c. advance over the previous quotation.

This extraordinary advance has been caused by the damage done to the European beet crop during the past six or eight weeks: the damage was beginning to be noted at the time of our last review and was then being caused partly by insects and partly by unfavorable weather, preventing the roots making a good start in many important sections; since then there has not been sufficient rain in those sections to enable the roots to properly develop and, in fact, the long continued drought has had an ill effect generally, as it has been accompanied by intense and very unusual heat, which has dried up the streams, interrupting navigation and causing, in addition to crop damage, much personal discomfort, especially in Germany, Austria and France. Average tests of beet roots in various districts of Germany on July 24th compare as follows:

Weight without leaves 102.0 gr. against 160.0 gr. in 1910 in the same 19 districts.

Sugar, 14.04 per cent against 12.80 per cent in 1910 in the same 13 districts.

Quotient of purity, 80.00 per cent against 80.70 per cent in 1910 in the same 13 districts.

If rain should come quickly and weather conditions during the remainder of the season (about six weeks) be favorable, it is possible that there may be some recovery, but part of the damage done is now irreparable.

It is too early to estimate the probable total outturn of the European beet crop, but the most conservative figures mentioned in commercial circles is a production of 7,000,000 tons, based on the large area of sowings and the conditions to date; last year's crop amounted to 8,100,000 tons. Thus there are indications of at least 1,100,000 tons decrease; with prospects of a larger deficiency in beet sugars if the unfavorable conditions continue much longer.

Against this deficiency there is expected to be possible increases in cane crops of some 500,000 tons in Cuba, 100,000 tons in Java and 100,000 tons in a few other countries together.

It must be remembered that the bumper crop of 8,100,000 tons in Europe last season refilled the depleted invisible stocks and that, a beet crop of 7,000,000 tons this year, with the expected increase in cane crops, will be sufficient for the world's consumption; on this assumption the damage done in Europe thus far is fully discounted in prevailing prices, but if further damage is done and if speculators control the market, the outcome cannot be forecasted.

The record of prices higher than 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for 96 test centrifugals, paid in New York during September-December, within the past ten years shows: in 1910, on September 1st, 4.425c. due to temporary scarcity of supplies; in 1909, on November 10th, 4.45c., due to temporary scarcity, and in 1904, on December 15th, 4.875c., with further advance in January, 1905, to 5.25c. due to a fallshort of a million tons in the beet crop and a wild speculation in Europe.

Locally, the holders are asking 5c. for 96 test sugars in store at New York, of

which only about 12,000 tons remain, and 3⁷/₈c. c. & f. for August shipment Cuba's, of which only about 60,000 tons remain.

It is understood that a purchase of new crop Cubas for January shipment was recently made by a speculator at 2³/₄c. c. & f. and that further purchases could not be made at anything under 3c. c. & f.

It is expected that high prices will tempt Cuban planters to begin grinding the next crop early in December, although the cane will not then have attained its maturity and then prices will doubtless react, but, in any event, the indications are that enough damage has already been done to the European beet crop to warrant the Cuban planters' hope of full prices next year.

Refined sugars have advanced from 5.15c. less 2 per cent for granulated at our last writing, to 5.75c. less 2 per cent now quoted by the American Sugar Refining Co., and 5.85c. less 2 per cent named by other refiners here.

Grocers are still well supplied with sugars contracted for at the former low prices, but a fair demand is noted at the advance and the consumption is large. A good demand is expected during preserving season in September, as fruit crops generally are very promising.

Favorable reports of the United States beet crop and Louisiana cane crop are received, both of which are estimated to outturn larger than last year and will help to meet the deficiency in supplies during October-December next, and check, to some extent, the extreme speculative advance in prices.

New York, August 14, 1911.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

LA COSECHA DE REMOLACHA EUROPEA HA SUFRIDO MUCHO — LA ESPERANZA DE QUE EL AZÚCAR CUBANO OBTENGA BUEN PRECIO EL AÑO PRÓXIMO SE CONFIRMA

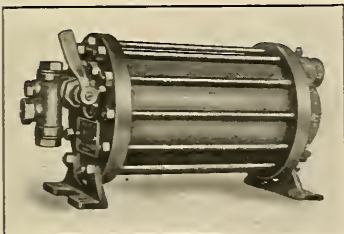
Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada 17 de Julio de 1911.

En aquella fecha, los centrifugas polarización 96 grados se cotizaban á 4.23 cents. la libra, y ahora se cotizan á 4.875 cents. la libra, acusando una subida durante el periodo que comprende esta revista, de 0.645 de centavo ó sea más de ⁵/₈ de centavo en libra.

Los azúcares de remolacha se cotizaban en aquella fecha en el mercado de Londres á 11s. 10¹/₂d., y ahora se cotizan á 15s. 1¹/₂d. por este mes, y á 14s. 8¹/₄d. por la nueva cosecha (á entregar de Octubre á Diciembre), acusando una subida de 3s. 3d. en quintal (de 112 libras) ó sea 0.72 de centavo en libra.

Los precios actuales son los mayores que se han cotizado desde nuestra última revista: en la subida han ocurrido en el mercado de Londres algunas fluctuaciones hacia la baja de cortísima duración, mientras que en Nueva York la subida ha sido

COLECTOR DEL AGUA DE CONDENSACIÓN "LYTTON"



Importante para los dueños de Ingenios de Azúcar

Para obtener todo el efecto del vapor que generen las calderas de la finca, especialmente en los

TACHOS AL VACÍO

éstos deben estar perfectamente desaguados del agua de condensación. El

COLECTOR "LYTTON"

presta el más satisfactorio servicio en ese respecto.

Escritorio para la venta:

1159 HUDSON TERMINAL, NUEVA YORK

Fabricado por la **LYTTON MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA, E. U. A.**

Agente en la Habana: J. E. Hernández, Aguacate No. 56.

constante y sin ningunas fluctuaciones, ocurriendo sólo un período de calma que duró cerca de dos semanas, debido á que no se hacían ofertas por no haber quien quisiera pagar el precio cotizado, pero los refinadores pusieron término á ese período inactivo haciendo compras á razón de 0.25 de centavo más del precio ultimamente cotizado.

Esta subida extraordinaria en los precios ha sido causada por los daños sufridos por la cosecha de remolacha europea durante las últimas seis ú ocho semanas; el daño comenzó á notarse el tiempo en que escribíamos nuestra revista anterior, siendo causado en parte por insectos y en parte por lo desfavorable del tiempo que impidió que la remolacha comenzara su desarrollo en buenas condiciones en muchas regiones importantes del país; desde entonces, no ha llovido lo suficiente en dichas regiones para contribuir al buen desarrollo del tubérculo, y en realidad, la larga y continua seca ha afectado toda la cosecha en general, por la razón de que ha sido acompañada de un calor muy intenso y raro, que ha secado los ríos é interrumpido la navegación fluvial, causando, además del daño á la cosecha, mucho sufrimiento á las personas, especialmente en Alemania, Austria y Francia. El promedio de los ensayos hechos en varias comarcas de Alemania, el día 24 de Julio, da el resultado siguiente:

Peso sin las hojas, 102.0 gr. contra 160.0 gr. en 1910 en las mismas 19 regiones.

Tanto por ciento de azúcar, 14.04 por ciento contra 12.80 por ciento en 1910 en las mismos 13 regiones.

Cociente de pureza, 80.00 por ciento contra 80.70 en 1910 en las mismas 13 regiones.

Si lloviera pronto y el estado del tiempo fuera favorable en el resto de la estación (unas seis semanas), es posible que haya alguna reacción favorable, pero parte del daño sufrido es ya irreparable.

Es prematuro calcular la probable producción total de la cosecha de remolacha europea, si bien los cálculos más prudentes, hechos en círculos comerciales, es que la producción será de 7,000,000 de toneladas, basándose en las grandes superficies sembradas y en el estado del tubérculo al presente; la cosecha del año pasado ascendió á 8,100,000 toneladas, de modo que las indicaciones son de una disminución de 1,100,000 toneladas, por lo menos, con indicios de que sea mayor la deficiencia en azúcares de remolacha si las condiciones desfavorables continúan mucho más tiempo.

Contra esa deficiencia, se espera que haya un posible aumento en la cosecha de caña que se calcula en 500,000 toneladas en Cuba, 100,000 toneladas en Java y 100,000 toneladas en algunos otros países.

Debe tenerse presente que la extraordinaria cosecha de 8,100,000 toneladas habida el año pasado en Europa, vino á reponer las existencias agotadas en varias partes cuya desaparición por el consumo permaneció oculta; que una cosecha de remolacha de 7,000,000 de toneladas este año, con el esperado aumento en las cosechas de cañas en varios países, bastará para el consumo en el mundo. En esta suposición, el daño hasta ahora sufrido por las cosechas de remolacha en Europa se ha tenido en cuenta al hacer las cotizaciones que rigen, pero si el daño aumenta y los especuladores dominan el mercado, no es posible predecir cual será el resultado.

El registro de precios mayores que 4½ cents. por centrifugas polarización 96 grados,



JEFFREY CONVEYORS AND ELEVATORS FOR SUGAR MILLS AND PLANTATIONS

*Jeffrey conveying system handles bagasse to
crusher, strainer, boiler house, and storage floor.*

Write for information and prices on a
Jeffrey Conveyor to handle your sugar
cane and bagasse

THE JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

*Agent: D. P. DE POOL, HAVANA, CUBA

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

NEW YORK

CANE-CARS

RAILS AND
SWITCHES

LOCOMOTIVES

PORTABLE
RAILWAYS

PLATFORMS

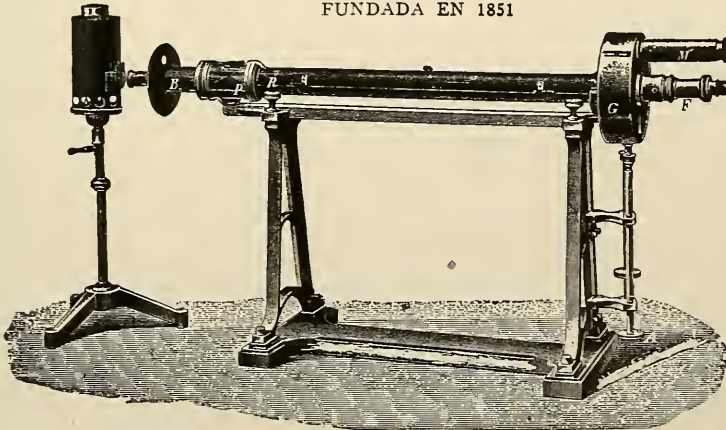
DUMP-CARS



Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

SUGAR TESTING APPARATUS

FUNDADA EN 1851



POLARISCOPIO SOBRE "BOCKSTATIV" LA FORMA MAS MODERNA
Con caja á prueba de polvo, parte de prisma, y engranaje prolongado.

EIMER & AMEND, 205-211 Third Avenue, New York

Hace una especialidad de surtir

Todos los Instrumentos para la Prueba de Azúcar y Habilitación de Laboratorio.

Unicos Agentes en los Estados Unidos y Canada para los

STANDARD
POLARISCOPIOS

Su triple ó doble campo de visión ha sido adoptado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como norma.

Toda la maquinaria experimental y los aparatos descritos en «Agricultural Analysis» del Prof. H. W. Wiley. Se suministran con gusto todos los informes pedidos.

Pidanse Listas de Precios Ilustradas.

pagados en Nueva York durante los meses de Septiembre á Diciembre, en los últimos diez años, proporciona los datos siguientes: En Septiembre 10 de 1910: 4.425 cents., debido á la escasez transitoria de existencias; en Noviembre 10 de 1909: 4.45 cents., debido á escasez transitoria; en 15 de Diciembre, de 1904: 4.875 cents. con una nueva alza en Enero de 1905 á 5.25 cents., debido á una deficiencia de un millón de toneladas en la cosecha de remolacha y á una desenfrenada especulación en Europa.

Los tenedores aquí están pidiendo 5 cents. por azúcares polarización 96 grados almacenados Nueva York, de los que quedan solamente unas 12,000 toneladas, y 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents., costo y flete, por azúcar cubano para embarque en Agosto, del que queda sólo unas 60,000 toneladas.

Se sabe que un especulador verificó recientemente una compra de azúcar cubano de la nueva zafra para su embarque en Enero, á 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents., costo y flete, y que podrían hacerse nuevas compras á precios menores de 3 cents., costo y flete.

Se espera que los altos precios induzcan á los hacendados cubanos á comenzar la molienda para la zafra próxima á principios de Diciembre á pesar de que para entonces la caña no estará completamente madura, lo cual pudiera causar una baja en los precios, pero de cualquier modo, los indicios son que la cosecha de remolacha en Europa ha sufrido ya bastante daño para justificar la esperanza de los hacendados cubanos de obtener muy buenos precios el año próximo.

Los azúcares refinados que se cotizaban al tiempo de cerrar nuestra revista anterior á 5.15 cents., menos 2 por ciento los granulados, han subido á 5.75 cents., menos 2 por ciento, que es la cotización actual de la "American Sugar Refining Co." y á 5.85 cents., menos 2 por ciento, que es el precio pedido por otras refinerías de esta ciudad.

Los tenderos de comestibles están bien abastecidos de azúcar contratado á los bajos precios anteriores, pero se nota una demanda bastante activa al precio mayor actual, y el y el consumo es grande. Se espera una buena demanda durante la estación en que se hacen consumo es grande. Se espera una buena demanda durante la estación en que se hacen ser muy abundantes en general.

Se han recibido noticias favorables referentes á la cosecha de remolacha en los Estados Unidos y á la de caña dulce en Louisiana, creyéndose que la producción de ambos frutos será mayor que la del año pasado, lo cual contribuirá á aminorar la deficiencia en abastos durante los meses de Octubre á Diciembre venideros, y también podrá coto, hasta cierto punto, á la subida extraordinaria de los precios causada por manipulaciones de los especuladores.

Nueva York, 14 de Agosto de 1911.

There is a steady increase in the demand in England for grape fruit, which has been growing in popular favor for some years past.

During the months of July and August there are practically no arrivals of grape fruit in Europe. If any quantity of the fruit could be landed in England during those two months, a very profitable business could result, and prices averaging from 15s. to 20 s. per case could be obtained. During the other months of the year Jamaica and California send fair supplies of grape fruit, which realize prices ranging from 10s. to 14s. per case.—*Agricultural News.*

There is nothing this country would more regret than to be forced once more to assume the supervision of affairs in Cuba, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*. There is nothing this country could gain by such a step. These facts are clearly recognized by intelligent people here. They ought to be clearly recognized by intelligent people in Cuba. If there is sense enough and strength enough in the Cuban ministration to suppress the malcontents who are apparently plotting another armed outbreak there will be no reason to fear even a temporary intervention on our part.

The sugar mill at Preston finished grinding July 17th. The harvest was 289,841 sacks of sugar of 325 pounds each. Last year's output was 428,072 bags, that for 1909, 286,716 bags and that of 1908, 122,492 bags.

Dr. Damaso Pasalodos, secretary to President Gomez, has begun criminal proceeding against the newspaper *El Dia*, on account of charges published by that paper charging him with malfeasance in office. *El Dia* is edited by Armando André, a representative of Congress.

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and
SURPLUS \$580,000

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

Norman H. Davis - - - - - President
O. A. Hornsby - Vice-President and Treas.
Claudio G. Mendoza - - - - - Vice-President
Rogelio Carbajal - - - - - Secretary
J. M. Hopgood - - - - - Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars*

FACTORY:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163

OFFICE:
Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

President Gomez has refused to sign the decree paying \$52,919.11 for and included in the coaling station of the United States at Bahia Honda, deeming the price too high.

The amount of land involved is 899 acres and is the last large plot of land for use by the United States for a coaling station.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - - - 118, PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

CUBA LEARNING SLOWLY

Cuba is in a fair way to prove its right to the enjoyment of self-government. Its people are learning to adjust political differences without the employment of rifle and machete. They deserve encouragement. Undoubtedly, the tactics of the "opposition," which seems to be united only in antagonism to the Government, are interesting. Political disturbances are never quelled by suppressing the facts about them. Cuba from time to time is bound to be conspicuous in the world's news. But we see no alarming signs of danger to the stability of the young republic.—*New York Times*.

An inspector of all the operations done by the Bolsa Privada (Private Stock Exchange), of Havana, has been appointed by the president and will be under the authority of the secretary of agriculture and commerce.

In answer to protests by the members of the exchange the secretary showed that the law clearly gives him the right to inspect all banking or commercial institutions of any kind whatsoever. No other explanation is given for the appointment.

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.

Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

HONORING THE "MAINE'S" DEAD

It is not doubted that when the ashes of the "Maine" victims are brought home, a patriotic nation will render all proper tributes. But the home-coming should be in keeping with the honors to be paid.

A distinguished South American statesman died abroad a few months ago. The most superb battleship of the American navy conveyed his body to his native land. Will the United States do less honor to the memory of the men of the "Maine"?—*San Diego (Cal.) Union*.

Among the visitors recently in New York were Charles M. Aguirre, chief of police of Havana, and his wife and son, Charles, Jr. Charles is only eight, but he carries engraved cards bearing his name and giving his address as police headquarters. Nominally he is assistant chief of police.—The two chiefs came to attend a convention at Rochester, N. Y.

The Cubans have no reason at all for suspecting us of a wish to intervene, which is one of the last things this country wants to do.—*New York Globe*.

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS

FINE STATIONERY

OBISPO 22

P. O. Box 608

HAVANA, CUBA

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios *Los Indios and Cañada Tracts* *Isle of Pines*

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 83 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppermiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers. Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

772 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 .South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO

SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET

Near Atlantic Dock

BROOKLYN



View of that part of Santa Clara Province where the power house for the new electric railway will be built.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-See). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

127 D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City 73

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA Y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe.
Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.

SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO.
DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana,
Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES
AND EXPORTERS of Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantanamo

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases Dealer in all Classes of Live Stock
Especialmente en Mulos Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION	LOSS OF INCOME FOLLOWING FIRE	BOILER EXPLOSION ENGINE BREAKDOWN
---------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

GERMAN KALI WORKS 30 Empedrado, Box 1007
HAVANA, CUBA

WE WILL SEND OUR BOOK FREE TO PLANTERS IN CUBA

Ask Us What You Want—Cane, Tobacco, Coffee, Fruit or Any Other Crop

There are a large number of increased expenses created by special laws, which must be provided for. Among these are the increased wages to workmen and the increase of salary of teachers. This last will not be effective, however, because the increase was not included in the budget.

Washington despatches of July 8th said that the state department was considering means of protecting the lives and property of American citizens, and even considered the possibility of another intervention, believing that serious trouble was impending in the island.

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Export Chemist and Druggist.
Pharmacist

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and replenished. Prescriptions compounded by a Graduate in Pharmacy.
Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36
116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Bottled at the Brewery



**For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line**

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importación directa de todas los centros manufactureros del mundo

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line, New York and Mobile; James E. Ward & Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company, Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A. Polch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD

**COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
AND TIMBER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin
Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

**PURDY & HENDERSON
INC.**

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston
CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

The decision of a Cuban court in the case of a boy who shot a mule, which was running loose on the streets of La Gloria, was that stockowners deliberately breaking the law by allowing their animals to run loose on the streets could not claim the protection of the law if anything happens to the animals under the circumstances.

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a specialty. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

Un ingeniero de trapiche, bien entendido en el cultivo de la caña de azúcar y la remolacha, ahora á la cabeza del trapiche de una Compañía importante, desea cambiar. También está al corriente de la destilación de maderas, acetato de cal, acetina; puede hacer planos y presupuestos para fábricas. También conoce la destilación. Muy buenas referencias. Address F. W., office of THE CUBA REVIEW, New York, N. Y.

**THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS**

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.
Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - SEPTEMBER 6TH

S.S. CLINDA - - - - - SEPTEMBER 20TH

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - NUEVITAS, AUGUST 23D; NIPE, AUGUST 25TH

S.S. OLINDA - NUEVITAS, SEPTEMBER 6TH; NIPE, SEPTEMBER 8TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or
to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

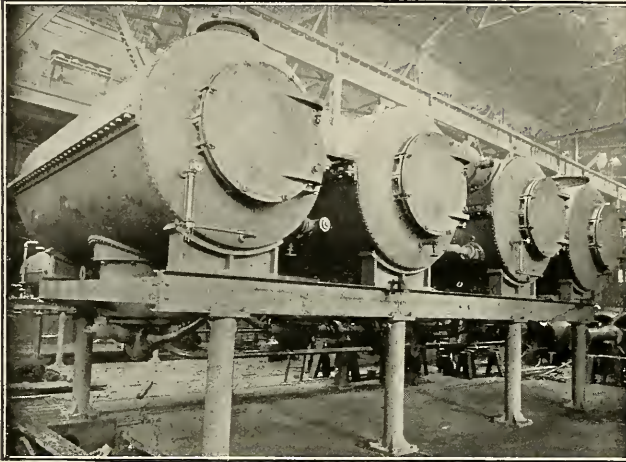
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES OF TRACK **PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES** TO MEET ALL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

387

THE CVBA REVIEW



1.00 A Year **SEPTEMBER 1911** 10 Cents A Copy

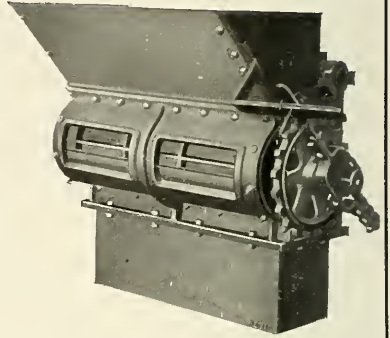
Published by the Munson Steamship Line 82-92 Beaver Street New York City

BAGASSE FEEDERS

Rotary and Automatic

Constructed as to prevent effectually the escape of sparks or hot air, or the entry of cold air into the furnace. Temperature cannot be lowered or combustion interfered with.

The Rotary type illustrated is operated by "Ewart" Link-Belt, the feed roller delivering the bagasse uniformly and without choking or clogging.



Write for Book No. 96

LINK-BELT COMPANY

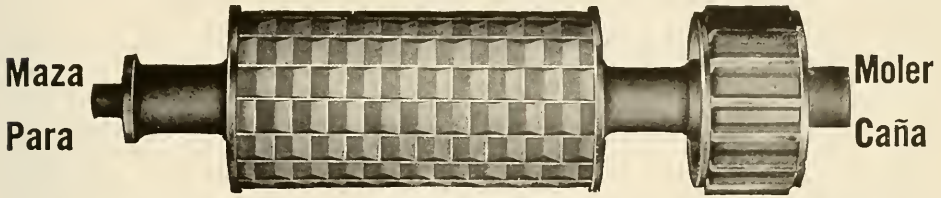
299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY



COPYRIGHT, 1910

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds, así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.
 PIERRE DROESHOUT, Agt., Apartado 861, Havana, Cuba

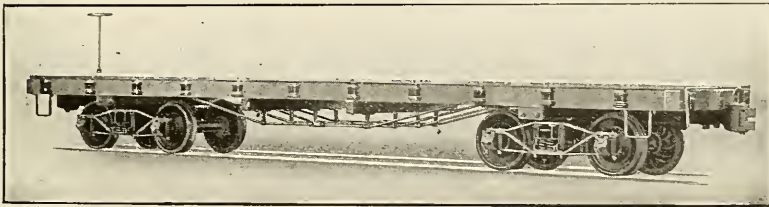
HOTEL PLAZA, CAMAGUEY, CUBA

Accommodates 75 guests. Entirely rebuilt and in first-class condition.
 Fifty rooms, 23 baths. The best meals served on the Island.

MODERATE PRICES

I. GROSSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas
Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
 RAMALIAM

ABOUT THE PLANTATION

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint will be found to preserve all buildings. Laid-up machinery will not rust and corrode if protected with Dixon's Paint.

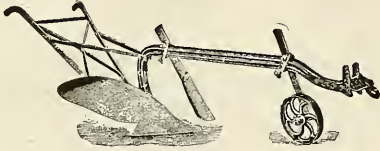
Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.

**DON'T OVERLOOK THE
 ADVERTISING PAGES**
 OF
THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. † Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.

FARQUHAR



Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

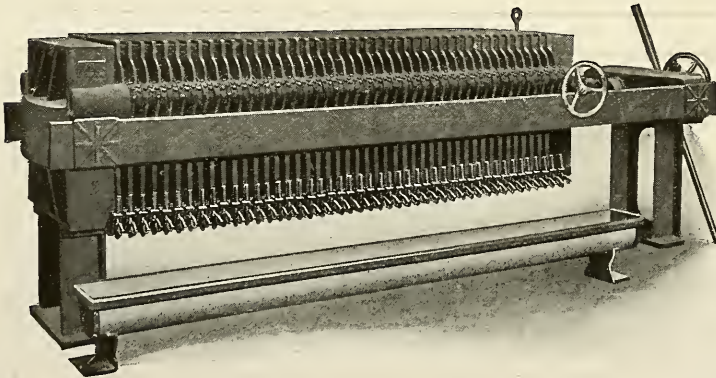
Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados á previa petición

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information

T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Louisiana by E. A. SAMMONS CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto Rico by McMURTRIE-GUILER CO., Inc., San Juan, P. R.

FOR MOLASSES USE
STEEL TANKS

BUILT BY

HAMMOND IRON WORKS

WARREN, PA., U. S. A.

MATERIAL FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE
W. B. HAMMOND, Sales Agent - - - 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

SEPTEMBER, 1911

No. 10

Contents of This Number

The cover page illustration shows the moat of the old historical Cabañas fortress of Havana. Cuban government matters include the deportation of two editors of Havana because of their criticism of the administration. President Gomez comes out with another strong letter denying his desire for a renomination. There is also an interesting interview with a New York publication in which the President gives a very optimistic statement of Cuba's present condition and future development. There are interesting statements regarding the removal of the Spanish war vessels destroyed by the American navy and there is an account of a shooting affray between the President's son and another editor who had likewise harshly criticised the government. Then there is some information regarding a great canal to be dug in Matanzas Province which will forever end some disastrous century old yearly inundations of a very large section. A portion of an interesting correspondence between President Gomez and General Menocal will be found on page 12. It shows the position politically of these two great men.

Pages 13, 14 and 15 are given over to short, pithy news notes which are worth reading. General notes begin on page 16, on which will be found some descriptions regarding the Cuban Ports Company and further work on the "Maine."

On page 17 there is a story of some mining property in Oriente Province owned by Americans over which there is much disputation.

The new United States Minister to Cuba together with his portrait and an interesting talk by his predecessor, Hon. John B. Jackson, is on page 18.

An informing article by a real estate man in Havana of how Cuba's laws govern land titles and transfer is on page 19.

The usual tables of railroads earnings and Cuban securities values are on page 20.

Further railroad earnings and trade items are on page 21.

Coffee duties, prices and importations are on page 22.

Many railroad items and custom house collections of Havana and the figures for the entire country for the last fiscal year are on page 23.

Isle of Pines notes on page 24.

Our London correspondent's letter is on page 25. He reports the earnings of the Cuban Central and the Western Railways, besides other matters.

When a horse is not an "article" and a letter from a reader in France, who sends a recipe calculated to cure diseased cocoanut trees in Cuba, is on page 26.

Agricultural matters treated on pages 27, 28, 29 and 30 include short articles on Okra, Pruning Orange Trees, Profitable Planting Between Rows, Fruit and Vegetable Shipments, etc., etc.

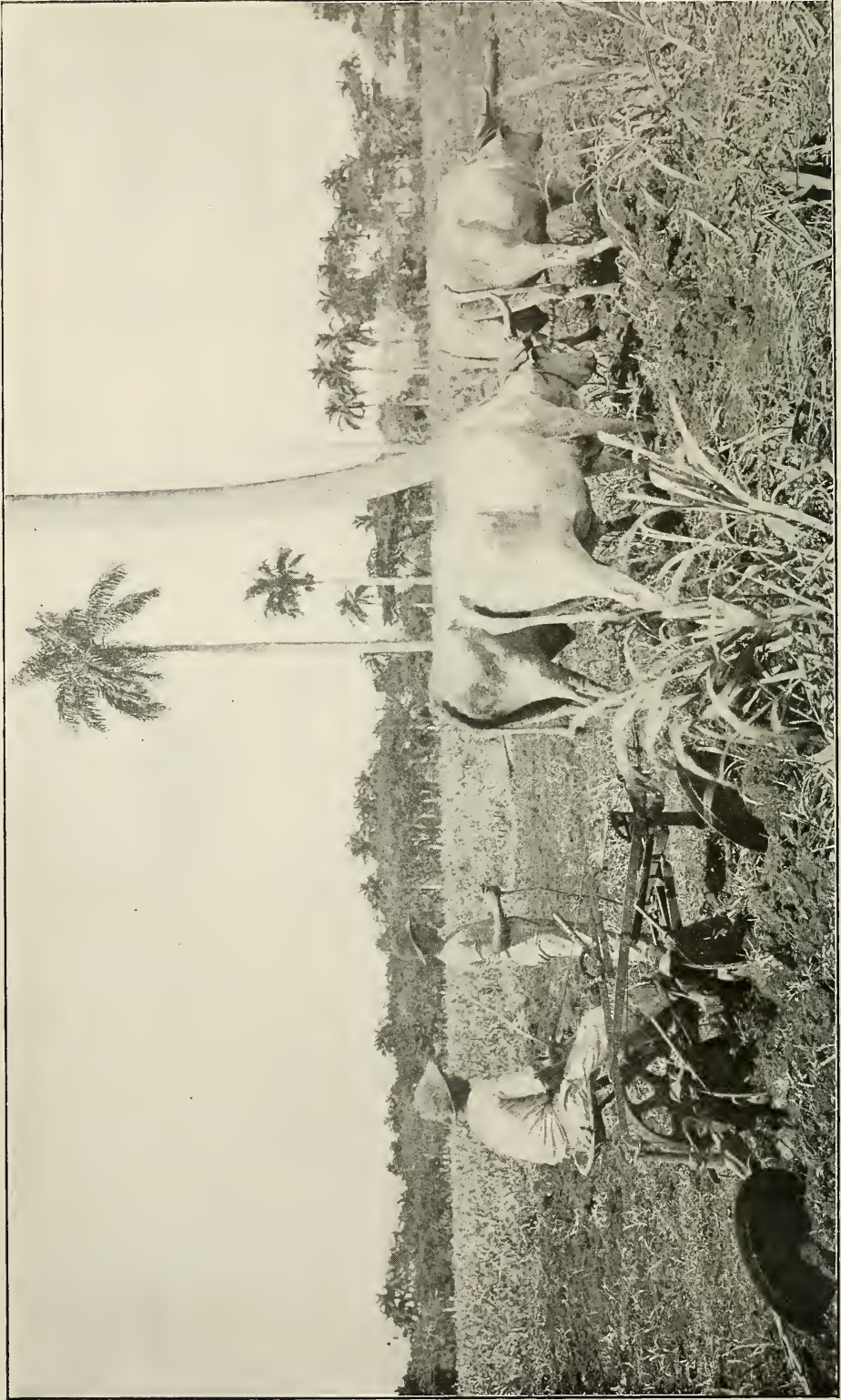
Some sugar plantation news is on page 30.

An article on the manufacture of paper from bagasse, written in Spanish, will be found on pages 32 and 33.

A very interesting chart of sugar prices showing the extraordinary rise and comparisons with 1910 and 1909 is on page 31.

On the same subject is Messrs. Willett & Gray's valuable contribution on sugar prices. Magnificent profits are assured for the Cuban sugar planter. This article is printed also in Spanish and will be found on pages 33, 34, 36 and 37.

There are many fine half-tones.



Modern agricultural implements are coming more and more into use on the farms of Cuba. The illustration is of a double disc plow drawn by two yoke of oxen. *El uso de aperos modernos in Cuba. Arado de discos dobles, tirado por dos yuntas de bueyes*

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

SEPTEMBER, 1911

NUMBER 10

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

TWO EDITORS DEPORTED—SPAIN TO TAKE UP THE MATTER—PRESIDENT GOMEZ' LETTER TO GENERAL MENOCA AND THE REPLY

*Forcibly
Deported* President Gomez signed a decree on August 20th expelling, as pernicious foreigners, José Maria Villaverde, managing editor of the administration organ, *Cuba*, and his nephew, Manuel Villaverde, a member of the editorial staff of the paper, and ordering that they be deported aboard the Spanish steamship "Alfonso XIII."

Upon the issuance of the decree the police surrounded the house, secured both men and placed them aboard a steamer which sailed for Spain at 5 p. m. the same day.

This action of the president, is said to be unprecedented, as the Cuban constitution does not invest in the president the authority to order any person deported, although President Palma deported an Italian of the name of Perinino on the very same grounds. Perinino was denied entrance to a Central American port and was returned to Cuba and permitted to land at Santiago. He has been in Cuba ever since and is now a prominent liberal politician.

The elder Villaverde was one of the most prominent Spaniards in Cuba. For many years he was managing editor of the *Diario de la Marina*.

The sons of Villaverde, who are Cuban born, announced their intention to continue the publication of the *Cuba* and to resolutely pursue the policy of their father, who has persistently attacked the government.

A presidential decree denounces the Villaverdes, who are Spaniards, as pernicious foreigners, actively hostile to the Cuban government, and hence subject to deportation.

On August 27th it was stated that the Spanish foreign office had instructed the Spanish minister in Havana not to take any action in the matter of the deportation of the Señors Villaverde which is a violation of the treaty of Paris, under the provisions of which Spain must treat with the United States, which was the other party to the treaty.

It is believed that the outcome will be an agreement to annul the deportation.

The Havana report is mistaken in assuming that Spain must look to the United States for redress under the treaty, says the *Pittsburg* (Pa.) *Dispatch*. The third of the five declarations, echoing the Platt amendment, which were adopted by the Cuban constitutional convention accepted "in its entirety the Treaty of Paris, especially those clauses affecting the rights which international law imposes for the protection of life and property substituting itself for the United States in the pledge which they assumed."

Therefore, if Spain desires to make any protest against the unwarranted deportation of Spanish subjects from Cuba, it must address itself to Havana and not to Washington. On the other hand, the United States has the right to intervene for the discharge of the obligations placed upon this nation by the Treaty of Paris and assumed by Cuba. If Spain protests, Cuba will be wise to heed it rather than invite another agitation for American intervention on the ground that Gomez has violated treaty obligations inherited from the United States.

Cuba takes from the United States only 13.78 per cent of its total annual import of \$9,000,000 worth of cotton goods.

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANIC
GARDEN

SEP 23 1911

*A
Sufficient
Denial*

President Gomez has come out with a strong letter in which he again states positively that he will not again be a candidate for the presidency of the republic. He insists that his friends desist in their attempts to re-elect him.

The letter is addressed to the president of the Provincial Assembly of the Liberal Party and is as follows:

"Esteemed Friend and Colleague: I had not intended to repeat again my determination not to run for re-election thinking that I had said enough to dispell all doubts on that subject. My conduct in life has been to live up to my words and until now it has been that case that my words have been accepted and respected.

"But as numerous friends continue re-election-ists, and as this gives cause for thinking that I say one thing in public and another in private. I herewith address you, that in your political capacity you may notify everyone through the various assemblies of your province, that while I appreciate the loyalty and firmness my friends show in maintaining my candidacy in the approaching presidential campaign, they must not for a moment think I have desisted from my resolution to retire from the presidency at the expiration of my present term of office, leaving the place to be occupied by the Cuban who receives the majority vote of the body politic.

"I think it will be sufficient for you to send a copy of this letter to all the municipal assemblies of your province that this re-election campaign may cease and tranquility be restored to all interested parties among which I figure the first. Your esteemed friend and colleague.

JOSE M. GOMEZ."

There is no reason to believe that Vice-President Zayas has the least idea of renouncing his claims to the nomination accorded him in the last campaign as the price of the support of his faction. Still another probable candidate for the presidency, and one whose popularity in the liberal ranks is high, both as the son of Calixto Garcia and by reason of his personal qualities, is General Carlos Garcia Velez, Cuba's special ambassador at the coronation in London.

*The
United
Wireless*

The Cuban government has refused the request of the United Wireless Telegraph Company for the renewal of its permit to do business in Cuba for another year, to August 1, 1912.

The company appears to have faithfully complied with the terms of its permit, but the government, in refusing the extension, simply said it could not be granted in the form presented. It is believed that whatever differences interfere will be adjusted and the company allowed to continue its business.

Chattanooga, Tenn., now has a regular Cuban consular office. J. W. Rawlings has been invested with that authority by the Cuban republic.



Don't expect me to desist,
From my determination,
No matter who insists
I will not seek a re-election.
Nothing tempts me to remain
When my term is ended,
Then the Electoral Board
Designates my successor,
Who must be a Conservative,
If not a Liberal.

No esperen, no, que desista
de mi determinación,
no voy á la reelección
aunque insista quien insista,
Nada á seguir me conquista
vencido el plazo legal
en que el cuerpo electoral
designe mi sucesor,
que será conservador
si no saie liberal.

La Lucha.

*Clandestine
Immigration*

Haitiens still enter Cuba surreptitiously through the province of Oriente, contrary to law. Clandestine immigration by sailing vessels landing their passengers along uninhabited stretches of the coast has been stopped by the vigilance of the government revenue cutters, but other means have been adopted to evade the law. The customs collector at Santiago recently informed the government that a regular business is being carried on of supplying Haitien immigrants with \$20, the amount the law declares he must have on entering the country, which money is returned to the agent as soon as the immigrant has safely passed all barriers. Owing to the scarcity of labor in the iron mines and sugar mills of the province, the Haitiens, if they can, land anywhere along the coast and in a few days reach a place where they can find work.

A Shooting Affray Miguel Gomez, son of President Gomez, and Congressman Armando Andres, editor of *El Dia*, an anti-administration newspaper,

were the principals in a pistol duel on August 15th, and were both arrested, being later released.

Gomez confessed, according to the police, that he had attempted to kill Andres in revenge for the latter's editorial attacks upon his father and himself. Andres is a bitter opponent politically of President Gomez and recently established *El Dia*, which has since conducted an energetic campaign against the administration and also assailed personally the integrity of the chief executive.

The paper asserted next day after the shooting that many friends accompanying young Gomez fired on the editor, indicating that the president's son was the leader of a band of assassins.

No one was hurt except a coachman waiting near by. When searched the president's son was found to be armed with two automatic revolvers of the heaviest calibre.

On August 19th both were indicted for discharging firearms. The president's son was held in \$400 bail and the congressman released without bail, being a representative and therefore immune.

President Gomez, upon being informed of the shooting, sent word to his son by Secretary of Justice Barraqué that he wanted his son to declare the truth regardless of consequences. Thereupon young Mr. Gomez acknowledged that he was the aggressor.

President Defends Cuba

President Gomez recently accorded a lengthy interview to a *New York American* representative, during which the following question among many was asked. The answer was comprehensive and was in fact a review of Cuba's present conditions and future development.

"The opponents of your administration have criticized the concessions granted by the Cuban government; would you care to reply to these critics?"

"Certainly," he answered with alacrity. "The trouble with these critics is that they do not think every concession granted has been for the good of Cuba. There are five concessions alone that have brought \$30,000,000 of outside capital to Cuba. I refer to the arsenal railroad subsidies, the Scovel dock concession and to the Port Improvement Law.

"The world is just beginning to realize," continued the president, "that Cuba is one

of the richest countries in the world. Its mineral resources alone are staggeringly enormous. There is enough iron in the Nipe Bay district, in Oriente Province, to supply the world for a century.

"Cuba is the youngest, but richest, of nations. It has copper, gold and other metals. Her sugar industry alone is enough to make any nation proud. We can supply nearly enough sugar for the entire North American continent even now, although the development of the sugar industry is still in its infancy.

"Please remember, Cuba is only nine years old; she is the baby of the nations and yet she is the richest nation on earth, calculating the wealth on the per capita basis.

"Cuba has macadamized highways extending across the island, modern railroads, stable industries, solid financial institutions. Fifteen years ago Havana was a plague spot, to-day it is one of the healthiest cities of the world, with a waterworks system second to none, an excellent street car system, paved streets, and has under way one of the most extensive sewerage systems ever attempted by any city.

"We still lack many things, it is true, but no country has ever developed more rapidly. We lack manufactories. We need them. When they come they will furnish employment and contentment to many who now seek public office, and who harbor dissatisfaction because they cannot secure places to which they feel their talents and education entitle them. But how shortsighted is their policy! How shortsighted also the policy of those Americans who endeavor to launch falsehoods that cannot but retard Cuban growth!

"Your interests and Cuban interests are intertwined. Cuban prosperity must pay its willing and golden toll to the United States. Your prosperity must bathe us in its light. We are friends and neighbors bound together by an indissoluble bond. Cuba is grateful to the United States for the part taken by that country in assisting us to liberty and independence.

"Individual Americans at times remind us that we are obligated, but the American nation as a whole does not. We of Cuba need no reminders. We are not ungrateful.

"Let us, in all fairness, maintain those brotherly relations that are so essential to mutual well-being, and let the people of the United States, in the goodness of their common sense, bear in mind that Cuba is a calm, peaceful, prospering country that suffers from the rash of perturbation occasionally, the same as other lands."

*A Great
Work
Begun*

President José Miguel Gomez started one of the greatest engineering works in the history of Cuba

August 13th when, by operating a dredge he dug the first bucket of earth in the Roque Canal, near Maximo Gomez.

The president was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome at the several stopping places along the journey.

The work will continue day and night for two and a half years at a cost of \$1,629,724. When completed it will prevent the annual floods of Roque, and reclaim thousands of acres of land.

It begins at a pond at Carsaca, near the Santa Rita Sugar Mill, crosses the territory embraced within the municipality of Colon, through the Roque Valley following the course of the inundations and thence to the north coast by way of the river Anton. While the length of the

canal will be 50 kilometers, 41 will be excavated, the rivers supply the remaining nine kilometers.

The inundations of the Roque date back a century, and in 1906 when the worst flood of all was experienced, there arose such a clamor from residents of the immediated portion of Matanzas Province and from the general press without political distinction for government relief, that Aniceto G. Menocal, a Cuban engineer, was appointed to make a survey of the region and to draw up plans to provide for the drainage of the country affected. The study went on for a year, and the plans drawn by Sr. Menocal are those now being worked out. The works begin at the Santa Isabel farm at Recreo and it was at this place that President Gomez inaugurated the great work, which will take three years to complete. The canal will be from 25 to 60 meters and in depth from ½ to five meters.



El General José Miguel Gómez y acompañantes en el acto de la inauguración de las obras del Roque
President Gomez and members of his cabinet at the inauguration of the work of digging the Rogue canal, August, 1911.

Cannot Re-move Spanish Hulks

The minister of Cuba at Christiania wrote recently to the secretary of state, advising that the International Byergnings Company has proposed to undertake the raising of the remains of the Spanish steamers which went down in the bay of Santiago siderable proportions. Her salvage, probably, would be the most difficult of the ten per cent salvage basis.

The secretary of the treasury, having been consulted whether this could be authorized or not, said that this could not be authorized without previous agreement between the governments of Cuba and the United States, as the judicial state of these remains has not yet been decided.

The Cuban government referred the request to the United States and Secretary Knox, in an opinion, holds that these wrecks are the property of this government and it will require an act of Congress to grant permission to the Norwegian company.

The Department of State is inclined to the view that the Spanish ships destroyed by the United States forces in war on what was then Spanish territory became the property of the victors and passed with Spain's relinquishment of Cuba into the absolute possession of the United States.

Secretary Knox's opinion that the wrecks belong to the United States, have revived speculation in Santiago, Cuba, as to the possibility of refloating the ships. Engineers who have studied the location of the three battleships and two torpedo boats think salvage is practicable and would warrant its expense.

Seven miles west of the narrow mouth to Santiago harbor lies the first of Cervera's bottled-up battleships, the "Almirante Oquendo." She is beached in the breakers of Juan Gonzales, with about one-third of her hulk visible above the white caps. Long ago she was stripped of every portable article by wreckers, says the *New York World*. They took everything they could pry loose, including, report has it, many thousand golden coins from the ship's safe.

Admiral Cervera's flagship, the "Vizcaya," lies eight miles further down the rocky coast, as much a victim of the depredations of ocean junkmen as the "Oquendo." A third of her form breaks the land line and it is believed that there would be comparatively little difficulty in recovering her, although she would be worthless, it is thought, as a vessel of war.

Nearly two hours' sail from the "Vizcaya," at Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles from Santiago, is the third of the four Spanish ships, the "Christobal Colon." The

"Colon" has been preserved from the hand of the vandal by four fathoms of water above her. Locked in her safe there is said to be a large amount of money. Aboard her nothing has been disturbed since she was silenced by American guns and run ashore to prevent her capture. The water is comparatively deep at the point where she lies and the land rises abruptly from the sea, a sheer precipice of considerable proportions. Her salvage probable would be the most difficult of the three, engineers assert.

The history of the fourth vessel of the fleet, the "Infanta Maria Teresa," is well known. She was floated by Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson of Merrimac fame and lost off Cat Island in the West Indies while in tow of an American war vessel on her way to an American port during a squall. Engineers have declared her not worthy a second attempt at salvage.

The two secondary vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet, the torpedo boats "Furor" and "Pluton," lie submerged not far from the harbor entrance. The safe of the "Pluton" and easily portable articles from her deck and cabins have been recovered. The "Furor" is practically undisturbed. Both lie in comparatively shallow water.

Dr. Francisco Carrera Justiz, formerly Cuban minister to Holland, has been transferred to Mexico. Vice-General Enrique Loynaz del Castillo has resigned his office.



EL ROGUE:—¡Jale duro, Camará! A ver si salgo de estas inundaciones!

Calling for help from the annual inundations

Gomez
and
Menocal

President Gomez on September 2d sent General Monteagudo, now commanding the armed forces of Cuba, to General Menocal, the general manager of the great estate at Chaparra, and at the last election the candidate of the Conservative Party for President of Cuba, with a letter begging him to accept the nomination for president in 1912. In the letter he was told that he would have the president's support in his campaign. The latter further writes:

"If you accept the nomination of the Conservative party, that party can go to the polls united and filled with that enthusiasm which is inspired by leaders such as you, who have the characteristics required as a patriot and as a man ready to sustain the Republic as one of your most sacred ideals.

"If you refuse, the Conservative party will suffer an inevitable division, and the disintegration of the Liberal party will be greater. The President that will then be elected will not be the candidate of a party; he will not have the support of the Liberal party, if he is a Liberal, and he will not have either that of the Conservative party if he is a Conservative. He will be a President elected by a minority and will not have the necessary element behind him to govern the country in accordance with democratic practices and our constitutional regime."

General Gomez ended his letter reiterating his intentions of not accepting a re-nomination and also that he would be strictly impartial at the coming elections.

General Menocal's reply was in part as follows:

"The reading of your letter has made a deep impression on me, despite my usual optimism, because of the dangers which you foresee for our country.

"It is to be lamented that the industrial development of our country cannot run parallel with the political normality, due as you say, to opposing personal interests which undoubtedly contributes also by the lamentable lack of established custom or education on the part of a large element of our people who should be able to exercise their rights and fulfill their duties as citizens.

"My previous declaration of not accepting for a second time the nomination of the Conservative party for President was produced after a long meditation, and in insisting now on my former statement, despite the reasons you advance, I do not think that I draw one particle away from the line of conduct I have always followed when trying to serve my country.

"Your joining in the request of my fellow party members causes my sincere acknowledgement, and is proof evident of the patriotic ideas expressed in your letter.

"I hereby offer you my co-operation and sympathy in order to aid the Cubans in defending their nationality, to tighten the bonds of peace and order and respect for the laws."

Another effort by the Conservative Party to induce General Mario G. Menocal, the manager of the Chaparra sugar estate, to again be the presidential candidate of the party will soon be made.

A huge excursion train is to be made up, filled with conservatives, and sent on to Chaparra to storm the general and overcome his well-known objections.



SEÑOR ALFREDO ZAYAS
Vice-President of Cuba

It is said that President Gomez fears the election of Vice-President Zayas as president, who is his logical successor, according to party agreement, as an event which might mean the elimination of the Miguelistas from Cuban office holding, especially Gen. Monteagudo, now commanding the armed forces of Cuba, who a year ago was accused by Zayas and others of plotting their assassination.

The Department of Public Works has been asked by "Alfonso XII" Secretary of Sanitation and Charities Verona Suarez to

proceed at once with the removal by dynamite or in any other manner the hull of the wrecked Spanish liner "Alfonso XII" which lies sunken near the entrance to the west of the port of Mariel on the north coast in the province of Pinar del Rio. It is an obstruction to ships of large tonnage.

The "Alfonso XII" was wrecked during the Spanish-American War. She was on her way to Havana during the blockade, but could not enter this port on account of the nearness of the American fleet. She was sighted by an American warship and chased. She fled to the harbor of Mariel and just when her captain thought she was safe she ran on the reefs at the entrance. She has been dismantled and only her iron bulk is now above water.

Havana's mayor has vetoed a recent resolution of the city council placing a tax on all unimproved property within the city limits.

The mayor takes the stand that the last provisional government left in abeyance a law providing the same kind of a tax and that Congress is therefore the only body having authority to alter its status.

The Havana Chamber of Commerce urges manufacturers to send exhibits to the Bremen Exposition.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Dr. Mario Garcia, secretary of public instruction, has sent a communication to all of the provincial superintendents of schools recommending that they take steps to see that school boards under their supervision provide breakfast for poor school children.

An effort to oust all holders of public offices in Cuba who are known to have sided with the Spanish government during the Cuban war of independence, is to be made by the veterans of that war.

Havana milkmen paid in the year of 1910 the sum of \$37,401 and from January 1st to June 30th the sum of \$11,931 has been paid by them in fines for selling impure milk.

Cuba has no special pure food and drug act, but the National Sanitation ordinances are even stronger than the American law of that name, and local health offices through the island have full authority to enforce them when necessary.

A monument to the memory of the late Tomas Estrada Palma, the first president of the republic is projected for Havana. The cost to be defrayed by popular subscription, \$2,785, has already been secured.

A quarantine was placed against the ports of Yucatan, Mexico, on August 14th. Passengers arriving from Progreso will be quarantined six days, while those coming from ports outside the infected zone will only suffer the usual examination by the health authorities.

A general strike of 3,400 Havana teamsters called on September 1st was settled two days later with a victory for the men, who demanded an increase of wages.

Havana stevedores and lightermen have again brought up the question of the military order regarding prices for unloading vessels. They also threaten to strike.

There is talk of much smuggling in Havana harbor, by means of small boats securing a load of merchandise and landing it at secluded portions of the bay. The customs officers will exercise greater vigilance.

In two and a half years Havana has issued 3,285 building permits, from January 1, 1909, to June 30, 1911. The buildings erected represent a cost of over \$21,000,000. Previous records are all exceeded.

After the new Spanish minister, Sr. Cristobal Fernandez Vallin, had presented his credentials to President Gomez on July 12th, the three companies of artillery attending the function were marched back to their quarters. As is customary the soldiers, headed by the band, marched up O'Reilly Street, and Americans were regaled with the sight of the Cuban regular army band, heading a battalion of Cuban troops, returning from the palace reception of the Spanish minister, with the bands playing lustily "The Stars and Stripes Forever." There was a smile on the face of every American who recognized the familiar strains of the Sousa march.

A much better class of men will be required in the future for enlistment in Cuba's armed forces. Every effort will be made to avoid recruits with penal records, says General Monteagudo, chief of the armed forces of Cuba.

Recruiting captains are ordered to refuse to consider any candidate with penal antecedents and to endeavor as far as possible to enlist only men of good character.

Secretary of the Treasury Martinez Ortiz has submitted a decree to the president providing that there shall not be accepted by any government office a coin having an advertisement pasted on one of its faces. This action was taken by the Treasury Department at the request of the National Bank of Cuba. Most of these pasters on the coins are of a political nature.

A very fine gold and enamelled badge was sent a few weeks ago to Chief Charles M. Aguirre of the Havana police by a small group of prominent New Yorkers in appreciation for the courtesies he extended to them recently while they were visiting Cuba.

The badge is presented by Cornelius V. Collins, former state superintendent of prisons, W. J. Beardsley and C. P. Boland.

A windstorm on August 15th caused damages in Cienfuegos amounting to \$70,000. Roofs of 86 houses were torn off and houses of weak construction were knocked down as if they had been made of pasteboard. People fled from it as it approached but nevertheless many were caught and a score were injured.

An auto omnibus service is projected for Havana to be formed along the lines of similar enterprises in European cities.

The plans of Messrs. Reyneri for the construction of the proposed presidential palace to be erected on the grounds of the old Villanueva railroad station in Havana have been accepted by the president. The sum of \$985,000 has already been appropriated for the construction of the building.

Dr. Mario Garcia Kohly, secretary of public instruction, has succeeded in his endeavor to have the government conserve the old Chorrera watch tower facing the gulf at Vedado, east of Havana. It was built in 1646 to guard against pirates, and on that account is often called the Buccaneers' Fort.

Immigrants may soon be allowed to make a sworn declaration instead of being required to have a certificate from the mayor of the town where they may be employed.

This action will be taken at the request of the chargé of the British legation in Cuba. He recently informed the government that the mayors were collecting \$2 for the certificates given to the workmen and that this was an unnecessary hardship.

A bill was introduced in the Cuban Senate during the last session to regulate the display of the national flag upon public and private buildings and to prohibit the use of that flag for advertising purposes. The bill further provides that when any foreign flag is displayed over any other building than the office or residence of a minister plenipotentiary or consular official, the Cuban flag shall be displayed at the same time upon a separate staff.

Havana's City Council has passed a motion to provide for accident insurance for all employees of the city. A committee was appointed to draft a plan.

Cuba will establish a quarantine against Mexican ports. Two cases of yellow fever which have developed in Merida, Yucatan, are the cause of this step.

Havana will have a motor-boat race and an aeroplane flight from Key West, in January, if the plans of the citizens of Key West materialize.

On August 13th the captain of the port gave owners of sunken wrecks in Havana harbor ten days to claim their property, and twenty days more to extract and remove it from the bay. All wrecks in the harbor will be removed by the Ports Dredging Company.

Efforts are being made by the Havana police to run down persons, who amuse themselves by insulting persons over the automatic telephone.

Cuban nurses are not afraid of cholera. Recently when an official visit was made to Mercedes Hospital in Havana, an effort was made to ascertain how many of the nurses could be depended upon to work at the quarantine station if cholera appeared. There are fifty nurses at the hospital, and every one volunteered to go at a moment's notice. There have been no cases as yet of the dreaded disease, and the government is taking the most comprehensive precautions.

Because the military hospital service in Cuba is inadequate for the needs of the army, Dr. José Pereda, chief surgeon of the army of Cuba, is inspecting all the great hospitals of America and Europe. There are only three army hospitals in Cuba, at Camp Columbia, near Havana, Cabanas fortress on the Havana harbor, and at Santiago. These are insufficient for the army's needs. "Cuba will build one," said Dr. Pereda recently, "which will combine all the best points of the institutions I study. The equipment and supplies will be the best obtainable."

Albert Hardwick, 24 years old, of Detroit, Mich., wire chief of the Cuban Telephone Company, died August 14th in Havana. The remains were shipped north.

Charles M. Schwab, the great steel manufacturer, recently stated before the United States congressional investigation committee that this company had purchased in Cuba a deposit of iron ore containing 500,000,000 tons.

United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, on his return from Cuba early in August, said, regarding the island, that he found Cuba prosperous and well governed.

A plan for a wholesale jail delivery, which included the killing of the judges when they visited the jail, was discovered and frustrated at Santiago de Cuba August 17th.

The government will offer a reward of \$30 each for every deserter from the Cuban army when caught. The decree provides that if the deserter has due him enough money to pay the reward, it shall be paid from his salary, but if not, that it shall be deducted from the regular army expenses.

Secretary of Sanitation Varona Suarez has made a round of inspection throughout the island. He found most of the places satisfactory, but Antilla, he said, was a focus of malaria, and in Camaguey he found conditions which reflected upon the labors of the local health officers. Reforms will be adopted.

Celio Danibur, a writer in a weekly society paper published in Santiago under the name *Azul y Rojo*, was fatally shot August 16th by Fernando Torralba, editor of the literary review *Oriente Literario*, because of scurrilous attacks by the former on Torralba's female relatives.

In one of Santa Clara's districts lives an old man named Don Dionisio León y Tejeda who claims to be 106 years old. He is active, works, rides a horse and expects to live ten years more.

The city of Sancti Spiritus in Santa Clara Province has a surplus in the municipal treasury of \$10,300. The mayor in a message to the city council suggests that this money be used in establishing an up-to-date fire department and other improvements which might commend themselves to the city's rulers.

Dr. Ignacio Ramirez, dean of the College of Lawyers of Havana, has been appointed presidential secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Damaso Pasalodos.

The subscription, opened under the auspices of the Havana Chess Club to purchase José Raul Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, a house as an act of homage for his victory in Spain, when he defeated the chess experts of all the leading countries, has been closed, with a total of \$3,921.01 collected, which with scattered amounts yet to be turned in by some of the coupon holders will net about \$4,000. This money will in a short time be used in purchasing a small house which will be turned over to the popular young player.

All the buildings and theaters in Havana used for cinematographs are to be inspected, and if any are found violating the city ordinances, they will be ordered closed.

The hunting season in Havana Province was declared open by Governor Asbert after September 1st, for all mammals except deer, and for all birds except dove and quail, the season for these not opening until October 1st.

An archaic law in Cuba bans news venders from crying out the text contained in the papers sold. Hence when a newsboy was loudly calling out in Guanabacoa, "All about the custom house frauds", a custom house inspector who was passing, promptly had him arrested.

Havana's mayor recently fined two doctors fifteen days pay each for having refused to give their services to paupers when requested.

Long distance telephone service was inaugurated August 25th between Havana and Guines. The Cuban Telephone Company is now preparing to establish communication with Matanzas and later with Colon and points east.

The corner stone for the new brewery to be erected for the International Brewery Company, a company recently organized in Havana, was laid a few weeks ago at Puentes Grandes. It will occupy a site of 3,500 square meters and adjoins the tracks of the Havana Central Railroad.

Havana bakers want an eight-hour day and are considering a strike to enforce their demands, on September 13th. Many of the smaller bakeries have yielded to the men. The larger concerns refuse.

Capt. E. P. Mahoney has disposed of his entire teaming and hauling plant to Mr. Fred Wolf, the stock dealer. He said that there was so little profit in the work before that he would be unable hereafter to make anything at all in the business.

A fine dinner was served recently to seventy-three inmates of the state prison by Secretary of Government Machado. The meal was in the nature of a reward for faithful service performed by the prisoners on the building occupied by the Department of Government. The convicts also received pay for the time thus employed.

A campaign to rid Havana of immoral shows and pictures has been started by Colonel Charles Aguirre, chief of police. Orders have been issued to the police to arrest any performer or any one else guilty of "immorality or grave offenses against good customs."

The secretary of the treasury has refused a permit requested by persons in Matanzas for the lease of the old Maria Christina barracks in that city for conversion into a modern hotel, stating that the building was needed by the armed forces of the republic.

A mass meeting of Cuban workmen was held recently in Havana for the purpose of organizing a general protest against the efforts of anarchists to involve the working classes in their plans.

Five thousand dollars have been stolen from the custom house at Banes, according to information given out by the government.

After an illness of but one day, Count Santiago de la Cuesta, a wealthy Cuban planter, died August 26th at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTES

POSTPONE "MAINE" RAISING

As much of the wrecked battleship "Maine" as the available funds will permit will be removed or prepared for removal from Havana harbor, and then the mammoth cofferdam surrounding the ruins will be refilled with water to await an additional appropriation by Congress to finish the raising operations. Congress failed to act upon the president's request for an additional \$250,000, and the War Department has mapped out its plans for the expenditure of the money on hand, which probably will be exhausted by the time Congress convenes in December.

Because of the lack of funds, even funeral services over the recovered remains of the dead and the erection in the Arlington National Cemetery of the mast of the ill-fated vessel as a monument to them must be postponed. The remains and the mast will be sent to the cemetery to be stored there until Congress acts.

The terribly wrecked forward part of the vessel, or about two-thirds of it, will be cut down to the levels already reached by pumpage, then taken out and dumped into deep water outside Havana harbor. A small cofferdam will be built inside the main cofferdam to a depth of about forty feet around the forward part in order to extricate the rest of it later. The one-third after portion of the vessel, it is believed, can be floated. It will be pumped out and bulk-headed, but not moved pending the appropriation of more money.

THE CUBAN PORTS COMPANY

A violation of its reciprocity treaty with the United States has been unofficially laid against the Cuban government on account of its contract with the *Compania Del Puertos*, of which Capt. T. L. Huston, an American, is the leading spirit, says the *New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat*.

A despatch from Washington to that paper from its staff correspondent on the matter is as follows:

The company was chartered to improve Cuban ports, under an act of the Cuban Congress passed last winter. That act authorized the company to make improvements, and for the purpose of paying it for its services the act imposed a tax of \$1 a ton on all freight arriving from other than American ports. On American commerce the tax was to be 80 cents, except as to coal, on which the tax was to be only 10 cents.

"Upon pressure from foreign govern-

ments, the proposed tax was reduced to 88 cents, but the tax on American commerce was left unchanged. The tax was made applicable upon articles of commerce from the United States upon which Cuba promised, in the reciprocity treaty, to lay no import duties of any kind.

"Cuban officials have taken the position that these taxes are not import duties and may not properly be regarded as coming under the inhibitions of the treaty. Assuming that the contention is proper, the officials of this government point out that they are nevertheless in total disregard to the preferential treatment supposed under the treaty to be given to American commerce. The preferences run from 20 to 33 per cent, like preferences being given to Cuban products, chief of which, of course, is sugar.

"It is represented that unless this government consents to the taxes, the trust company will not finance the port's company. Cuban officials, of course, are said to be interested in the company, which, for an estimated expenditure of \$1,500,000 in the improvement of several ports, is expected to reap an annual harvest of nearly \$1,000,000 in taxes on commerce passing into those ports if the United States government will agree to allow the arrangement to go through."

The correspondent, who has been consulting some officials, makes this statement:

"Col. Enoch H. Crowder, one of the best lawyers in the service of the government, although a military officer, has been in Cuba and is supposed to have warned Secretary Stimson, who has also been in the island, to say nothing that would commit this government to a recognition of the arrangement between the Cuban government and the port company."

CUBA'S ROAD MEN

Among the many interesting things to attract the attention of the tourist in Cuba, says Mrs. C. R. Miller in *Leslie's*, are the travelling stores, consisting of all sorts of queer vehicles which traverse the city and rural districts. These portable shops are constructed in an ingenious manner so as to display their wares to the best advantage. Every article used in a household and wearing apparel of all kinds are on sale, and the owner of the wagon, which resembles a department store, boasts that he can supply dry goods and notions of all kinds, from a paper of needles to a ready-made gown. The sides of this shop

on wheels are made of glass and so arranged as to give them the appearance of a shop window. Perfumery is one of the leading articles sold in this way, for, however poor the natives may be, they always have money enough to purchase colognes, and generally the most expensive varieties.

During carnival season a plentiful supply of masks, caps and grotesque suits is added to the stock. Men with pushcarts laden with linens and laces or cooking utensils go about the streets of Havana offering their goods to the women who cautiously peer out from behind barred windows. These carts have the appearance of a street organ and are pushed along the splendid, smooth avenues of the city with ease. Often men will carry their stock, displaying it on a pole to which crosswise sticks have been fastened, like the old-fashioned clothes horse. Toys also form a part of the stock of these human delivery wagons.

THE COUNTRY'S CREDIT FIRM

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, who through the Cuban Ports Co., the American concessionaires, has undertaken to effect improvements in Cuban harbors and ports which are to cost upward of \$7,000,000, has started work in Havana with four great dredges. He says Cuba's credit is so high that it has been easy to obtain in Wall Street the money to carry out the desires of Congress here, though European bankers were equally anxious to supply it at the lowest rate.

Mr. Dady predicts a great inflow of investors in sugar and other enterprises in the autumn to Cuba. Havana bankers and brokers are advertising money on realty liens, any sum, at 6 per cent.

A TRAVELING COMMERCIAL EXPOSITION

An interesting project has been undertaken by a travel bureau of New England. It is proposed to charter a steamship and to arrange suitable accommodations on one of the main decks of the vessel for about 100 commercial exhibits of recognized standing, making it a representative display of the best products of the United States.

This commercial-exposition ship, with a party of about 300, it is proposed, will leave New York early in November next and visit the various ports of Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, etc., for the promotion of the export trade of the United States. Banquets will be given to leading citizens of the cities visited and a campaign of advance publicity is to be inaugurated.

MINING PROPERTY IN DISPUTE

On complaint of stockholders of the Oriente Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Florida, Judge R. M. Call, of the Circuit Court, recently granted an injunction restraining Joseph S. Black and Ely Dorsey from selling or encumbering certain mining property located in Cuba.

According to the story in the *Jacksonville (Fla) Times-Union* of August 15th last, the bill of complaint, filed by D. H. McMillan, H. L. Anderson and J. A. Cranford, on behalf of the mining company, stipulates that Mr. Black, representing himself to be an experienced mining man, thoroughly conversant with the values of such property, made a trip to Jacksonville during 1910 and that he suggested the formation of a company to acquire valuable mines in the district of Oriente, in the republic of Cuba. It is alleged that he agreed, provided that the incorporators would furnish him the sum of \$10,000, to acquire in the name of the company, mining properties known as the Mobile Mine and the Hello Mine.

The incorporators stipulate that the money in question was advanced and that they entered into a contract with Black for the purchase of these mines. They further allege that Black, prior and subsequent to the execution of the contract in question, was wholly without means for raising money. They allege that he used the \$10,000 advanced for the purpose of acquiring the properties recommended by him, for the purchase of mining equipment and the acquisition of other properties and that, instead of devoting his time and attention to the interests of the company, he has purchased and taken title, in his own name, to the following mines which are registered in the office of the minister of mines of the republic of Cuba: The Santiago mine, Mollie mine, Hello mine, American mine, Relampago mine, La Casualidad mine, Jacksonville mine, La Katherine mine and La Elisa mine, besides a copper mine, the name of which is unknown. That, in addition to the properties scheduled he has also acquired, since September 1, 1910, other properties which the incorporators allege that he has taken titles to, in his own name. They further allege that these mines were acquired with money furnished by them, in all about \$30,000, which he has secured at various times.

The stockholders in the company ask, in addition to the restraining order preventing the sale or encumbrance of the properties, that the court order that Black and Dorsey hold possession of the mines as agents of the Oriente Mining Company,

THE NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER

Arthur M. Beaupre, diplomat and lawyer and now appointed United States minister to Cuba by President Taft, was born in Oswego, Ill., in 1853. He went to Aurora, Ill., at the age of 21 and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Beaupre was appointed consul-general and secretary to the legation at Guatemala in 1897, and was transferred to Colombia in the same capacity in 1899.

In 1903 he was appointed United States minister to Colombia, serving there during the pendency of the Panama Canal treaty in the Colombia Congress. In March, 1904, he was sent to the Argentine Republic as minister, and was later transferred to the Netherlands.

The Hon. John B. Jackson, the present American minister to Cuba, who has been transferred to the Balkan States, left Havana for the north on August 19th. On bidding farewell to President Gomez Mr. Jackson said that he intended to return in September to again assume charge of the legation for a few weeks, and he would then leave definitely for his new post at Bucharest.

MR. JACKSON ON CUBA

That Cuba has never experienced a more prosperous era than the present one, was the statement made recently by John

B. Jackson, the retiring United States minister to that country, to a reporter of the *Newark (N. J.) News*. He said:

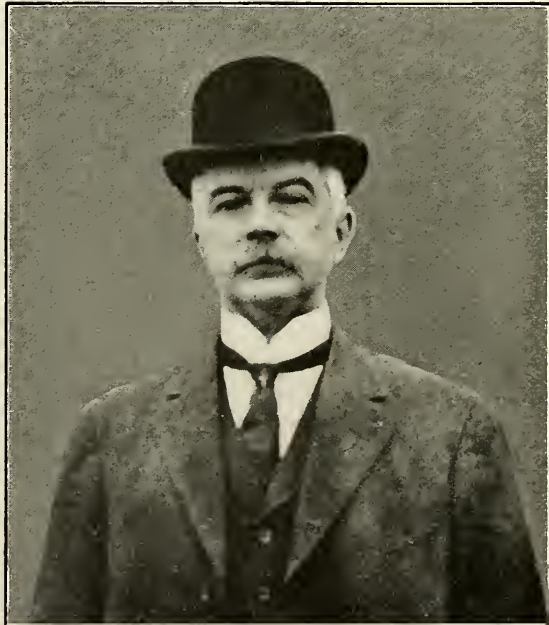
"The reports of unrest circulated in this country regarding Cuba's troubles are unfounded. The country is more prosperous than it has ever been, and so far as I can see, the future is fully as promising.

"The only thing which could be mentioned as threatening the country's prospects of prosperity is the approaching season," continued Mr. Jackson. "This cyclone is due in October, and if the enormous sugar and tobacco crops are not seriously injured there is every reason to hope for a continuance of the present status.

"The state of affairs, politically?" he asked in response to the question. "Really I can't say. But I should judge that the present government is very strong, and that there is very little possibility of serious trouble ahead. Only the next presidential election, which is due in 1912, can show whether the present government is popular with the people or not. From observation I should say that it is popular."

"What about the shooting of the editor of the *El Dia*?" was asked.

"That," answered Mr. Jackson, "really amounted to very little, and if it had occurred in the States it would have attracted no attention whatsoever. As a matter of fact the matter has been forgotten already."



ARTHUR M. BEAUPRE
Recently appointed United States Minister to Cuba by
President Taft in place of Mr. John B. Jackson

CUBA'S LAND TITLES AND TRANSFERS

A well-known real estate man in Havana, Mr. J. L. Head, has written an interesting letter on the subject of Cuba's laws governing land titles and transfers to the *Atlanta (Ga.) Journal*. He says in part:

"In Cuba no one can make a deed, mortgage or other paper based on lands and land securities other than a notary public. This notary public must be a lawyer, well versed in all laws pertaining to land titles, mortgages and all classes of securities based on land. He is required to give a heavy bond, generally from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and he and his bondsmen are liable for any errors or mistakes that are made in his office. It is his duty to ascertain, before signing papers, that the deeds to the party, claiming to own the lands, are in good shape, properly registered and that there are no liens or other incumbrances on the property, or if any, he must give the proper notice.

"In buying a tract of land, both the buyer and the seller must produce to the notary two good witnesses, with whom he is acquainted and willing to vouch for, identifying the buyer as well as the seller. These witnesses can be the same for both or act separately for the buyer and the seller.

"The necessity for this is very obvious when one considers it carefully.

"The notary's books are his personal property, and his office is for life or good behavior. When copies are requested of any past transaction, he can demand a small fee for said copies, but he is under bond to keep all books in a good and secure safe.

"In making a transfer or a mortgage, he is required to make three copies—the first or original, which all parties concerned, both as principals and witnesses, have to sign, not only at the bottom of the document, but on the margin of each

sheet. This original the notary keeps in his office. He gives both the buyer and the seller each a copy, and sends a copy to the public recorder in the city of Havana, there being kept in this city, at the national capitol, a public record for every province in the island of Cuba.

"The buyer sends a copy to the capitol of the province in which his land is situated, and that is recorded there in the archives for the province, and he there pays the transfer tax, which is very small, and gets a certificate for the recording of this as well as for the paying of the transfer tax.

"All of these different copies that are so filed in the different archives of the government are kept secured from all harm, fire and otherwise, as well as possible.

"You can see from this that in case of a deed being destroyed or lost it is an easy matter to prove ownership, and as the notary is responsible for making good or bad deeds, it is very unusual for a deed that is not correct to be made in Cuba.

"A deed can be made in Havana for any section of Cuba. Before signing a deed, the notary obtains from the recorder of the province and district in which the land is situated a certificate as to the last registration of ownership, mortgages or any other registration pertaining to said lands. If found allright he makes deed. If he finds the deed to seller is not registered he refuses to make deed. As a rule abstracts go back only to last registration. No abstract companies in Cuba.

"The charges on transfers are exorbitant, the government allowing charges which are in a great many cases almost prohibitive to a land transaction, still they are not so heavy as they are in some parts of the United States."

COLON CEMETERY CUSTOMS

Colon Cemetery, outside of Havana, was opened in 1878 and since that time, with the exception of the few burials in the Baptist and Chinese cemeteries, has been the only cemetery of the city. That the cemetery has not been filled up long ago is due to the fact that the greater portion of the graves are rented only for a period of five years, after which time, unless rent is again paid, the bones are cast into a bone pile and room made for other bodies, says the *Havana Post*.

Graves are, however, sold with per-

petual titles to those who can purchase them. Poor persons who cannot afford to rent a grave for five years are placed three in a grave and remain there the same length of time.

A movement has been started to close this cemetery because it is too close to Havana, and that a more distant location be selected.

The exports of Porto Rico in the fiscal year of 1910-11 to Cuba aggregated nearly \$3,000,000, in large part. The balance consists of cattle, cotton good, vegetables, etc.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending July 29th	£14,597	£15,652	£13,915	£10,877
Week ending August 5th	15,555	16,587	14,517	12,089
Week ending August 12th	15,761	16,168	14,200	12,047
Week ending August 19th	15,599	16,076	14,725	11,643

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending August 6th	\$48,021	\$45,289	\$41,309	\$34,870
Week ending August 13th	44,056	43,167	40,583	36,178
Week ending August 20th	47,093	43,225	39,458	36,147
Week ending August 27th	45,326	42,547	35,650	35,380

RAILROAD NOTES

The Havana Central has ordered 4,500 tons of rails from the Maryland Steel Company.

The managers of railroads in Cuba sent a petition recently to the secretary of the treasury asking him to provide for the payment of the state's indebtedness for transportation due since last October.

A number of extensions are to be made in the near future by the Havana Electric Railway, according to Frank Steinhart, general manager. It is also planned to construct a line from Luyano to Guanabacoa.

A NEW ELECTRIC LINE

Bids for the construction of an inland electric line to Guanabacoa to start from Luyano and to cover the principal streets of that town are to be opened September 21st.

Guanabacoa, which is a suburb of Havana, offers a subsidy of \$30,000, payable in ten years, a concession to run the lines through its principal streets and will also exempt the company making the proposition from paying taxes for a period of five years.

The Havana Electric Railway Company, which offered to construct this line some time ago, is likely to receive the contract.

July Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	98 ³ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₂
Republic of Cuba 6 per cent Bonds	100	*
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	102 ³ / ₄	103 ¹ / ₄
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	107	109
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102 ¹ / ₂	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	85	92
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	98	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	98	99
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	96	99
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	93 ¹ / ₂	*
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	104	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918 ..	96 ¹ / ₄	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

*Called for redemption October 1st.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

The Cuba Railroad Co. has issued its report for the year ended June 30, 1911. It shows a surplus for the years equal to 7.97 per cent on the preferred stock. The income account compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Gross	\$3,059,650	\$2,559,335	\$2,157,165	\$2,039,468
Expenses	1,685,579	1,452,036	1,207,076	1,318,180
Net	1,374,071	1,107,299	950,089	721,288
Charges	576,755	435,210	399,290	365,863
Surplus	*797,316	672,089	550,799	355,425
Previous surplus	2,025,383	1,644,085	1,093,287	698,031
Total surplus	2,822,699	2,316,174	1,644,085	1,053,456
Mail earning adjustments		9,209		39,830
Surplus	2,822,699	2,325,383	1,644,085	1,093,286
Dividends	400,000	300,000		
Previous and last surplus	2,422,699	2,025,383	1,644,085	1,093,286

*Equal to 7.97 per cent on \$10,000,000 outstanding preferred stock.

The earnings and expenses, in detail, compare as follows:

	GROSS EARNINGS			
Passenger	\$1,205,230	\$1,001,291	\$928,242	\$898,086
Freight	1,319,303	1,136,474	896,759	826,474
Mail, express, etc.	535,117	421,571	332,164	314,908
Total	3,059,650	2,559,336	2,157,165	2,039,468
Operating expenses:				
Maint. way and struct.	\$387,512	\$352,607	\$304,904	\$382,321
Main equipment	249,722	209,693	183,363	206,206
Cond. trans.	824,233	698,163	575,744	569,899
General expenses	154,891	146,586	106,877	111,666
Antilla Terminal	69,219	44,987	36,158	48,088
Total	1,685,579	1,452,036	1,207,076	1,318,180

REGISTER YOUR TRADE MARKS

Under the provisions of the existing Cuban law with respect to trade marks, any person whatsoever can legally register well-known foreign trade marks and deprive the foreign owners of such trade devices of the benefits arising from their possession. This has happened recently in several instances involving patent or proprietary medicines. When the third party has once registered the trade marks in due form under the law, the only redress possible for the rightful owner or originator is to bring action for fraud, and proof of fraud is naturally very difficult under such conditions, even in the most obvious cases.

The registration of trade marks is a simple and inexpensive matter in Cuba, and rightful owners may easily prevent difficulty by having their trade marks registered at once whenever there is any likelihood of entering the Cuban market. It is urged that American manufacturers

take note of this matter and by forestalling the registration of their trade designations by strangers in the island avoid future trouble.

CUBA'S ROSIN IMPORTATIONS

The same authority which is quoted above regarding coffee importations of the republic supplies these figures concerning the island's importation of rosin and for the same periods:

1905.....	1,760,478	pounds
1906.....	1,536,070	"
1907.....	3,709,909	"
1908.....	2,520,339	"
1909.....	2,848,506	"

Señor Nicolas Perez Stable, appointed Cuban consul for the port of Galveston by a decree issued August 9th, by President Gomez, took possession of his office on August 23d.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

COFFEE DUTIES, PRICES AND IMPORTATIONS

The duty imposed on all coffee imported into Cuba is nearly 11c. per pound, except the Porto Rico product, which pays 8½c. per pound. It will be seen that no foreign coffee can be imported and sold in Cuba with any profit for less than 18c. per pound wholesale. As a matter of fact the lowest grade coffee now being sold in Cuba brings about \$21.50 per hundredweight, while the Cuban-grown coffee sells for about \$28 per hundredweight, commanding this premium because of its excellence and its fine aroma. Coffee produces all the way from 700 to 2,000 pounds per acre, and the trees, with proper care, will bear continuously. There is no crop in Cuba which offers better prospects to the grower, because there is probably no other country which consumes more coffee per capita or which grows a better article. At present there is not sufficient coffee raised in Cuba to supply one-fourth of the local demand, and the population is constantly increasing, which offers growing opportunities in the local market, fostered by a protective tariff, irrespective of the market in the States.—*From the Bureau of Information, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor of Cuba.*

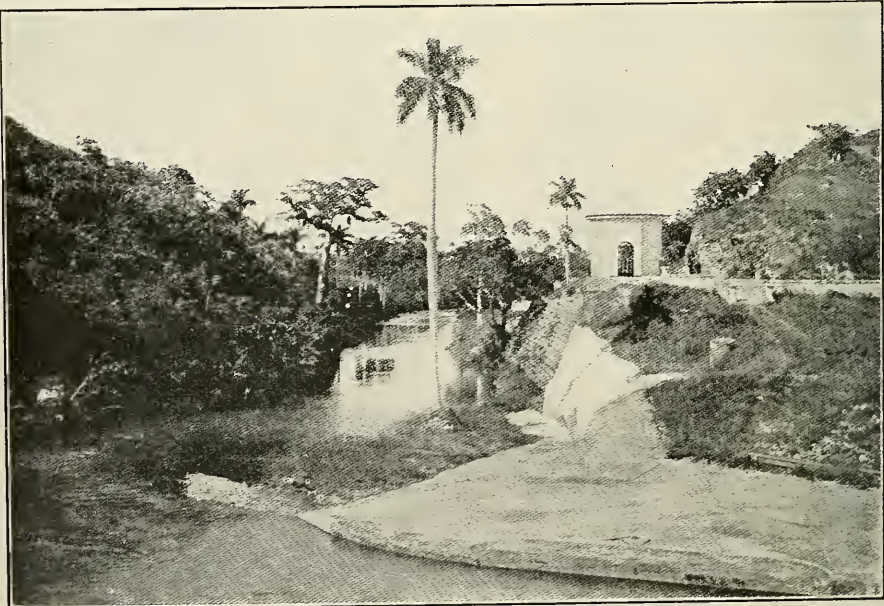
According to the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture, Cuba's imports of coffee for five calendar years are as follows:

1905.....	23,916,707	pounds
1906.....	21,357,127	"
1907.....	23,250,910	"
1908.....	24,432,111	"
1909.....	25,407,861	"

BREWERY FOR CIENFUEGOS

Domingo Nazábel, a planter near Cienfuegos, aided by Señor Castaño and other merchants of the city, propose to form a company, capitalized at \$500,000 to establish an ice plant and a beer brewery near the bay. The preparatory steps for the formation of the company were taken a few weeks ago. It is stated that \$250,000 of the sum required has already been subscribed. Cienfuegos is a thriving city on the south coast of Cuba in the province of Santa Clara, and at the last census in 1907 had a population of 30,100.

Among the Spanish-American countries Cuba is the largest consumer of raisins. Shipments thither averaging about 1,940,000 pounds yearly.



Vento, on the Almendares River, from whence Havana obtains its water supply from numerous springs

COMMERCE AND RAILROADS

CUSTOM HOUSE COLLECTIONS

The custom house collections at Havana for the month of August compare as follows:

1911.....	\$1,597,533.39
1910.....	1,414,351.17
1909.....	1,516,254.53
1908.....	1,292,894.44

From all custom houses in the republic, the collections for the fiscal year 1910-11 were as follows.

-1910	
July	\$2,012,912
August	1,947,571
September	2,069,532
October	1,836,350
November	2,447,508
December	2,345,422
1911	
January	2,225,383
February	1,968,944
May	2,138,126
March	2,358,563
April	1,976,710
June	2,130,490
Total	\$25,457,516

IMPORTATIONS OF SUGAR BAGS

A subsidiary cultivation that has made some progress in Cuba is that of sisal or henequen, which produces a coarse kind of fibre. Its cultivation has indeed advanced so far that a Cuban company has recently applied to the government for a concession for the manufacture of sugar bags. These are at present imported into the country to the extent of 15,000 tons and of the value of £310,000 annually. Of this total 90 per cent is made in six factories in Calcutta, and the remaining 10 per cent at Dundee, the whole amount being transported in British ships.—*Report of the British consul in Cuba.*

DO NOT WANT AN INSPECTOR

Members of the Private Stock Exchange of Havana do not like the presence of a government employee at their sessions and have filed a protest with the secretary of agriculture, commerce and labor.

An order for a government employee to be present at all sessions was issued only about a month ago, under the law which allows the Department of Commerce to inspect banking and financial institutions in Cuba.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Railroad Commission has accepted the bond of \$6,000 put up by Manuel L. Diaz as a guarantee that the Compañía de Ferrocarriles de Vuelta Abajo will build a railroad extending from the port of La Esperanza to Vinales in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The road will tap a section of the province rich in minerals and where much tobacco is grown.

The United Railways of Havana have been granted permission by the government to extend their lines along the Havana harbor front on the reclaimed land of the Atares Wharf and Warehouse Company. The building of this road will connect the docks and warehouses under construction at this point with the railroad systems of the island.

The Cuban Central Railways having opened its new branch from Caguagas to Rancho Veloz in Santa Clara Province, the postmaster-general has established a traveling post-office to collect and to distribute the mails between these towns and also to Alfonso, San Francisco and Central Ramona. This service will also benefit the population of the towns of Quemados de Guines and Carahatas.

Payment was made September 7th to the United Railways of Havana of the sum of \$13,782.50, being the amount due that road for subsidies corresponding to the new extension built by that company from Cardenas to Coliseo, which is 16½ kilometers long.

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY INCOME

The long distance telephone system between Havana and Matanzas was opened September 6th for business.

The July report of the Cuban Telephone Company showed 6,919 subscribers at the end of July, an increase of 3,947 as compared with the same month in 1910.

The total proceeds of the plant for the month were \$38,041.43 as compared with \$24,372.21, an increase of \$13,669.22.

The total expenses of maintenance have been \$8,026.84, leaving a net gain of \$30,014.59.

Rumor has it that a company will establish near Sagua de Tanamo and Nipe Bay two large plants to manufacture turpentine and lubricating oils.

CUBAN RAILROAD TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The July earnings of the Cuba Railroad compare as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Gross	\$262,665	\$233,440	\$162,429	\$153,786
Expenses	143,313	115,007	113,411	90,322
Net Profits	\$119,351	\$118,432	\$49,017	\$63,464
Fixed Charges	60,125	36,667	34,995	32,262
July Surplus	\$59,266	\$81,765	\$14,021	\$31,201

Notes From the Isle of Pines

LOS INDIOS WHARF ACCEPTED

The big wharf at Los Indios is finished and was accepted by the government on August 29th. The dimensions of the wharf, according to official measurements of the inspecting engineer, are as follows:

Length of approach, 2,027 feet; width of approach, 13.12 feet; length of wharf, 255.84 feet; width of wharf, 45.92 feet; length of wharf warehouse, 173.48 feet; width of wharf warehouse, 27.08 feet.

Tracks have been laid on the approach of the wharf, connecting the warehouse and the shore.

"For years," says the *News*, "we have listened to the statement that 'the Isle can raise the fruit, but where are the transportation facilities to market it?' The opening of this great dock to the vessels of the world ought to effectually answer their question."

It also says, "that a number of vessels belonging to the sponging fleets are fitting out in the river here and at one time this week five or six of the big sloops were tipped on the sides to facilitate the cleaning and painting operations. By exerting a comparatively small effort Gerona business men could secure the location of the sponge fishermen's headquarters for the Isle, bringing a great deal of business here and making this the seat of the largest sponge fishing interests in the world."

The house and outbuildings on the H. M. Binckley finca south of Gerona were burned to the ground September 2d, nothing of value being saved. Caretakers were in charge of the place.

Mr. Binckley and family have been in the States for several months and are not expected home before Thanksgiving, possibly not this year.

INFORMATION REGARDING MAILS

Mails arrive at Gerona, Santa Fe and Columbia Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in the morning on the steamer from Batabano; mails from McKinley, Santa Barbara and Los Indios are forwarded by autos from Gerona on the same days; mails for San Pedro are forwarded from Santa Fe on same days.

Outgoing mails leave the Isle in the afternoon, steamer sailing from Nueva Gerona at 3.30 on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays and at 8 p. m. Thursdays.

Many of the farms and orchards on the Isle can rely on the streams in their vicinity for a water supply at all times, but others must depend on wells and the sinking of these wells will be a new line of business for the Isle.

With the increase of population on the Isle and easier access to the Havana markets, vegetable and poultry raising should become our foremost industries, says the *News*. There is always a scarcity of poultry, eggs, etc., in Havana, and a good price can be obtained at all times for these products.

ARBITRATION BOARD ORGANIZED

The first steps toward organizing an Arbitration Board among the Americans of the Isle of Pines were taken early in August. Hereafter when any dispute or difference arises between Americans, the parties in question may lay their case before the Arbitration Board and avail themselves of the decision of its members to adjudicate their grievance, instead of airing their troubles in the local courts.

LONDON NEWS OF CUBAN MATTERS

[Exclusive correspondence of THE CUBA REVIEW.]

In the hope of discerning the end of the long series of decreases which have been shown in the weekly traffic receipts* of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla warehouses as the result of the cyclone which occurred last year in Cuba, the London market is now scanning the company's returns with some anxiety. So far there has been no sign of any turn in the tide, but private cables received in London a few days ago assert that within the next few weeks there will be a substantial increase in the volume of freight carried, and it is probable that the revenue of the undertaking will show to better advantage by the middle of September.

A large amount of fresh capital has recently been raised by this company and it is recognized here that this will involve a heavy additional charge for dividends and interest upon the earnings of the current year. It was stated officially when the British public were asked to subscribe additional funds that the purposes for which these were required were already productive of revenue and that the ordinary stockholders' dividend would not be jeopardized in any way. The accuracy of this announcement need not be questioned.

* Tables will be found on another page.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

The Cuban official bulletin called *Sanidad y Beneficencia*, including Nos. 5 and 6, contains the third and last installment of a valuable article on Cuban mosquitos, written in popular style and profusely illustrated. It calls the attention of the public to the dangers to be feared from allowing these and other pernicious insects to breed and spread disease.

No. 6 of the *Boletin Oficial de la Camara de Comercio, Industria, y Navegacion de la Isla de Cuba* reports proceedings of the chamber to May 31st.

Bulletin No. 47 of the University of Illinois deals with the magnetic properties of Heusler alloys and was prepared by Edward B. Stephenson.

Bulletin No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture is devoted to soil erosion, and written by W. J. McGee. The matter is divided into four parts, treatment of the soil, of cover, of slopes and of water supply. There are numerous very interesting illustrations showing various methods of preventing soil erosion in the United States and other countries.

and those who have followed the policy of expansion, now being carried out by the directors, are satisfied that the general prosperity of the undertaking will increase during the next few years, provided there are no cyclones or other disturbing factors to mar the development of the territory served by the company.

[Cuba is still a disappointing market for cotton goods. Although several well-known specialities in whites and fancies are in request, the ordinary bleached and grey goods are extremely dull. Some improvement is noticeable in the demand for Belfast linens and Nottingham laces.

The traffic receipts for the Cuban Central Railway for the last five weeks are as follows:

July 22d, £5,726, decrease £80;
 July 29th, £5,956, increase £53;
 August 5th, £5,432, decrease £158;
 August 12th, £5,421, decrease £280;
 August 19th, £5,342, increase £134.

Weekly receipts for the Western of Havana are as follows:

July 22d, £5,055, increase £700;
 July 29th, £5,112, increase £312;
 August 5th, £5,534, increase £819;
 August 12th, £5,691, increase £1,063;
 August 19th, £5,597, increase £280.]

"The Spontaneous Combustion of Coal with Special Reference to Bituminous Coals of the Illinois Type," by S. W. Parr and F. W. Kressman, is the title of Bulletin No. 46 issued by the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois.

The fifth annual yearbook of the Cuban National Horticultural Society has been received. It is a neat volume containing a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the society and of many interesting papers read. These papers and the discussions which followed are valuable material to every fruit grower in Cuba.

THE CUBA REVIEW will print extracts from this valuable summary of horticultural experience in succeeding issues.

Ever since the foundation of the Cuban republic, says the *Havana Telegraph* editorially, we have, at intervals, insisted upon the superfluousness of the provincial governments. Why should Cuba, with a population less than half the size of New York City, and an area no greater than New York State, be burdened with six state governments?

A HORSE NOT AN "ARTICLE"

An important decision has been rendered by the comptroller of the United States treasury in the claim of Captain Frank Parker, Eleventh Cavalry, for the loss of a horse which he valued at \$450, the purchase price. Captain Parker was detailed to Cuba as an instructor of the rural guard and while on such duty returned to the United States by order of the president of Cuba to buy horses for the Cuban army. He purchased in Missouri a horse for which he paid the sum named and he took the animal to Cuba along with the other horses purchased by him, it being alleged that his horse died, within three weeks after its arrival, of pneumonia contracted while enroute by sea to Cuba. The question involved was as to the act of March 3, 1885, which makes the government liable for the value of lost "articles of personal property," such as the secretary of war shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary and proper for an officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in public service, in line of duty. The comptroller does not believe that a horse could be classed as an "article" and he decided that "the act does not include horses and that the accounting officers are without jurisdiction to consider a claim made for the loss of a horse." The assistant secretary of war had previously certified, that the animal was reasonable, useful, etc., within the provision of the law of 1885. It was reported to the comptroller by the paymaster-general of the army that Captain Parker received 10 per cent increase of pay for service in Cuba and pay for two mounts from September to December, 1909; on this subject the comptroller points out that if an officer furnished his mount at his own expense and his horse should continue in the service six or seven years, the increased pay may operate as a compensation, although, he adds, "I do not think it was so intended."—*Omaha* (Neb.) *Bee*.

LOTTERY CREATING GREAT DISTRESS

The lottery is a profitable scheme in Cuba and the returns to the War Department show that last year the Cuban government received from this source \$3,300,000 profit, which represents 10 per cent of the entire annual receipts from all sources. These official advices illustrated the tremendous odds against the buyer of a lottery ticket. Tickets to the value of \$500,000 remained unsold last year and these, of course, were regarded as government holdings and the government was consequently entitled to any prizes drawn by the numbers on that list. Out of the

\$500,000 worth of tickets the government drew down \$200,000 in prizes.

But despite this revenue the Cuban government is seriously contemplating gradual abolition of the lottery in view of the enormous weight of evidence to show that it is impoverishing the laboring classes and creating great distress generally.

ADVICE FROM FRANCE

Nicé, August 14, 1911.

To the Editor of THE CUBA REVIEW.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the dreadful disease that is killing the cocoanut trees in Cuba, I suggest that you would be so kind as to advise the planters in Cuba to try the nicotine or concentrated juice of tobacco as it is prepared by the French government and which is so efficacious in destroying all kinds of parasites of plants. I suggest this remedy because I tried it in a palm tree (a canarientes) which had a black rot in the inner leaves and very deep in, and I applied a solution of 15 grams to one litre of water three times, and the tree was cured. Why should not the cocoanut also be cured, as it is a powerful caustic without any harm to the plant. The addition of a solution of black soap is even better.

Hoping you will have it tried, I am,

Sir, your obedient servant,

L. GARCIA, par Magnan, Nicé.

"WORTHY OF PRAISE"

We have received THE CUBA REVIEW, a monthly publication, edited in New York with the object of making known the natural resources of our country.

The pages of THE CUBA REVIEW are enriched by a great number of engravings on Cuban industries and subjects, and the work accomplished in our favor by this publication is worthy of praise.—*La Independencia, Colon, Cuba*.

One hundred thousand pineapple slips are being shipped from Cuba to Florida in an effort to reclaim and rebuild thousands of acres of worn out plantations, a noticeable deterioration having been in evidence for several years. The slips will be distributed among the growers. Seventy-five thousand slips have just been shipped from Cuba also for the same purpose among the Bahama Island plantations.

Havana policemen are to be taught English and French. Beginning with September 15th, they will have three lessons weekly in each language. The six-months course will cost the officers nothing.



In Cuba the fig tree has a faculty of hanging on and thriving in localities where seems to be an utter lack of soil. Our picture shows a ruined house at one corner of which a fig tree has taken root and has still further crowded off the rear wall in its growth. Most of the roots are in plain sight and are a perfect tangle of ligaments grafted one upon another and woven into every chink of the masonry. The ruined house is evidently a relic of the Spanish war, a few such remaining, though, for the most part, they have been cleared away or rebuilt.

CONCERNING OKRA

Okra belongs to a family of plants known as the malvaceæ. Its scientific name is *abelmoschus esculentus* (L). It is a native of the East Indies and is cultivated everywhere in the tropics for its young, edible fruits. It furnishes the besam-korner in perfumery preparations.

Etymologically, the word "Gumbo" is derived from the Angolan word "King-ombo." The "Ki" prefix is the usual Bantic prefix and the real word is "Ngombo." In pronunciation the "n" is usually dropped. Thus the word "Gumbo" is an African word suffering a local corruption. It is applied both to the plant, which is variously known as *hibiscus esculentus*, or *ketmia*, and to the soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of this plant.

In Loziere's account of his second voyage in Louisiana in 1794-98 I found the following reference to this plant (I append a literal translation of his account):

"There is no substance so soothing to affections of the chest, which, in the colonists, are

very common, as that of Gombeau. It is of a species of *Ketmia*; its flowers, its fruits, and its leaves are very soothing. These are often used in preparation of cooling draughts and poultices. All portions of Gombeau enter into the native stews of the colonists, and the Europeans, as well as the Creoles, find in the fruit of this little shrub an excellent food. M. Dazelle recommends it very highly to the arrivals from Europe. It is the means of evading the inflammatory maladies which are so difficult to avoid." —Prof. A. T. Bell, in the *Demeter*.

PRUNING ORANGE TREES

Pruning is a phase of orange-tree culture which receives but little attention, writes Mr. T. R. Wallace in a recent number of the *Porto Rico Horticultural Review* (Vol. III, No. 10), although the value of the crops can be greatly enhanced by judicious cutting.

He says that after a few years citrus trees grow a top which forms a pyramid over the centre of the tree shutting out all light and air from the center. This cannot be corrected by simply cleaning out the interior of the tree nor by thinning out fruit wood from the side. The letting

in of light and air through the sides of the tree is of no important value, and indeed the denser the foliage of the sides the better the protection the outside fruit will have from winds and severe climatic changes.

He advises the removal of the top branch and this opens the centre of the tree, so that the air and light can freely descend upon and into the cup-top thus produced. This permits the tree to prepare and nourish an inside rim or surface of fruiting wood, and to bear fruit on it. Practically that provides two fruiting surfaces, an outside and inside. The taking out of the top allows more strength to concentrate in the lower sides and they become rich and strong to the ground, so that they not only produce more fruit, but afford their crop more protection by dense side foliage. Thus an increase in both quantity and quality of fruit is affected.

In such pruning only the saw is required, and care must be exercised to cut all limbs fully back to the eye, and no limb should be nipped or cut on any part of its length or between buds, as in such case it will either die back or sprout like a broom. It cannot be done periodically every few years, but each year the trees should be gone over. The first year it will be found that but one, two or three limbs can be profitably and safely removed.

The next year another limb or two can be removed, until the proper inside shape and healthy fruiting wood is produced. The increase both in quantity and quality of the crop will more than effect the seeming loss of crop suggested by removing the central limbs reached up into the top.

PLANTING BETWEEN ROWS

The question as to what other crops to grow in the orange orchard without injuring the trees by impoverishing the ground is one frequently discussed. The advice which follows comes from an experienced orange grower in California and is therefore valuable.

"How am I to live and support my family while my orange orchard is coming into bearing," is the question arising in the mind of the average individual. It is a question of much importance, as the universality of orange growing depends upon its favorable solution. The average advice, which admits of no argument, would be, plant your orchard and cultivate the ground solely for the orchard; plant nothing thereon but trees, and make a living independent of the ground planted to trees. All that have followed this plan are unanimous in their verdict that this will



SI
USTED
ESTÁ
INTERES-
ADO--

EN
MÁQUINAS PARA HACER
BLOQUES DE CEMENTO
Y
MEZCLADORAS DE HORMIGON

(CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES AND CONCRETE MIXERS)

Pída hoy detalles descriptivos de las máquinas "Climax" las mejores en el mundo

GALBÁN & CO.

Habana Nueva York
Lonja del Comercio 78-80 Wall Street
DPTO. DE INGENIERIA Y MAQUINARIA

undoubtedly secure success, but hundreds who have a few acres of land adapted to orange culture look for subsistence on the same land. Some comparatively harmless crops may be recommended for this class. Of the cereals, corn only is admissible, always leaving a strip not less than four feet in width on each side of the rows of trees. Corn does not sap the ground and apparently poison it for orange trees as many other crops are sure to do, besides affording a temporary windbrake, which in itself would be of great value.

Pumpkins, squashes and melons are harmless crops. It is as important to know what not to plant, as to know what is admissible. Never sow any kind of grain or anything that will not admit of cultivation. Potatoes are a hot bed for gophers. Beans, though apparently harmless, are great absorbers of moisture, and will leave the ground dry as an ash heap.—*Geo. R. Stoddard in the California Fruit Grower.*

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the shipments of pineapples to the United States from Havana, which practically controls the business as far as Cuba is concerned, amounted to 989,883

crates, which was a decrease of about 20 per cent from that of the year preceding. The majority of this shipment of pine-apples went to the port of New York, while Mobile and New Orleans about equally divided the remainder.

The shipment of vegetables, including tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, okra, etc., from Havana, amounted to 239,511 crates, about 70 per cent of which went to New York.

The total shipments of grapefruit and oranges from Havana, which takes in at least one-half of the citrus-fruit territory of Cuba geographically speaking, amounted to 19,501 crates, of which 13,890 went to New York, 4,740 to New Orleans, and 871 to Mobile. This statement, says United States Consul James L. Rodgers at Havana, who compiled the figures, will give a fair idea of the nonexpansion of the citrus-fruit business of Cuba.

The total shipments of mixed fruits, which means mangoes, aguacates, sapota mameys, etc., were 5,183 crates, the majority of these going to New Orleans.

MANGOES AND AVOCADOES

There are set in orchard form, in Florida and Cuba (which does not include the great number of places where there are from one to five trees) about three hundred acres of mangoes and avocados. More than half of this is in avocados. There are about seventy-five acres of mangoes and one hundred and twenty-five acres of avocados now bearing. The bulk of this fruit is sold in New York." —*Isaiah L. Roberts in the Isle of Pines News.*

THE COCOANUT DISEASE INQUIRY

Prof. F. G. Earle, one of the commissioners appointed by President Gomez to investigate the disease which is killing cocoanut trees in Cuba, especially at Baracoa, Oriente Province, made a preliminary report to the government this month.

He states that the exports of cocoanuts from Baracoa have dropped from 18,000,000 to 6,000,000, that more than half the trees are dead and that many more are affected. The factory for making oil from unshipped nuts that formerly operated day and night, now operates only two days a week.

The disease has been virulent five years. Affected trees are found on all kinds of soils and all altitudes. Whole plantations have been completely destroyed. It is a serious calamity to the district, as cocoanut groves are the prime source of revenue.

Some trees die within a few weeks, while others last longer, but all succumb when the terminal bud is attacked.

Royal palm trees are sometimes attacked, but no other native growth is affected by the disease.

The commission has reached no decision as to a cure, but all the members favor destroying by cutting down and burning the diseased trees whenever found.

THREE FORMULAE FOR CANE

The last annual report of the Queensland Sugar Experiment Stations mentioned that there were three manurial mixtures which had been found to give good payable results wherever tried.

The first consisted of:

250 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, containing about 50 lbs. nitrogen;
 100 lbs. sulphate of potash, containing about 50 lbs. potash;
 and 300 lbs. superphosphate, containing about 45 lbs. water-soluble phosphoric acid;
 650 lbs. to be applied per acre.

On a percentage composition, this mixture would contain approximately: Nitrogen, 7.7 per cent; potash, 7.7 per cent; water-soluble phosphoric acid, 7.0 per cent. It would be more useful still if half the nitrogen were applied with the rest of the manure as a first dressing, and the remainder added two to three months later as a top second dressing.

No. 2 mixture was: Sulphate of ammonia, 150 lbs.; sulphate of potash, 150 lbs.; meatworks manure, 300 lbs.; the 600 lbs. to be applied per acre. The sulphate of ammonia should be divided, the first half being applied with a drill with the sulphate of potash and meatworks manure, the rest being applied on the surface around the cane two months later.

The following mixture, which contains more nitrogen and potash per acre, can be advantageously given in some cases:

200 lbs. nitrate of soda, containing about 30 lbs. of nitrogen;
 200 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, containing about 40 lbs. of nitrogen;
 150 lbs. sulphate of potash, containing about 75 lbs. of potash;
 300 lbs. superphosphate, containing about 50 lbs. of water-soluble phosphoric acid;
 850 lbs. per acre.

Here also the nitrogen could be advantageously divided, one-half being applied with the other ingredients and the other half two or three months later. In this second application the scattering of the nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia on the surface near the stools will suffice as it rapidly becomes absorbed by the soil.

Mixed fertilizers are best applied to the

sugar cane plant crop by applying the same in drills 4 to 5 inches deep on each side of the row, and about 6 inches from the row, when the plants are from 12 to 18 inches high, and then covering the drills in.

For ratoons when the land is being worked between the rows, as it always should be, the manures can be dropped in the furrow ploughed away from the stools, and covered when ploughing back to the row. This should be done immediately after the application, so as to prevent loss. Thorough cultivation is essential in order to obtain the best results from fertilizing, and subsoiling is especially valuable. The growth and ploughing in of a leguminous crop every time after stools are ploughed out should be imperative.

THE SOCORRO SUGAR ESTATE

The Socorro Sugar Estate, situated in the province of Matanzas, according to the *Union* of Cardenas, is making improvements which will amount to no less than half a million dollars, having invested some \$350,000 in machinery alone.

The Socorro Estate will not have two "batteries," as they commonly express it, but will consist of two mills combined into one from which they expect a yield during the next crop of some 300,000 bags.

The lands comprised in this estate are at the present time completely covered with cane, the product of which, the owners calculate, will not be less than three million arrobas. In addition, there are colonos who bring their cane to this mill, and who may make the yield more than ten million arrobas. It is the intention of Mr. Pedro Arenal, proprietor of the Socorro Estate, not to lack for cane during the crop season, and for that reason he has advanced a sum of not less than \$200,000 to the colonos, to help them to plant and harvest their crop. The mill's output was 138,000 bags in 1907; 114,000 in 1908; 153,000 in 1909; 185,972 in 1910; and for the present crop the estimate is 170,000 bags.

El Avisador Comercial of Havana states that from trustworthy sources it has received the information that the Union Sugar Estate at Agramonte, Matanzas Province, has been sold to an English syndicate for the sum of \$1,450,000. The mill produced 68,843 bags of sugar in 1909, 100,400 bags in 1910, and for 1911 the estimate was for 90,000 bags.

The Marcareño, which is the name of the new sugar mill to be erected in Camaguey by capitalists represented by J. M. Galdos, is now progressing rapidly. The mill will grind in March.

SUGAR MILLS IN CHINA

An interesting report has been submitted by Mr. J. H. Arnold, the American consul of Amoy, concerning the erection of modern sugar mills in China.

Mr. Arnold says:

"A local Chinese business man, who has accumulated considerable wealth in various business and industrial enterprises in Java, is erecting two modern sugar mills, the machinery for which is being furnished by a Japanese firm, acting as agents for an American manufacturer of sugar-mill machinery.

"Many years ago the Amoy hinterland produced large quantities of sugar cane, but the cane was allowed to deteriorate and the native methods of crushing were so crude and wasteful that the industry became unprofitable and was practically abandoned. The owner of these new mills has purchased large areas of land and proposes to use modern methods of growing and crushing the cane. The fact that \$15,000,000 has been invested in modern sugar mills in south Formosa during the past ten years, has encouraged the people of this district to believe that their sugar industry can be made equally profitable. Cane shoots from Formosa and Java are being imported. The bulk of the Formosa cane is the rose bamboo, which was introduced into Formosa from Hawaii."

NEW MILLS READY

The Chaparra sugar mill closed down for the season on August 12th, having ground 455,112 sacks of sugar of 325 pounds each. In 1910 the crop was 531,049 bags and in 1909, 482,428.

During the entire harvest, although thousands of men have been employed on this estate, there has not been a single accident, and the grinding has been continuous.

The work on the two new mills of the Cuban-American Sugar Company has progressed rapidly, and it is now stated that Delicias and San Manuel will be ready for grinding about the middle of August.

The output of the three mills, Chaparra, Delicias and San Manuel, is calculated at one million and a half sacks.

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP

The Union Sugar Plantation in Oriente Province is now under the sole ownership of Señor José Rousseau, the administrator who has purchased the interests of Señores Manuel Yero Sagol and Isidro Trillas, formerly part owners of the estate. The output has averaged 45,000 bags yearly.

CHART OF SUGAR PRICES AT NEW YORK

SUGAR PRICES SOARING

Drought and poor crops in Germany and the short crop of Cuba the predominating causes. Chart prices figured at cents per pound.

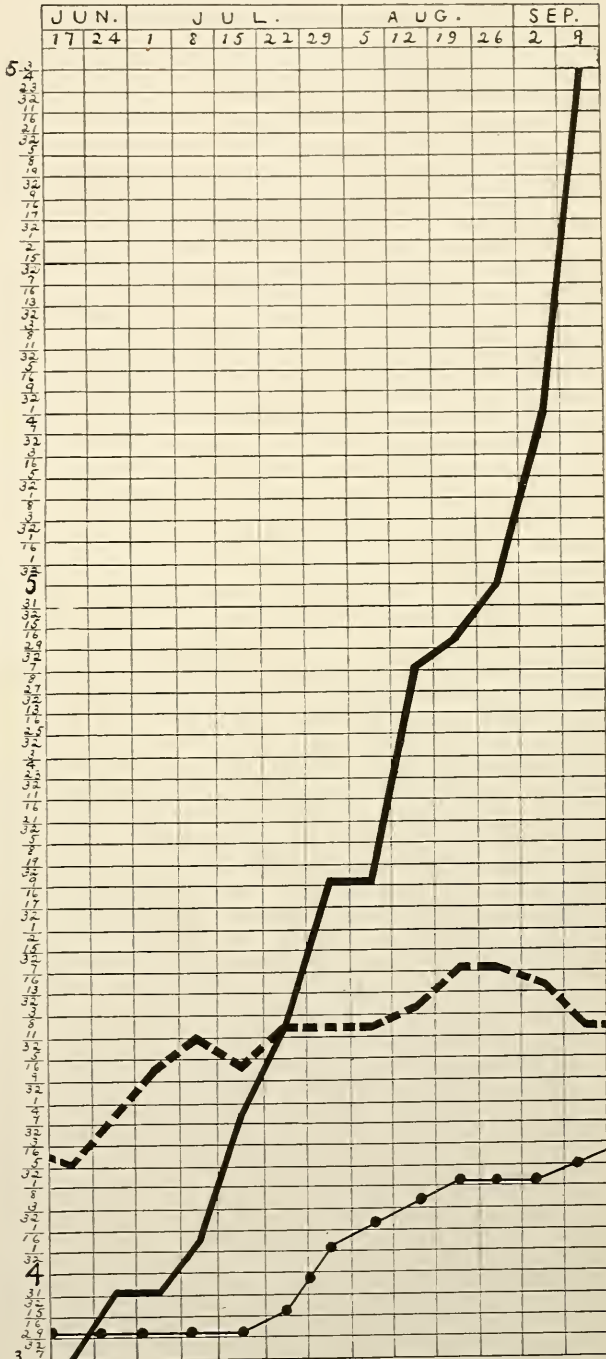
The graphic chart of sugar prices of this page shows at a glance the extraordinary advance in the price of centrifugal sugar 96 degree test at New York during the last three months as compared with the prices obtained during the same period in 1910 and 1909.

Several reasons have been given by the sugar men as the cause of the advance in sugar. The beet sugar crop of Europe has been injured by drought. That is one reason. The drought was peculiarly bad in Germany, and poor crops of beet sugar there have helped to raise prices in this country. The short Cuban crop last season is another cause. The Cuban crop was 300,000 tons below the average output. There are now on hand at this writing in the United States and Cuba only 170,741 tons of raw sugar. In the week ending September 9th there were 190,845 tons, and in the corresponding week of last year there were 365,649 tons.

To offset the shortage in Germany and Austria, reliance must be placed upon cane - producing countries, which, under the most favorable circumstances, do not promise to give next season more than 700,000 tons increase, leaving a net indicated shortage in principal countries of 750,000 tons.

According to information to date it is predicted that sugar will be scarce the world over, therefore Europe will have to look to Cuba for some supplies, prices in New York will rule close to those in London, and values will remain high for a year or more.

Prices are now higher than in twenty-two years.



SOLID BLACK LINE INDICATES 1911. BROKEN LINE 1910, AND THE DOTTED LINE 1909.

DE INTERÉS Á LOS CULTIVADORES DE AZÚCAR

FABRICACION DE PAPEL DE BAGAZO

El siguiente artículo escrito por el Señor Guillermo Raitt, para el *Tropical Agriculturist*, será de interés para los señores hacendados de la República de Cuba, se trata de la fabricación de papel con la fibra contenida en el bagazo de la caña.

"Ultimamente, la cuestión de hacer papel con el bagazo de la caña, ha sido bien estudiada: es interesante ver, tomando en cuenta los experimentos ya hechos, modificados y confirmados por los nuestros, si las esperanzas que dá este subproducto de la caña son justificadas. La gran rareza de pulpa para la fabricación del papel en Europa y América, dió lugar á muchas investigaciones con el fin de encontrar una ú otra sustancia que pueda servir para esta fabricación; aun que se haya propuesto varias sustancias que ofrecen todas las ventajas necesarias para un buen éxito comercial y técnico, se puede temer que, por un conocimiento insuficiente de los problemas científicos y económicos, se hayan propuesto otras sustancias sin esperanza de una utilidad práctica.

"Primeramente sería bueno averiguar cual calidad ó clase de materia bruta se necesita para reemplazar la pulpa de madera. Con este fin, podemos clasificar el papel en tres clases diferentes, correspondientes más ó menos á las tres divisiones de la sustancia bruta en el mercado:

1—Las mejores calidades del papel para escribir, fabricados casi exclusivamente con trapos de hilo y de algodón.

2—Papel inferior para escribir (diarios y libros) casi totalmente fabricado con pulpa de madera.

3—Papel grueso, (crudo), fabricado con restos textiles, bolsas viejas ó semejantes materias, (papel para embalar).

"Por el momento, la demanda progresiva de una sustancia nueva corresponde á la clase número 2 sola, si los trapos se guardan casi exclusivamente para la clase número 1; para esta última clase la oferta es igual á la demanda, y, fuera de esta materia, es probable que no se puede encontrar otra, al mismo precio, teniendo las condiciones necesarias de fuerzo y color. Para la clase número 3, la calidad principal debe ser la resistencia; aquí también el mercado tiene provisiones grandes de materia, y el desarrollo constante de las industrias textiles, con el aumento consecuente de los restos textiles proveerán siempre, sin duda, esta clase de papeles con materia prima.

"El estado de riqueza sacarina máxima de la caña de azúcar, parece coincidir con un estado parcial é irregular de la madurez de la fibra. Mientras que las fibras exteriores, es decir, en seguida bajo el cutis, son firmes, largas y de buena resistencia, aunque un poco escabrosas, las interiores son cortas y débiles. Por eso, presenta uno de los problemas más difíciles para los fabricantes de papel. Como el tratamiento químico tiene que ser uniforme, resulta que debe ser bastante enérgico como para reducir las fibras exteriores, y en este caso destruye la mayor parte de las interiores, ó, el tratamiento tiene que ser bastante débil para conservar las últimas fibras, y entonces las exteriores quedan parcialmente reducidas en pulpa. En el primer caso el rendimiento es reducido, y la pulpa da mucha dificultad para descolorarla, si la energía del tratamiento ha transformado las fibras débiles en compositos bayos insolubles que manchan la pulpa. En el último caso el rendimiento es bueno, pero la descoloración es también difícil, por la presencia de fibras parcialmente reducidas. La consecuencia es que la pulpa tiene manchas y granos, quedando inservible para cualquiera cosa que no sea papel muy inferior, y eso nada más que si se adjunta alguna otra materia mejor y más uniforme.

"No pensamos entonces que el bagazo puede ser considerado como una sustancia servible para la clase número 2, pero hay localidades donde puede ser usada con mucho provecho para la clase número 3.

"Los ingenios de azúcar son generalmente situados en localidades donde todas las mercaderías fabricadas tienen que ser importadas con fletes costosos y, muchas veces con derechos altos de aduna. Donde se encuentran semejantes condiciones, juntas con una demanda local suficiente de papel para embalar, ó siquiera de este papel delgado no blanqueado que tanto usa la gente en las Indias y otros países para correspondencia y cuentas, es muy posible de demostrar que una fábrica de papel sería un auxiliar muy provechoso para un ingenio de azúcar, y que se podría dar al bagazo un valor que no tiene actualmente.

"Una fábrica de papel de esta clase que puede producir 40 ó 50 toneladas por semana, costaría mas ó menos...£20,000, sea cerca de \$200,000 mex. Una estimación prodente del costo de producción, en condiciones normales, escluyendo el valor combustible del bagazo, pero calculando composturas, depreciación de 50 por ciento, interés del costo de la materia, llega á £10 10s. por tonelada, ó sea \$105 mex. más

ó menos. En las condiciones mencionadas más arriba, el producto tendría que valer £15 (\$150 mex.), dejando £4 10s. (\$45 mex. más ó menos) ó sea con el valor de las 2¼ toneladas de bagazo precisadas, £2 más ó menos (ó sea \$20 mex.). El costo del carbón que habría que comprar para el ingenio en reemplazo del bagazo

sería de £1 10s. (\$15 mex. más ó menos). Para el efecto calorífico, se calcula generalmente que una tonelada de carbón bueno corresponda á 4 toneladas de bagazo de modo que el valor del último no puede exceder de \$3.50 por tonelada. Deduciendo este, queda una ganancia estimada en \$17 por tonelada de bagazo con

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated August 14, 1911.

At that time centrifugals were quoted at 4.875c. per lb. for 96 test. At this writing they are quoted at 5.75c. per lb. showing an advance of 0.875c. per lb.

At that time beet sugar was quoted at 15s. 1½d. per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg, and is now 18s. 3d. (having been 18s. 9d.), showing an advance of 3s. 1½d. or 0.70c. per lb.

The parity between centrifugals and beets was then .31c. per 100 lbs. and is now .18c. per 100 lbs.

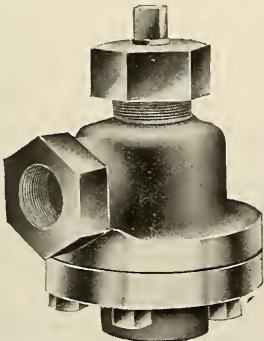
The cause of this extraordinary and exceptional advance is found in conditions of the sugar world for which we must go back many years for its counterpart, in fact, the year 1889 promises to prove the nearest precedent from the present outlook for this season.

In 1889 short crops and a violent speculation carried quotations for beet sugar in Europe from 14s. 3d. at the beginning of the campaign, October 4, 1888, to 28s. 1½d. in June, 1889. The movement then was directed to cornering the market and forcing the newly formed Sugar Trust and other American refiners to buy from the Beet Syndicate their needed supplies. But when the price was pushed up to 28s. 1½d., it was discovered by the Syndicate that these refiners had been able from various sources during the rise to obtain sufficient supplies to make them entirely independent of the Syndicate. A panic ensued and in two weeks beet sugar fell to 19s. 9d., equal to 2 1-16 per lb. decline. The Syndicate was broken and obliged to obtain an extension to September 23d from the banks. Very few rallies came to help them out and the market kept declining and finally settled down to 11s. 6¾d. at the close of the year.

The next and only other year bearing resemblance to this was 1893, when beet sugar rose from 13s. 3d. in October, 1892, to 19s. in June, 1893, when half the season was passed, declining to 13s. 1½d. in October at the beginning of a new crop.

Note that this price of 19s. was reached late in the campaign, while the same quotation virtually has already been reached before this season's campaign has really begun and before any reliable crop estimates are made.

This feature of difference in connection with other facts leads us to consider that the rise for this campaign is by no means over, and that 1893 prices will be left behind on a further movement towards 1889 parallel. One other fact is that the drought



Valvula de Escape "LYTTON"

Hecha para operar continuamente y dar buen servicio.

El asiento y disco enteramente protegidos cuando abierta. Ambos se pueden quitar y poner.

SIEMPRE QUEDA AJUSTADA

LYTTON MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

Oficina para la Venta:

1159 Hudson Terminal Building, New York, N. Y.

Oficina Principal y Talleres: Franklin, Va.

Agente en Cuba: J. E. Hernandez. Aguacate 56, Habana, Cuba.

season in Europe has effected the best seed crop for next seasons, planting so much that all efforts to buy seed for the United States are turned down, indicating that another season must pass before recent low values of sugar can be resumed.

The outlook for the Cuban planters, if their crop turns out as anticipated, is remarkable for its immense promised profits, placing them on a high financial basis at once that would have taken years to reach with continued large European beet crops, as had been anticipated. Some planters, not fully realizing the possibilities of this season, have already disposed of a portion of their coming production at what seems to them a very satisfactory advance over their sales of last year. Such sales have been made to the European operators who are advancing beet sugars, and at prices f. o. b. Cuba, which give the buyers the option of the European market at time of delivery. Some 200,000 bags have been bought mostly at basis of 3.25c. to 3.40c. f. o. b. Cuba for 96 degree test centrifugals, for January to March deliveries.

There are sellers satisfied to secure $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. & f. to the United States, but thus far refiners decline to anticipate wants so far ahead which may prove fortunate for the sellers, provided the beet crop's present outlook materializes to the view of the European operators. F. O. Licht's first estimate should be at hand this month, and be a partial guide at least, to future expectations. In the meantime the markets, after advancing to 18s. 9d. for September (6.04c.) and to 17s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. for May (5.85c.), show a reaction as noted. This reaction, if carried further, will enable our refiners to secure in Europe some very much needed supplies to carry them over their October requirements, and at the same time will prove a strengthening feature for the European speculators.

Without doubt this coming campaign will prove the most exciting and eventful through which Cuba has ever passed, and, if well managed, will, as already said, give magnificent profits.

Our facilities for following the outlook of the campaign are simply perfect, and market conditions and expectations will be given fully in the CUBA REVIEW from month to month.

Just a word about the consumption of sugar at the higher level of values. No doubt it will be adversely effected to some extent until the country becomes used to the prices. The United Kingdom anticipates a forced reduction of consumption by reason of lack of supplies, but here we will have in October and beyond a good supply of domestic cane and beet sugars, and no forced reduction for lack of supplies, the high prices being the only influence at work on consumption.

Quotations for refined granulated are now 6.75c. less 2 per cent to 7.25c. less 2 per cent, American Sugar Refining Company being the lowest seller for some time past.

New York, September 13, 1911.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación llevaba fecha 14 de Agosto de 1911.

En aquel día, los centrifugas se cotizaban á 4.875 cents. la libra, los de polarización 96 grados. En el momento de escribir estas líneas, se cotizan á 5.75 cents. la libra, acusando un alza de 0.875 de centavo en libra.

El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba en dicha fecha á 15s $1\frac{1}{2}$ d el quintal, libre á bordo en Hamburgo, y ahora se cotiza á 18s 3d (habiendo llegado hasta 18s 9d), acusando un alza de 3s $1\frac{1}{2}$ d ó sean 0.70 de centavo en libra.

La equivalencia en precio entre el azúcar centrifugas y el de remolacha era entonces 0.31 de cent. en el quintal y ahora es de 0.18 de cent.

La cause de esta alza extraordinaria y excepcional es la condición en que se encuentra el mercado azucarero en todo el mundo, que no ha tenido precedente en muchos años, pues sólo en el año 1889 la situación del mercado era algo semejante á la que se espera para esta época.

En 1889, la escasez de las cosechas y una especulación desatinada hizo subir el precio del azúcar de remolacha en Europa de 14s 3d que era el cotizado al comienzo de la zafra en Octubre 4 de 1888, á 28s $1\frac{1}{2}$ d que se cotizó en Junio de 1889. El objeto perseguido entonces era el de acaparar el mercado y forzar al Trust azucarero y otros refinadores norteamericanos á abastecerse comprando al Sindicato del Azúcar de Remo-

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

NEW YORK

CANE-CARS

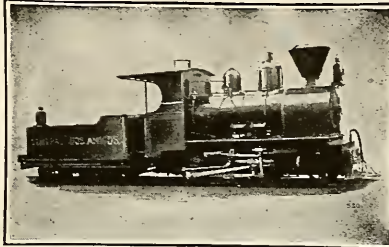
RAILS AND
SWITCHES

LOCOMOTIVES

PORTABLE
RAILWAYS

PLATFORMS

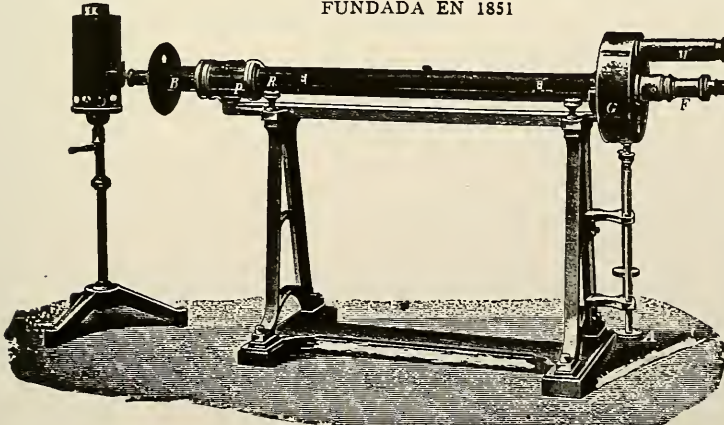
DUMP-CARS



Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

SUGAR TESTING APPARATUS

FUNDADA EN 1851



Hace una especialidad de surtir

Todos los Instrumentos para la Prueba de Azúcar y Habilitación de Laboratorio.

Unicos Agentes en los Estados Unidos y Canada para los

STANDARD

POLARISCOPIOS

Su triple ó doble campo de visión ha sido adoptado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como norma.

Toda la maquinaria experimental y los aparatos descritos en «Agricultural Analysis.» del Prof. H. W. Wiley. Se suministran con gusto todos los informes pedidos.

POLARISCOPIO SOBRE "BOCKSTATIV" LA FORMA MAS MODERNA
Con caja á prueba de polvo, parte de prisma, y engranaje prolongado.

EIMER & AMEND, 205-211 Third Avenue, New York

Pídanse Listas de Precios Ilustradas.

lacha. Pero cuando el precio se hizo llegar á 28s 1½d, el Sindicato se enteró de que los refinadores norteamericanos habían podido adquirir durante el alza azúcar suficiente para hacerlos independientes del Sindicato. Esto produjo un pánico comercial y en dos semanas el azúcar de remolacha bajó á 19s 9d equivalente á una baja de 2 1-16 cents. en libra. El Sindicato quebró y se vió obligado á pedir una prórroga á los Bancos hasta el 23 de Septiembre. Muy pocas reacciones ocurrieron en favor del Sindicato y el precio continuó bajando hasta que al fin quedó establecido en 11s 6¾d al final del año.

El otro año que solamente se asemejó á este fué el de 1893 en el cual el azúcar de remolacha subió de 13s 3d en Octubre de 1892 á 19s en Junio de 1893, cuando ya había transcurrido la mitad de la época de la zafra, y bajando á 13s 1½d en Octubre al comienzo de la nueva cosecha.

Obsérvese que ese precio de 19s se obtuvo tarde en la estación, mientras que ya casi se ha llegado á la misma cotización antes de que haya realmente comenzado el trabajo de esta zafra y antes de hacerse ningún cálculo veraz de la cosecha.

Este detalle además de otros hechos conocidos, nos hace creer que el alza en los precios no ha llegado de ningún modo á su término, y que las cotizaciones de 1893 se sobrepasarán como resultado de un nuevo movimiento hacia el alto precio alcanzado en 1889. Otro hecho es el de que la estación de la seca en Europa ha afectado la existencia de simiente de remolacha para la siembra del año entrante hasta el extremo de ser inútiles los esfuerzos que se hacen para comprar simiente en los Estados Unidos, lo que indica que habrá de transcurrir otra zafra antes de que vuelvan á establecerse los bajos precios del azúcar que reinaban recientemente.

La perspectiva para los hacendados cubanos, si sus zafras resultan tan grandes como esperan, es excelente por las ganancias inmensas que promete, pues les colocará de un golpe en muy buenas condiciones financieras para llegar á las cuales hubieran necesitado muchos años, de continuar siendo abundantes las cosechas de remolacha europea como se esperaba. Algunos hacendados que no se han penetrado bien de las

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON
SUGAR BROKERS

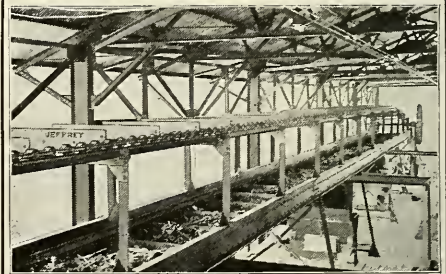
Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.
Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS
FINE STATIONERY
OBISPO 22 P. O. Box 608
HAVANA, CUBA

On August 18th *La Lucha* of Havana printed a paragraph to the effect that the Cuban government had received a request from Washington asking for information regarding the standing debts of the republic up to the present. This information is said to have been asked in connection with the sum due the United States for the expenses of the second intervention.

President Gomez has appointed a special commissioner to go abroad and make a study of the furniture and adornings which, in his opinion, would be suitable for the presidential palace.



JEFFREY MACHINERY
FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS
AND REFINERIES

*Cut shows Jeffery Conveyer
handling Bagasse.*

We build complete equipments for handling Bagasse, Sugar Cane, etc.

WRITE US
JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DE POOL, VAZUES & CO.,
HAVANA, CUBA

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - - - 118, PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

posibilidades que ofrece esta zafra, se han desprendido de una parte de su producción venidera á precios que parecen serles muy satisfactorios por acusar un alza en comparación á las ventas que realizaron el año pasado. Esas ventas anticipadas se han hecho á casas europeas que están subiendo el precio del azúcar de remolacha, y á precios l. á b. en Cuba, lo que deja en libertad á los compradores de designar el puerto europeo á que deba enviarse el azúcar cuando haya de entregarse. Cerca de 200,000 sacos se han comprado á razón de 3.25 á 3.40 cents., l. á b. en Cuba por centrifugas polarización 96 grados, para su entrega de Enero á Marzo.

Esos son vendedores que se satisfacen con obtener 3½ cents., costo y flete á los Estados Unidos, pero hasta ahora nuestros refinadores no están dispuestos á abastecerse con tanta anticipación, lo cual puede resultar beneficioso para los vendedores siempre que las presentes indicaciones de las cosechas de remolacha se realicen de conformidad con lo esperado por los especuladores europeos. El primer cálculo de F. O. Licht debe recibirse en este mes y servirá por lo menos de guía parcial para determinar lo que pueda esperarse en el futuro. En el ínterin, las cotizaciones, después de haber subido á 18s 9d para Septiembre (6.04 cents.) y á 17s 11¼d para Mayo (5.85 cents.), acusaron la baja antes expresada. Esta baja, si se hace mayor, permitirá á nuestros refinadores el comprar en Europa algún azúcar del que mucho necesitan para abastecerse para cubrir sus compromisos hasta fines de Octubre, y al mismo tiempo resultará beneficiosa para los planes de los especuladores europeos.

Es indudable que la zafra próxima será la más excitante y memorable porque jamás ha pasado Cuba, y si en las transacciones preside el tino y el tacto, será de grandísimo provecho para los hacendados cubanos, como ya hemos dicho.

Nuestras facilidades para seguir el curso de los acontecimientos en el mundo azucarero son excelentes, y cada mes consignaremos en CUBA REVIEW el estado de los mercados y los augurios para el futuro.

Una palabra acerca del consumo de azúcar á los precios mayores. Es indudable que el consumo habrá de disminuir algún tanto hasta que el país se acostumbre á pagar los nuevos precios. En el Reino Unido se prevee una forzada reducción del consumo debida á la falta de abasto, pero en los Estados Unidos tendremos en Octubre y más tarde un buen abasto de azúcares de caña y de remolacha producidas en el país, por lo que no habrá disminución forzosa del consumo por falta de existencias, siendo solo los altos precios los que influirán en que el consumo sea menor.

Las cotizaciones del azúcar refinado granulado son ahora de 6.75 cents. menos 2 por ciento á 7.25 cents. menos 2 por ciento siendo la "American Sugar Refining Company" la que por algún tiempo viene vendiendo más barato.

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **\$580,000**

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

Norman H. Davis President
O. A. Hornsby - Vice-President and Treas.
Claudio G. Mendoza Vice-President
Rogelio Carbajal Secretary
J. M. Hopgood Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars*

FACTORY:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163

OFFICE:
Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

NEW APPOINTEE ARRIVES

Mr. William Kay Wallace, the new second secretary of the American legation, recently appointed, arrived August 9th on the "Havana" from New York to assume his duties in this city.

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios *Los Indios and Cañada Tracts* *Isle of Pines*

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.
TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers, Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

722 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET
Near Atlantic Dock BROOKLYN



Beginnings of a Cuban home

BUSINESS FIRMS OF SANTIAGO

"BACARDI"

A Mild Cuban Whiskey, KNOWN FOR ITS PURITY. The Favorite Stimulant of the King of Spain. Ask How to Mix the Celebrated Daiquiri (Die-Kee-Rec). BACARDI & CO., Havana and Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, For Sale by PARK & TILFORD, and All Leading Grocers.

D. S. DE JONGH, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, 128 Water St., New York City

E. GIRAUDY & CA. ALMACEN DE VIVERES
Marina baja n. 33, Santiago de Cuba
Agentes de Schlitz Beer

JULIAN CENDOYA STEAMSHIP AGENT AND BROKER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Cable: Cendoya. Santiago de Cuba.

VALLS, RIBERA & CA. IMPORTADORES DE FERRETERIA Y MACHINERIA.
(S. en C.)
Telégrafo: Valribe. Santiago de Cuba y Manzanillo.

A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition. Telephone, 190.
P. O. Box, 95. Cable Address: SILVAPA.
SILVA Y PARRENO H.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS—FORWARDING AGENTS
Consignees of the Cuban steamers of the Carlos J. Trujillo, S. en C. Line, formerly Menéndez & Co.
References: J. Cendoya and Nat'l Bank of Cuba.

CAMP HERMANOS, Santiago de Cuba
Ron Selecto "Golcondrina" y "Carta Cuba."
Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

RON BACARDI DE BACARDI & CO. DISTILLERS, PROPRIETORS.
43 San Ignacio, cor. Santa Clara, Havana, Santiago de Cuba.

LARREA Y BESEALIE IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES AND EXPORTERS OF Cocoa, Wax, Honey and Woods.
Apartado 65, Marina Baja 46.
Cable: LARREA.

L. ABASCAL Y SOBRINOS IMPORTACIÓN. EXPORTACIÓN.
Agentes de las líneas Pinillos Izquierdo y Ca., de Cadiz; Larrinaga y Ca., de Liverpool; Compañía de Seguros, Aachen y Munich, Aix-la-Chapelle.

BROOKS & CO. BANKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Santiago and Guantánamo

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases Dealer in all Classes of de Ganado Live Stock
Especialmente en Mulos Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF **THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION

LOSS OF INCOME FOLLOWING FIRE

BOILER EXPLOSION ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

A NEW BOOK ON AGRICULTURE

Ninety Pages, twenty-four Illustrations. Describes Cover, Crops, Fruits, Cane, Tobacco, Fiber Plants, Root Crops, etc. Ask for "Miscellaneous Economic Plants."

GERMAN KALI WORKS, BOX 1007, HAVANA, CUBA

EARLY SHIPMENTS PROFITABLE

The shipment of oranges from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to Chicago began about September 20th, and it is now estimated that a total of about 55 cars will cover the season's exports, as compared with 34 cars last year. The freight to Chicago

is \$1.25 gold per 100 pounds, and customs duty \$1 gold per 100 pounds (which total \$1.91 per 85-pound box), but they reach the American markets so early in the season that good prices are obtained.—*Consul Wilbert L. Bonney, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.*

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Export Chemist and Druggist.
Pharmacist

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and replenished. Prescriptions compounded by a Graduate in Pharmacy.
Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36
116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Bottled at the Brewery



**For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line**

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Importación directa de todas los centros manufactureros del mundo.

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line, New York and Mobile; James E. Ward & Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company, Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A. Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD

**COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
AND TIMBER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin
Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

**PURDY & HENDERSON
INC.**

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston
CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

Dr. José P. Alacan, the Cuban delegate to the convention of the National Pharmaceutical Association of America, in Boston, has obtained the convention for Havana in 1913.

Exports of American patent medicines to Cuba from the United States in 1910, \$422,000.—*United States Department of Commerce and Labor.*

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a specialty. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

The *Springfield Republican* says that, "In a sense, President Palma was betrayed inasmuch as he had been led to expect American support in times of crisis. It was that experience, doubtless, that persuaded the Washington government to favor the establishment of a small army by the Cuban government. If skillfully used, it can suppress many an uprising before enough time elapses to make rebellion formidable."

In the last fiscal year Canada exported 44,100 dozen eggs to Cuba.

THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.
Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - OCTOBER 4TH

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - OCTOBER 18TH

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - NUEVITAS, SEPT. 20TH; NIPE, SEPT. 22D

S.S. OLINDA - - - NUEVITAS, OCT. 4TH; NIPE, OCT. 6TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

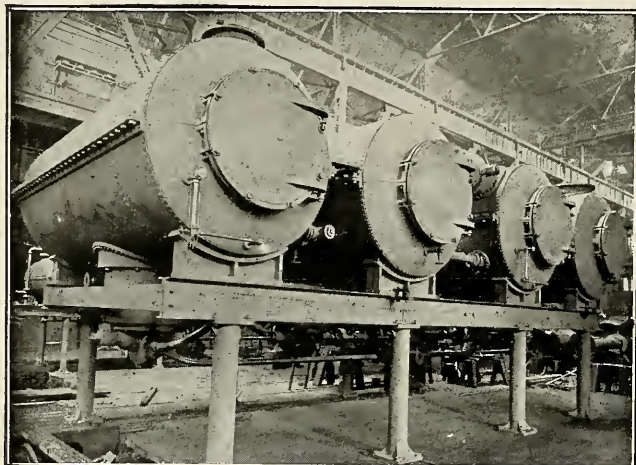
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallon of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

M. MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

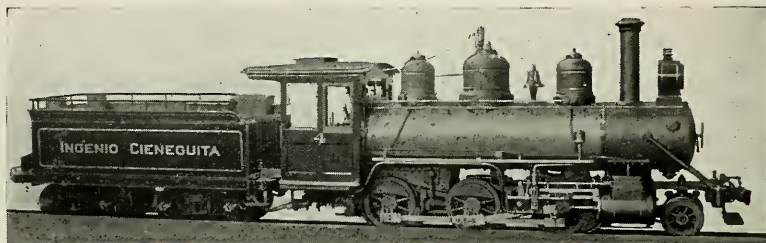
THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES
OF TRACK

PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

TO MEET ALL CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

THE CVBA REVIEW

1.00 A Year **OCTOBER 1911** 10 Cents A Copy
Published by the Murren Steamship Line 82-82 Bowery Street New York City

"LINK-BELT" LOCOMOTIVE CRANES

Steam or Electrically Operated

Arranged for handling
GRAB BUCKET,
LIFTING MAGNET,
HOISTING BLOCK

and other special
applications

THE LATEST DESIGN OF
THE FOREMOST MANU-
FACTURERS

SPECIFICATIONS AND
PRICES UPON REQUEST



LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA - CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS

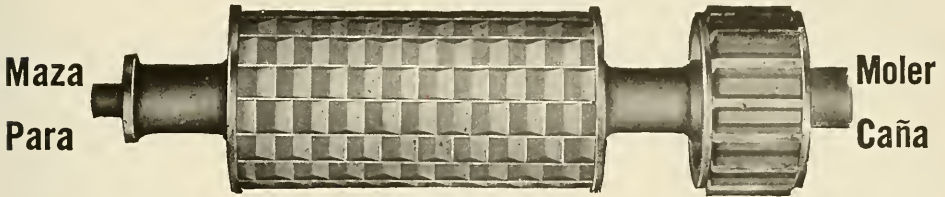
New York, 299 Broadway



COPYRIGHT, 1910

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds, así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.
PIERRE DROESHOUT, Agt., Apartado 861, Havana, Cuba

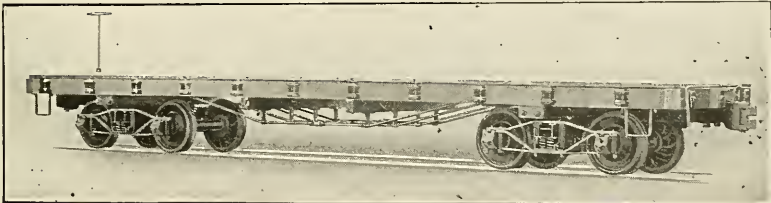
HOTEL PLAZA, CAMAGUEY, CUBA

Accommodates 75 guests. Entirely rebuilt and in first-class condition.
Fifty rooms, 23 baths. The best meals served on the Island.

MODERATE PRICES

I. GROSSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas
Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
RAMALIAM

FOR LUBRICATION OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Dixon's Flake Graphite gives results impossible to oil or grease alone.
Write for free booklet, "Graphite as a Lubricant."

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

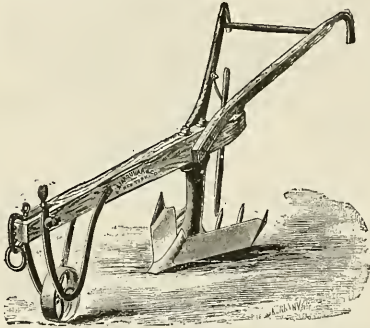
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DON'T OVERLOOK THE ADVERTISING PAGES

OF

THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. ¶ Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.



FARQUHAR

Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

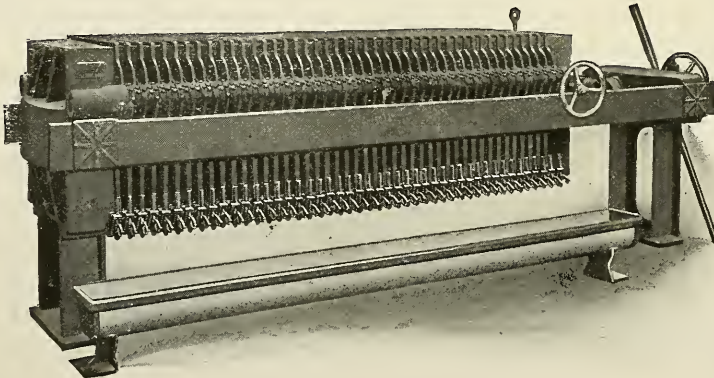
*Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados
á previa petición*

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information

T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

Represented in Louisiana by E. A. SAMMONS CO., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Represented in Porto Rico by McMURTRIE-GÜLER CO., Inc., San Juan, P. R.

FOR MOLASSES USE
STEEL TANKS

BUILT BY

HAMMOND IRON WORKS

WARREN, PA., U. S. A.

MATERIAL FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE
W. B. HAMMOND, Sales Agent - - - 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

OCTOBER, 1911

No. 11

Contents of This Number

The cover page is of a scene along the San Juan River, Yumiri Valley.

Pages 7 and 11 are devoted to Cuban Government matters. There is further information regarding the new treaty between Spain and Cuba. There is much timely political talk for there are many candidates springing up for the presidential nomination; in this connection there are cartoons on pages 8 and 9, illustrating the trend of thought along these lines. General Menocal is still refusing, and there seems to be a permanent split in the wings of the Liberal Party. The commander of the Cuban Navy is seeking American sailors for the new boats.

Interesting news notes regarding various matters pertaining to the island of Cuba are on pages 12, 13 and 14, these are brief notes which record activities everywhere.

Some very interesting and readable Cuban-American comment on things Cuban is on page 15.

Mrs. Jeanette Ryder's great humane work in Havana is described and illustrated on pages 16 and 17. Numerous short, interesting news items appear on succeeding pages, among others that Cuba wants fine horses and is buying them in America, also that horse-racing on a greater scale than before is assured for the coming season at Havana.

On page 18 are further details regarding the work on the wreck of the "Maine" also on the same page are some figures regarding Cuba's trade with the United States through Mobile.

Commercial and railroad items are on page 19.

Traffic receipts of Cuban Railroads giving the weekly earnings are on page 20.

Further railroad and commercial news and an article giving points to shippers, is on page 21 and 22.

News notes of the Isle of Pines are on page 23.

The last information regarding the ravages of the coconut disease in the eastern province of Cuba is given on page 24 also some interesting information regarding the coconut oil industry together with some illustrations of the process for making the oil.

Santiago's water scarcity and a note regarding the extension of the telephone lines in the island and a quaint illustration of one of the old cisterns in Cuba is on page 26.

Capitalists of various countries, including those in the United States, are sharply looking after options on Cuban sugar lands. See article on page 27.

Agricultural matters are treated beginning on page 28. Some valuable insecticide solutions are given and some very readable talks by Mr. Roberts, of the Island of Pines, are on page 29.

The orange and lemon demand is described on page 30.

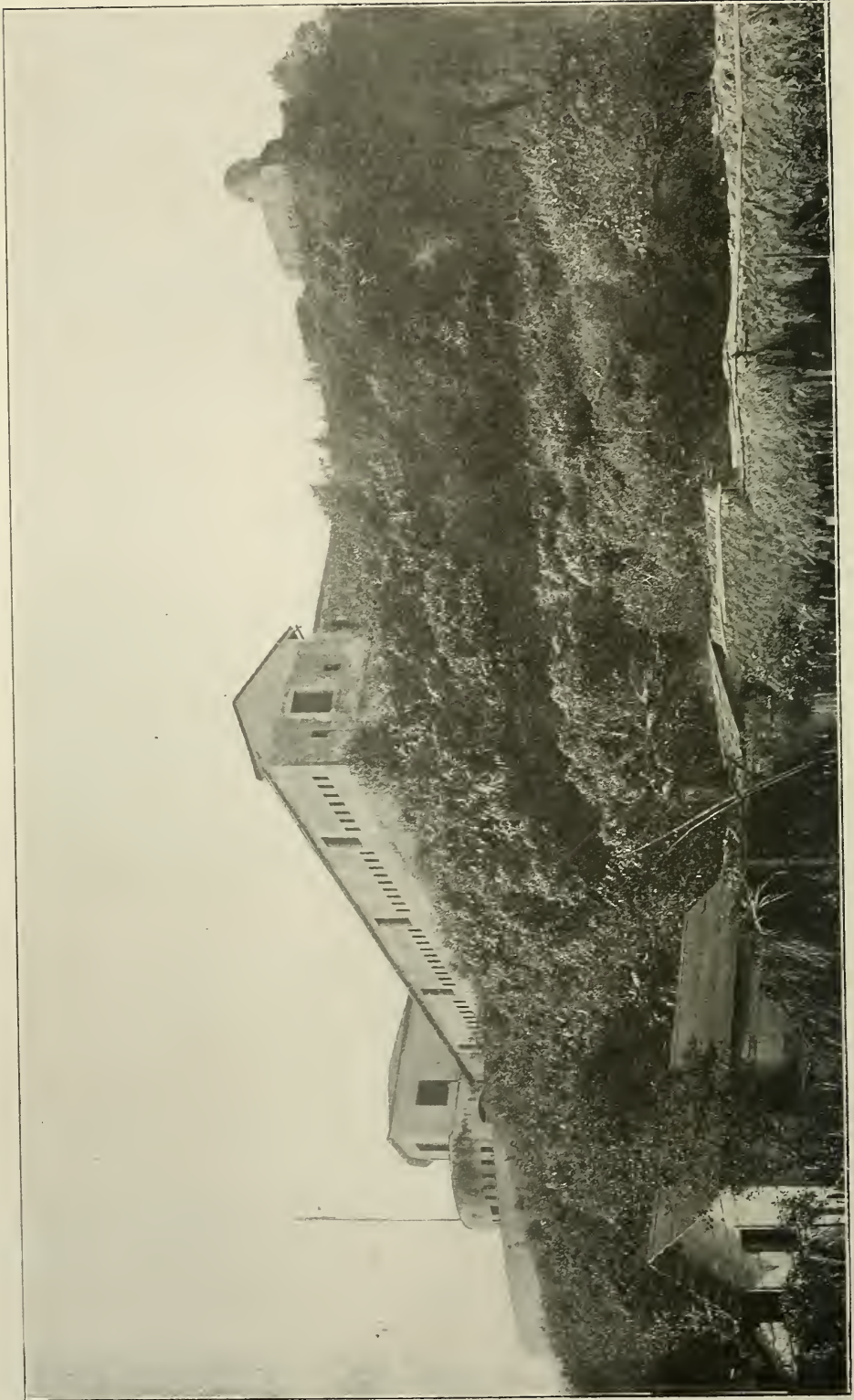
A description of an insect pest which is attacking the aguacate trees in Cuba is the subject of an interesting article; it includes some correspondence with the grower in Cuba and the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. This is on page 31.

An unusually valuable review of the sugar prices is prepared for us this month on page 33 and 34. The same article in Spanish appears on pages 35 and 36. In view of the high price of sugar, this article by Messrs. Willet & Gray will be found very informing.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

OCT 31 1911



Fort at top of mountain at Baracou.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

OCTOBER, 1911

NUMBER 11

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBA'S NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH SPAIN — AMERICAN SAILORS WANTED — POLITICAL FORCES WORKING HARD

Wants Cuban Treaty board the "Alfonso XIII." Minister Garcia Velez returns to Havana for a short leave of absence and will try to regain his health.

Speaking of the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Cuba and Spain, Colonel Velez said:

"Spain fully realizes the value of the Cuban market and wants to do everything in her power to retain it, and it is believed that a way toward a satisfactory arrangement between the two countries will now be easy."

Negotiations with Spain for a commercial treaty have been under way for nearly two years. The great obstacle to a satisfactory arrangement has been Spain's refusal to make any concessions to Cuba on tobacco. Spain has maintained that, owing to monopolies granted by her, it was impossible to admit the Cuban leaf under more favorable terms. The present traffic is practically prohibitive. Spain was in former years one of the heaviest importers of Cuban tobacco, but has bought little since the Spanish-American war.

Minister Garcia said further that no comment appeared over the recent deportation by Cuba of Spanish citizens, as Spain realizes that Cuba has the right to expel from her territory the citizen of any country whom she considers undesirable.

Col. Garcia Velez says that the movement in favor of the treaty in Spain is very strong, that the people feel that Cuba is a good market and that they want to keep it and in order to bring about the

treaty everything will be done to grant whatever demands Cuba will make.

Sale of Old Cannon

By decree of Secretary of the Interior Gerar lo Machado, it has been ordered that a new public sale be had of the old cannon and balls as well as all the other unserviceable war material scattered over the island and abandoned by Spain. Historic pieces are excepted.

The first sale of these cannons took place about nine months ago, and the contract was awarded for \$1.50 a ton. This sale was annulled, however. It appeared that what Cabrera was buying for "old iron" was in most cases brass cannons which would have been cheap at \$150 a ton and also because the proceedings in awarding the sale were not altogether open and above board. Secretary of State Sanguily, who was at that time acting secretary of the Interior, asked for an investigation, with the result that the contract and sale were rescinded.

The first vessels for Cuba's new navy were launched at the Cramp ship yard in Philadelphia October 10th in the presence of the secretary of the Cuban navy, the four daughters of Cuba's president and other high officials from that country. The vessels are the protected cruiser "Cuba" and the "Patria," a training ship.

Miss Marianna Gomez christened the "Cuba," and the "Patria" received its name at the hands of Miss Narcia Gomez.

The cruiser "Cuba" is 260 feet long and will carry two 4-inch guns and a number of other guns of smaller calibre.



RUNNING AWAY WITH A NOMINATION

The Chinaman (Zayas)—Stop, thief! General Asbert is running away with my pipe!—From *La Política Comica*, Havana (see page 9).

*Timely
Political
Talk*

General Carlos Garcia Velez, Cuban minister to England, is another probable candidate for the nomination of the Liberal Party for the presidency of Cuba.

According to letters received by friends, he will carry on a vigorous campaign, and considers himself the logical candidate under the present disturbed condition of the Liberal Party.

According to *La Independencia* of Santiago de Cuba, General Menocal will soon confer with the leaders of the Conservative Party at Havana concerning political matters. President Gomez in his recent famous letter to General Menocal, while he does not praise the Conservative Party, does make some serious statements regarding his own party, the Liberal, which he says is disrupted, both rank and file undisciplined and undermined by personal ambition.

Vice-President Zayas, who with reason regards himself as the natural "heir to the throne," counts on the active support of those radicals led by Pino Guerra.

The rural guard, it is emphatically declared, is not for him. The friends of President Gomez, who have so often declared that he is not seeking, nor will he accept, a renomination, are rallying around a new candidate, whose nomination they hope will be accepted by both wings of the Liberal Party, and thus insure another liberal in the presidential chair. This man is General Asbert, now governor of Pinar del Rio Province.

His running mate has been selected in

the person of General Machado, secretary of the Interior. The latter is very popular with the rural guard and with the people, and has the confidence of the business interests.

On September 12th Representative Mariano Corona, editor of *El Cubano Libre*, interviewed General Menocal regarding the presidential nomination and believes the latter will eventually accept. In his paper, giving the results of his visit, he bases his hopes of the general's acceptance, on certain significant expressions let fall by the latter. General Menocal said that the election of a conservative only would ensure the salvation of Cuba, it is the only party qualified to change the present situation and cause a return of credit and confidence in



GENERAL MENCOCAL'S VIEW OF IT

Menocal—You must excuse me, Liborio, Cuba's in a bad way and I'm better off at Chaparra.—From *La Política Comica*.

the republic. Regarding his own candidacy, he did not believe that he was the only conservative able to save the country. He said that the conservatives have men to spare who have more than sufficient aptitude to direct the affairs of the nation from the highest seat.

The most significant expression was the statement that he considered it the sacred duty of every Cuban to make as many sacrifices as were necessary if the country demanded it. This is taken to mean that if it is finally demanded he will become a presidential candidate.

La Lucha is inclined to think that the general "will continue to say no until the negative should become weakened at the clamor of all the conservatives who declare him to be the idol of the party."

It says further: "We are firm in the belief that the candidate of the Conservative Party is to be none other than the same one of the last election."

*Fusion
Seems
Dead*

Miguelistas, as the adherents of President Gomez are termed, in contra distinction to the Zayistas, who are followers of Alfredo Zayas, the vice-president of Cuba, favor Ernesto Asbert, governor of Havana Province, as their candidate.

President Gomez, who has many times stated that he will not accept a nomination, is said to be ready to support Governor Asbert's claims. The latter has become popular and would run well in the three provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Oriente. The Zayistas, who relied for the success of their leader on the same coalition or fusion, among the two wings of the Liberal Party, the Miguelistas and the Zayistas, are accordingly completely out of their reckoning. It is possible the division may bring about a landslide for the candidate of the Conservative Party.

It appears, after all, that there was no political pact made providing for the nomination and support of Sr. Zayas, by the allied Liberal Party. It was all along believed that this was the case, but Congressman Ezequial Garcia Enseñat, a commissioner at the convention in 1908, representing the Zayista faction, has made a statement within the last few weeks, in which he states that the "third clause" which spoke about this support for the nomination of Sr. Zayas in 1912 was withdrawn at the request of the latter. The only agreement concerning the future was that Pres. Gomez was not to seek a reelection.

Governor Manuel Villalon was elected a member of the provincial council of Santa Clara in 1908, and had he remained



General Ernesto Asbert, now governor of Havana Province and likely to become the nominee for president of the Gomez wing of the Liberal Party.

a member of the council on April 1st last, his term would have ended, but being speaker of the provincial council at the time of the death of Governor Robau, under the law he became governor. It is claimed now that he should have resigned on April 1st. On October 7th, therefore, Juan Concervo appeared before the Fiscal of the Audencia of the province and filed a formal complaint against the governor charging him with prolonging his term of office illegally.



LA FUSION ESTA ACABANDO

La Lucha's cartoonist does not see much life in the Liberal fusion. Time has killed it.

American Sailors Wanted Julio Morales Coello, commander of the Cuban navy, chief of staff and son-in-law of President Gomez, was in New York early in October, and was present at the launching in the Cramp Yards, Philadelphia, of the Cuban navy's new boats, the "Cuba" and the "Patria."

In the course of a newspaper interview regarding the needs of Cuba's navy, he said:

"Cuba would like to have American fighting men in her navy. We already have American officers. The country requires that only her citizens hold commissions, but in the making of the law she provided an outlet to meet just such emergencies as at present. It is provided that when necessity demands, appointments can be made by the president. Where men enlist in the navy and are not citizens of the country, a simple declaration of intention to become citizens is sufficient. Permission to recruit foreign help can be done through executive orders, and it is probable that President Gomez will draft a measure asking for foreign help in the naval branch of the service. Our present navy numbers about three hundred enlisted men. We are going to double that number. We have twenty-five line officers, three engineers and two naval surgeons. This number must be increased. Now there is an urgent need of coal passers, firemen and carpenters. These men can attain the position of chief boatswain and then the way is open to a commission through appointment by the president. Cuba is offering a chance for intelligent strong men to win their way upward in the service of a country which will not prove ungrateful.

"The Cuban navy now consists of eight vessels in actual service—the "Baire," a gunboat built by Harlan & Wolff, Belfast; the coast defence boats "Scorpion," "Alacran" and "Bayamo"; the president's yacht "Hatney," formerly the American yacht "Pamtooset," and revenue cutters. The vessels building are "10 de Octubre" and "24 de Febrero," gunboats, being built in England and soon to be delivered to Cuba, and the "Patria" and "Cuba," building here. The latter will be the schoolship of the navy."

Annulment Legal

Dr. Manuel Secades, consulting attorney for the Department of the Interior, has decided that the decree issued by the secretary of the interior annulling the concession, granted in 1909 to Guillermo Toro to install automatic fire alarms of obligatory use for all stores and public buildings in Havana, was issued in accordance with the law.

This decision was rendered in connection with the claim filed by A. Robin Mayo, representative of the Cuban-American Fire Alarm Company, which acquired the rights of Sr. Toro, and who has presented a claim for the annulment of the decree, claiming \$500,000 indemnity.

Further Deportations

On September 25th the Cuban government arrested and deported the editors of two Havana labor papers. With four Spanish socialists they were placed on board a Hamburg-American liner and were not permitted to communicate even with their families before the vessel sailed for Spain, neither were they allowed to provide themselves with warm clothing.

The explanation given by the government is "that they are socialists and have been fomenting recent strikes." It was added that they were expelled as pernicious foreigners.

Must Pay Old Obligations

Sr. Fernando Vallin, the Spanish minister, has called the attention of the Cuban government to the fact that thirteen years have elapsed since the cessation of Spain's government in Cuba, and that various municipal obligations were left unpaid and are still open.

Secretary Machado of the Cuban Department of Government has accordingly issued a circular to all the municipal governments of the republic ordering them to pay the obligations left unpaid.

These debts aggregate \$1,000,000 and include unpaid salaries to Spanish employees, and debts to contractors who furnished hospitals and public institutions generally with supplies.

Aquarium for Havana

Members of the Cuban National Board of Fisheries want President Gomez to give them authority to convert the Chorrera fort into an aquarium. The Chorrera fort, which has for years been leased to private parties for a nominal rent, will not be rented any longer by the Treasury Department, as the result of objections made on the part of the Department of Public Instruction, which urged that the fort should be preserved as a specimen of what Cuba had in the colonial days.

What is now the largest steel bridge in Cuba is now completed and open for traffic. It spans the Zaza River in Santa Clara Province on the road from Sancti Spiritus to Jibaro. Including its small spans and two central spans it is 750 feet long.

Cuban Students Barred

There is a law which prohibits alien children under sixteen from landing in the United States unless accompanied by one or the other of their parents. Twenty or thirty school boys from Cuba who arrived during September at New York ran up against this law through the zeal of the immigration inspector, and were detained at Ellis Island over night. They were the vanguard of an army of about 1,000 sons of well-to-do Cubans who arrive here annually to go to school.

The Cuban Consul-General at New York, Sr. Mariano Rocafort, at once wrote to Washington and hereafter the children of Cuba who want to go to school here will bring certificates of their intent from the American consulates in Cuba.

The Cuban consul said that he knew the officials here were within the letter of the law, and to avoid further trouble he asked his government to see that school children be properly certified.

20,000 Shoes Yearly

A contract for 20,000 pairs of shoes yearly for the Cuban army is estimated as sufficient to keep all the shoemaking firms of the republic busy for eight months in the year. The contract was recently awarded to an American firm, but it raised such a storm of protest by local shoemakers, four Havana factories suspending work, that the contract was recalled. The contract stipulates that the shoes must be made in Cuba, and the shoemakers were satisfied a Cuban-American firm secured the work. United States. The republic purchased 1,872,626 pairs of shoes for the seven months ending July, 1911, which was 130,000 pairs more than for the same period in 1910.

Preliminary Examinations

D. C. Henry, an American irrigation expert, appointed by the Cuban government to study this great question in Cuba, is chairman of the government commission and has already been busy with preliminary examinations in Pinar del Rio Province in the neighborhood of Guam and Remates, where many small lakes and the favoring topography of the land will make irrigation comparatively easy.

He speaks highly of the ability and capacity of the Cuban engineers and their assistants. Maps of the adjacent country are being made by the engineers attached to the work. Soundings of the lakes are taken and a daily record kept of the rainfall and rise and fall of the rivers and lakes in that district.

Railroad Lines Available

President Gomez has received a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Camaguey asking that the Cuba Railroad be allowed to open its telegraph lines to the public services, establishing the same rates as the government charges on the official lines.

The reason given for this is that on the lines of the Cuba Central Railroad there are grown new towns which have no government telegraph and that while the government does not get ready to establish its own system the telegraph service of the railroad can be used.

HAVANA'S CUSTOM HOUSE

The collections for the month of September compare as follows:

1911	\$1,557,851
1910	1,534,830
1909	1,563,898
1908	1,276,186



Old irrigation ditch at Guines, Havana Province, thirty miles from Havana. The only irrigation system in Cuba exists at this place.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

A registered package containing \$10,000 in United States notes was taken from a mail bag on the train between the stations of Alto Cedro and Antilla about September 22d. It was addressed to the Nipe Bay Company, and when the package failed to arrive, an investigation was made, which showed that the mail bags had been tampered with. The person working the locks evidently knew the combination, and after extracting the package he had closed the locks again, but not with the right combination.

Paetzoid & Eppinger, local agents for an insurance company, which takes risks on the forwarding of money through the mails for the National Bank of Cuba, are responsible for the loss.

The Department of Sanitation has given the City of Cienfuegos six months' time in which to construct a new market and to demolish the old one, which has been condemned as entirely unsanitary. The market at Santiago de Cuba is likewise under condemnation, and for the same reason, but is given time to carry out suggested reforms.

Councilman Manduley of Santiago de Cuba has petitioned for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the establishment of public libraries in Holguin, Manzanillo and Guantanamo, all in Oriente Province.

Secretary Varona Suarez, of the Department of Sanitation, has ordered the municipality of Bayamo, Oriente Province, to provide a separate coffin in the future for its pauper dead, because he learned that the custom in Bayamo was to use one coffin for all its poor dead. Whenever a person died in a hospital and was unable to pay he was placed in the stock coffin and taken to the cemetery and then removed and the coffin returned to the hospital ready for its next occupant.

Ernesto Mendoza, editor of *El Combate* (the combat) shot and killed Rudolfe Fernandez, the editor of a contemporary, on September 10th. Both papers are weekly and published at Guines, about forty miles from Havana. The trouble arose over a newspaper controversy.

Another duel was fought with rapiers September 20th, between Arturo de Carricarte, editor of *El Debate*, of Havana, and Ramon S. Varona, editor of *El Comercio*, of Cienfuegos. Verona was wounded in the arm, but not seriously. This duel was likewise the result of a newspaper controversy.

The Cuban government will spend \$400,000 in building new roads in Pinar del Rio Province.

The government decree authorizing the proposals was signed in September.

The employment thus provided will materially benefit the inhabitants of the province who have suffered serious losses through cyclones and drought.

The Havana Electric Company has received a permit from the government to sell electric current. The company must first obtain the permission of the city government, however, something which they have hitherto been unable to do.

Eighty out of the 102 bakeries in Havana have acceded to the strikers' demands for a ten-hour day. The twenty-two that hold out, declare they will close their shops rather than yield.

Havana bakers, whose men are on strike, on September 15th determined to order a general lockout and to increase the price of bread. But there is an old law on Cuba's statute books, which provides jail sentence for those who "combine among themselves to increase the price of the necessities of life." The police, learning of the action of the bakery owners, promptly preferred charges against them, based on their violation of the old law.

The Treasury Department made a payment of \$200,000 September 27th on the sewers. The money was paid over to the Cuban Engineering Company.

The construction of a road between Guamajay and Jobo, Pinar del Rio Province, is projected.

Work began in Cardenas September 26th to extend the water supply to the outer boroughs of the city by the company, owning to the city aqueduct.

Fourteen firemen were hurt and a loss of more than \$100,000 was incurred at a fire at Santiago de Cuba on September 9th.

The police arrested five thieves who began to plunder the merchandise which had been saved by the firemen.

Preparations are being made to provide the school children of Havana with breakfasts. The city has appropriated \$5,000 for this purpose.

The open season for deer in Cuba is now open and local hunters are preparing to enjoy the sport. There are many deer in the mountains within two hours ride of Havana and in other parts of Cuba.

A bill framed for presentation to the next Congress provides that members of the cabinet "may be called by either body of Congress to appear at their public sessions and be questioned as to the affairs of their departments.

Alberto von Bullen, a German subject, was arrested by order of the Department of Government September 15th on complaint to the government that von Bullen had been visiting the laboring elements in the bay, exhorting them to strike and distributing circulars to the sailors in the ships in the harbor.

Cuban grapes grown in the hills of Santiago Province were on exhibition late in September in Havana. The variety is not named, but the fruit was well formed, and the branches large.

Mr. George Harrison, for the last twelve years auditor of the Havana Tobacco Company, has been appointed secretary and treasurer of *The Havana Post*. He began his new duties on October 1st.

Half of the new two-story cement structure of the Cuban Distilling Company's plant at Matanzas collapsed September 21st, carrying down with it \$8,000 worth of machinery which had just been imported.

The loss may approximate \$10,000. There was no insurance. It is believed the accident was caused by the weight of the water tanks built on the roof.

Captain Ramon Font, in charge of the fencing school of the Cuban army, is now a major, having been promoted by President Gomez recently.

Advices received in Havana September 14th stated that J. E. Barlow, formerly of Columbia, an American colony on the north coast near La Gloria, had died in Chicago, where he went recently for surgical treatment. Mr. Barlow ran a hotel in Columbia, and was the first person to introduce the growing of broom corn in the island.

The first anti-lockjaw serum ever manufactured in Cuba was delivered to Dr. Varona Suarez, secretary of sanitation, recently by the National Laboratory, where it was made. It will be distributed throughout the island to the municipal doctors for free use among the poor.

There has been a heavy mortality from lockjaw in Cuba for many years, most cases terminating fatally because of the lack of serum.

A base ball club has been organized in Matanzas and will make a bid for entrance in the Cuban National Baseball League. The club has a capital of \$7,500.

A strike at the Tropical Brewery at Puentes Grandes recently was for higher wages.

The Spanish game of basket ball, known as jai-alai, will be played in Havana during the months of January, February and March when the carnival season will be in full blast. President Gomez will ask Congress for a special appropriation to be expended for the festivities.

Recently the American residents of Marianao, near Havana, presented to General Machado a petition for more police protection over their homes. They threaten to call the American minister's attention to the matter and to request through diplomatic channels the same protection given by the American government to the Cubans at Tampa and Key West.

A brewery company has been organized in Santiago, which will erect a factory near the city. The company has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. José Fleury and Sr. Eduardo L. Chibas are at the head of the enterprise.

A campaign has now been started in Havana by sporting writers to have boxing allowed in Cuba.

There is no law barring boxing contests in the republic, but by express orders of President Gomez no contests of this kind are allowed by the police.

Antonio Villalobos of the Azul Club on September 2d in a bicycle race from Havana to Batabano, made the trip, a distance of 100 kilometers, in 3 hours, 50 minutes and 26 seconds, and won, leading the second man by eight minutes.

Villalobos made an average of a kilometer in a fraction over two minutes, and considering the heat of the day and the condition of the roads, his feat is considered by sporting men as establishing something like a record, for there has been no such time made in Cuba before.

At a meeting in Toronto recently in opposition to the passage of the reciprocity treaty, one of the speakers said that the United States had annexed both the Hawaiian Island and Cuba, and that a like fate would befall Canada if the reciprocity pact went through.

H. D. Brown, well known in horse racing circles, is hurrying work on the new racetrack in Havana. It will cost \$300,000, it is said, and Brown has laid plans to hang up big money for a meeting that will open in November or December. He has received assurance of support and protection from the Cuban government and says he will induce many of the leading stables to race there.

The Spanish Club of Havana has accepted plans for the construction of their new club house. It is to cost \$118,000.

Four American bloodhounds have been added to Havana's police force.

The Cuban government has increased its reward for any one who will give information leading to the capture, dead or alive, of the bandit Solis from \$5,000 to \$10,000. In addition, \$5,000 is offered for Alvarez, the associate of Solis. The name of the informer will be kept secret.

The City Council of Cruces, Santa Clara Province, favor an electric plant for that city, and a concession for such an enterprise is sought.

The president of Cuba has brought a libel suit against a resident of an interior town for making libelous statements against the administration.

Secretary of Government General Machado has also entered suit against a Havana newspaper, the *Patria*, for printing libelous articles against him.

Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy (retired), died suddenly in New York City on October 2d.

Admiral Schley had just left the building of the New York Yacht Club and had walked only a block when he suddenly collapsed and fell to the pavement. He was dead before a physician arrived. Death was caused by apoplexy.

The first Baptist Church services for negroes in Cuba were held in Havana September 10th. Mission work among Cuba's colored residents was decided upon at the southern Baptists convention held in Atlanta, Ga., recently.

One hundred red partridges are to be turned loose in some favorable sections of Cuba where it is hoped they will increase and produce in a short time a sufficient supply for hunters. In the meanwhile the birds are to be protected with the most stringent laws until they have sufficiently multiplied.

A bomb was exploded September 28th under the home of Dr. Pedro Hechevarria of Santiago de Cuba. A woman in the house was slightly injured. The property damage was small.

Various motives are given for the crime; one, that it was part of an anarchist's plot to do away with officials connected with the iron mines near this city, with which he is connected.

So eager are the chess players of the Latin races to bring about a meeting for the world's championship between José R. Capablanca of Cuba, winner of the San Sebastian tournament, and Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the title holder, that Buenos Ayres has come forward with an offer of \$5,000 for the winner and \$2,500 for the loser if such a match were played in the Argentine Republic.

American Minister John B. Jackson of Havana has transmitted a copy of an invitation to the sculptors of the world to submit designs for an equestrian statue in memory of the late Gen. Antonio Maceo, together with a pamphlet containing an account of episodes of the Cuban war of independence in which the general took part. These are furnished by the Cuban Department of State, which requested that they be brought to the attention of artists in the United States, with a view to having them participate in the competition.

A contractor of Pittsburgh, Pa., expects to find oil wells in Cuba and is making his investigations in the province of Pinar del Rio, where there are several beds of asphalt.

Arrangements have been made by the Kirby Lumber Company for extensive exports of lumber to Cuba and other points to the southward. The movement is to begin at an early date and is a new departure for the lumber companies of Texas.

The probable volume of the lumber shipments is not known, but it is understood that a market has been established in Cuba and for considerable quantities.

A special department has been created by Varona Suarez, secretary of sanitation in Hospital No. 1, Havana, for the free treatment of persons without funds who are suffering from trachoma or granulated eyelids.

Patients will be taken from all parts of the island.

The Havana Chamber of Commerce want the Cuban government to negotiate a broader and more comprehensive commercial treaty with the United States.

The Chinese cruiser "Hai Chi" arrived in Havana October 3d and exchanged salutes with Cabana's fortress. The cruiser was greeted down the bay by a flotilla of vessels filled with Chinese, who discharged bombs and firecrackers in honor of their countrymen.

Major Armando Andre, editor *El Dia*, and Dr. Manuel Mencia, director of customs, fought a duel with sabres in Havana October 7th, Dr. Mencia being severely wounded.

Dr. Mencia challenged Major Andre on account of attacks in *El Dia* charging him with gross frauds in the management of the custom house.

United States Minister John B. Jackson returned to Havana September 23d and remained but a few weeks, departing thence to his new post at Bucharest. His successor, Arthur M. Beaupre, will assume his office in Cuba next month.

CUBAN-AMERICAN COMMENT

A CUBAN JUDGE'S OPINIONS

Judge Leon Armisen, a justice of one of the higher courts in Santa Clara Province, a court which corresponds somewhat to the state supreme courts in the north, was recently a visitor to the United States, being engaged in examining its penal institutions, with the purpose of introducing improvements in the institutions of his own country. In an interview with a representative of the *Pittsburg* (Pa.) *Dispatch* he said that what he had seen of American corrective institutions led him to believe that they are good things for other nations to pattern after.

He was particularly impressed by the way in which the prisoners are restricted from indiscriminate free association with one another. This method, said he, will be one of the first things he will embody in his recommendations when he gets home.

Another thing that has deeply impressed Judge Armisen is the juvenile court procedure. Cuba knows no such court, but Judge Armisen will strive to have his country take it up. Cuba is sadly in need of the juvenile court system, he said, and once adopted, it should make certain conditions immensely better, especially in Havana.

He also said that the belief prevails in Cuba that Japan will go to war against America before the completion of the Panama Canal. No, the Cubans didn't get their information from Japs, said he, for there are few Japs in the island; however, there are a lot of Chinese, he added.

Another thing about which the Cubans have convictions, said the judge, is that Roosevelt can't "come back." A year or so ago everybody down there was sure he'd be president again in 1913, but now—well things will take a turn. The Cubans are fond of Taft, said he.

As to trusts, Cuba is showing symptoms of the evil, he said. He hoped it would stop at symptoms, for the operation of a trust in Cuba would be worse for the people than it is in America. Judge Armisen is not strong for the initiative, referendum and recall in government, especially with regard to its application to the judiciary. All judges, he thought, should be appointed for a probationary period, and if they then make good, should be appointed with no limitation save that of good behavior.

Cuba's greatest problem to-day, he declared, is the color question. Only in recent years has race prejudice been stirred,

but is now very acute. The negroes, stronger numerically, are demanding a greater part in the government and are not getting it.

Germany, said the judge, is not getting much of a commercial foothold in Cuba, the United States and Spain still practically control the markets there, with America leading. Spain, he said, is still sending lots of immigrants—and good ones, too—to Cuba, and shortly after they arrive they graduate into full fledged baseball fans, for that's the "national game of Cuba."

LOW SUGAR ESTIMATE

Dr. Manuel Ortiz, secretary of the treasury of Cuba, expressed the opinion late in September, after an extensive journey through the four largest sugar producing provinces, investigating new crop conditions that the next harvest will not be greater than the one of last year. According to the *Havana Post*, the secretary stated that the scarcity of rain this summer had caused the spring cane to be retarded in its development and that it will be impossible to grind it this year. He says that the cane is in very good condition, but will not develop sufficiently to be ripe by grinding time. The harvest will be made exclusively from the winter cane and the spring cane of the year before.

The secretary's low estimate will come as a surprise to many who have been reading of predictions for a monster crop of 1,900,000 tons.

"Cuba is in excellent condition, and this year's sugar crop promises to be the best in the history of the island," said Major W. H. Barbour, military attache of the United States Legation at Havana, during a recent visit to Baltimore. "I can't tell you a word about Cuban politics," he continued, "as that subject is tabooed to men of our profession. There is nothing, however, in the situation to make one predict aught save what is hopeful as to the country's future. The sanitary conditions are excellent and Havana continues to be a model of cleanliness."

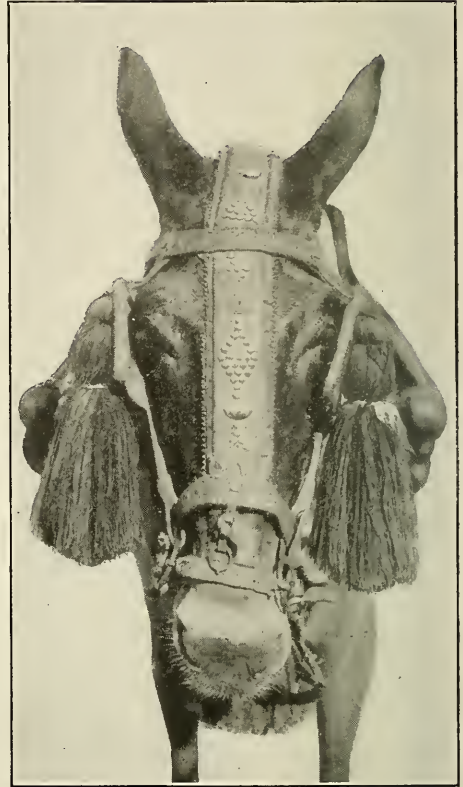
Samuel M. Jarvis, vice-president of the National Bank of Cuba, returned recently to New York from a visit to Cuba. Mr. Jarvis expresses the belief that the island republic will enjoy an exceptionally prosperous business throughout the remainder of this year.

HUMANE WORK IN CUBA

In Havana nothing so attracted our attention, not even the beautiful Prado and the public square and the fine drive along the sea, as the excellent condition of the great majority of the horses and mules. Hundreds of light, four-wheeled cabs are moving about the city day and night. Step out of almost any shop or house or hotel and one is within sound of your call. Many of these vehicles are drawn by unusually well-fed, well-groomed horses that give every evidence of kind and gentle care. The larger part, by far, have horses that are in good flesh and that appear to be well used by their drivers. The poor, lame, broken-down old cab horse is the exception, generally the property of some old driver whose horse is wearing out with its owner.

As to the mules, none finer are to be found anywhere than are in Havana. The decorations on the harnesses, the polished brass trimmings, the sleek, fat, comfortable, contended-looking teams that were seen by the score, were a constant source of delight and positive pleasure. Not an overdrawn checkrein on horse or mule did we see anywhere, or could we learn any one there had seen. The most of the drivers, the moment the team, whether of horses or mules, stops, get down and uncheck. When one neglects it, a word to him from a passer-by will nearly always induce him to throw off the check, so persistent and untiring are the efforts that have been made to call attention to this act of kindness.

The chief sources of cruelty to horses and mules are to be found in the methods of transportation from the country districts into the cities and then back, heavy loads of produce and freight being carried both ways, and in the system of omnibuses that run often in competition with



The mules of Havana with their feasting harness are handsomely decorated. There are none finer anywhere.

the street cars and often to places unreached by the trolley. Here only constant watching and prosecution can prevent the use of badly galled, lame and worn-out animals. There are stories of noble service that might be told of brave women riding all night in some of these vans, accompanying them back into the country, for only so could it be made certain that the vans would go back empty, and some unfortunate horse or mule not compelled to drag a heavy load when hardly able to walk or so badly galled that every step would mean suffering.

The laws of Cuba grant all needed protection to animal life. No one demands better law, only its enforcement. To awaken public sentiment and keep it awake, to get people to be humane and stay humane, this is the object of the lovers of this cause in Cuba.



A heavy wagon load of lumber seen on Havana's streets

General testimony comes from Cuban officials and public alike that to Mrs. Jeannette Ryder "above all others, and beyond all others, is due the marvelous progress made in Cuba in changing conditions from the humane point of view." Her treatment by the judges when she comes into court with her cases, the loyalty to her of almost the entire police force, the unqualified endorsement of her work, her methods, her wisdom, by so able and honored a public man as General Riva, are witnesses, entirely apart from our observations, to her extraordinary genius as a leader in our common cause.

Mrs. Ryder is an American lady, the wife of a leading American physician in Havana, who something like eleven years ago taking up her residence in that Cuban city, at that time unable to speak the language of the country, saw the multitudinous evidences on every hand of cruelty to the animal world about her, and, practically alone, sustained at first only by her husband's confidence and support, consecrated her life to the cause of justice as against injustice, of kindness as against cruelty.—F. H. R. in *Our Dumb Animals*, Boston, Mass.

CUBA WANTS TO BUY

St. Louis is making a bid for the Cubans' business. In 1910 it shipped \$628,089, and, to give you some idea of what is being done in the southeast, the port of Mobile handled in May, 1911, exports to Cuba amounting to \$884,000.

During 1910 Cuba bought \$142,260 worth of canned peaches, pears and apricots; of this amount we only furnished \$87,780, yet the duty on above from this country is only 19½ per cent, while all other countries must pay 32½ per cent.

Cuba bought in 1910: Cotton goods, \$10,000,000, United States selling \$1,250,000; iron and steel, \$1,250,000, United States selling \$4,000,000; manufactured wood, \$2,500,000, United States selling \$1,500,000; corn, wheat and cereals, \$13,500,000, from United States \$6,500,000; fruits and vegetables, \$5,000,000, from United States \$1,500,000; shoes, \$4,000,000, from United States, \$3,000,000; the United States furnishes all the typewriters and bicycles, most of the sugar-grinding machinery and agricultural machinery and implements.

Cuba offers a splendid market for bed springs, furniture, paints and colors, wagons and farm implements and cotton goods.

It is not often that a customer, buying over one hundred million dollars per year, comes to the manufacturer and tells him he wants to buy, as a rule the manufacturer

is exerting every effort to show and sell his products; but here is Cuba, a little over a hundred miles from our extreme southern coast, standing ready to buy from this country over hundred million dollars' worth of goods if we will but take the time and trouble to sell them.—C. H. *Whittington*, consul for Cuba at Atlanta, Ga.

FINE HORSES WANTED

A special agricultural commission from Cuba arrived in New York recently to buy a hundred or more of the best Kentucky thoroughbreds and a shipload of other American animals for breeding purposes. The commission is composed of Luis Perez, assistant secretary of agriculture of Cuba; Emilio Luaces, chief of the Department of Animal Industry at the Government Agricultural Experiment Station, and Honore F. Laine, professor of animal husbandry of the University of Havana.

Dr. Luaces in an interview given the *Washington* (D. C.) *Post*, said further regarding the work of the commission as follows:

"What Cuba needs in an agricultural way more than anything else is diversified farming. Under Spanish rule, the people of the island were given no encouragement to improve their condition. Sugar and tobacco were the two crops that Spain cared for, because these crops yielded good revenue. The Spanish government didn't care for the farmers themselves, and made no effort to improve their condition.

"Such a thing as truck farming hardly was known in Cuba until the last year or two. There isn't any kind of a vegetable that cannot be grown in Cuba, yet the people have been sending to New Orleans for their melons, tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables.

"It is the purpose of Secretary Unco to teach the pupils at the six agricultural schools how to raise fruits and vegetables, and at the same time to experiment with breeding thoroughbred stock. Until the last year or two we had no thoroughbred cattle in Cuba. It is our purpose now to buy in the United States the best thoroughbred cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry we can find.

RACING SEASON ASSURED

The new race track at Havana will be one of the most up-to-date that has ever been erected. The lumber for the erection of the stables has already been shipped from Jacksonville and they will be built first, so that the horsemen can go right into them on arriving in Cuba, says the *New York Telegraph*. The track will be then completed, so as to enable horses to work

over it and in this way be kept in condition for the opening of the meeting.

The grandstand will be patterned after the new one at Laurel, although on a larger scale. The betting ring will be about the same size. The offices will be built following the erection of the stables, which will house at least nine hundred horses.

The stakes will be of a good value. There will be a \$10,000 derby, which will be the feature stake of the meeting, although a special will be run on the same plans as the Florida Special was at Jacksonville last winter. This will be almost as valuable as the derby.

There will be a straightaway track, built for the holding of automobile races, and good purses will be given for these with a view of attracting the best of the drivers on this continent.

WORK ON THE "MAINE"

The cofferdam has been pumped out more than ever before and the cutting away of the wreckage reveals the double bottom of the ship with part of the keel standing in a perpendicular position some twenty-six feet higher than the natural position.

It confirms general belief that such a tearing of a ship's bottom could not have been produced by an interior explosion, and that no regulation military mine could have wrought such terrific havoc.

The engineers say further that the destruction wrought by the magazines when they exploded was so great as to completely obliterate all traces of any outside explosion, if there was one, thus making that point forever in doubt. Whether Capps agrees with this view is not known.

They expressed no doubt after a thorough examination on October 3d last of the feasibility of building a bulkhead and floating the wreck out of the cofferdam. Consequently, the fitting of the bulkhead will be begun as soon as the material for it is received from the north. There is also possibility that the engines of the "Maine" can be restored to service, and, with temporary boilers, permit the wreck to proceed out of the harbor under her own steam.

Congress will be asked in December to provide means for further work.

Spanish newspapers in Havana of September 28th attacked the work on the wreck of the "Maine" and declared that cofferdam engineering is a failure. They allege that the Americans are cutting away the wreckage with a view to concealing the real truth about the explosion.

The engineers are also keeping the water level well up, so that there will not be too

much pressure on the sides of the cofferdam should a cyclone hit this part of the island, as the season for violent storms is nearing.

The bodies of twenty-two of the twenty-three men so far recovered are being guarded by the United States in Fort Cabañas, near Morro Castle, in Havana. They will be held in Havana until the remainder of the ship has been carefully searched, after which they will be transported to the United States for military interment in Arlington Cemetery.

A QUEER LAW

There are one or two laws in Cuba which could be modified or eliminated entirely without inflicting any great injustice upon the present officials, or casting any reflection upon the ancient farmers. One that is particularly onerous is the law forbidding any gatherings without permission from the officials. Permission must be obtained to give private or public dances, card parties, socials of the Ladies' Aid Society or any gathering where more than twenty people congregate. The law is a relic of old days of Spanish rule and was probably necessary at that time to prevent the oppressed Cubans from any concerted action. Now that the necessity for the law is passed, it is difficult to understand why the Americans and Cubans should bear the burden of it.—*Isle of Pines Appeal.*

TRADE OF CUBA THROUGH MOBILE

In the calendar year 1910 importations from Cuba through Mobile totalled \$373,359, as compared with \$303,918 in 1909, and the exportations to the island aggregated \$9,043,288 in 1910 and in 1909, \$7,666,357. Lumber exportations in the same period were 79,614,924 superficial feet, valued at \$1,594,223, as against 52,892,000 feet, valued at \$793,380, in 1909, consigned as follows:

Havana	27,071,523	feet
Cienfuegos	10,226,923	"
Caibarien	7,332,701	"
Cardenas	5,996,416	"
Santiago	5,922,678	"
Sagua	4,756,316	"
Matanzas	4,587,278	"
Nipe	2,722,137	"
Guantanamo	2,936,457	"
Puerto Padre	2,201,694	"
Gibara	1,350,947	"
Banes	446,930	"
Daiquiri	439,875	"
Nuevitas	378,170	"
Baracoa	128,419	"

COMMERCE AND RAILROADS

ATLANTA'S TRADE WITH CUBA

Cuban Consul C. H. Whittington, stationed at Atlanta, Ga., said in a recent interview that Atlanta had in the last three months shipped 1,600,000 pounds of freight to Cuba, the wholesale value of which was over \$100,000. He said further: "Atlanta manufacturers are now beginning to realize that Cuba accords an excellent market for their products. Better still, they like to do business with the Cuban merchants and during all the time that I have represented Cuba here as consul I have never had a single complaint from manufacturers that the Cuban purchaser had failed to pay for a bill of goods."

NEW CONSULAR INSTRUCTIONS

The State Department at Washington has been advised by the American legation at Havana that the Cuban government has decided to permit the use of non-negotiable bills of lading for custom house purposes, as applied to shipments from the United States, and that official instructions to Cuban consular officers in this country to this effect are about to be issued.

This action will afford relief to shippers and exporters, who by the recent regulation under the consular fee law of July 1, 1911, were obliged to send their original bills of lading to Cuban consuls for certification. The new regulations will permit the issues of duplicate bills of lading plainly marked "non-negotiable; for customs house purposes" to be filed with the Cuban consul at ports of shipment without detention of the original bills.

The making of charcoal bricks is the latest industry in Cuba by the Compañia Carbonera de Cuba, with a capital of \$600,000 and an office in Havana. Charcoal is about the only available cheap fuel in Cuba, and the production is constantly going on in all parts of the island.

Among the twenty heaviest buyers of American goods Cuba stands number 8, with purchases aggregating as follows:

1909-10	1910-11
\$51,794,848	\$60,709,062

United States exports of cotton goods to Cuba show a great increase in the fiscal year of 1911 as compared with ten years ago. The figures follow:

1901	1911
\$25,946,801	\$60,709,062

CUBAN TOBACCO CROP

The total receipts of tobacco from the country since January 1, 1911, amount to 193,401 bales, of which 120,810 came from Vuelta Abajo, 8,843 from Semi-Vuelta, 15,221 from Partido, 43,349 from Remedios, and 5,178 from Mayari (Oriente).

The tobacco situation in Havana is rather trying from the viewpoint of the buyer, as prices range from 10 to 30 per cent higher than for the same grades last year, and the supply at even these prices is decidedly limited.

A factor which makes the position of the American manufacturer of cigars who uses Cuban tobacco at times very difficult is that, the American taste is for a light-colored leaf, and very often it is extremely difficult for the manufacturer to obtain enough light leaf, owing to various conditions in the Cuban production. Tobacco experts here insist that the light-colored leaf is really not fully matured and does not have the fine flavor of the darker grades.

In a report to the State Department on the commerce and industries of Cuba, Consul General Rodgers, at Havana, reports the production of tobacco in Cuba during the past three years as follows:

	1908	1909	1910
Districts	Bales	Bales	Bales
Vuelta Abajo....	257,628	220,458	189,728
Semi Vuelta.....	24,519	28,868	21,485
Partida	38,843	33,824	27,905
Santa Clara	192,874	162,178	91,231
Matanzas	445	428	732
Camaguey	12,522	9,089	7,194

The average price of tobacco per 100 pounds in Cuba in March, 1911, was: first-class \$50, second-class \$32, and third-class \$18.

United States importations of tobacco from Cuba during July compares as follows:

Leaf suitable for	1910	1911
cigar wrappers..	1,812 lbs.	3,573 lbs.
All other tobacco	1,373,417 "	1,943,626 "

The value reaches these figures:

1910	1911
\$814,556	\$1,228,559

A company has been formed in Cuba to manufacture glazed brick, a new industry for the island. Among the stockholders in the enterprise are General Mario Menocal, manager of the sugar central Chaparra, and Colonel Charles Hernandez, ex-director general of posts under the first government of intervention.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of August and for the two months ended August 31st compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
August Gross	\$257,786	\$206,870	\$163,208	\$127,843
Expenses	147,350	122,379	112,114	84,865
August net	\$110,435	\$84,490	\$51,094	\$42,978
Fixed charges	60,125	36,666	34,995	32,262
August surplus	\$50,310	\$47,824	\$16,098	\$10,716
From July 1st:				
Two months' gross	\$520,452	\$440,310	\$325,638	\$281,629
Two months' net	229,787	202,923	100,111	106,422
Fixed charges	120,250	73,333	69,991	64,525
Surplus	\$109,537	\$129,589	\$30,120	\$41,917

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending September 3d	\$45,721	\$44,807	\$42,430	\$37,600
Week ending September 10th	49,325	45,124	41,739	37,600
Week ending September 17th	46,410	41,240	36,461	36,581
Week ending September 24th	45,799	41,451	37,628	34,918
From January 1st	\$1,734,281	\$1,583,940	\$1,474,346	\$1,371,622

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending August 26th	£15,870	£15,852	£13,177	£12,144
Week ending September 2d	15,548	16,333	14,473	12,243
Week ending September 9th	17,695	17,073	15,549	12,846
Week ending September 16th	16,114	15,850	13,961	12,037
Week ending September 23d	15,881	16,229	13,125	11,719

Septem Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99 ¹ / ₄	99 ³ / ₄
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	102 ¹ / ₂	103
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	85	90
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	97	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	99	100
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	99	
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	95	97
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	104	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918 ..	96 ¹ / ₄	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

CUBA COMPANY'S YEAR

The Cuba Company's reports for the fiscal year ended June 30th last compares as follows.

Ingenio Jatibonico—	1911	Increase
Gross earnings.....	\$979,769	*\$34,231
Operating expenses....	779,641	77,505
Net earnings.....	\$200,128	*\$11,736
Land department—		
Gross earnings.....	\$69,516	*\$827
Operating expenses....	33,352	12,719
Net earnings.....	\$35,964	*\$13,546
Other income.....		*585
Total net earnings..	\$236,092	*\$125,867
Charges and taxes....	260,813	27,438
Deficit	\$24,721	\$153,305

* Decrease.

The unsatisfactory results for the year, the report states, were due entirely to the very bad cane crop, resulting from drought, which affected nearly all Cuba. The company's plantations yielded only about half crop. A considerable amount of cane was destroyed or so much damaged that it had to be replanted. The new sugar mill at Jababo will be ready for operation in December, quite in time for the new crop. Towards the building of this mill and the provision of additional cane for its supply, a loan of \$1,200,000 was negotiated on three year notes of the company. Up to the close of the last fiscal period only \$600,000 of these notes had been issued.

The growing crop of cane is in excellent condition with the exception of some new spring plantings which were late owing to the delayed rains. A good and sufficient crop seems assured, however, which together with the high prices for raw sugar now prevailing gives promise of a very profitable season.

THE CUBA RAILROAD'S CONDITION

Sir William Van Horne, president of the Cuba Railroad, in his annual address to the stockholders, emphatically contradicts the erroneous statements published in the press of the United States regarding conditions in Cuba.

"The reports of disorder in Cuba, which have occasionally found their way to the press, have no foundation in fact. Good order has continued to prevail in the island."

The annual report of the Cuba Railroad shows a very satisfactory state of affairs in its finances. Notwithstanding the

drought of last year the road shows an increase in net earnings over the previous year of \$226,771.71. The gross earnings of the year ending June 30, 1911, were \$3,059,649 as compared with \$2,559,335.70 last year.

The road during the year has added considerably to its rolling stock and has otherwise been improved. Old bridges have been replaced by masonry or concrete work. A total of 2,374 feet of new bridge work has been done in replacing old.

During the year the new lines from Marti to San Luis and from Bayamo to Manzanillo were opened to traffic.

POINTS FOR SHIPPERS

The preparation of consular invoices is one of the most important details to be attended to in shipping merchandise to Cuba, says the *Exporters' Review* (New York). When a shipment arrives at a Cuban port, the merchant must make a customs entry, in duplicate, accompanying same with the original consular invoice and original bill of lading, and a copy of each. In cases where the consular invoice is made in a foreign language, a certified translation must be presented to the custom house at the time of filing the entry. Consular invoices must show the name of the shipper, the steamer on which the goods are shipped, the consignee, the marks, numbers, gross and net weights, value, selling price per dozen, pound, barrel or crate, as the case may be, the total value, but more especially it must describe the merchandise in such a manner that the appraisers can classify it. In other words, if a pump is shipped, and it is composed of iron, brass and copper, it is not sufficient to specify in the invoice "one pump." The merchant should specify a pump, made of iron, steel, copper or brass, as the case may be. In the same manner a piece of furniture which is made of oak, should be specified, "one table," and if it is carved, it should be specified, "carved," and if it has incrustations of gold or silver, this should be specified. The reason for this is that, when an appraisal is made, in a great many cases, the dominant material in the article is the one which determines its classification. In the same way, the weight should be given accurately, and the merchant must bear in mind that, as in the customs tariff of the United States, whenever there is a difference in weights exceeding a certain percentage, a penalty of one per cent is assessed for each one per cent of the difference in weight or value up to a certain amount, after which the merchandise

is confiscated. Should an invoice be rejected for the reason that it is faulty, the merchandise is generally placed in a warehouse, the charges being paid by the receiver in Havana until such time as a corrected invoice is certified by the consul and presented at the custom house by the consignee. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that manufacturers should prepare their invoices in the proper manner, because if the consignee has difficulty with the shipment, he will place his next order with another merchant who can give him the articles he desires without compelling him to have difficulties with the customs authorities. In the preparation of bills of lading great care should be taken, especially where the bills of lading are through bills of lading from an interior point, in which case the specifications should give the name of the initial railroad or other route and the name of the steamship or steamship company, giving the names of the consignee and the shipper or firm in full, so that there will be no misrepresentation either at the point of shipment or at the point of reception. If it is possible, where a firm has a name such as Jose Rodriguez & Company, it should not be abbreviated to Rodriguez & Company, for there may be three, four or five firms of that name in that city, and it will lead to a delivery of the merchandise possibly to the wrong person.

BETTER DIRECTIONS REQUIRED

It very often happens that in strolling along the wharves in Havana you will observe a huge box or barrel containing glass ware with this inscription: "Handle with Care—Fragile." It is plain that the shipper, filled with a most laudable patriotic enthusiasm, imagines that the English language is universal and that away off, 800 or 900 miles from the shipping point, the workmen on the wharf will be able to read and understand the recommendations that these words carry with them. How easy it would be to put those words in the language of the country to which merchandise is going.—*Exporters' Review*.

A LOAN RUMOR DENIED

On September 21st there was a rumor that there was a movement on foot in Cuba to make a loan of \$100,000,000 to take up the existing debts of \$79,000,000.

The banking house firm of Speyer and Co., it was said, would float the loan.

At the office of the latter firm it was stated that there was no truth in the report.

Martinique's import trade with Cuba in 1910 amounted to \$315,000 worth.

TRADE MARK LAW DEFECTS

There are defects in the Cuban trade mark laws, which may cause grave damage, in the estimation of United States Minister Jackson, to the American persons or firms to whom these badges of trade rightfully belong, and he urges firms to take the trouble to properly register their trade marks in the republic.

The *Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph*, commenting on Minister Jackson's advice, which it says all manufacturers should follow, also says that the State Department "should endeavor to have the Cuban government correct the grave errors in its trade mark law." As was pointed out by Secretary Knox at the recent convention of an international association for the protection of trade marks, this is an era of courtesy between nations. The days of commercial piracy are past and it will become Cuba, of all nations, to annoy the business interests of the United States in this manner.

"No doubt a word from Washington to Havana will be as the word to the wise which is sufficient."

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

Cuban trade is at present less active than that with other islands. The decline in interest may recover when freights return to a lower basis, as there seems no special reason for interruption. Import through recent months was small, and business conditions in Cuba, as evidenced by customs receipts, bank statements and railway returns, are in satisfactory state. If the sugar crop turns out as anticipated, the outlook for Cuban planters is a particularly rosy one.

Something over two million feet went to Cuba during the week, all by steamer, except one Cardenas cargo. The feature of most note was clearance of a million and a half feet by steamer from Galveston, the vessel carrying no other cargo. There were no clearances for West Indian ports, other than Cuba, during the week.—*Gulf Coast Record*, September 30th.

RAW SUGAR IMPORTS

The imports of raw sugar of the United Kingdom for eight months to the end of August, 1910, and 1911, from Cuba were as follows:

1910....	96,335 tons	Value....	£1,371,613
1911....	3,861 "	"	29,610

The department of the Cuban treasury issued a check September 16th in favor of the Cuba Railroad for \$247,877.70. The payment is on the subsidy voted by Congress to the company for building new roads.

ISLE OF PINES MATTERS

THE LOS INDIOS WHARF

A request has been filed with the government that the Los Indios Warehouse Company be allowed to unload dutiable cargo in the warehouse owned by it in Sigüanea Bay, Isle of Pines. Dr. Párraga, the company's counsel, states that his clients are willing to pay the necessary custom house inspectors.

The officers and directors of the Los Indios Wharf and Warehouse Co. are as follows:

President and treasurer, A. B. Vasquez; vice-president, H. Hamel; secretary, Carlos E. Párraga.

The directors are:

C. M. Johnson, W. B. McDonald, Chas. S. Brown and B. Moas.

The company has built a great dock at Sigüanea Bay on the west coast of the Isle of Pines.

For the purpose of making Los Indios, Isle of Pines, a sub-port of entry, the government has ordered the examination of the two pilots who will be employed in the service.

UPLAND RICE

An excellent and almost conclusive experiment with upland rice has just been completed. At Las Tunas one and one-half acres were planted to the rice the last week in May. The field attained an average height of four and one-half feet and the heads are uniformly full of well-developed grain. The crop was gathered in the last week of September, but owing to the primitive methods of threshing, no estimate of the yield was obtained.

S. S. Harvey says in the *Appeal*:

"I have become fully satisfied within the last few years that the Isle of Pines and Cuba have the natural conditions to grow the sweetest, most highly flavored orange that has yet been grown anywhere; and that matter of *sweetest* is sure to be a winner when properly advertised.

"And—they will grow on any old root—rough lemon, sour orange, shaddock, grapefruit, etc., etc."

Nueva Gerona will soon have a tourist hotel. It will be a structure 146 x 129 feet, two stories high, and contain over 75 rooms. It will open about January 1st.

McKinley, Santa Barbara and settlements will soon have a daily auto service to and from Gerona.

FINE ROAD WORK PROJECTED

Don Benito Ortiz, the popular chief executive of the Isle, has been in Havana for some time in order, it is said, to confer with Governor Asbert of Havana Province concerning the appropriation promised some time ago and which was to be divided as follows:

Extension of Gerona Santa Ana-San Francisco calzada—\$20,000.

Casas River and Cayo Bonito Bridges—\$10,000.

Miscellaneous improvements—\$4,000.

West Coast residents, in common with the fruit growers of Santa Ana, San Francisco and Cuchillo Alta, take a deep interest in the new calzada and will soon open a road from Los Indios to San Pedro, from where a connection can be made with the San Francisco calzada, reducing the distance between Gerona and Los Indios to about 18 miles. The present auto road between Gerona and Los Indios is close to 30 miles long.

There are three classes of roads in Cuba. There are the national highways, or calzadas, which are under the control of the National Department of Public Works. The calzadas of the Isle of Pines come under this class. Next are the provincial roads, which are under the control of the provincial authorities at Havana, and of which the Isle has none at present. The third class is the municipal roads, which are all others than the above-mentioned, that have been reported to the various common councils of the municipalities and officially accepted as municipal highways. Of this last class the streets of Nueva Gerona and Santa Fe are the only roads on the Isle.

The average temperature of July, the hottest month of the year, was 79 degrees on the Isle of Pines, says the *Appeal*.

Mammoth corn stalks measuring twelve feet in height, some bearing five matured ears of grain, were recently shown as grown on the island. The varieties were American Dent and Cuban.

The new bridge over the Nuevas River at McKinley was formally opened September 22d. The new bridge which was most urgently needed represents the culmination of months of hard work on the part of the roads and bridges committee of the McKinley Chamber of Commerce.

Pineapple planting goes on apace in McKinleys, over 14,000 imported plants having been planted recently.

EXTERMINATION THE ONLY CURE

The coconut disease in Baracoa and other parts of the eastern section of Cuba is a bacterial infection for which there is no cure except extermination. This is the unanimous opinion of the commission appointed by President Gomez to study the disease, as announced by Professor Earle, head of the commission. Its development over a large area can be prevented by burning all the infected trees on which they are found.

The commission left Havana on July 4th last to visit Baracoa and the other coconut districts and a careful study has since been made at the various plantations.

A detailed report will be made later. The government offered a large prize some time ago for the discovery of a remedy for the disease, which is rapidly destroying the coconut groves of the island.

Cocoanuts are of course still being harvested, but it is believed that all exportation will cease within three years, the annual supply being then barely sufficient to supply the home demand.

Mr. Tomas Simon, acting manager for J. Simon and Co., New York, who are importers of coconuts and coconut oil and who have offices in Cuba at Baracoa, Sama and Sagua Tanamo, all in Oriente Province, said in a recent conversation with a CUBA REVIEW representative that their own advices from Baracoa stated that the coconut trees are all becoming infected with the disease and are dying. One reason they give for the wholesale destruction of the trees is that the plantations around Baracoa are all very old. Coconut trees bear for sixty years or more, but new plantations are a necessity and this precaution has not been taken in this region which has always produced coconuts and which growers believed always would.

FIND CUBANS COURTEOUS

Mr. E. W. Halstead, manager of a fruit company at Los Palacios, Cuba, and formerly connected with the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station, was recently in Birmingham, Ala., visiting his brother. In an interview with a local newspaper, he said:

"The orange and lemon crops are good. So far the orange production has not been equal to the local demand, but in a few years the fruit will begin to be sold in the northern markets. The quality cannot be beaten. Sugar plantations are being increased through the center of the island and the eastern and western parts, and

Consequently no provision was made for new plantations and as the present trees became old, they became also more vulnerable to the attacks and ravages of the disease which, as previously stated, menace the entire industry.

The price has gone higher, nuts now bringing \$35.00 per thousand.

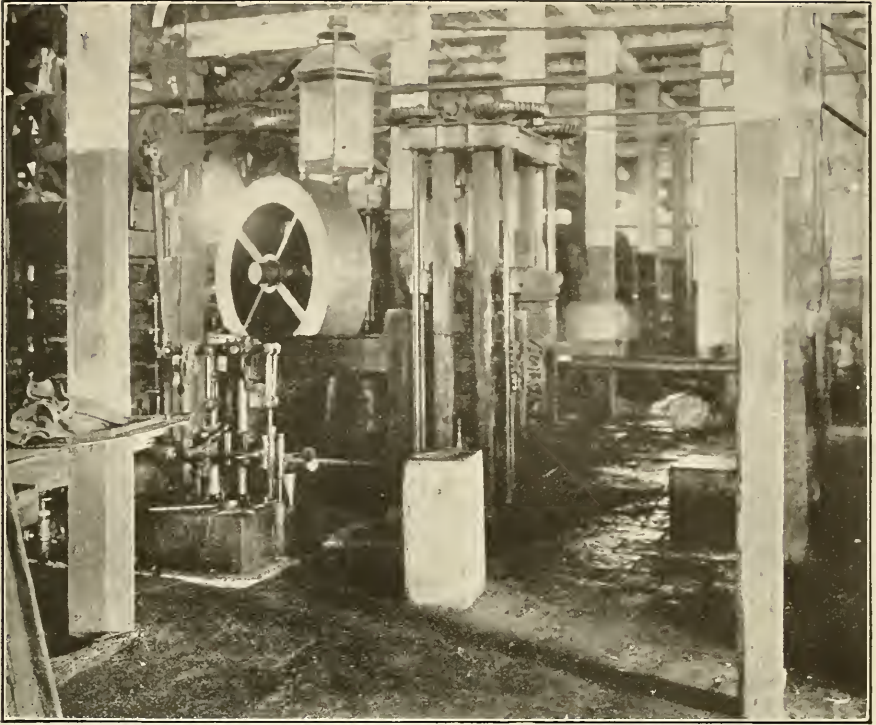
Simon and Co. have established a new plantation at Sagua Tanamo and this will provide a new supply which, however, is not immediately available, coconuts first coming into bearing after five years. The island's demand, which is growing, will take care of all the product and prevent exports for years to come. The exports in 1909 were 9 million coconuts, and in 1910 it was 8 million, while in 1911 the estimate is for 4 million only.

Allied with the coconut industry is that of coconut oil, which naturally suffers with the decadence of the main industry. Messrs. Simon and Co. have a plant at Baracoa where the coconut oil is expressed. The process includes the grinding of the copra, the particles falling to a lower floor where the oil is expressed. Illustration No. 1 on the opposite page shows the style of machinery used for this purpose. The oil is then let into the vats shown in illustration No. 2 and the impurities eliminated. It is then drawn into cylinders holding 350 lbs. Twelve hours' work make 20 cylinders of oil. Prices vary between 7 and 10 cents per pound, the highest price predominating at present.

As showing how the business has fallen off owing to the diseased trees, Mr. Simon said that before the recent war with Spain, the plant worked day and night. In 1910 the force worked three days per week only, and this year, but one day per week. The oil is largely used in soapmaking.

this will be one of the biggest years we have ever seen." "Americans find life among the Cubans very pleasant," he continued; "the Cubans are very courteous. I have been there eight years and have found that the Cubans come about as near giving a man the treatment that he gives them as any people on earth. There are Americans living all over the island.

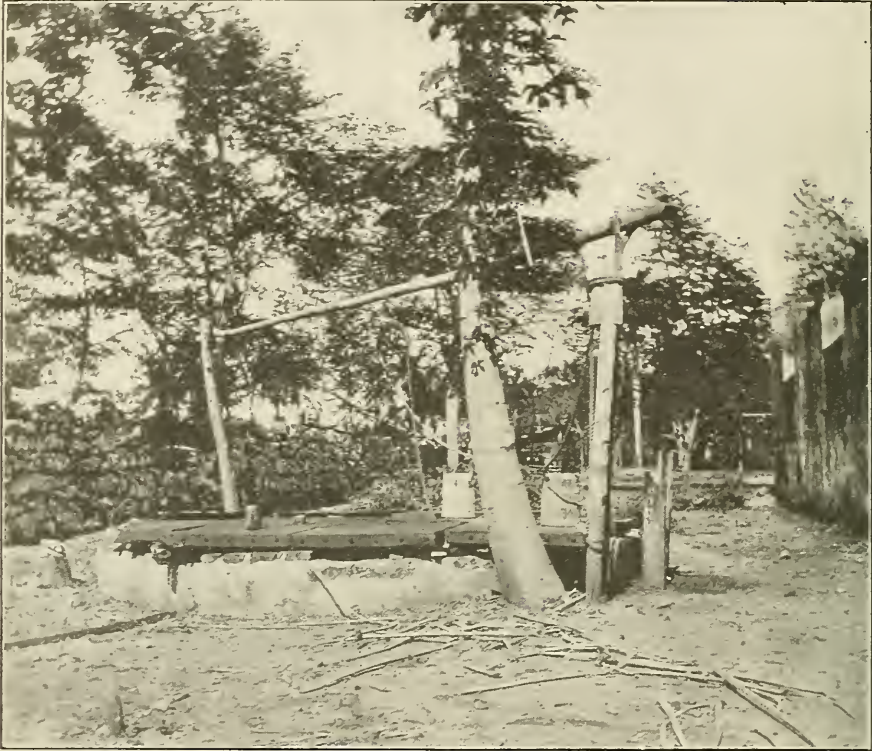
"The Cubans are learning English rapidly and are sending their children to American schools. Most of them are sent to this country to get business training, but a large number also go to the higher institutions of learning—to Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Tulane."



Baracoa's Coconut Oil Industry. Illustration No. 1



Baracoa's Coconut Oil Industry. Illustration No. 2



An old cistern in Cuba. These, as may be seen from the illustration, are built very large for an adequate water supply is a great necessity during the dry season

SANTIAGO'S WATER SCARCITY

President Gomez has signed a decree by which \$90,000 is ordered taken from the general fund devoted to public works and spent upon the water supply of Santiago. The money will go to pay for the work that has recently been done there and also for other improvements necessary to increase the flow of the water in that city.

It is the opinion of all the experts here that either with rains or without rains the wells in the San Juan valley will not give sufficient water to supply the public demand. The chief of public works was recently obliged to notify the people that they could only have water every other day.

The electric plant was compelled to shut down a few weeks ago because it was impossible to obtain sufficient water to fill the boilers.

FOR SERVICE IN CUBA

The small combination freight and passenger steamer which the Maryland Steel Company is building at Sparrows Point, Md., for the Spanish-American Iron Com-

pany, for use about their properties on the coast of Cuba, was launched September 9th, and named "Frank Tenney" in honor of the president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has a large interest in the Spanish-American Company.

The vessel is 125 feet 6 inches in length over all, 116 feet between perpendiculars, 25 feet beam and 13 feet depth of the hold. It will have accommodation for a hundred passengers and in addition will carry twenty-five tons of freight. She will be used by her owners in plying between its various properties in Cuba, both on the north coast at Nipe Bay, where the new Mayari fields are located, and to Daiquiri, Santiago and Nima Nima, on the south coast.

TELEPHONE LINES EXTENDING

According to statements issued by the Cuban Telephone Company, rapid strides are being made to finish the construction of a long distance line with points east as far as Santa Clara, and to perfect the lines already in operation which connect Havana with Matanzas, Guines, Madruga, Catalina de Guines and La Mocha.

Between Matanzas, Jovellanos, Colon, Santo Domingo, Santa Clara and Cienfuegos, there are men engaged in erecting poles and stringing the wires which will open communication between Havana and three cities. Another gang is working at Cienfuegos, installing the local system, while westward of Havana connection is being made between Marianao and Guanajay, a distance of 35 kilometers.

GERMAN MANUFACTURERS WARNED

"We are advised from Havana," says the *Deutsche Export Revue*, Berlin, Germany, of August 11, 1911, "that the French Chamber of Commerce of that city recently established there a collection of French products in the form of a commercial and industrial museum, in which French merchants for a small fee are allowed to display their samples. The aim is not only to call the attention of the members of the French Chamber of Commerce to the French manufactured articles, but also that of the Cuban commercial world, and interested parties in Cuba are urgently invited to visit the exposition. After the arrival of an article for display the museum of commerce makes it its business to recommend to the exhibitor suitable representatives for the securing of trade.

"We have also been informed," says the *Revue*, "of the intention by the French Commercial Museum to buy products other than those of French manufacture, and which enjoy a preference in the Cuban market, or samples of such merchandise, which with full description are sent to the manufacturers in France, giving them an opportunity to examine articles favored in Cuba and enabling them to compete more successfully with German exporter.

"This, it says further, "may be considered a very laudable step from the French point of view, but it should induce our industrial firms, especially those in the textile industry, to warn their representatives in Cuba to be extra cautious and to prevent samples and detailed information regarding prices, cost of manufacture, composition, etc., of good German products to get into the hands of French competitors."

\$50,000,000 FOR CUBAN LANDS

Four powerful syndicates with a combined capital of \$50,000,000 for investment in Cuban sugar mills and sugar lands, have their representatives in Cuba obtaining options on valuable properties, says the *Havana Post* of September 29th. The utmost secrecy is being observed by the representatives, but so many properties are being examined, and offers made and refused that the facts are beginning to leak

out. Local authorities admit that in all probability \$11,000,000 will be actually spent here within 90 days. One company is in the market for 22 sugar mills.

Two syndicates represent American capitalists, one English and another Dutch. One of the American syndicates is represented by Miguel Tarafa of this city, another syndicate, said to be backed by John D. Spreckels, has its own representatives here personally examining sugar mills. The English syndicate is represented by Fowler Bros. of Cienfuegos, who obtained an option on the Caracas sugar estate at Cienfuegos for \$4,020,000. The Hollanders are going through Santiago Province looking over raw sugar properties.

The two American syndicates are only looking for sugar mills with large quantities of land. As a rule they demand that a mill can show by its books a profit of at least 18 per cent. If a mill cannot do this they as a rule refuse to consider it. Broken-down mills which show conclusively that by putting in a reasonable amount of money they can be made to pay large profits are also considered by these two American syndicates.

The Central Union, near Jovellanos, was sold a few days ago for \$1,400,000. It was bought by English capitalists and is believed to have been one of the purchases of the English syndicate now here.

The syndicates are working by means of options. When a mill is offered for sale an option of 60 days is asked and a thorough examination is made of the company's books. If the mill and the profits prove to be as represented, the terms are cash.

The Dutch sugar men who are operating in Santiago Province are accompanied by expert agriculturists and engineers. They are not buying now, but are taking careful note of properties for sale and will return to Holland, where they expect to dispose of them. Where they can do so they are obtaining options.

An option was given to an American company on September 21st on the sugar mills Perseverancia and Aguada in Santa Clara Province, says the *Havana Post*. The price agreed upon is \$4,400,000 American money. The option expires on November 1st. The terms of the payment are \$2,500,000 down in the signing of the deeds and the rest within one year. A large sum has been posted as a forfeit if the property is not bought.

Several other mills are being considered by the syndicate represented by Mr. Miller. Among these are the Merceditas and the Covadonga mills. All that has prevented the sale of these mills being closed before this has been the failure to agree on the price.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for Paris green and London purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, four pounds; quick lime, six pounds; water, fifty gallons. Dissolve the copper by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding twenty-five gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have twenty-five gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

Copper-Sulphate Solution. Dissolve one pound of copper-sulphate in fifteen gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape-vines and peach trees. For the latter, use twenty-five gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in one gallon of water; add to this, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from nine to fifteen parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to nine to fifteen of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Land Plaster. With fifty pounds of land plaster mix one pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, twenty pounds; sulphur, ground, sixteen pounds; water, to make fifty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more

economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime and sulphur wash is now generally recommended for controlling the San José scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

Naptha Soap and Nicoticide. One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of nicoticide to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for Red Spider.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add four ounces Paris green, one pound fresh lime, to fifty gallons of water. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

Pyrethrum. One ounce of the "Bubach" powder, add to two gallons of cold water, or any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Scaleside. One per cent solution of Scaleside or 1 per cent prepared lime-sulphur solution will eradicate Red Spider.

Sulphur. One pound; one pound of air-slaked lime, and boil it in eight quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about six quarts; add one gallon of this mixture to fifty gallons of water. Use as a spray for Red Spider every five to six days until the spider is eradicated.

Tobacco, one pound; boiling water, two gallons; strain when cool. Is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice aphides (plant lice).

MULCH AND INSECTS

In the Isle of Pines we have many species or varieties of lizards, from an inch to four feet long. There are a dozen or more varieties of snakes. The larger, I am glad to say, live in the jungles and mountains, as do the big lizards, but the small ones, from the size of a lead pencil to an inch in diameter, live in grass and brush. Then there is a great variety of frogs, from the size of a peanut to the mammoth toad.

These all want a moist or wet place to sleep during the day. The mulch is the home of all three of the families. They live entirely on insects and each other, except the larger snakes which eat mice and rats as well. I examined my mulch which is nearly two years old. I could not find a leaf eating insect in it, though I searched diligently, nor could I find any in the mulch surrounding the citrus tree. I noticed two or three lizards on every tree, some in the branches and some on the trunks, always heads pointing

downward and ready to spring to the mulch pile for safety. None of these creatures can live in the open, as birds and hawks, as well as chickens, devour them unmercifully. The mulch his their protector and home. If they spy an enemy, they shoot like an arrow into the mulch, and are safe. They multiply rapidly when protected.

The snakes are as harmless to man as the frogs and lizards. They have no more fangs than either, and are beautifully colored. When attacked they coil or show fight, but run like the lizards.

I suspicioned that these creatures were responsible for the absence of all insects, but how to prove it, was the point. I secured some of the citrus beetles and put them on the trees, and sat down at a little distance to watch. The expected happened. The lizards crept as stealthily as a cat after a mouse toward them, and when in springing distance they shot like a dart, and never missed the beetles. I saw plainly then why there were no leaf eating insects in, around or about the mulch or trees, and never will be as long as the mulch lasts. So I know now that the way to keep vermin away from trees is to mulch them.

*

Those who have had no previous knowledge of horticulture or agriculture have done as well in Cuba as those who brought with them a large fund of American and European lore. When I found this out I began to learn. I will give an instance. I thought if there was any one thing I knew how to plant and when to plant and cultivate, it was sweet potatoes.

In the States we get them in just as early as possible, so of course I did this, notwithstanding the natives told me not to plant before July and August or September, but I planted in May. My potatoes made more vines than I ever knew it was possible to grow. They stood thirty inches deep on the level and many were twenty-five feet long—but not a potato. Finally in November the vines died, and then they put out a few small vines near the roots which did not resemble the summer ones and these began to bloom and potatoes began to appear in the ground. By February I had a fair crop, but nothing like what I would have had if the plants had not exhausted themselves making vines.—*I. L. Roberts in the Isle of Pines Appeal.*

INSECT INJURY COSTLY

BY C. H. POPEHOE

Until a few years ago the peanut had been considered as almost immune from insect injury, the plant being affected by few insects, and the "nuts" being protected by their thick shells against most of the usual insect enemies of stored



SI
USTED
ESTÁ
INTERES-
ADO--

EN
MÁQUINAS PARA HACER
BLOQUES DE CEMENTO
Y
MEZCLADORAS DE HORMIGON

(CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES AND CONCRETE MIXERS)

Pida hoy detalles descriptivos de las máquinas "Climax" las mejores en el mundo

GALBÁN & CO.

Habana Nueva York
Lonja del Comercio 78-80 Wall Street
DPTO. DE INGENIERIA Y MAQUINARIA

products. There are, it is true, one or two species of beetles which by reason of their horny jaws are able to cut readily through the woody tissue, but the injury from any of these had been infinitesimal.

Since the advent of the mechanical thrasher or "peanut picker" conditions have changed to a great degree. The machinery is by no means perfect as yet, and the tendency of the operator to feed the peanuts too quickly through the machine results in a large percentage of broken shells, and affords easy entrance to several of the common stored-product pests. It is estimated that between 20 and 30 per cent of the peanuts are injured in this manner, consequently becoming "seconds," and in nearly every case becoming infested in a short time after being stored.

The value of the peanut industry in the United States in 1910 was \$15,000,000, and the loss through above described causes 20 per cent damage or about \$3,000,000. *Entomological Assistant, United States Department of Agriculture.*

ORANGES AND LEMONS

There is a steady increase in the demand for oranges and lemons in European countries, especially for fruit of the higher grades. The exports of lemons to



Seeds or nuts of the Royal Palm, known as "Palmiche," which are a staple and every day diet for pigs in Cuba. The branches of berries, of which there are sometimes five or six at a time on a tree, weighing as much as seventy pounds each, and are about four feet long.

European countries have increased proportionately faster than to the United States during the last ten years.

There are a billion pounds of oranges exported annually from Spain, half of which are consumed in the United Kingdom.

The increase in the demand for lemons in Europe applies equally to oranges, the Spanish grower receiving this year about 20 per cent more for the fruit than for several years past.

The Spanish crop is marketed during the same period as the California navel crop, i. e., from October to June. The groves in Spain are under irrigation and intensely cultivated.

Pruning of the oranges is much more systematically done there than in California. The trees are more open and spreading and with much less fine wood than is to be found in a California navel or valencia tree. The trees are generally headed three to four feet from the ground. The Spanish grower gives more attention to the individual tree than we do. An ailing tree is carefully examined, the roots are bared, and a root that is out of condition is cut off and removed. In many of the better groves the soil was removed from the base of the tree, so that the hand

could be extended under it. The large roots were exposed two feet or more from the body of the tree. A ridge of soil was raised around the basin to prevent the water touching the crown of the tree, thereby reducing the danger from root diseases.—G. Harold Powell in the California Fruit Grower.

The peculiarity of the Smooth Cayenne pineapple is that, as soon as it becomes bruised or overripe it begins to turn black in the center.

Best Economy To Buy Good Citrus Trees

Until a citrus tree comes into bearing you cannot tell what it will do—your only guarantee is the grower's word. Trees supplied by us are in profitable bearing throughout the South. Every tree we sell is a tested variety. We are nurserymen, engaged in the nursery and fruit-growing business exclusively.

New Orange, Lue Gim Gong

Hardy, productive; fruit superior; slips and keeps better than others.

Our New Catalog for 1912 describes it and other citrus fruits—and leaches, grapes, figs, nuts, shade and ornamental trees. Free on request.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company
Rambler Avenue
Glen Saint Mary, Florida

GLEN SAINT MARY
NURSERIES
Glen Saint Mary, Florida
1912



PEST ATTACKING AGUACATE TREES

The aguacate is one of the most popular of Cuba's fruits and the report that a destructive worm had been discovered on a farm near Havana caused much alarm.

THE CUBA REVIEW immediately wrote to Sr. Francisco Real, at Santiago de las Vegas, on whose farm the pest had been found, for sample of infected leaves and twigs from the tree. Sr. Real very kindly sent a box of both worms and leaves, accompanied by a very interesting letter regarding the habits of the pest, of which the following is a translation:

September 6, 1911.

Editor of THE CUBA REVIEW:

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir—I am sending you, as per your request, some of the insects that destroy the aguacate.

It may probably surprise you that these insects, which I am closing up in a box, will abandon the leaves and stick on to the inside walls of the box. I cut off a branch and hung it in our parlor; the insects seemed not to be entirely at their ease, they probably missed the sun or the out-door air; and six or eight hours later they began to let themselves down by a little thread that they make, after the manner of the silk-worm.

These insects make their cocoon or cartridge from the same leaf, and when the cocoon gets to be about an inch long it seems they cannot break it, and they die inside as you will see by the samples I am sending you.

I have seen the fruit eaten by this insect, but not very badly damaged; but it is the leaves they eat, and they leave the tree completely bare. They form their cocoons and stick them in the strongest place, where the twigs of the leaves branch off, seemingly with some instinct, as though they understood that if they stuck their cocoons on to the leaves the weight of the cocoons would make the leaf fall, while sticking it on to the strongest part of the twig they are safe.

These are all the details I can give you for the moment, if I should observe anything else later on, I will advise you of it with great pleasure.

Very truly yours,

FRANCISCO REAL.

Finca Leona.

Santiago de las Vegas,
Havana Province, Cuba.

The box of insects and infected leaves was forwarded by THE CUBA REVIEW to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, at Washington, for examination and for any remedial suggestions. In a few days the following reply was received from the department:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 25, 1911.

Editor of THE CUBA REVIEW:

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Your letter of September 14th, with specimens of insects under separate cover, came duly to hand in this bureau recently. I have delayed answering in the hope of giving a specific



Bag-worm or basket-worm

determination of the pest. However, our expert on this particular group is away at present, but on his return the specimens will be sent to him for specific determination. We are attempting to rear these larvae in the greenhouse. As to remedial measures, the insects are closely related to the common bagworm, and as they eat the entire foliage in the larger stages and feed upon the underside of the leaves while young, the treatment of the under sides of the leaves with an arsenical according to directions given for the treatment of the bagworm will undoubtedly be effective in their control. Upon receiving specific identification of these insects or breeding the adults, I will be glad to inform you of any point which may be made clear.

Yours truly,

F. H. CHITTENDEN,
In Charge Truck Crop and Stored
Product Insect Investigations.

An illustration of the bag-worm or basket-worm referred to in Mr. Chittenden's letter appears on this page. It resembles very closely the specimens attacking the Cuban aguacate trees. The spray recommended in the letter is for evergreen and maples and consists of 1 pound of Paris green to 150 gallons of water. Arsenate of lead in the prepared paste form in the proportions of 1 pound to from 25 to 50 gallons of water is better recommended as its great adhesiveness renders it less likely to be washed off by rains.

TOBACCO CROP NEWS

The field conditions of the new seedlings were reported to be excellent all over the Vuelta Abajo late in September and hopes are entertained for a good crop for the coming season. The fields for planting were being prepared, and it was reported that the farmers were more generally putting out small patches of gardens and vegetables for local consumption.

INCREASED SUGAR PRODUCTION

The outlook for the coming sugar crop is exceedingly encouraging at this time (September 13th). The copious rains and fine weather have given the young plants a good start, and nearly all cane fields appear to be in prime condition. This year of high prices and a good crop return has given the Cuban sugar business an impetus in the way of new mills and new areas in cane that within the next two years will have its effect on the total crop output in showing a greatly increased production.

It seems to be considered a fair prediction that the Cuban sugar output for the crop year of 1911-12, providing average weather conditions exist, will reach approximately 1,900,000 tons, and there seems to be now no reason why the average price of next year's crop will not be as high or higher than this year's prices.

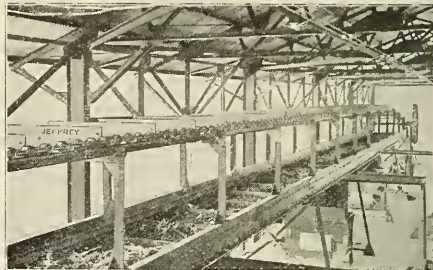
THE CUBA FRUIT EXCHANGE

The American growers of citrus fruits and vegetables in Cuba have organized the Cuba Fruit Exchange, with F. S. Earle as president, L. M. Patterson, secretary and treasurer, and C. F. Austin, general manager. The offices and storerooms of the exchange are located at Zulueta No. 28, Havana.

The method of organization was the formation of a company, the stock of which was to be sold to the growers in order that each grower might feel a financial as well as a moral interest in the success of the endeavor and lend it his entire support. At present there are over 175 stockholders, practically all of whom are well-known growers of citrus fruits or vegetables.

The exchange consists of three distinct departments: The agricultural supply department, the commission department, and the forwarding or shipping department. The purpose of the supply department is to furnish machinery, tools, implements, fertilizers, crates, paper, nails and feed to the grower at the lowest market prices, for which services a small commission will be charged. The commission department has been instituted to stimulate the sale of island-grown products in the local Havana market. Heretofore it has been almost impossible to secure high-grade fruits and vegetables in the market, largely due to the lack of an aggressive organization to handle the matter properly. This department has already demonstrated the success of the idea.

The last and most important department is that of the forwarding and shipping of fruits and vegetables to the United States and other foreign countries. The exchange is giving growers explicit instructions as to proper methods of grading, packing and



JEFFREY MACHINERY

FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES

*Cut shows Jeffery Conveyer
handling Bagasse.*

We build complete equipments for handling Bagasse, Sugar Cane, etc.

WRITE US
JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DE POOL, VAZUES & CO.,
HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.
Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

P. RUIZ & BROS.
ENGRAVERS
FINE STATIONERY
OBISPO 22 P. O. Box 608
HAVANA, CUBA

handling fruits and vegetables; it will attend to the forwarding and shipping of the same to foreign countries, and through its connections in these countries will make a careful study of market conditions and guide their shipments accordingly. The usual exchange commission will be charged for this service.

This association is filling a long-felt want among the fruit and vegetable growers of Cuba, and although it has been in existence only a few months it has already accomplished splendid work.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

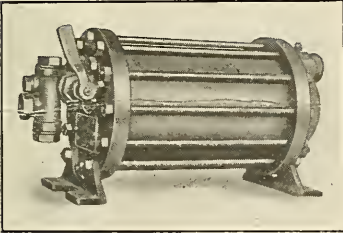
Our last review for this magazine was dated September 13, 1911.

At that time centrifugals were quoted at 5.75c. per pound 96 test basis. At this writing they are quoted at 5.96c., the highest point reached, showing .21c. per pound advance.

At that time beet sugar was quoted at 18s. 3d. and is now 17s. 1½d. per cwt. During the meantime, however, the quotations rose to 19 shillings and the market made many fluctuations as follows: From 18s. 3d. to 17s. 6d., to 19s., to 17s. 3d., to 18s. 6d., to 16s. 10½d., to 18s. 4½d., to 17s. 9d., to 17s. 1½d. at the close.

The steadiness and advance in the New York market was the direct result of an absolute scarcity of raw sugars for refiners' use and such small parcels as came on the market were eagerly bought at almost any price. On the contrary, European beet sugar is the subject of great speculation on the foreign exchanges and price varied from day to day as influenced by the current reports relating to the outturn of the beet crops of Europe. During all the time of the growing and maturing of the beet roots the weather was unfavorable throughout nearly all countries and the preliminary estimate of F. O. Licht, given out on the 15th of September, was for a total European beet crop of 6,520,000 tons maximum and 5,855,000 tons minimum, or an average of 6,187,500 tons against the crop last season of 8,100,000 tons, indicating a deficiency of 1,580,000 to 2,245,000 tons, a very serious proposition to confront in view of the usual annual increase of consumption of sugar throughout the world, indicating that some countries, and particularly the United Kingdom, would be facing a positive forced cutting down of consumption. No doubt, prices already reached have checked consumption to a very considerable extent, so that the actual final shortage in crops will be counterbalanced by this circumstance and present prices being raised to the parallel of those of 1898 when

COLECTOR DEL AGUA DE CONDENSACIÓN "LYTTON"



Importante para los dueños de Ingenios de Azúcar

Para obtener todo el efecto del vapor que generen las calderas de la finca, especialmente en los

TACHOS AL VACÍO

éstos deben estar perfectamente desaguados del agua de condensación. El

COLECTOR "LYTTON"

presta el más satisfactorio servicio en ese respecto.

Escritorio para la venta:

1159 HUDSON TERMINAL, NUEVA YORK

Fabricado por la LYTTON MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA, E. U. A.

Agente en la Habana: J. E. Hernández, Aguacate No. 56.

METAL ÁGUILA BABBITT

El Metal "ÁGUILA" BABBITT es el mejor metal anti-fricción para usos generales que se encuentra hoy en el



mercado. Se maneja y aplica con facilidad y resiste tanto alto presión como velocidad.

Precio 15c. la libra.

Se recomienda especialmente para Maquinarias de ingenios de azúcar

HOYT METAL COMPANY - - NEUVA YORK

2ss. 1¹/₂d. was reached. Another visible check to such high prices is found in the facts that while European Convention countries are short of supplies, Russia has a surplus variously estimated at 500,000 tons to 700,000 tons not required for home consumption which can be had for relief by a simple action of the Brussels Convention, raising the present limit of exportation allowed to Russia from 200,000 tons per year to 500,000 tons. The latest phrase of this question is given here as follows:

The latest data published by *La Sucrierie Belge*, of Brussels, gives the following: "On September 14th there was at St. Petersburg a meeting of the minister of finance and the sugar makers of Russia to discuss the question of the increase of the export contingent 200,000 tons per annum fixed by the Brussels Convention.

"This discussion was induced by the good results of the beet crop this year in Russia and the bad results in Occidental Europe. This assembly has proposed to the Russian government to address to the Sugar Bureau of Brussels to convene the Permanent Commission of Brussels in an extraordinary meeting to the end of discussion of this question.

"This communication was to propose an increase of exports during the campaign of 1911-12 and the increase is spoken of as contingent of 500,000 tons.

"Other countries of the convention make serious objections on the ground that the Russia sugar industry already has a great advantage in the privilege of exporting 200,000 tons at a high price. In raising this amount the other signatories fortify the economic situation of the industry in Russia even if the increase of the exportation might not lower the world's price of sugar."

We have, also, received a later opinion on this matter as follows:

"In reply to your cablegram of the 4th of October, requesting us to cable when the Brussels Commission would consider the question of Russian exports, we telegraphed that the matter would probably come up for discussion in March next, but that in the meantime it was rumored that Russia would probably withdraw her application. As a matter of fact, nothing definite is known on this matter; a great deal of course will depend upon the size of the new Russian crop which is estimated between 1,800,000 and 2,200,000 tons. Should the crop approximate the former figure, then Russia will have but little surplus for export, and it would be hardly worth while to trouble the Brussels Committee on the matter; in any case, it is very doubtful whether the powers would agree to larger exports from Russia, because, in view of this country giving heavy bounties, there was great opposition to the proposals by Great Britain, which were made in 1908. Very gradually it was agreed that Russia should be allowed the special export 'contingent' of 200,000 tons per annum."

It, therefore, appears to us at this writing that no relief will come from Russia, unless by next March the beet quotations approximate those of 1889.

The sentimental effect of having in sight all the time a visible source of relief to high prices will naturally tend to keep prices within bounds, so that the convention country beet growers may get the full benefit of the present price for their smaller productions.

At this writing, F. O. Licht has not issued his first regular crop estimate, which is fully due, but the sharp decline in to-day's beet quotations indicate some improvement expected in this coming report.

Talk of a two million ton crop in Cuba is now generally abandoned and no other figures substituted as yet.

Many fine profits have been realized by parties with foresight enough to purchase Java sugars for shipment at about 14s. and resell the same at about 18s.

Also, fortunes appear in the Philippine Islands purchases made in the early summer.

These distant sugars always give a chance of great profits during the long voyage if the market, of course, is upwards like this year.

A few Cuban holders secured their big profits on sugars carried over and all planters must be more or less satisfied with the result of the crop season.

Regarding Cuba's new crop, the European operators are thus far the only buyers for early deliveries at from 3¹/₄c. to 3¹/₂c. f. o. b., giving them the option of resale to the United Kingdom, from whence it now seems a considerable competition will develop against our refiners for the crop this season, under which conditions the planters will be in no haste to dispose of their production. There is always a danger, however, that

something may "turn up" to dissipate, to some extent at least, the theoretical condition existing.

As regards our domestic requirements for consumption, the beet crop here comes in at a very important time, transferring the supplying of demand from the cane refiners' trade to that of the beet refiners. Lower prices for beet granulated than for cane granulated proportionally are already given. Cane granulated at New York is 6.75c. less 2 per cent, while beet is selling in the West at 6c. to 6.25c. per pound.

Taken altogether, the outlook is for a year of profits for Cuban planters rarely, if ever, exceeded.

New York, October 13, 1911.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLET & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación tenía fecha 13 de Septiembre. En aquel día, los centrífugas se cotizaban á 5.75 cents. la libra, polarización 96 grados; al presente se cotizan á 5.96 cents. la libra, que es el precio más alto alcanzado, acusando un alza de 0.21 de centavo en libra.

En dicha fecha, el azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba á 18s 3d, y ahora se cotiza á 17s 1½d, una baja de 1s ½d en quintal. Durante el período que comprende esta revista, el precio de este azúcar subió á 19 chelines, y las cotizaciones fluctuaron como sigue: De 18s 3d á 17s 6d, á 19s, á 17s 3d, á 18s 6d, á 16s 10½d, á 18s 4½d, á 17s 9d, á 17s 1½d, que es la cotización actual.

La firmeza y subida de los precios en Nueva York, se debió directamente á una absoluta escasez de azúcar mascabado con destino á las refineries, y las pequeñas partidas que entraron en la plaza se compraron con avidez á los precios que se pidieron. Por otro lado, el azúcar de remolacha europeo es objeto de una extensa especulación en las lonjas extranjeras, y el precio varía de un día á otro obedeciendo á las noticias que se reciben con respecto al resultado de las cosechas de remolacha en Europa. Durante todo el período de desarrollo y madurez de la remolacha, el tiempo ha sido desfavorable en casi todos los países en que se cultiva dicho tubérculo, y el cálculo preliminar de F. O. Licht, publicado el 15 de Septiembre, fué de un total máximo de 6,520,000 toneladas, y un total mínimo de 5,855,000 toneladas de remolacha europea, ó sea un promedio de 6,187,500 toneladas contra la cosecha del año anterior de 8,100,000 toneladas, acusando una disminución de 1,580,000 á 2,245,000 toneladas, lo cual representa un problema difícil de resolver en vista del extraordinario aumento anual en el consumo de azúcar en todo el mundo, por lo que puede asegurarse que algunos países, y especialmente Inglaterra, se verán realmente forzados á disminuir el consumo. Es indudable que los precios á que se ha llegado ya han puesto coto al consumo en grado muy considerable, por lo que la disminución que al fin resulte en las cosechas se compensará por el menor consumo y porque los precios actuales se hagan subir á los alcanzados en 1898 en que se llegó á cotizar 28s 1½d. Otra circunstancia que podría impedir que se llegase á tan subidos precios, es el hecho de que si bien los países europeos que forman parte de la Convención están escasos de azúcar, Rusia tiene un exceso que se calcula asciende de 500,000 á 700,000 toneladas que no se necesitan para el consumo nacional y que podría obtenerse para aliviar la situación por un simple acto de la Convención de Bruselas subiendo el límite actual de lo que se le permite á Rusia exportar, que es de 200,000 toneladas anuales, á 500,000 toneladas. La última fase de esta cuestión se expresa en las líneas siguientes:

"Los datos publicados últimamente por *La Sucrierie Belge*, de Bruselas, son como siguen: El 14 de Septiembre se celebró en San Petersburgo una conferencia entre el Ministro de Hacienda y los fabricantes de azúcar de Rusia, para discutir la cuestión de aumentar la exportación contingente de 200,000 toneladas anuales fijada por la Convención de Bruselas.

"Esta discusión fué motivada por los buenos resultados obtenidos en la cosecha de remolacha este año en Rusia y las malas cosechas habidas en la Europa occidental. Dicha asamblea ha propuesto al Gobierno de Rusia pedir al Negociado Azucarero de Bruselas que convoque la Comisión Permanente de Bruselas á una junta extraordinaria con el fin de discutir esta cuestión.

“En la comunicación que se dirigiese al efecto, se propondría un aumento en las exportaciones durante la estación de 1911 á 1912, y dicho aumento se dice será de un contingente de 500,000 toneladas.

“Otros países comprendidos en la Convención se oponen enérgicamente fundándose en que la industria azucarera en Rusia tiene ya una gran ventaja en el privilegio de exportar 200,000 toneladas á un alto precio. Al aumentar dicha cantidad, los demás signatarios fortalecerían la situación económica de la industria en Rusia aun cuando el aumento de la exportación no redujese el precio del azúcar en el mundo.”

También hemos recibido una opinión más reciente sobre este asunto, en los términos que siguen:

“En contestación á su cablegrama del 4 de Octubre pidiéndonos que les dijéramos por cablegrama cuando la Comisión de Bruselas tomaría en consideración el asunto de la exportación rusa, les telegrafiamos que el asunto se pondría á discusión en Marzo próximo, probablemente, pero que se decía que era probable que en el interín Rusia retirase su petición. En realidad, nada definitivo se sabe sobre este asunto; muchísimo depende, como es natural, de la ascendencia de la nueva cosecha rusa, que se calcula será de 1,800,000 á 2,200,000 toneladas. Si la cosecha se aproximase más á la primera de dichas cifras, entonces Rusia tendrá muy poco excedente para exportar, y casi no valdría la pena de ocupar la atención de la Comisión de Bruselas con el asunto. De todos modos, es muy dudoso que las naciones convengan á permitir mayor exportación por parte de Rusia, porque como dicho país daba grandes primas, hubo muchísima oposición á las propuestas hechas por Inglaterra en 1908. Con gran parquedad se convino en que debería permitirse á Rusia la exportación “contingente” especial de 200,000 toneladas anuales.”

Esto nos hace opinar ahora que no vendrá auxilio de Rusia á no ser que en Marzo próximo las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha se aproximen á las de 1889.

El efecto inmediato de contar siempre con un medio asequible de contrarrestar la tendencia á elevar los precios, será desde luego el de mantener las cotizaciones dentro de ciertos límites, de modo que los países pertenecientes á la Convención de Bruselas puedan obtener toda la ventaja posible del precio actual para la venta del poco azúcar que produzcan.

Hasta el momento de escribir estas líneas, F. O. Licht no ha publicado su primer cálculo autorizado de la cosecha, que ya debió haber dado á la publicidad, pero la pronunciada baja en las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha habida hoy, indica que se espera en dicho cálculo algún aumento en la producción.

Los rumores concernientes á que la zafra de Cuba llegará este año á dos millones de toneladas, han cesado por completo, pero hasta ahora no se ha dado ninguna otra cifra en lugar de la mencionada.

Los avisados que se apresuraron á comprar azúcar de Java han realizado muy buenas utilidades, pues adquirieron dicho azúcar á 14 chelines y lo venden á más de 18 chelines.

También los que compraron azúcar de las islas Filipinas á principios del verano parecen haber hecho negocio muy lucrativo.

Esos azúcares procedentes de países tan distantes, ofrecen siempre oportunidad de grandes utilidades durante el tiempo que se hallan en tránsito si la tendencia de los precios es hacia el alza, como ocurre este año.

Algunos de los que tenían almacenado azúcar cubano han realizado grandes ganancias, y los hacendados en general deben estar satisfechos con el resultado de la zafra.

Con respecto á azúcares cubanos de la nueva zafra, los negociantes europeos son hasta ahora los únicos que han hecho compras á razón de $3\frac{1}{4}$ á $3\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, l. á. b., con opción de vender en Inglaterra, en donde parece haberse iniciado una gran competencia contra nuestros refinadores para la adquisición del azúcar de esta zafra, en cuyo caso los hacendados no se apresurarán á deshacerse de sus azúcares. Esto no obstante, siempre hay la posibilidad de que ocurra algo que tienda á modificar un tanto la bonanza que al menos en teoría existe para los fabricantes de azúcar en Cuba.

En lo referente á la demanda para el consumo en los Estados Unidos, hay que notar que el azúcar de remolacha producida este año viene al mercado muy oportunamente, haciendo que la demanda de los comerciantes se dirija á los refinadores de azúcar de remolacha en lugar de hacerse á los que refinan azúcar de caña. Ya se cotizan precios relativamente más bajos por el azúcar de remolacha granulado que por el azúcar de

CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE, TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo. Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

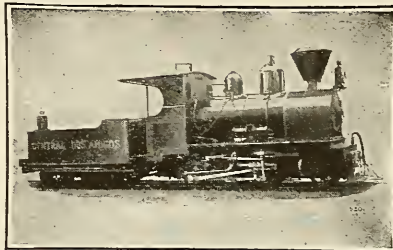
ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

CANE-CARS

LOCOMOTIVES

PLATFORMS



NEW YORK

RAILS AND
SWITCHES

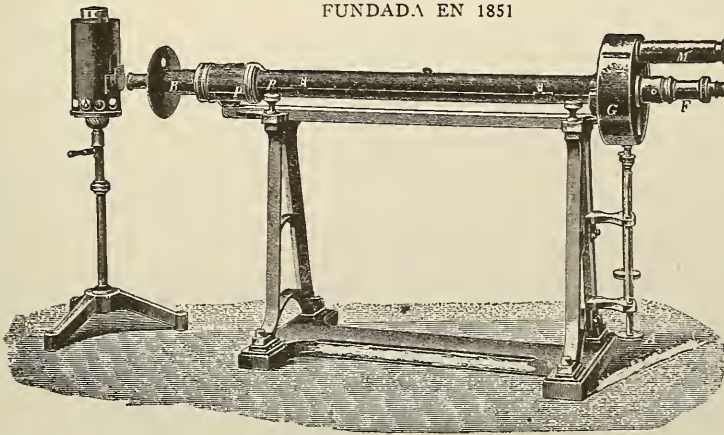
PORTABLE
RAILWAYS

DUMP-CARS

Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

SUGAR TESTING APPARATUS

FUNDADA EN 1851



Hace una especialidad de surtir

Todos los Instrumentos para la Prueba de Azúcar y Habilitación de Laboratorio.

Unicos Agentes en los Estados Unidos y Canada para los

STANDARD POLARISCOPIOS

Su triple ó doble campo de visión ha sido adoptado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como norma.

Toda la maquinaria experimental y los aparatos descritos en «Agricultural Analysis» del Prof. H. W. Wiley. Se suministran con gusto todos los informes pedidos.

POLARISCOPIO SOBRE "BOCKSTATIV" LA FORMA MAS MODERNA
Con caja á prueba de polvo, parte de prisma, y engranaje prolongado.

EIMER & AMEND, 205-211 Third Avenue, New York

Pidanse Listas de Precios Ilustradas.

caña granulado. El azúcar de caña granulado se cotiza en Nueva York á 6.75 centavos menos el 2 por ciento, y el azúcar de remolacha se vende en la región occidental de este país, de 6 á 6.25 centavos la libra.

Tomando en consideración todas las circunstancias, puede decirse que hay probabilidades de un año en que los hacendados cubanos realizarán ganancias rara vez excedidas, si es que lo han sido en alguna ocasión.

Nueva York, Octubre 13 de 1911.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - - - 118, PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA

CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases Dealer in all Classes of
de Ganado Live Stock
Especialmente en Mulos Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



A NEW BOOK ON AGRICULTURE

Ninety Pages, twenty-four Illustrations. Describes Cover, Crops, Fruits, Cane, Tobacco, Fiber Plants, Root Crops, etc. Ask for "Miscellaneous Economic Plants."

GERMAN KALI WORKS, BOX 1007, HAVANA, CUBA

AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE
FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION

LOSS OF INCOME
FOLLOWING FIRE

BOILER EXPLOSION
ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$580,000

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

Norman H. Davis President
O. A. Hornsby - Vice-President and Treas.
Claudio G. Mendoza Vice-President
Rogelio Carbajal Secretary
J. M. Hopgood Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars*

FACTORY: OFICE:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163 Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

Dr. Francisco Carrera Justiz, the Cuban minister to The Hague, has presented his resignation to President Gomez. Dr. Justiz gives as his reason the ill health of a daughter.

He is expected to be a candidate for the mayoralty of Havana.

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios *Los Indios and Cañada Tracts* *Isle of Pines*

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.
TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island, appearing in every issue of “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

Capable correspondents, in every part of the world, write regularly, covering reliable sugar news for “THE AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY AND BEET SUGAR GAZETTE.”

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$2 per annum. In Foreign Countries, \$2.50 per annum.

Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

Sample copy free. Send for advertising rates.

Address: **BEET SUGAR GAZETTE CO.**

No. 5 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Telephone, 83 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppermiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers, Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

722 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET

Near Atlantic Dock

BROOKLYN



Appearance of diseased cocoanut palm now being rapidly exterminated in Baracoa. See article on page 18.

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Ex-
port Chemist and
Pharmacist Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and re-
plenished. Prescriptions compounded by a
Graduate in Pharmacy.
Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36
116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Bottled at the Brewery



**For Sale at all Dealers
and on the Munson Line**

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importación directa de todas las
centros manufactureros del mundo

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line,
New York and Mobile; James E. Ward &
Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company,
Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A.
Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD

**COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
AND TIMBER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin

Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

**PURDY & HENDERSON
INC.**

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston
CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

On September 11th, young Mr. Gomez challenged Representative Armando Andre, editor of *El Dia*, to a duel.

The seconds for Gomez in the proposed duel made an unsatisfactory report after a visit to Andre. The editor explained that he could not fight a boy and also pointed out that a criminal case was pending in the courts against Gomez, the charge being assault.

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION
MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour, agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical countries. International in character. Illustrated. Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical crops a specialty. Complete review of new agricultural publications. Commercial part intelligible for every one and always interesting. 150 contributors in West and East Africa, East and West Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South America, and throughout the tropical world.

There is no people who have a higher conception of business and business relations than the Cuban people. No man has greater appreciation of the value of his credit than the Cuban. His word is his pledge, and his pledge is always kept.—R. W. Crain, manager of the office of F. G. Robins & Co., of Havana, in *Office Appliances* of Chicago.

The wireless station at Morro Castle broke all records recently for a 5-kilowatt apparatus, sending a message over a thousand miles.

**THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS**

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.
Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - NOVEMBER 1ST

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - NOVEMBER 15TH

S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - NOVEMBER 29TH

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. CURITYBA - - NUEVITAS, OCT. 18TH; NIPE, OCT. 20TH

S.S. OLINDA - - - NUEVITAS, NOV. 1ST; NIPE, NOV. 3RD

S.S. CURITYBA - - NUEVITAS, NOV. 15TH; NIPE, NOV. 17TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or
to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

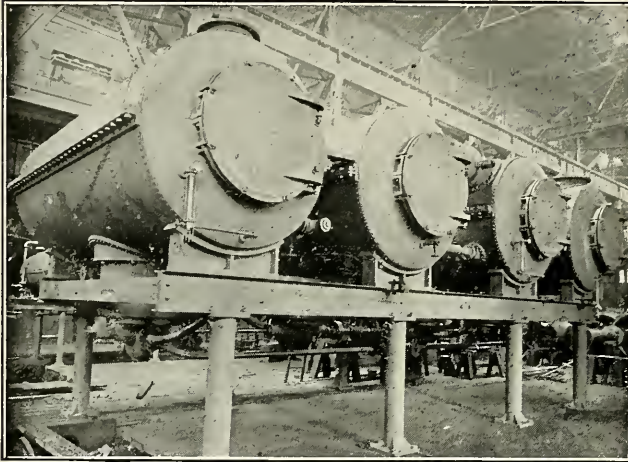
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

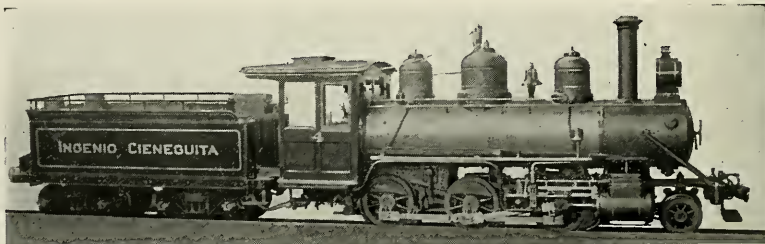
THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES
OF TRACK

PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

TO MEET ALL CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

THE CVBA REVIEW



1.00 A Year NOVEMBER 1911 10 Cents A Copy

Published by the Hanson Steamship Line, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York City.

"LINK-BELT" LOCOMOTIVE CRANES

Steam or
Electrically Operated

Arranged for handling
GRAB BUCKET,
LIFTING MAGNET,
HOISTING BLOCK

and other special
applications

THE LATEST DESIGN OF
THE FOREMOST MANU-
FACTURERS

SPECIFICATIONS AND
PRICES UPON REQUEST



LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA - CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS

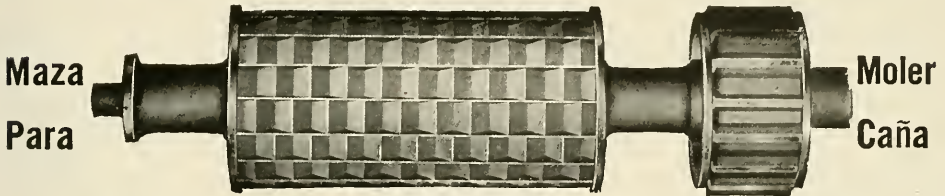
New York, 299 Broadway



COPYRIGHT, 1910

IT COVERS THE ISLAND'S
INDUSTRIES AND ACTIVITIES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID



PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan Uds, así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.
 PIERRE DROESHOUT, Agt., Apartado 861, Havana, Cuba

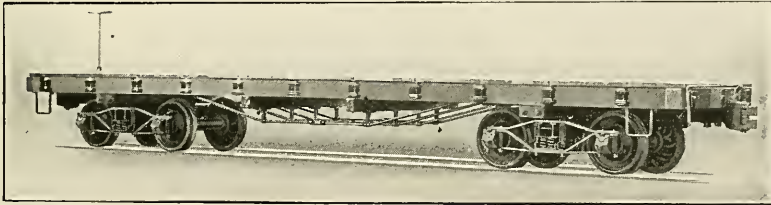
HOTEL PLAZA, CAMAGUEY, CUBA

Accommodates 75 guests. Entirely rebuilt and in first-class condition.
 Fifty rooms, 23 baths. The best meals served on the Island.

MODERATE PRICES

I. GROSSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas
Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país



RAMAPO IRON WORKS, 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS:
 RAMALIAM

ABOUT THE PLANTATION

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint will be found to preserve all buildings. Laid-up machinery will not rust and corrode if protected with Dixon's Paint.

Cuban Agent: CHAS. BLASCO, HAVANA

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY - - - - JERSEY CITY, N. J.

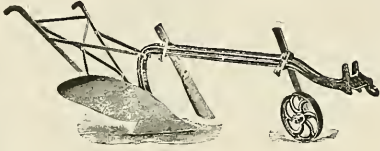
**DON'T OVERLOOK THE
 ADVERTISING PAGES**

OF

THE CUBA REVIEW

They form not the least interesting portion of the publication, and there is sufficient variety of investment propositions and valuable merchandise announcements to meet everyone's need. † Get in correspondence with CUBA REVIEW advertisers for the goods you want.

FARQUHAR



Todos los comerciantes y agricultores en la Isla de Cuba saben de que el nombre de FARQUHAR es el solicitado para Arados, Implementos de Agricultura y Maquinaria. — Grandes partidas están proveidas constantemente por los comerciantes de todas las ciudades de la Isla.

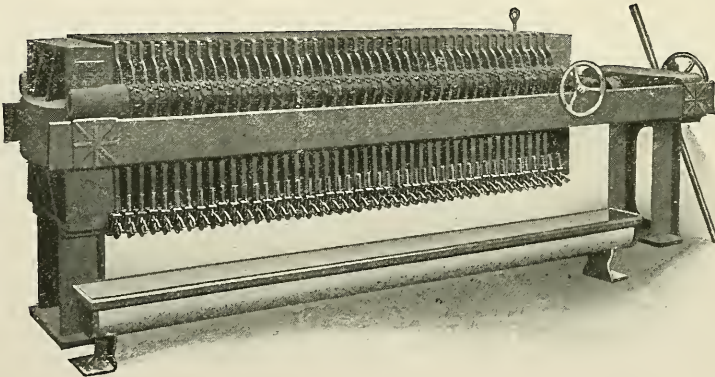
*Se envían Catálogos Ilustrados
á previa petición*

Agentes: AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, NUEVA YORK Y HABANA

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Prensas de
Filtrar
para Ingenios
**SHRIVER
FILTER PRESSES**

Write us for
Catalog, Prices
and Information

T. Shriver & Co.
814 Hamilton St.
Harrison, N. J.

*Represented in Loui-
siana by E. A. SAM-
MONS' CO., Ltd.,
New Orleans, La.*

*Represented in Porto
Rico by McMUR-
TRIE-GUILER CO.,
Inc., San Juan, P. R.*

FOR MOLASSES USE
STEEL TANKS

BUILT BY

HAMMOND IRON WORKS

WARREN, PA., U. S. A.

MATERIAL FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE

W. B. HAMMOND, Sales Agent - - - 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. IX

NOVEMBER, 1911

No. 12

Contents of This Number

Cuban Government matters occupy pages 7, 8 and 9. The political deportations order of last August by the President has been revoked and the offenders allowed to return to Cuba. Congress reconvened on November 6th and discussed the President's message. This gives a complete summary of conditions throughout the island. There have been no additions to the presidential candidates. The life of Vice-President Zayas has been threatened. The veterans of the war of Independence are insisting upon the resignation of all Spanish office-holders, under threat of death if they refuse to resign.

Cuba's growing navy is handsomely illustrated and described on pages 10 and 11.

A page of short news items of the island's activities is on page 12.

Some very interesting comment both from individuals and from the press of the United States will be found on pages 13 and 14.

Sir William Van Horne gives an interesting outline of the prosperity in store for Eastern Cuba on page 16.

This winter Havana will have baseball and football games and a great racing meet; for the latter some very handsome purses have been provided. See page 16.

An article from "The Forum" of New York on Cuban conditions of to-day by Sidney Brooks makes very interesting reading; pages 17 and 18.

Some important railroad news will be found on pages 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. Earnings of all the railroads are shown. An important indicated merger of the United Railways and Western Railroad is described. There are reports of the Cuba Railroad; quotations for Cuban securities for the month, the report of the Nipe Bay Company and annual reports of the United Railways, Western and Cuban Central.

The value of the Cuban Pine is great—see pages 24 and 25 for United States Report (illustrated).

Sucrose and Potash in Cave Juice is an informing article taken from the International Sugar Journal and will be found on page 26.

Further sugar notes are on page 27.

Isle of Pines activities are described on page 28.

The Mango Weevil and its danger is the subject of a warning issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which will be found on page 29 (illustrated).

Agricultural matters are described on page 30.

Some valuable statistics showing United States Farm and Forest commerce with Cuba will be found on page 31.

Windbreaks and their value are described on page 32 (illustrated).

The sugar review by Messrs. Willett and Gray will be found on pages 33 and 34.

A Spanish translation of the same article is on pages 36 and 37.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

NOV 29 1911

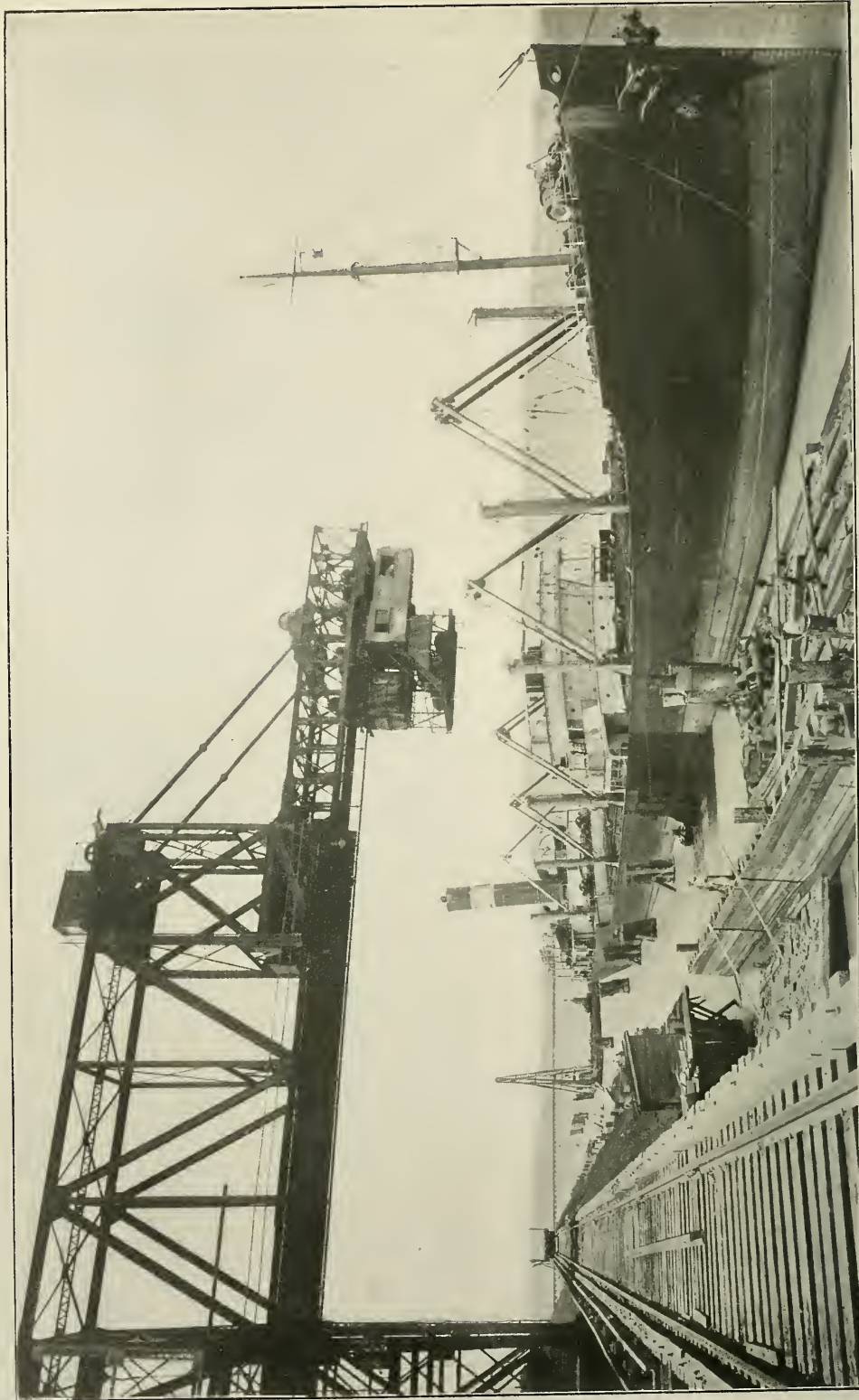


PHOTO BY THEODORE H. READ, HARRIS BROS., HAVANA.

General view of the two great loading bridges at the Felton Mining property, Oriente Province. The mines are owned by the Spanish-American Iron Company. See report of United States Consul Holoday on page 18 on the output of ore in this section.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

Copyright, 1911, by the Munson Steamship Line

VOLUME IX

NOVEMBER, 1911

NUMBER 12

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CONGRESS RECONVENES AND HEARS THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE —
REVOLT OF THE VETERANS — ALCOHOLIC REGULATIONS

*Deportations
Revoked* President Gomez, in response to the request of many prominent Spaniards, signed a decree October 22d permitting the return to Cuba of José Maria Villaverde and Manuel Villaverde, editor and business manager of the newspaper *Cuba*, who were deported last August.

Investigations, which are now being made by the secret police on behalf of the Department of the Interior show that there are fifty labor leaders and alleged anarchists of foreign nationality on the list to be expelled from this country. This investigation has been going on during the month of October and there is much secrecy being maintained.

*Regulations
Regarding
Alcohol* Secretary of the Treasury Martinez Ortiz has issued a circular, effective November 1st, which provides that all the alcohol sold to manufacturers of perfumes must be denaturalized at the still with either boric acid or formol.

By decision of the Supreme court alcohols used in the manufacture of perfumes are not taxable under the internal revenue act. Up to the present time the protection offered the revenue office was provided by forcing the manufacturers of perfumes to denaturalize the alcohol they received at their factories. This procedure is said to have given away to many frauds, for it had been found that perfumers would sell alcohol, purchased for perfume manufacturing, to liquor dealers in a form that avoided the payment of duty on the raw material as the present tax involves. Now

by denaturalizing the alcohols at the stills where the work is done under the supervision of inspectors this will be avoided.

Other provisions of the circular are that packages containing natural alcohol must be painted blue, while those containing denaturalized alcohol must be painted red and have large letters stating that it is denaturalized alcohol. Wagons conveying these packages must also be labeled.

*Opening
of
Congress*

Congress was convened November 6th in its regular fall meeting, ordered to begin on the first Monday in November. Doings at both houses consisted merely in the reading of the president's annual message, which is to be followed in ten days by the annual budget appropriation measure.

The center of interest was in the Senate, where members of the diplomatic corps and Cabinet officers had been invited to attend. At 3.30, when Vice-President Alfredo Zayas called the body to order there were fourteen senators present, while the diplomatic gallery was filled with the foreign representatives and their wives. Most of the members of the Cabinet were also present and the public gallery was packed.

The General Staff Band, which was present, played the National Anthem, to mark the opening.

On November 8th the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France and Germany presented a joint note relative to claims against Cuba owing to destruction of property during the war of independence to the Cuban state department.

*Life of
Zayas
Threatened*

A committee of leading Zayistas, composed of two senators and nine representatives, called on President Gomez October 14th and officially notified him that they possessed information of a conspiracy to assassinate Vice-President Zayas, General Pino Guerra and Congressman Campos Marquetti. The last named is the most prominent negro Zayist.

The callers warned the president that if any of these men lost their lives during the coming political campaign they would hold the government responsible. The president replied that the government knew nothing of the alleged plot, but he had heard rumors of conspiracies in which members of the committee present were supposed to be implicated. However, he had paid no attention to such reports and he hoped that the committee would repose similar confidence in the government. In closing he gave the committee earnest assurance of his determination that the approaching elections should be conducted with absolute fairness, his own attitude being that of perfect impartiality.

The committee also told the president that they knew a great many licenses for carrying weapons were issued free of charge by the government to those who are opposed to the candidacy of Dr. Zayas and that blank licenses were being given out to be filled in as needed by the partisans of the rival who is known as "the official candidate."

*Candidates
Now
Discussed*

The principal candidates at present named for the presidency are Gen. Asbert, the present governor of the Province of Havana; Gen. E. Hernandez and Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the present vice-president. They are all Liberals. The election does not come until a year from November. The Conservatives want to nominate Gen. Mario Menocal, the general manager of the Chaparra Sugar Company, who is a high-class man of great influence in the country.

The Cuban Congress opened its fall session November 6th. The Zayas Liberals, it is said, may withdraw their support from President Gomez, with whose party they have hitherto voted, and go over to the Conservatives, because Gomez refuses to support Zayas for the presidency. Should this happen, the administration will lose its majority in Congress.

The Cuban treasury department will appoint a special commissioner to go to Mariel, near Havana, to investigate fishing in that district. Many complaints have been received that dynamite is used by fishermen.

*The
President's
Message*

The president's message is a long summary of affairs. He hopes that the veterans who fought for Cuba in the past would in the end adopt democratic ideas and shun all violent methods.

Consular revenues are showing an increase over the previous year of \$30,924, and a further increase is expected under the new consular fee law.

Cuba up to the present has made postal treaties with Mexico and France for the exchange of money orders and parcel posts, and negotiations are now on foot with England.

Referring to the question of pardons, the president informs Congress of the new system adopted to restrict them and recommends a change in the law.

He wants jury trials, and says that Cuba is one of the few countries which has not completed its judicial legislation with the establishment of trial by jury in criminal cases.

He also urges an amendment to the mortgage law where it affects liens created by dower rights and the cancellation of the "royal liens," which are troublesome in real estate operations.

A law to authorize the executive to expell pernicious foreigners is also urged, and a new census before the coming elections is desired.

"The last census," says the president, "gave Cuba a population of 2,220,278 inhabitants, but later investigations show an increase of 58,616 more persons.

*New
Sanitary
Rules*

Sixty days are given by the Health Department of Havana to owners of bakeries in the city to comply with nineteen different orders, which will make these establishments conform to modern sanitary laws.

A term of six months is likewise granted them to provide wagons or covered hand carts in which to deliver the bread, the present baskets, which are placed on the floor or on the sidewalks while the bread is being taken indoors, being abolished as an unsanitary custom.

Wooden tables now used on which the dough is mixed must be changed to marble slabs; screens must be placed on all the windows to bar flies; walls must be painted with durable oil paint and the storage of flour and other materials to be in dry and well ventilated rooms; workmen must wear washable duck suits while doing their work, and in no case are they to be permitted to go without shoes.

Drastic reforms are also being enforced in the distribution of milk, and greater cleanliness in the receptacles used.

*Would Use
Cuban
Telegraph*

John B. Jackson, the United States minister to Cuba, has delivered a note to Secretary Sanguily, of the State Department, in which the Washington government requests permission for two naval experts to use the island's telegraph lines.

The experts desire to make certain coast observations in Cuba, and will find it necessary to use the wires.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs to which the request had been referred by the State Department, requested more data on the subject before yielding permission.

*No
Candidate
Favored*

President Gomez, according to a recent letter to Congressmen Carlos Mendieta and Sr. Juan Gualberto, will not mix in presidential politics. He says that the constitution and laws of the country do not limit his rights, as a private citizen, to sympathize or vote for a candidate, but that in view of the fact that his attitude may be construed that he is favoring General Asbert as the candidate of the administration, he will in the future abstain from showing any favor to any of the several candidates to the nomination.

Upon reading this letter, *La Lucha* was moved to say:

"General Gomez is proverbial in the way he changes his opinion. It is a matter of little importance to him when dealing in politics to write a letter now saying one thing, then to come back at the end of a few minutes and say: 'Gentlemen you have not understood me.' Meanwhile he goes ahead and does what he pleases."

*Veterans
Threaten
Lynching*

The members of the Veterans' Association of Cuba held a massmeeting on October 19th, to protest against the holding of government positions by former Spanish sympathizers and afterward the number of 1,000 marched to the palace to lay their grievance before the president, who said that he had always sought to govern justly, patriotically and efficiently and preferred to appoint veterans, but it was necessary to choose the fittest men for positions requiring special aptitude and among these were some former Spanish guerrillas.

Col. Aranda of the veterans' committee said the organization was determined not to endure the appointment to office of former enemies of Cuba while patriots were excluded, and he added that unless the protest was heeded, "days of mourning would visit Cuba," beginning the following

Saturday. This threat made the president angry and he replied, "I cannot submit to arrogant dictation. If days of mourning await Cuba, let them come. I shall be found ready."

It might be mentioned that nothing especial occurred on the day designated.

The association includes leaders of all parties, national, police and army officers and has great power, being able, it is believed, to enforce its desires either by vote or revolution.

The veterans have 127 encampments on the island and their program, according to Col. Aranda, is to traverse Cuba from end to end lynching Spanish sympathizers wherever found, and that if any judges permitted indictments to be filled against the lynchers, the judges in turn would be killed. Much animosity was exhibited among veterans against Secretaries Chalons and Martinez-Ortiz of the president's cabinet, Señor Rivero, editor of the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, and Señor Pasalodas, ex-presidential secretary. Lynching of these last two was very generally advocated.

On October 22d Secretary Chalons, who was a colonel in the Spanish army, following the meeting of the veterans, sent in his resignation, which President Gomez refused to accept, saying that the country could not afford to lose the services of so valuable an official.

A further manifesto on October 29th from the veterans was much more moderate in terms, but still insisted upon the dismissal of all office holders who were traitors to Cuba's independence.

The agitation increased instead of decreased as the days passed, for on November 10th demands for the removal of the objectionable ones were being made throughout the entire island. Local officials in interior towns were ordered to resign or to prepare for death, and appeals have been made to the government by those threatened, for protection.

A bill was introduced November 10th in both houses of the Legislature amending the civil service laws so as to exclude guerrillas. President Gomez takes a strong stand and says that all Cuban citizens are equal before the law, regardless of their political antecedents. He deprecates as unpatriotic the efforts to revive past animosities. He is anxious, however, to conciliate the veterans as far as possible.

Farson, Son & Co. received advices on October 25th from Havana that the Cuban government had called for payment on November 28th, at 100 and interest, \$50,000 bonds of the internal loan due 1913, optional.

CUBA'S GROWING NAVY

The floating strength of the Cuban navy has just been increased by the launch on October 10th of the small cruisers "Cuba" and "Patria," from the yards of Messrs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia. Two vessels on almost similar lines are also being built for the Cuban government by Mr. J. Samuel White, of Cowes, England, and all these craft will form the nucleus of the Cuban navy, which now consists of five converted yachts, the largest of which, the "Hatuey," 538 tons displ., was formerly the American yacht "Pentosset." There are also under the Cuban flag some eight steam cutters for coast patrol duty, ranging from 50 to 30 tons in displacement. With the ships building at Philadelphia, Cuba will be possessed of the most efficient navy of any Caribbean or South American republic north of Brazil. The "Cuba" is a twin-screw protected cruiser, 260 feet over all, with a beam of 39 feet and a depth of 26 feet. Her displacement on 13-foot draught is 2,055 tons, and a speed of 18 knots is specified in the contract. She will be equipped with two sets of inverted vertical triple-expansion en-

gines and two water-tube boilers with about 6,000 square feet of heating surface. The armament will consist of two 4-inch quick firing guns, four 6-pounders, four 3-pounders, one 1-pounder and two machine guns. The "Patria" is a twin-screw gunboat of 1,200 tons displ., which is to be used as a training ship and will be completely rigged as a sailing vessel. She is 185 feet in length over all, 34 feet beam and 22 feet deep, and will have a speed under steam of 16 knots. Her armament will consist of two 6-pounders, four 3-pounders, four 1-pounders and two machine guns. She will cost \$238,000 complete, while the "Cuba" costs \$510,000. The launching ceremony was made otherwise notable by the fact that it was the first time since the "Vesuvius" and the "Yorktown" took the water at Philadelphia in 1882, that war vessels have been launched in pair. Although of an informal character, the launching ceremony was attended by a number of distinguished guests. Señorita Mariana Gomez, daughter of the president of Cuba, broke the traditional champagne bottle over the bow of the "Cuba," while her sister, Señorita Narcisa



Courtesy of
"Shipping
Illustrated,"
New York

The "Patria" Taking the Water

Gomez, christened the "Patria." The young ladies were assisted in their task by Sr. Dn. Julio Morales Coello, ranking officer of the Cuban navy, and Mr. Charles T. Taylor of Cramps.

Among the guests were Commander Vassilieff, Imperial Russian navy; George W. Andrews and L. G. Buckwalter, of the New York Shipbuilding Co.; E. G. Grace, Bethlehem Steel Co.; Captain Robert Crawford, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Elliot Snow, U. S. N.; Charles H. Cramp, Admiral Edwin C. Pendleton, Philadelphia; Captain Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; Antonio Martin Rivero, Cuban minister, Hon. Mariano Rocafort, Cuban consul general, New York; Dr. J. J. Luis, Cuban consul at Philadelphia; Dr. Gonzales Perez, president Cuban Senate; Matthew Baird, Jr.; Rear-Admiral Capps, U. S. N.; Frank Steinhart, Gabriel Diaz Quibus, Louis V. Placé, Colonel J. Morales Coello, José Perez del Castillo, etc.

Two new 200-ton gunboats, the "Diez de Octubre," or "Tenth of October," and the "Veinticuatro de Febrero," or the "Twenty-fourth of February," were let for construction to the shipyards of Samuel White, Ltd., at Cowes, and were launched last September.

The first-named has arrived at Cuba,

been given her trial trip and equipped with her artillery, consisting of two 47 millimeter guns mounted on the prow and poop, besides two other small rapid fire guns. The length of the vessel is 110 feet and is 20 feet wide, her draft being only 10 feet to allow her to travel among the keys which surround the coast.

President Gomez has signed a decree providing an appropriation of \$40,000 in payment for the artillery for these new gunboats.

The general opinion of the United States press on the new navy seems to be pretty much as follows. That the islanders should not spend their money trying to build up a fleet strong enough to whip any outsiders. There is no one in Cuba's vicinity that is of her size except Hayti and San Domingo, and Uncle Sam will attend to them if they start anything, says one New York journal.

Another publication, in Wisconsin, holds that a small navy to patrol the ancient Spanish Main and protect the commercial interests of the island republic will be a valuable auxiliary to our own ships in West Indian waters, and will relieve us of the necessity of occasionally detaching vessels from squadron maneuvers for patrol duty in the tropics.



Courtesy of
"Shipping
Illustrated,"
New York

The "Cuba" Leaving the Ways

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

The Passenger Agents' Association of Texas will hold a meeting at Jacksonville, Fla., December 29th and will make a side trip to Havana.

On November 20th the American Bankers' Association hold their annual convention at New Orleans and will also visit Havana.

Sagua la Grande officials are reported to have caught a pseudo faster in the act of smuggling a bountiful supply of edibles into the box where he had advertised he would remain without food or drink for eight days.

He was arrested on a charge of swindling.

Mr. Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, one time American Minister to Cuba, from 1902 to 1905, and, until his health broke down two years ago, minister to the Republic of Panama, died October 19th at the Hotel Strafford in London, aged 53 years.

The huge sewer tunnel under Havana harbor, which is being dug from Casa Blanca to the Caballeria Wharf in Havana, has been finished to a distance of 160 metres, or more than half the length it is to be built. The work began on the Casa Blanca side and will be completed in the latter part of the year.

The new provisions market to be built in Havana will cost about \$180,000. Bids were opened November 8th, and the building must be completed in fourteen months from the letting of the contract.

Secretary of Sanitation and Charities Varona Suarez is compiling a list of Havana physicians for taxation purposes asked for by the city authorities.

Under the municipal tax laws the city council may freely impose a tax to be paid by physicians and other professions, and this is now their determination.

The total number of workingmen's houses already constructed near Havana amounts to 395.

These are sold to the workingmen on small annual payments.

An American yacht has been bought from a New York millionaire for General Mario Menocal, manager of the Chaparra sugar estate and leader of the Conservative Party. The vessel is reported to be larger than the Cuban gunboat "Hatuey," which President Gomez has reserved for his private use.

A Cuban longitude party, composed of a number of government men, under the direction of Lieut. G. A. Beall, U. S. N., has arrived at Havana to begin a Cuban coast survey work in order to key up the present map of the island. This has long been needed, but has never been made, for the reason that all men sufficiently acquainted with work of this character have been on duty in other lines and could not be spared. Lieut. Beall anticipates that it will require about two years to complete the work.

Havana's first safety island to protect the pedestrians when crossing wide open spaces, is being built in front of the Luz wharf.

The brewery about to be built in Santiago by New York and Cuban capitalists will be ready early next year.

President Gomez has approved the plans for the monument to be erected to Domingo Goicurria, the Cuban patriot, who was garroted by the Spaniards because of his political ideas. The monument will cost \$19,000.

Goicurria, it is said, was a brother of the grandfather of the present Mrs. Oliver P. Belmont of New York.

Mr. John B. Jackson, for the past two years American minister to Cuba, left Havana October 28th for the United States, from whence he sailed for his new post in the Balkan states.

Hon. M. Rocafort, consul general of Cuba, 96 Wall Street, New York, advises that catalogs with prices, discounts, etc., are wanted in Cuba covering automobiles and accessories, furniture, pianos and machinery in general.



Leading Men in Cuba's Government—Hon. Manuel Varona Suarez, Secretary of Sanitation

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

Manuel Adelantado, a friend of President Gomez of Cuba, who has just returned to Washington from Cuba after an extended visit to Havana, said to a reporter of the *Washington* (D. C.) *Star* that at the expiration of his four-year term of office President Gomez will retire to the large plantation bequeathed him by his father, and will devote himself to the pursuit of agriculture. He believes that President Gomez is the first Latin-American president who has sincerely declined re-election to public office.

General Demetrio del Castillo y Duany, superintendent of the national prison at Havana, and Jiminez, Lanier, subsecretary of state, Havana, were honor guests of the University Club of Omaha, Neb., on October 18th last.

Señor Lanier thanked the members of the club for their entertainment and assured them of the lasting love of Cubans for the United States.

"Although not ungrateful, Cuba has altogether forgotten Spain and wants civilization to come from the north," he said.

In an interview with a *New York Sun* reporter, Señor Lanier said further:

"Cuba is going in for industrial undertakings. The latest is the manufacture of rope, particularly in the province of Matanzas, where a big American concern has started work on a large scale. We are getting a good many immigrants from the Canary Islands and a lot of Spaniards and Germans. As soon as they arrive, the government offers them employment on farms. The government offers all kinds of facilities for the establishment of new industries. If a man starts a manufacturing enterprise the government will not tax it for a few years, until it has got well started, and machinery at first would probably be admitted free of duty. There are many thousands of acres of fertile land in Cuba that have as yet not been exploited.

Eljigie Bonachea, of Havana, accompanied by his brother, Mariano Bonachea, a prosperous property owner, and Manuel Cert Penalver, lieutenant of the national police of the Cuban capital, recently visited Jacksonville, Fla., and to a representative of the *Metropolis* of that city expressed himself as follows regarding the Cuban politics through Mr. Embil, the Cuban consul:

"The political conditions of Cuba are very much exaggerated. The question that parties want to get the governmental

power are given too much importance by outsiders who do not know the exact situation, and who paint in high and glowing color the account of trivial affairs. Cuba has a bright future in store for her. The greatest tranquility reigns almost constantly. President José Miguel Gomez is a great politician, and he knows his people from the heart. He has made untiring efforts to smooth any trouble that could in any way threaten the condition of the country or harm the affairs of the republic."

"Do you think that the United States will make intervention at the next political election," asked Mr. Embil, at the request of the *Metropolis* reporter.

Mr. Bonachea's answer came quick:

"There will not be any disturbance in Cuba warranting an intervention by the United States at the next election," he exclaimed. "We have leaders who will not hesitate to forsake their personal aspirations and to unite in the task of making the election fair in every way and to keep down every shadow of disorder. No, I firmly state that an intervention will not be necessary."

Forbes Lindsay says in the November *Lippincott's* that Cuba is a country of contrasts—a land of anomalies.

"One of the many curious anomalies of the Cuban system of administration is found in the customs duties," he says. "Here is a country which has practically no industries to protect; yet its tariff exaction falls upon each soul at the rate of twelve dollars per head. The per capita contribution of the people of the United States to the customs revenue is three dollars and a half. In other countries it is considerably less. This tax falls upon the importers, but it is hardly necessary to say that ultimately the consumer pays it. Since more than half the island's importations are food-stuffs or articles of clothing, the masses necessarily discharge the great bulk of the customs duties. In short, here as elsewhere, the everlasting pressure falls most heavily on the peasant.

"What is the remedy for Cuban conditions?" he asks. "Annexation to the United States appears to be the only completely efficient one. The measure would have the unanimous support of the property and business interests. The guajiro and the negro would be indifferent to it as a political matter, but if they could be persuaded that it would entail their material welfare, they would welcome it. The only element of the population from which

any serious opposition might be anticipated is the politicians. That it will come to pass before many years is the conviction of most well-informed natives and others who have knowledge of the situation."

The lot of the Cuban president is beset with vexations in large variety, says the *Boston Advertiser*. The latest is the attitude of the Veterans' Association, which is vigorously and menacingly protesting against appointment of former Spanish sympathizers to office by President Gomez.

President Gomez is trying to govern justly and tactfully. He is presumably quite sincere in his explanation that although he preferred to appoint veterans, it was necessary to choose the fittest men for positions requiring special aptitude and among these were some former Spanish guerrillas. If the merit system is novel in Cuba, then the sooner the Cubans become accustomed to it the better; and the president will be the better executive for forcing the lesson.

The *Pittsburg Dispatch* says: Whatever justification the veterans may have for indignation at the presence of ex-Spanish guerrillas in the Cabinet, it cannot by any means condone threats to plunge Cuba into "days of mourning" if the president does not submit to their dictation, much less

threats to lynch a large section of their citizens and any judge who permits their indictment for that crime. In fact, these threats taint their whole attitude and cast suspicion on their protestations of patriotism. It looks very much as though their chief grievance against the ex-guerrillas was not their pro-Spanish course during the insurrection, but their presence on the payroll at present, thereby crowding out professional veterans who have not been fortunate enough to connect with the pie counter.

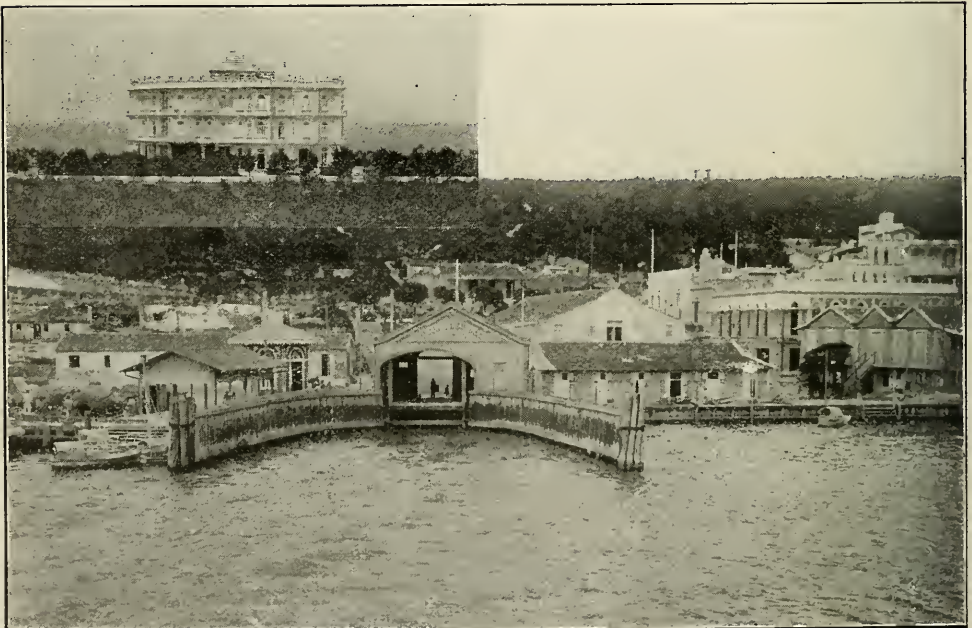
The Commander of the Cuban Army, Brig. Gen. Armando de J. Riva, was in New York on his return from the German army maneuvers.

Speaking to a press representative regarding the Cuban army, he said:

"We consider our army merely a supplemental arm of the American army. It is organized merely for internal police duty."

General Riva upon his arrival in Havana resigned his office, and the president accepted his resignation.

In official circles it was stated that General Riva has worded his resignation in such a way as to make it impossible for the president to consider it in any other way. He will be named Cuban minister to Mexico, and it is believed the Senate will confirm the appointment.



Ferry of the Havana Central Railroad from Havana to Casa Blanca. An auto bus service connects with the Hotel Capoamor at Capimar facing the gulf. An illustration of the hotel is at the upper left hand of the halftone

THE FUTURE OF NIPE AND EASTERN CUBA

NIPE TO RIVAL HAVANA — THE RICH SUGAR LANDS OF THE PROVINCE TO BE DEVELOPED

In the recent visit made by Sir William Van Horne to New York City he had opportunity to explain to some of his friends many of the features of the development of Cuba in which he is taking—both as an executive and capitalist—so prominent a part. He is as confident that the railway development in Cuba will, relatively, as greatly stimulate the prosperity of the island as did the railway development by the Canadian Pacific for Canada.

As soon as this railway development is completed, the commodious ocean port at Nipe, near the eastern extremity of the island, will probably become a great rival of Havana, at least so far as foreign commerce is concerned. This port will serve for the commerce entering into or departing from the eastern half of Cuba and will therefore considerably lessen the cost of transportation, since now all the traffic designed for foreign trade must be hauled from interior Cuba to Havana.

The railway development in Cuba, however, is only a part of a very comprehensive plan for opening up to cultivation much of the rich farming land of interior Cuba. At present the railroad depends chiefly for its traffic upon sugar and lumber, but it is Sir William Van Horne's plan greatly to diversify the agricultural production of Cuba, believing that the island will not reach its highest state of prosperity until the farmers cease the almost exclusive growing of sugar. It is for this reason that Sir William has worked out thoroughly plans for the establishment of farming communities in Cuba. The farmers there, he says, have always been in dread of forest fires, and this apprehension has caused the agricultural industry of interior Cuba to be greatly retarded. Furthermore, unlike the farmers of Canada, the farmers of Cuba prefer to live in close proximity one farm to another, and to concentrate their houses so as to form convenient villages.

Sir William, therefore, has already put in operation plans which will meet the wishes of the farmers and which at the same time will provide ample protection against the spread of forest fires. This plan provides for the bisecting of each section, six hundred and forty acres or a square mile, by two broad highways, so broad that should any forest fire break out, the width of these streets will be sufficient to keep it within a small area. At the four corners where these highways meet the village is to be concentrated. The church, the store, the schoolhouse and the market are to be established there and the allotted portions of the section to each farmer will be so surveyed that behind each of the farmhouses there will be a convenient patch for the raising of kitchen vegetables, leaving the rest of the allotment for the cultivation of such products as are to be marketed in the large cities of Cuba or in the United States.

The feeders of the main line of the Cuban railroad that are now under construction are to be so built as to give convenient approach to these sections.

The plans of Sir William Van Horne are regarded as quite as broad in their scope and as reasonably based upon as great an expectation of the development of the country as were those which animated him when he undertook the completion of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, if due allowance be made of the difference of size between Cuba and the Dominion of Canada. There is no difficulty about obtaining all the capital that is needed for the complete agricultural, industrial and railway development of Cuba. Henry M. Flagler is fully as enthusiastic over the development of the island and the profitable increase of its commerce with the United States as is Sir William himself and is, in fact, interested with the capital which has this great development under way.—Holland in the *Wall Street Journal*.

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

About twelve and a half million feet of pitch pine have gone to Cuba within the last four weeks, an unusually large quantity for the season. The total for Cuba since January is 100,437,240 feet, which shows some decline from the last year, but indicates a larger business than in any of the half dozen years preceding. Cuban

trade looks somewhat better than it did a short time ago, both orders and inquiries having improved materially. The outlook for general business in Cuba seems fairly promising, and will be much more than that if the sugar crop turns out of good volume, with prices greatly advanced by shortage in other parts of the world.

From the *Gulf Coast Record*, November 11, 1911.

GENERAL NOTES

BASEBALL, FOOTBALL AND RACING PLANS

Eight members of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club left by rail November 1st for Cuba for a series of twelve games with Cuban teams.

The peculiarities of the game in Cuba are many. The admission is from 20 cents to \$1. The 20 cent seats are back of the center field. The stands surround the entire field with the exception of a small space in center field. It is only on Sunday that women attend the games. There is betting all the time, and the men bet on plays and not on the result of the contest. When a player is at bat, the betting is whether he will reach first and if he makes the bag they will bet upon his chance of reaching second.

Cubans do not stand for any roughhouse at the ball park in Havana and at every game there are sixteen cavalymen, fifty-five policemen and a patrol wagon is drawn up close to the entrance. If a fan starts anything that the police do not like they rush him to the wagon and carry him off to the calaboose.

H. D. Brown has made announcement of the twenty-eight stakes that will be run during the race meeting at Havana. The meeting is to begin December 12th and it will continue for ninety or more days.

The stake list is a particularly attractive one for the winter racing, the values ranging from \$5,000, the money to be hung up for the International Handicap, down to \$1,200. There are handicap, selling stakes and condition stakes. They are at various distances, and almost every condition of horse will have an opportunity.

It represents a remarkably liberal lot of offerings, and they are sure to attract a ready response from the horsemen.

The stakes are to close November 27th. From Norfolk special boats will be run directly to Havana and at that time the stables will be ready for the accommodation of the thoroughbreds.

A. J. Wilson is busily engaged with a large force of workmen putting the finishing touches on the improvements to the Havana track and with the work that was done before it would be possible even now to conduct a meeting.

Providing the consent of the directors of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association can be secured, the University of Mississippi eleven will invade Cuba during the Christmas holidays, an invitation having been received for a series of football games from the Havana Athletic Club, which is said to be one of the strongest athletic aggregations in the island.

All that is necessary to bind the agreement is the S. I. A. A.'s sanction, which is imperative when an association member indulges in athletic warfare with an outsider. As the Havana Club is in good standing and the Oxford delegation has never asked for any big favors, Coach Stauffer and members of the eleven are confident no technical barriers will be placed in their way.

PORTS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY CONTRACT LEGAL

The Supreme Court of Cuba early in November, in a suit brought to test the constitutionality of the concession granted to The Ports Improvement Company of Cuba, an American concern, to dredge and improve the harbor of Havana and other principal ports of the island, rejected all the arguments of the contestants and fully confirmed the constitutionality of the concession.

The bill giving the concession to this company was passed by the House of Representatives last February, and on account of the great interests involved the matter has recently been the subject of much discussion, and the final decision of the court was anxiously awaited.

The concession grants the company the privileges of dredging and making improvements which shall include the removal of all wrecks and other obstructions in the harbors of Havana, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Matanzas, Esperanza, San Fernando de Nuevitas and Guantanamo. It will run for thirty years.

T. L. Huston is president of the concessionary company. M. J. Dady, Snare and Triest and the MacArthur Perks Company are the sub-contractors.

NEW STEAMER IN SERVICE

The new combination passenger and towing steamer "Frank Tenney," which the Maryland Steel Company has just completed for the Spanish-American Iron Company, sailed November 1st for Santiago, where she will be turned over to her owners. She is 125 feet long, 25 feet beam, steel hulled, and designed for both passenger and freight service, being used mainly to transport iron ore from the mines of her owners at Daiquiri and other places.

The vessel is named for the secretary of the Spanish-American Iron Company, which, says the *Baltimore Sun*, is an affiliated company with the Maryland and Pennsylvania Steel Companies, of which Mr. Tenny is likewise secretary.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CUBA

AN EXTERNAL ASPECT OF HEALTH AND WEALTH—NUEVITAS AND ANTILLA WILL BECOME GREAT PORTS

The *Forum* of New York, for October, contains an interesting article on Cuban conditions of to-day, by the well-known writer Sydney Brooks, some portions of which follow.

"The first thing that strikes one on journeying through Cuba, in towns and villages alike, is that few countries have an external aspect of greater health and cleanliness. The Cuban death rate as a matter of fact is lowest but one in the world, and it was almost bewildering to be forced to realize that Havana, with the terror of whose name all Europe and America have rung for three hundred years or more, is to-day no longer a fever den, but one of the favorite health and tourist resorts of the West Indies. American energy and example and Cuban docility and good sense have to be thanked for a transformation in Cuba that is nothing less than a medical and sanitary miracle. If Americans had never done anything else for the island, they deserve its lasting gratitude for having put the fear of dirt into the Cuban people. It is not the Platt Amendment that keeps the Cubans scouring and flushing their streets and installing water supplies and sewage systems. It is simply that they have learned that such things pay for themselves a thousand times over. Yellow fever has become not merely obsolete, but virtually impossible, and I do not believe that any questions of sanitation will ever again oblige the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs.

"It is one of the most accessible spots on earth, and yet one of the most neglected. It is situated on one of the most crowded and famous of trade routes, and yet capital and modern science are only just beginning to explore its resources. There is perhaps no territory of its size in the whole world so richly endowed with potential wealth, yet only about one-fiftieth of the island is under any sort of cultivation, and its population hardly numbers more than two millions. In the eastern provinces especially the disparity between the enormous storehouse of natural wealth that only waits to be unlocked, and the scarcity of men, money and highways to unlock it, is palpable even to the most careless traveler.

"Nuevitas and Antilla on the north coast and Santiago on the south will one day seriously dispute the ascendancy of Havana.

"The crying needs of the island are in

the sphere of economic development and legislation: promotion of the right sort of immigration; the inducing or forcing owners of vast estates that now lie derelict, impassable and unimproved, and of no present benefit either to their proprietors or to the community, to bring their land into the market or develop it themselves; the placing of a tax on unimproved land and devoting its proceeds to the construction of highways; the question of sound titles and furnishing a supply of cheap credit, for the present rate of interest in Cuba averages 10 per cent. These are problems that will have to be settled before the island can attain to a prosperity commensurate with its resources.

"Some \$500,000,000 have been invested in Cuba in the past twelve years, mainly by Americans and Englishmen. My impression decidedly is that twice as much could be invested without over-stimulating the productivity of the island. The soil and climate of the island are as admirably fitted for the cultivation of sugar as of tobacco; there are many parts of the island, I believe, where, without irrigation or the use of fertilizers, sugar cane has been grown profitably and unintermittently on the same piece of land for years; there are many other parts where no replanting is necessary more than once in ten years. Ten thousand square miles of Cuban land suitable for sugar are reported as awaiting development; and the last few years have shown that joint stock companies working in Cuba on a large scale, with plenty of capital, modern scientific methods and machinery and expert managers, can produce the best and cheapest cane sugar in the world, and, if put to it, could even undersell their beet rivals in the markets of Europe.

"As regards self-government, this is being tried under more promising conditions in Cuba than obtained anywhere else in or around the southern hemisphere. Nevertheless, in the nature of things a Cuban republic cannot be other than an experiment. To take a people, one-third of whom are negroes and two-thirds illiterate, who have just emerged from four centuries of political torpor and servitude, who have never had a chance of training themselves in the business of government, who have an inherited disposition, intensified by their lamentable history, toward faction and indiscipline, and who live in a climate which, while delightful for a transient visitor,

must in a long run have an enervating influence on physical energy and will power: to take these people, and after holding them down for four years under a stunning cataract of ordinances and reforms, to present them with a republic and a constitution, and expect them to work it on a basis of universal suffrage—this, surely, is a proceeding such as only our own su-

blime age of faith in machinery could have conceived or witnessed.

"Finally," says the writer after discussing the graft charges so generally prevalent, "the taint of corruption will have to go much further than it has yet advanced in Cuba before it begins to rot the body politic. It is a danger, but not a menacing one."

SECRET OF THE "MAINE" REVEALED

It is probable that the examination of the wreck of the battleship "Maine" will be completed by the end of this month. All examinations to November 4th strongly confirm the findings of the Sampson Board that the ship was destroyed by an exterior explosion, for sections of the bottom and sides of the forward part have been found to be lifted up and reversed by a tremendous exterior force. Officers in charge are, however, silent as to these conclusions.

The building of a wooden bulkhead amidship was begun early this month and there is no doubt that the after half of the ship can be floated out.

A large quantity of unexploded 10-inch shells were found in the shellroom, which is still buried deep in the mud.

Only a small amount of excavation is now necessary to permit a complete interior examination of the bow section, but the principal interest attaches to the exploration of the bottom and sides in the immediate vicinity of the forward magazines.

the ore in Cuba was of a low grade, as expenses of handling it and washing it was too great. (See frontispiece illustration, showing the great lifting bridges.)

*Would
Not
Accept*

General Emilio Nuñez, former governor of Havana Province, denied recently that President Gomez had offered him the post of Cuban minister to Mexico. He would not accept it if offered, he says, because of the work which he is engaged in at present, as the president of the National Council of Veterans.

On October 27th Secretary of State Sanguily stated that the posts of Cuban ministers to Mexico and to Holland, which are vacant at present, would not be filled for the time being.

CATALOG NO. 50

THE CUBA REVIEW has received the latest catalog of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, on Power and Transmission. There are more subjects listed and more technical and real information in this publication than in any other of its class. Condensation has made the book half the size of other books on this subject although even at that there are 142 pages of matter valuable to the engineer in charge of an industrial plant, mine, mill or factory.

Besides listing dimensions and sizes of every part of power and transmission machinery, there is descriptive matter on the Horse Powers and Steel Shafting, Standard Methods of Key Seating, Sizes and Dimensions of Couplings, Hangers, Pillow, Blocks, Counter Shafts, Belt Lighteners, Clutches and, Quills.

A feature is made of the Jeffrey Improved Split Iron Pulley, which may be readily clamped on the shaft without disturbing any other equipment, or may easily be removed from the shaft when necessary.

There are quite a number of details in the last part of the book, including H. P. of belts, method of calculating bending and torsional moments for shafts, which are invaluable to the engineering fraternity.

MINERAL OUTPUT OF CUBA

According to U. S. Consul R. E. Holaday at Santiago de Cuba, there was increased activity in the mining operations of the eastern district in 1910, as is shown by the increase in exports of both iron and copper ores. Several new iron mines were also discovered on the north coast of Cuba in the vicinity of Moa, near the extreme eastern end of the island. The mining industries of the province are owned by American iron and steel corporations. Within the next few years the output will unquestionably be largely increased. The plant of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. and its affiliated interests at Felton, or Nipe Bay, has been completed, and the company exported last year from its mines at that place 132,222 tons of raw ore and 166,699 tons of nodulized ore, a total of 298,921 tons, valued at \$619,848. The plant has a capacity of handling over 1,000,000 tons of ore per annum.

No manganese was mined in 1910 because

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Earnings of the Cuban Central Railway

Weekly Receipts:			
Week ending August 27th	£5,405	Decrease	£88
Week ending September 3d	5,473	Increase	354
Week ending September 10th	5,837	Increase	720
Week ending September 17th	5,683	Increase	593
Week ending September 24th	5,695	Increase	671
Week ending October 1st	5,585	Increase	762

Earnings of the Western Railway of Havana

Weekly Receipts:			
Week ending August 27th	£5,605	Increase	£338
Week ending September 3d	5,008	Decrease	278
Week ending September 10th	5,816	Increase	180
Week ending September 17th	4,880	Decrease	73
Week ending September 24th	4,518	Decrease	389
Week ending October 1st	4,515	Decrease	98

CUBAN RAILWAY AMALGAMATION

The United Railways of Havana has in recent years acquired a very strong position in the island of Cuba. One of the latest absorptions by the company was the Havana Central Railroad, which from its formation contemplated an extension of its line into territory served by the Western Railway of Havana. Indeed, the concession for an important line in this direction was owned by the company. In order to prevent a serious and wasteful competition, the directors considered it advisable to acquire the property of the latter company. Negotiations were opened between the two boards, and the result is described in an official circular in the following terms:

"The board has made the following proposal to the board of the Western Company, viz.: That for each £10 Ordinary share of the Western Railway of Havana there be given in exchange $\frac{4}{15}$ of five per cent Cumulative Preference shares and $\frac{1}{10}$ of Ordinary shares of the United Railways of Havana. These shares will be converted into stock. The dividend paid upon the Ordinary shares of the Western Railway of Havana during the past few years has been 7 per cent, and should the present proposal be carried through, the combined dividend upon the Preference stock and Ordinary stock of this company to be given in exchange, would on the basis of the last dividend paid upon the latter—viz., 4 per cent—be equivalent to a dividend of approximately $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum to the Western shareholders, whilst a dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on this company's Ordinary stock would give the

Western shareholders approximately 7 per cent, and if 5 per cent were paid, they would receive approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

If the arrangement is agreed to, the system controlled by the United Railways of Havana will be raised to 818 miles. In the circulars issued to shareholders the proposals are endorsed by the boards of both companies.

In the opinion of those having a thorough knowledge of the railroad conditions in Cuba it would be to the best interests of the shareholders to consent to the amalgamation plan.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The collections of the Havana custom house for October compares as follows:

1911	\$1,647,752
1910	1,308,242
1909	1,452,828
1908	1,469,084
1907	1,669,234

RAILROAD CONTRACT AMENDED

The Railroad Commission on October 28th announced its decision to annul the contract made with the Fernandez and Placetes del Sur Railroad Company in Santa Clara Province, for the lease of the government lines from Placetes to Fernandez del Sur and to suspend the subsidy for the improvement of the line granted by presidential decree to the company, on the ground that the company had failed to comply with the conditions of the lease.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

The statement of earnings of the Cuba Railroad for September and the three months ended September 30th compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
Gross earnings	\$259,823	\$190,880	\$158,898	\$141,228
Expenses	140,816	119,033	102,503	81,914
September net	\$119,006	\$71,847	\$56,394	\$59,313
September charges	60,125	36,666	35,228	32,262
September surplus	\$58,881	\$35,180	\$21,166	\$27,051
From July 1st—				
Three months' gross	\$780,275	\$631,190	\$484,536	\$422,856
Three months' net	384,794	274,770	156,506	165,754
Three months' charges	180,375	110,000	105,220	96,787
Three months' surplus	\$168,419	\$164,770	\$51,286	\$68,967

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending October 7th	£16,861	£15,826	£14,244	£12,294
Week ending October 14th	16,738	11,724	12,963	12,781
Week ending October 21st	16,054	13,717	13,298	13,147
Week ending October 28th	17,147	16,588	13,840	12,516

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending October 15th	\$48,359	\$33,710	\$37,769	\$33,859
Week ending October 22d	46,006	36,810	38,229	34,656
Week ending October 29th	42,296	39,744	39,251	34,697
Week ending November 5th	49,705	43,576	45,022	37,272

October Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99½	100
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exter.or)	102½	103
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	101	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	85	*
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	98½	100
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	98	*
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	93½	*
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	103	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918 ..	96½	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis.

NIPE BAY COMPANY'S YEAR

SHOWS SMALL SURPLUS AFTER ALL CHARGES AND DIVIDENDS — DEFICIT OF TWO YEARS AGO COMPLETELY WIPED OUT

The third report of the Nipe Bay Co., controlled by the United Fruit Co., for the fiscal year ended September 30th last compares with previous years as follows:

	1911	1910	1909
Net earnings	\$470,063	\$1,672,075	\$446,920
Interest charges	405,456	405,080	422,781
<hr/>			
Net income	\$64,607	\$1,266,995	\$24,139
Dividends	720,000	280,100	.....
<hr/>			
Surplus	\$44,607	\$986,895	\$24,139
Previous surplus	1,909	\$930,966	*610,105
<hr/>			
Total surplus	\$46,516	\$155,929	*\$585,966
Other charges against increase	20,148	154,021	245,000
<hr/>			
Balance surplus	\$26,368	\$1,908	*\$830,966

* Deficit. † Preferred stock dividend of 1 per cent, payable October 2, 1911.

The total net earnings for the year of \$470,063 as above was after deducting \$102,410 expended for betterments and charged against operating expenses.

The balance sheet, as of September 30th last, compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909
Assets—			
Cost of property	\$4,396,006	\$4,396,006	\$4,396,006
Securities of other companies	128,750	128,750	.....
Plantation equipment	7,510,129	7,153,599	6,940,560
Current assets	847,424	532,192	92,901
Funds for 3-yr. 6 per cent notes, due June 1, 1909 .....	.....	.....	5,000
<hr/>			
Total	\$12,882,309	\$12,210,547	\$11,434,467
Liabilities—			
Capital stock, common	\$3,502,500	\$3,502,500	\$3,502,000
Capital stock, preferred	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
6 per cent notes due 1914 (a)	3,351,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
6 per cent common notes due 1909 .....	.....	.....	5,000
6 per cent debenture notes due 1917 (b)	3,766,000	3,000,000	1,600,000
Floating debt .....	.....	.....	1,512,504
Current liabilities	91,388	70,484	41,344
Unclaimed dividends	2,713	5,656	1,995
Income accrued	142,340	130,000	102,000
Income account	26,368	1,909	*\$830,966
<hr/>			
Total	\$12,882,309	\$12,210,547	\$11,434,467

* Deficit.

(a) During the year the company redeemed \$149,000 of these notes.

(b) The company issued \$920,000 of these debentures, and redeemed \$154,000 of them in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which they were issued.

President Andrew W. Preston in his remarks to the stockholders says: "The production of sugar by the company's mill was 92,835,600 lbs., and of molasses 1,842,087 gals. comparing with 137,196,740 lbs., of sugar and 2,870,434 gals. of molasses in the previous year. The reduced output was the result of a serious drought which prevailed throughout Cuba during the season when ordinarily the cane gets its best growth, and the consequent reduction in yield of cane, and the low prices of sugar which prevailed during the crop season make the earnings compare unfavorably with those of the previous season.

"Total expenditures for improvements and additions to properties for the fiscal year aggregate \$458,940, of which \$102,410 was absorbed in operating accounts. Work has been commenced on 3,000 acres of new cane, of which it is intended that all but 500

acres shall be ready for the 1913 crop. Many new buildings have been erected for the better accommodation of employees, a steam plowing outfit added to the equipment and additional facilities furnished in all departments for the better handling of the operations. The properties are maintained in splendid physical condition.

"The company issued \$920,000 in 6 per cent debentures due June 1, 1917, being the balance of the authorized issue of \$4,000,000. There were redeemed within the year \$154,000 of the 6 per cent debentures in accordance with the provisions of the agreement under which they were issued, and there were also redeemed \$149,000 in five-year notes of the issue of \$3,500,000, maturing June 1, 1914.

"A comparative statement of cultivations and lands owned by the company on September 30, 1911, and 1910, follows:

Cultivations—	Acreage	
	1911	1910
Sugar cane	*23,829	21,847
Pasture	13,365	12,617
Total acres cultivated lands	37,194	34,464
Total acres land owned	127,792	127,792
Roads and fire lines	6,893	4,668
Unimproved land	83,705	88,660

* Includes acreage in preparation for the 1913 crop."

Annual Report United Railways, Western and Cuban Central

From the report of the fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses, Ltd., held in London, October 20th, and printed in the *Financial News* of that city, the following interesting facts regarding the road were obtained.

Though business had decreased somewhat last year owing to damage by two cyclones, the company not handling as much cane as expected, the chairman, Mr. J. C. Cater Scott, recommended a dividend of 4 per cent, the placing of £15,000 to the general reserve and the carrying of £25,000 to the general renewals fund, this making practically a 5 per cent earning on the ordinary stock.

Total receipts for the year were £1,232,719, or £22,000 less than last year, but business was made up in other ways. For instance, the road carried 1,183,000 more passengers with a consequent increase in receipts of £47,000, much of which was placed to the credit of the electrification of the railway to Marianao, a thriving town just outside of Havana. Freight, too, increased 71,000 tons, adding £35,000 to the receipts, or a total for the two departments of £82,000.

Working expenses showed increased percentage on the earning capacity and amounted to £49,000, the ratio having increased from 54.72 per cent to 59.76 per cent, for which increase the shortage of the sugar crop was held responsible. Maintenance expenses increased £18,000, but of this, £11,000 went for improvements

on the road and in buildings. The board allows £60,000 per year for betterments, and of this sum £55,000 were expended last year, all in permanent benefits for the road.

Rolling stock had been considerably increased, 351 new cars having been added, 759 more cars have been ordered to be in readiness for the next crop. Deducting some 300 or more old cars thrown aside, the figures show that 1,200 new cars will have been placed on the road.

In the locomotive running, a saving of £7,000 was effected, but transport expenses increased £18,700, caused by an increase in electric operation expenses.

The Havana Central earnings for the past year were £104,758, as against £70,927 during the past year, an increase of nearly 50 per cent during the twelve months.

An extensive report was made on the Havana terminal, giving the plans, the estimated expenses, the reasons for making the change from the present Villanueva site and the benefits expected from the change.

As to the prospects for the coming year, the chairman was greatly encouraged over reports he had received of the road. Mr. Orr, the general manager of the road, had estimated a very large amount of traffic for the coming year—660,000 tons, which is 24,000 tons more than the road ever had before, even in the bumper year. The chairman had heard rumors of drought in Cuba during the last few weeks and he had cabled to Mr. Orr concerning this. The answer was that the general manager had

made a close investigation and had found the cane in good condition in all of the cane sections except in that section to the north of the line, from Regla to Santa Clara, where the cane showed the want of rain. The estimate was therefore reduced to about 630,000 tons. But he added in that in case there were rains in the next fifteen days he would stick to his original estimate.

The question was brought up in the meeting as to the advisability of using oil for fuel, and the chairman replied that as no oil is produced in Cuba and the question of duty being so important an item, it would be quite impossible at present to consider the use of fuel oil, however desirable it might be in many ways.

With regard to the provision of hotels, the chairman said he hardly thought a railway company should run hotels. In Havana there were several good hotels, but he could not recommend a railway company to take up such business.

The meeting approved the 4 per cent dividend, less the income tax.

WESTERN RAILWAY'S MEETING

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the Western Railway of Havana, Ltd., took place in London, October 20th.

Mr. J. White Todd, the chairman, said during the meeting that they had reason for congratulation on the results of the past year's working, notwithstanding the unfavorable outlook in the first half of the year and the adverse effect upon the company's business of the severe cyclone in October last, says the *Financial News* of London. Their passenger receipts had increased, and on a line such as theirs this was a certain sign of increasing activity. The decrease in the working expenses was due, in a great measure, to the facilities for carrying out repairs to locomotives and rolling stock in their new locomotive shops, which were fitted with modern machinery and appliances, and were now in full operation. The better conditions prevailing in the tobacco districts were bound to have a beneficial effect on their traffics later on, and although the sugar carried over the line was small, they anticipated an addition to their revenue from this source from the increased cultivation. The report was adopted.

The road traverses Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces, a very rich section of the island and tapping the famous tobacco districts.

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS' MEETING

Sir W. Lawrence Young presided at the annual general meeting of the Cuban Central Railways held on October 27th in

London. Though they were not able, he said, to congratulate the shareholders, as last year, in a record of gross receipts, still, only a small diminution was shown. He thought that 1,500,000 tons would represent the sugar crop of last season. Their company lost only 7½ per cent, whilst the total decrease was nearly 17 per cent. The company had carried over 20 per cent of the whole crop, whilst last year they carried only 18¼ per cent. The increase in their average receipts per ton of goods handled and the growing development of their passenger traffic were encouraging features. They were in negotiation for the purchase of two public service narrow-gauge roads of some 90 kilometers, which had been competing with the company to some extent in the carriage of cane, sugar and other goods. The acquisition of these roads would be useful to the company.

The tobacco crop in Santa Clara Province was a failure, owing to the drought and until some improvement was made in drainage it would always be uncertain. In machinery and building materials, also in timber, traffic has increased. There was also an improvement in the passenger traffic.

The company's business at Cienfuegos pier continued to be satisfactory, although there was naturally a decrease in the number of bags of sugar. They were considering the advisability of increasing the facilities at their old wooden pier, with the object of attracting small craft. He looked forward to the company holding its own, and perhaps a little more.



Leading Men in Cuba's Government—Señor Jesus Barraqué, Secretary of Justice. He is a well-known lawyer and notary public, and required considerable solicitation before he accepted the proffered office in President José Miguel Gomez's cabinet, as he was averse to abandon his practice.

VALUE OF THE CUBAN PINE (*Pinus heterophylla*)

ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES ACCORDING TO U. S. GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS

Weight of dry wood: 46.1 pounds per cubic foot.

Specific gravity: 0.75.

Ash: 0.26 per cent of weight of dry wood (Sargent).

Fuel value: Equal to white oak (Sargent).

Breaking strength (modulus of rupture): 16,400 pounds per square inch, or 102 per cent of that of longleaf pine (Sargent).

Factor stiffness (modulus of elasticity): 2,243,000 pounds per square or 106 per cent of that of longleaf pine (Sargent).

Character of qualities: Very heavy, hard, strong and tough; grain fine and straight compact, annual rings wide, summerwood very broad, occupying fully half width of the annual growth; very resinous, conspicuous resin passages numerous, large; medullary rays numerous, rather prominent; color, rich dark orange, the sapwood lighter, often nearly white, durable.

Growth: Height, 75 to 100 feet; diameter, 1½ to 3 feet.

It is a Cuban and Mexican tree, and its

geographical location suggests that it may have entered the United States by way of the Florida Peninsula.

Four important timber trees of the southeastern United States are usually grouped as one in the lumber market, and are sold under the common name of yellow pine. They are the longleaf pine, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, and Cuban pine. In appearance the woods of these four trees are so nearly alike that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish one from the other; yet in some particulars there is considerable difference. This is often seen in the growth rings. Longleaf annual rings are usually narrow; shortleaf, wide near the heart, followed by a zone of narrower rings, while loblolly's rings are generally wide. The Cuban pine also has wide rings. The proportion of sapwood to heart is usually different in the four species. Longleaf pine over a foot in diameter, breast high, rarely has sapwood over 2 or 3 inches broad, shortleaf sapwood in trees of like size usually measures 4 inches,



Courtesy of the Isle of Pines Co.
The Cuban Pine on the Isle of Pines

while loblolly often runs from 4 to 6 inches. The sapwood of the Cuban pine resembles that of loblolly more than longleaf. In resin contents, longleaf is very abundant, loblolly less so, and shortleaf still less. In this particular Cuban pine ranks close to longleaf. The weight of the wood of the four species varies through rather wide limits, and it would perhaps not be practicable to distinguish them by that test alone.

Where lumbermen cut the longleaf pine, or where fire clears the ground, the Cuban pine gets a foothold and is generally able to hold it against all comers. It grows rapidly, overtops the young trees or other species, and shades them to death. Its rapid growth gives it an advantage over most of its associates in contending against fire. If it escapes for a short time it attains a size sufficient to enable it to endure scorching that proves fatal to the smaller seedlings of other species. It reaches commercial size much earlier in life than the longleaf pine, and this adds a value to it. Trees 40 years old produce turpentine, and before they are much older they attain sizes fitting them for lumber.

The fact that the Cuban pine has gone to market with longleaf and loblolly without any distinction being made indicates that its range of use is, or may be made, as wide as theirs. It is stronger than either, and has greater elasticity. Its wood resembles loblolly more than longleaf, because of rapid growth and has wide annual

rings. It was long ago used for shipbuilding, but those who used it supposed it to be loblolly masts and spars. It has a place among interior finish materials and is manufactured into door and window frames, sash, wainscoting, stair work, molding, ceiling and flooring. It is employed for general construction purposes, including siding, porch posts, balusters and railing. It meets all the general demands upon yellow pine in furniture making, agricultural machinery, farm timbers and bridge building. Car shops employ it for beams, frames, lining, siding, ceiling and roofing for freight cars, and it ranks high among the pines as a crosstie wood, and much of it is bought for that purpose. Its rapid growth is a factor of value, because young trees quickly reach the required size. This pine grows much to sap. Young trees are more than half sapwood, but in old trees the heartwood has the larger place. The wood yields readily to preservative treatment, and its period of service is greatly lengthened, especially when made into ties and laid in damp situations.

It seems probable that the Cuban pine will hold an important place in the future supply of naval stroes. Its ample yield, the comparatively short period required for trees to attain the necessary size and the vigor with which they spread to new ground and maintain their hold upon it, indicates that the species will figure prominently in future operations in the south.—*United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Bulletin No. 99.*

The value of Southern Mexico's imports from Cuba by way of the port of Vera Cruz for 1909 and 1910 were as follows, according to the United States Consular Reports:

1909	1910
\$68,283	\$51,845

There is no data regarding exports to the republic.

President Gomez on November 10th vetoed the budget of the City of Havana because of "great errors and deficiencies." The City of Havana will probably continue the rest of the year on last year's budget. The government is having the same trouble with the national budget because Congress refused to approve the one prepared.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company

The traveling public will find the service of this company of great convenience, particularly in the transfer of baggage.

Pursers on ships and messengers on trains will supply all information desired.

MAIN OFFICES:

NEW YORK, 136 FRANKLIN ST.

HAVANA, 150 HAVANA ST.

SUCROSE AND POTASH IN CANE JUICE

The *International Sugar Journal* for August, 1911, contains a paper by H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, which is of much interest, as it demonstrates the existence of a relation between the sugar in the juice of the cane and its content of potash.

It is first pointed out that the observation has been made several times to the effect that, although the quantity of exhausted molasses obtainable from a given variety of cane varies considerably, yet the composition of the molasses, and especially the amount of potash in it, does not differ much, from sample to sample. Cane juice of a high purity gives exhausted molasses very similar in its composition to that from juice with a very low purity.

Further, analysis makes it evident that the ratio of potash to dry substance in exhausted molasses varies little, although the quantity of molasses obtainable exhibits considerable differences. For example, in the case of juice of 75 purity yielding $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the quantity of molasses which is produced by juice of 90 purity, the potash content of the latter is by no means $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the former; and this is only what may be expected if both had contained at the outset the same ratio of potash to dry substance content. As, however, this potash content does not differ, we are compelled to admit the fact that, generally, a cane juice of low purity is more charged with potash salts than a juice having a high quotient of purity. This, combined with the fact that the purity is influenced mainly by the glucose content, leads to the conclusion that the glucose in a ripe cane is accompanied by a fixed proportion of potash salts, so that the latter keep back in the cane juice a quantity of glucose which does not disappear during the ripening of the cane, and thus the quotient of purity is lowered. If the potash salts possess such an action, a ripe sugar cane with a high potash content must contain a high percentage of glucose. Actual investigations have shown this to be true in the case of the beet.

The matter is complicated by the fact that differences in purity are brought about by the soil conditions, climate, the manures employed and the variety of cane; the degree of maturity of the cane also entails differences which are likely to cause con-

fusion. The work of the author, combined with the results of others, shows that there is no perceptible change in the content of potash in the juice while the cane is ripening. It thus follows that if there is any relation between the proportion of potash and that of glucose, it must be correlated with what is termed the natural glucose in the cane, namely that which depends on the variety and conditions of climate; but not with what is called the accidental glucose, which is present through imperfect maturity or over-ripeness.

In the investigations, analyses were made of juices from estates dealing with canes possessing a juice with a high purity, and similarly with those grinding canes with a low purity. In the same way the experiments were extended to different varieties of cane, choosing for comparison those giving juice of the highest purity and those in which this was very low. In the result, the indication was obtained that, in the case of rich and pure canes, the juices contained little potash; whereas where the purity of the juice was low, large quantities of potash were always found. The same was demonstrated to be true of the varieties chosen to exhibit large differences in purity.

It therefore follows that canes possessing the largest power to absorb potash from the soil gave juice with the lowest purity, and that conversely the available sugar was largest in amount from canes absorbing the least potash. It is, naturally, not intended that these statements should discourage the employment of potash manures among planters, for these are necessary in order that the plant may have an adequate supply of its essential food bodies in the soil.

It is pointed out that while sugar-cane seedling production and selection have given canes with a larger weight, there has been no increase in the sugar content, but rather a decrease in many instances. The practical import of the investigations is then expressed, namely that more attention should be given in seedling cane production to the sucrose sugar content, and that a useful indication of this is afforded by the determination of the extent to which potash salts are present in the juice.—*Agricultural News*.

SHREDDED CANE STORED

At the Wisconsin Sugar Company at Menomonee Falls nothing further has been done with the dried shredded cane received from Cuba last year. It is still

stored up in the sheds of the United States Sugar Company at Madison and it is said it has not deteriorated in value. The management is planning to improve the facilities to work up the cane as soon as this year's campaign is over, and it is believed

that all the obstacles met heretofore will be overcome if not entirely then sufficient to produce results.

A NEW CANE PEST

The *Bulletin Agricole* of Mauritius for July last contains a brief note on the occurrence of an insect pest attacking the roots of sugar-cane plants in Mauritius. The insect is a beetle, the larval stage of which occurs in the ground, where, by feeding on the roots, the larvae inflict very serious injury on the growing canes. It has not been indentified, but it is believed to be a recently introduced form, in connection with imported plants. Collecting the larvae was tried at first as a remedial measure, but as this did not appear to be satisfactory, more drastic means of control were employed. The canes were dug, and by the use of kerosene (pétrole) they and the soil were thoroughly burned. This seems a very severe practice, but if it has the effect of completely destroying a serious pest before it becomes widely distributed, it will be well justified.—*Agricultural News*.

CHINESE LABORERS SUGGESTED

The Chinese minister has approached the government of Cuba, after conferring with a number of the more important planters, in connection with a proposition to bring over from Mexico (or China direct) the labor that may be required for the proposed increase of sugar acreage in the central provinces, says the *Picayune* (New Orleans). The admiral of the Oriental warship "Hai Chi," recently in the port of Havana, visited several Matanzas and Havana centrales, accompanied by a scientific and agricultural expert of the legation staff. He talked before his final departure with a number of politicians and planters, emphasizing the fact that the Chinese coolie is industrious, obedient and patient, and never attempts, as do many of the Spaniards brought here, to create strikes and mix in the internal politics of the country, being neither agitators nor anarchists.

It is expected that many Chinese will come to Cuba during the next twelve-month, neither merchants nor laundrymen, but agriculturists, and a company has been formed to employ some of them on (experimental) rice farms.

That Texas tobacco is packed by the middlemen in royal palm leaves and fibre rope brought from Cuba, and sold as a Cuban product, is the statement made recently by B. Youngblood, director of the Texas experiment station at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

EFFECT OF LOWER DUTY

A reduction of the duty on foreign imported sugar, or the placing of sugar on the free list, would at once affect the sugar which now enters free from American possessions, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and Porto Rico, says the *Journal of Commerce*. Under treaty provisions with Cuba, sugar from that island enjoys a preferential reduction of 20 per cent from the duty imposed on other foreign countries. The full duty being 1.68½ cents per pound for the grade 96 degrees. Cuban sugar is charged 1.34 cents per pound. Thus the sugar from American insular possessions coming in free will lose its market advantage should the duty on foreign sugar be reduced or taken off altogether.

OPTIONS ON SUGAR ESTATES

The same newspaper states that the Spreckels sugar interests through their agents hold options on several of the larger estates in Santa Clara, Matanzas and Havana Provinces, and that Mr. Rudolph Spreckels expected to make a personal inspection of several of the principal centrales and look over the adjoining lands deemed to be available for sugar cane culture before closing contracts for the purchase of the game.

NEW CROP ESTIMATE

Careful estimates of the sugar crop indicate that it will reach between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 tons. The latter figure, it is said, is likely to be reached should warm weather, which is favorable to the growth of the cane, continue throughout November. If cold weather should come, however, it would check the growth of the cane and therefore reduce the production.

DROUGHT IN TOBACCO REGION

Reports from the tobacco-growing section in western Pinar del Rio Province are not reassuring for good crops. In the true Vuelta Abajo district there has been a great deficiency of rainfall, and in the Guane and Remates districts practically no rain at all during the period when plenty should have fallen. Although it is yet too early to plant to any extent, conditions are said to be getting more difficult each day, and under a continuance of the drought there will surely be more or less poor results.—*United States Daily Consular and Trade Report*, November 13, 1911.

The tobacco leaf merchants of all Cuba are to be organized for the purpose of mutual protection, legislative defense and other co-operative policies.

ISLE OF PINES MATTERS

On October 24th the Cuban *Official Gazette* published the fact that a new port of entry had been created on the Isle of Pines and that a full compliment of port officers had been named to fill the posts.

The custom house collector is J. Santini.

Pilots were later examined at Nueva Gerona for the service at Los Indios.

The last of the equipment for conducting business at the Los Indios wharf arrived late in October.

On October 13th the district engineer of Havana Province approved the plans for the construction of bridges at Mal Pais and Cayo Benito, and requested the section engineer to draw funds to start the work.

The bridges will be of concrete and steel, and cost \$4,000 each.

Engineers from the Department of Public Works, Havana, have been running lines for the proposed calzada to the southwest part of the island beginning at Nueva Gerona.

The Casas River Bridge is also to be of steel and concrete and it is expected that it cannot be built for less than \$8,000, and it will very likely cost a third more.

The *News* says: Aside from the fruit itself and the suckers for replanting there remains another possibility in pineapple growing—the fiber from the leaves, which, where the facilities exist, is woven into the finest fabric. Pineapple cloth is famous wherever known. Its filmy texture is a joy to the heart of all who see or use it and it is adaptable to as many uses as silk, in fact, is said to be more serviceable than silk, especially in the tropics where silk deteriorates rapidly.

At a recent meeting of the Central Association the Industrial Committee presented a suggestion for an industrial exhibition to be held on the Isle during January, 1913. The idea seemed to make a hit with the delegates generally and there is little doubt but that it will be acted upon.

The people of the Isle of Pines are greatly concerned over the report that Mayor Benito Ortiz of that municipality is to resign his office. The mayor's resignation will be greatly regretted by every resident.

Miss Sarah Arnold and Miss Beaudoin have purchased a lemon and pineapple orchard on the Isle of Pines. The two young women, recently of Pawtucket, R. I., will take up the management of their interests in that place personally.

About two years ago Miss Arnold went to the Isle of Pines on a visit and when she saw the productiveness of the country she decided to try an experiment. Her plan was quickly put to action and she purchased a 10-acre tract in Santa Barbara Heights on the island, which she immediately planted. Just now the land is preparing to yield a crop of lemons and pineapples.

Mr. Joseph S. French of New York is in the Isle of Pines with a big freight carrying automobile. He will conduct a passenger and freight business between the steamship docks at Nueva Gerona and the hotels and plantations at West McKinley, fifteen miles distant, and to fruit plantations of the surrounding country.

It seems almost incredible that after ten years of residence in the Isle of Pines the American settlers should persist in buying imported hay at prices (forty to sixty dollars per ton) all out of proportion of its food value, when at least one-third of the land on the Isle will produce enormous crops of Para Grass, the equal of, if not superior to, any imported article, not excepting alfalfa.

Any moist soil well fertilized and planted to Para Grass will produce from ten to fifteen tons of green forage per acre annually. Guinea Grass is a good second, and if cut every eight to ten weeks, will furnish forage and pasture for the year round. Both Para Grass and Guinea Grass are rich in meat and butter fats. A mixture of the two grasses makes ideal pasture for milch cows, the milk being rich and the butter standing up firm and hard in warm weather without ice. This is not a visionary preamble, but deduction from our own experience in Cuba.—A. H. Van Herman in the "Appeal."

The first Trapp avocado of the season came from George D. Roberts of Santa Rosalia, on October 4th. The fruit was from a tree only twenty-six months old. The Trapp had a very tough skin and the meat adheres very closely to the seed, not permitting the latter to rattle and bruise the fruit in transit. When cut, the seed comes out easily.

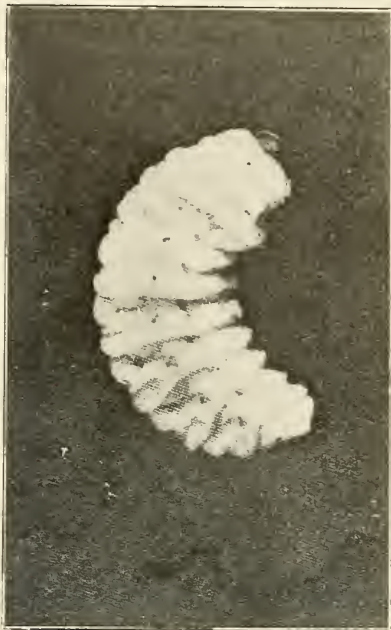
DANGER OF THE MANGO WEEVIL

A WARNING BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The United States Department of Agriculture sends out a warning regarding the mango weevil and considers an invasion of this pest so serious that government authority should be exercised to prevent it getting into Florida and to extirpate it should it gain a foothold. It is the most serious pest in Oriental countries and easily gets an entrance into other countries, being readily carried with seed for planting. It now inhabits all the mango regions bordering on the Indian Ocean, occurs throughout the East Indies, including the Philippines, and is found also in South America and Madagascar. The United States is so far free from the pest.

The egg is deposited in the fleshy part of the fruit, the grub burrows into the seed pot and develops there into the weevil or beetle. There is no mark or discoloration on the exterior of the green mango and as the insect remains in the seed for a long time it is easily distributed. Seeds introduced for planting should be closely examined, and if signs of gnawing and discoloration are noted after removing the paper like covering, the seed should be burned and all apparently sound seeds should be germinated in a box under a wire screen, so that any weevils which may be found can be destroyed.

In the Hawaiian Islands recent examination showed that 80 to 90 per cent of the mango trees were infested, as many as



The mango weevil pupa. Much enlarged

four larvae being found in a single seed. Inasmuch as this insect passes its entire development within the seed, it is beyond the reach of insecticides and fumigation. Watch for and destroy fallen fruit.



The mango weevil (*Cryptorhynchus maniferæ*): Left side, adult weevil, from above; right side, same, from below. Much enlarged

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

TROPICAL MANURING

The following table is from a very interesting article on fertilizers by Mr J. C. Brünnich in the *Queensland Agricultural Journal*, October, 1910:

APPROXIMATE MANURIAL REQUIREMENTS OF

VARIOUS CROPS IN LB. PER ACRE:

Crop.	Nitro- gen.	Phosphoric acid.	Pot- ash.	Lime.
Bananas	30—60	50—80	30—160	56
Beans	0—27	20—56	75—130	70
Citrus Fruit.....	40—80	30—40	40—80	40
Corn	20—80	20—53	50—110	30
Cotton	20—30	30—60	15—30	70
Lucerne or Alfalfa	0—10	40—70	65—100	140
Onions	60—81	20—36	50—80	56
Peas	0—13	20—56	56—100	70
Pineapples	50—75	50—75	100—150	70
Potatoes	20—53	20—50	67—100	30
Rape	50—70	40—70	60—80	80
Sisal Hemp	10—20	20—40	50—70	50
Sorghum	30—100	30—60	70—150	30
Sugar-cane	30—80	20—60	50—100	50
Tobacco	50—140	50—90	80—150	70
Tomatoes	30—50	15—20	50—80	30
Turnips	90—112	20—33	100—150	80

URUGUAYAN WHITEWASH

When traveling through the rural districts of Uruguay, says a consular report, one's attention is attracted to the fine white color of the farm buildings, even during the wet season. To obtain this neat effect a whitewash is used which is made with the sliced leaves of the common cactus, macerated in water for 24 hours, producing a solution of creamy consistence; to this lime is added and well mixed. When applied to any surface, be it of wood, brick, iron, or other material, a beautiful pearly white appearance is produced which will endure through storms and frosts for many years.

As cactus plants grow in all parts of Cuba the whitewash can be easily made.

DIVINING RODS OF NO VALUE

Much interest is often aroused in the claims of persons called "dowsers" or water finders, to be able to discover underground sources of water by the use of divining rods of different kinds. The



Make your BIG Orange Profits With this NEW Late Variety

This notably worthy orange possesses numerous advantages. It ripens late; is a splendid keeper and shipper, has excellent flavor, is unusually hardy. Lue Gim Gong is a seedling—a cross of Hart's Late on Mediterranean Sweet and is not ready to ship until others are gone. The fruit could be harvested in June, but is too acid. In July it is good, but is better in August and September. Thus, during the latter months, it finds a comparatively bare market, with higher prices.

THE LUE GIM GONG ORANGE

hangs on the trees after ripening—even for two or three years without losing its juiciness or fine flavor; the trees do not stop bearing.

Lue Gim Gong Oranges are excellent shippers. The fruit is round, packing 126 to 176 per box. The flavor is a mild, rich subacid; quality of the best. The orange-red skin is thin, smooth on new crop, roughening if allowed to hang. Ten or eleven sections juicy. TREES AND FRUIT HARDY. The originator's grove has been through several cold snaps, practically without damage. We have purchased selling rights, and offer a choice stock.

GET OUR FINE NEW CATALOGUE

Describes citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, nuts; shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, and vines. Illustrated from photographs; many fruits in their natural colors.

The nursery business is our whole business—growing trees and growing fruit has our whole attention. If you expect to order trees and plants this season, get our Catalogue now.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.
Rambler Avenue, Glen St. Mary, Florida

Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, for February 24, 1911, contains an account of investigations that have been undertaken for the purpose of gauging the value of such claims, by Professor J. Wertheimer, B. Sc., B. A., F. I. C., F. C. S., principal of the Merchants Venturers' Technical College and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering in the University of Bristol, who

gives as his conclusions that the motion of the rod carried by the water finder, and the sensations felt by him, are not due to the action of anything outside himself. He believes, on the other hand, that when such persons state that they do not cause the movement of the rod, they say what they believe to be the truth, but are nevertheless misleading themselves unconsciously.

Value of Imports of Farm and Forest Products into the United States from Cuba

The imports of farm and forest products of the United States from Cuba for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 are presented in Bulletin No. 90 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, issued October 13th last.

	1908	1909	1910
TOTAL FARM IMPORTS	\$74,704,478	\$89,096,805	\$112,430,504
TOTAL FOREST IMPORTS	\$68,471	\$30,778	\$93,746

KIND OF FARM PRODUCTS IMPORTED

	1908	1909	1910
Beeswax	\$76,431	\$122,260	\$147,489
Honey	46,726	44,845	22,728
Bones, hoofs and horns	23,487	38,203	45,567
Hair	1,753	4,679	39,726
Hide cuttings, glue stock, etc.	16,997	49,241	19,130
Cattle hides	131,943	653,394	658,818
Cocoa and chocolate	57,807	225,487	128,276
Coffee	322	10,074	76
Fruit: bananas, etc.	1,865,462	2,181,266	2,271,477
Distilled spirits	5,789	4,951	6,499
Alcoholic liquors	7,060	6,350	8,063
Nuts, coconuts, etc.	200,914	166,469	126,526
Vegetable oils, coconut	8,011	5,349	11,467
Sugar and molasses	58,874,729	69,589,881	94,579,623
Tobacco	13,116,048	15,797,653	14,128,780
Vegetables	241,778	149,394	171,962

KIND OF FOREST PRODUCTS IMPORTED

	1908	1909	1910
Cabinet woods	693,840	648,191	709,275
Lumber, shingles, planks	171,336	172,462	178,914
Other woods	865,201	820,665	889,013

El señor J. E. Hernández, Aguacate 56, Habana, Cuba, ha sido nombrado agente en la isla de Cuba, isla de Pinos y Jamaica para la venta de los aparatos fabricados por la "Lytton Manufacturing

Company" de Virginia. Véase el anuncio que inserta dicha compañía en otra página de este número referente á colectores del agua de condensación para tachos al vacío.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCE COMPANY

C. ROBERT CHURCHILL, President and General Manager

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR SUGAR FACTORIES

205-7-9 Chartres Street

NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A.

THE VALUE OF WINDBREAKS

The influence and value of windbreaks forms the subject treated in Bulletin No. 86, of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The term "windbreak" may be applied to any object which serves as an obstacle to surface winds, and may be divided according to their general arrangement into three classes: (1) Rows and hedgerows; (2) belts or shelter belts; (3) groves, or, in the most extensive case, forests. A belt usually consists of three rows or more, but its width is less than twice the ultimate height of the trees.

Orchards must be protected by windbreaks from the mechanical effects of the winds which strike the trees when they are laden with fruit; from their drying effect, which blights the fruit and causes it to shrink; and from the drying or "winter-killing" of the branches.

The ability of the windbreak to check damaging evaporation must be its source of greatest benefit, since, in the region where windbreaks find their greatest usefulness moisture is almost always insufficient for the best interests of agriculture. To thoroughly understand the influence of a windbreak upon evaporation it should be stated that the evaporation of water from any wet surface and also the transpiration of moisture from the leaves of plants is accelerated by three conditions—heat, dryness of the air and rapid air circulation. Hence, anything which reduces the movement of the air reduces the rate of evaporation and may effect an appreciable saving of the moisture supply.

While the windbreak affects evaporation by checking the movement of the surface air currents, it may also affect the temperature of the air.

A body of trees modifies the temperature of the air within it. In the daytime direct insolation is prevented and the air



Windbreak of Eucalyptus Trees on a California Orange Grove

SI
USTED
ESTÁ
INTERES-
ADO--

EN

MÁQUINAS PARA HACER
BLOQUES DE CEMENTO

Y
MEZCLADORAS DE HORMIGÓN

(CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES AND CONCRETE MIXERS)

Pída hoy detalles descriptivos de las máquinas "Climax" las mejores en el mundo

GALBÁN & CO.

Habana
Lonja del Comercio

Nueva York
78-80 Wall Street

DPTO. DE INGENIERIA Y MAQUINARIA

is cooler than it is outside. At night the heat waves radiated from the ground are intercepted and the air under the trees is warmer than outside. Comparative uniformity of temperature is further secured by the fact that the boles and branches of the trees store certain quantities of heat and that this heat is only very slowly radiated.

Windbreaks still the air, and the distances at which the calming effect may be felt depends upon the depth of the mass of air so calmed (which will, of course, be equal to the height of the trees), and also upon the mean velocity of the air in the area of calm (determined by the leakage through the windbreak). Actually the average distance was found to be not more than twenty times the height of the windbreak, and at that distance almost the same velocities were experienced as were found on the windward side of the windbreak. Where the windbreak is of small value or even exerts a positively injurious influence is on land where the drainage is poor.

BEST TOWN IN CUBA

Postoffice, railroad, stores, church, school, saw-mill, etc., good American neighbors; home and fruit grove started, but wish to devote all my attention to other business. Will take northern property on the deal—any way to please.

Address "OWNER," care "THE CUBAN REVIEW."

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated October 13, 1911.

At that time centrifugals were quoted at 5.96c. per lb. for 96 test, which proved to be the highest point of the campaign. Following this, the market turned downward and by several large declines has now touched 5.12c. per lb. showing a total decline of 84c. per 100 lbs. during the time under review. New crop Cuba centrifugals for February-March delivery are held at 3.40c. to 3.50c. per lb., cost and freight equal to 4.76c. to 4.80c. per lb., leaving a difference in parity of 28c. per 100 lbs. to be brought together during the coming months.

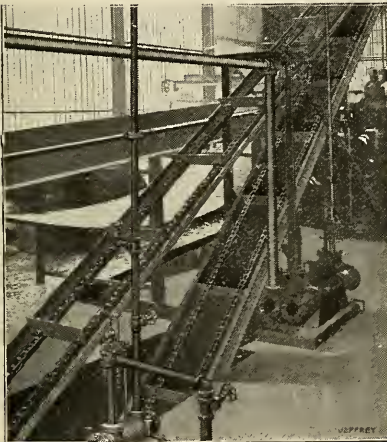
With the outlook in Europe it is scarcely to be expected that new crop will be offered at much, if any less than at present. European buyers have already taken some 140,000 tons of new crop Cubas, and are still in the market at about the present values, while European values appear to have turned upward from the recent downward reaction to 16s 3d on the 7th inst. On October 13th, beet sugar was quoted at 17s 1½d, from which point it fluctuated to 17s 8¼d, to 17s, to 17s 4½d, to 17s, to 17s 3d, to 16s 3d, to 16s 1¼d at the close.

The downward fluctuation of the foreign markets was not caused by any improvement in the European beet crop prospects, but solely, as it seems, by the application of Russia to the Brussels Convention on October 6th, for permission to increase her annual exports of sugar from the present limit of 200,000 tons to 600,000 tons for the year September 1st, 1911, to August 31st, 1912. The Convention took a favorable view of the application, provided that Russia would indicate her desire to renew the terms of the Convention for another 5 years from its present expiration on September 1, 1913. The Convention adjourned to meet again on December 8th, in order that Russia may combine with her request for increased exports, her disposition towards a renewal of convention terms for 5 years from September 1, 1913.

At this meeting there were some indications that the British government intends to withdraw from the Convention entirely at its present term of expiration, and that it will give such notice within a short time.

This withdrawal will not necessarily terminate the Brussels Convention, as the other countries may continue its terms without the United Kingdom in it, but, on the other hand, the loss of Great Britain would be a serious hindrance to its perfect execution, and change materially the present united sugar conditions of Europe in some respects.

The admission of 400,000 tons extra exports from Russia, when taken in connection with the much greater general shortage in sugar supplies for this campaign, say 2,000,000 tons, is so inconsiderable in results that it is not surprising that after the sentimental effect of such increased exports has passed, the whole European markets should again



Jeffrey Scraper Conveyor HANDLING BAGASSE

We design and build Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery for Sugar Plantations and Refineries; in fact, every field and industry. Let our expert engineers study your problems.

Catalogs and information yours for the asking.

Jeffrey Mfg. Company, Columbus, Ohio
New York Office: 77 WARREN STREET

resume its advance based upon the actual deficiencies existing in campaign supplies. Futures in the exchanges show this feature, particularly the May contracts for beets at 17s 2¼d or say 5.69c. per lb. parity for Cuba centrifugals with the latter now valued at say 4.76c. per lb. for futures. Bearing on this question is the most important feature of the campaign situation, particularly in its relation to the United States supplies of sugar, and this is the outturn of the present Cuba crop, the weather conditions being latterly reported unfavorable by reason of absence of the necessary rains for the final growth of the canes. A few hundred thousand tons more or less in this crop outturn will be of unusual effect upon prices during the campaign.

In any event, the level of prices must remain high compared with former years. Our refiners for some reason (best known to themselves) have not yet entered the Cuba market for new supplies required in January and onwards, and whenever they do so, the prices then current may prove the lowest of the campaign.

On October 20th, F. O. Licht issued his first estimate on the European beet crops: 5,975,000 tons, against 8,095,000 tons last year, and has since only modified this estimate by a statement that the figures given for Germany may prove too large, while those of Russia may prove too small.

Since these statements were given, there has been no improvement noted in crop conditions.

Adding to the beet estimates our own estimates of cane crops, 8,789,000 tons, we have a total estimated sugar production for the world of 15,294,000 tons, against 16,940,000 tons last season, a deficiency of 1,646,594 tons, which can only be offset by reduced consumption and higher prices than for the last campaign. The tariff agitation for lower duties on sugar will begin at the assembling of Congress in December, and indications point to a sharp and decisive contest over a considerable reduction from the present rates, which will necessarily include the question of Cuban reciprocity.

The domestic cane and beet sugar industries are reaping large profits this season from the prevailing conditions, and Cuba will, no doubt, participate equally in large profits for her present crop.

(Continued on page 36)

The only Trap with an outside Valve that is without stuffing Boxes to leak, stick or pack

LYTTON VACUUM PAN TRAPS will absolutely increase the out- put of your Vacuum Pans

LYTTON VACUUM PAN TRAPS remove condensation promptly and greatly increase the evaporative efficiency of the pans. Where different pressures are used heating coils can be kept clear of water and an unusually high rate of work obtained by a separate trap on each coil. (See cut.)

LYTTON VACUUM PAN TRAPS' superiority lies in the reliability and efficiency of their operation and the little attention necessary to keep them in order. They are strongly built and have but one working part (the float) inside. Their chief distinction, however, is that they have no stuffing boxes to leak, stick or need packing. They remove ALL THE WATER ALL THE TIME in the best way and the least troublesome way.

Manufactured by the LYTTON M'F'G CORPORATION
FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

Offices in New York: 1159 Hudson Terminal

Write or call on our agent in Havana for full particulars.

Agente en la Habana: J. E. HERNANDEZ, Aguacate, No. 56



CABLE ADDRESS: TURNURE

NEW YORK
64-66 WALL STREET

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

BANKERS

Deposits and Accounts Current. Deposits of Securities, we taking charge of Collection and Remittance of Dividends and Interest. Purchase and Sale of Public and Industrial Securities. Purchase and Sale of Letters of Exchange. Collection of Drafts, Coupons, etc., for account of others. Drafts, Payments by Cable and Letters of Credit on Havana and other cities of Cuba; also on England, France, Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Central and South America.

CORRESPONDENTS:

HAVANA—N. GELATS Y CA.

LONDON—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

MEXICO—BANCO CENTRAL MEXICANO.

PARIS—HEINE ET CIE.

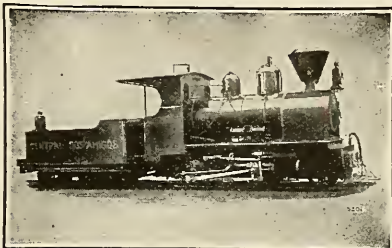
ORENSTEIN-ARTHUR KOPPEL COMPANY

30 CHURCH ST.

CANE-CARS

LOCOMOTIVES

PLATFORMS



NEW YORK

RAILS AND SWITCHES

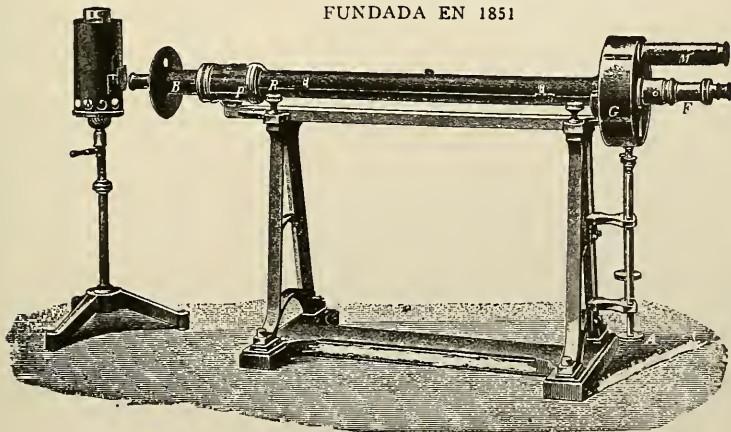
PORTABLE RAILWAYS

DUMP-CARS

Agents for Cuba Schwab & Tillmann, San Ignacio 76, Habana

SUGAR TESTING APPARATUS

FUNDADA EN 1851



Hace una especialidad de surtir

Todos los Instrumentos para la Prueba de Azúcar y Habilitación de Laboratorio.

Unicos Agentes en los Estados Unidos y Canada para los

STANDARD

POLARISCOPIOS

Su triple ó doble campo de visión ha sido adoptado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como norma.

Toda la maquinaria experimental y los aparatos descritos en «Agricultural Analysis» del Prof. H. W. Wiley. Se suministran con gusto todos los informes pedidos.

Pidanse Listas de Precios Ilustradas.

POLARISCOPIO SOBRE "BOCKSTATIV" LA FORMA MAS MODERNA
Con caja á prueba de polvo, parte de prisma, y engranaje prolongado.

EIMER & AMEND,

205-211 Third Avenue, New York

(Continued from page 34)

Refined sugar, granulated, rose to the high point of 7.39c. per lb. net cash, returning at this time to 6.076c. per lb.

As we close this review, we have a cablegram from F. O. Licht reducing his estimate of the beet crop of Germany 110,000 tons to 1,350,000 tons, against last year's crop of 2,600,000 tons.

New York, November 14, 1911.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación llevaba fecha 13 de Octubre de 1911. Entonces se cotizaba el azúcar centrífuga á 5.96 centavos la libra, polarización 96 grados, que resultó ser el precio más alto logrado en la zafra. Después, la cotización tuvo grandes fluctuaciones hacia la baja, habiendo llegado ahora á ser 5.12 centavos, lo que acusa una baja de 84 cents. en las 100 libras durante el período comprendido por esta revista. Los azúcares centrífugas cubanos de la nueva zafra para su entrega de Febrero á Marzo, se cotizan de 3.40 á 3.50 centavos la libra, costo y flete, equivalente á de 4.76 á 4.86 cents. la libra, dejando una diferencia en la paridad de precios de 28 cents. en las 100 libras que habrá de eliminarse durante los meses venideros.

Con la perspectiva reinante en Europa, apenas puede esperarse que el azúcar cubano de la nueva zafra se ofrezca á precios menores que los cotizados actualmente. Los compradores europeos han adquirido ya cerca de 140,000 toneladas de azúcar cubano de la nueva zafra, y están aún dispuestos á comprar más al derredor de los precios que se cotizan ahora, mientras que las cotizaciones en Europa parecen haber tenido un alza después de la baja que tuvieron recientemente á 16s 3d, el día 7 de este mes. El 13 de Octubre, el azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba á 17s 1½d de cuya cotización fluctuó á 17s 8¼d, 17s, 17s 4½d, 17s, 17s 3d, 16s 3d, cerrando á 16s 11¼d.

La fluctuación hacia la baja en los mercados extranjeros no fué causada por ninguna mejora en las condiciones de la cosecha de remolacha europea, sino sólo, según parece, por la solicitud presentada por Rusia á la Convención de Bruselas el 26 de Octubre, pidiendo que se le permita aumentar su exportación anual de azúcar del límite presente de 200,000 toneladas á 600,000 toneladas durante los doce meses comprendidos entre el primero de Septiembre de 1911 hasta el 31 de Agosto de 1912. La Convención recibió favorablemente la solicitud bajo la condición de que Rusia manifestara sus propósitos de revonar los términos de la convención por otros cinco años desde la fecha de la expiración del presente convenio, que será el primero de Septiembre de 1913. La Convención suspendió sus sesiones para reunirse de nuevo el 8 de Diciembre á fin de que Rusia pueda unir á su solicitud para un aumento en sus exportaciones, la declaración de que está dispuesta á renovar los términos del convenio por cinco años, á contar desde el primero de Septiembre de 1913.

En dicha reunión hubieron algunas indicaciones de que el Gobierno británico se propone retirarse de la Convención completamente cuando expire su presente convenio, y que así lo notificará en breve.

Esa retirada no significará precisamente la terminación de la Convención de Bruselas, pues los demás países pueden continuar sus convenios sin contar con Inglaterra, mas por otra parte, la pérdida de la Gran Bretaña ofrecería grandes dificultades para el exacto cumplimiento de los términos de la Convención y determinaría en algunos respectos un cambio material en la unión azucarera que existe en Europa.

La admisión de 400,000 toneladas adicionales en la exportación de Rusia, considerada en relación con la mayor escasez general de azúcar en este año, que se calcula resultará en una deficiencia de 2,000,000 de toneladas, afecta tan poco la situación, que no sorprenderá el ver que cuando haya pasado el efecto producido por ese aumento en la exportación, todos los mercados europeos vuelvan á inclinarse hacia el alza con motivo de la escasez de azúcar que exista por lo insuficiente de la producción. En las lonjas se nota especialmente esta tendencia en los contratos para entregas futuras. Los contratos para entrega en Mayo de azúcar de remolacha se han hecho á razón de 17s 2¼d, equivalente 5.69 centavos la libra de azúcar centrífuga cubano, cuando ésta se cotiza á 4.76 centavos la libra para entrega en el futuro. En esta cuestión descansa el detalle

más importante de la situación azucarera al presente, sobre todo en relación con el abasto de azúcar en los Estados Unidos, y es la producción en Cuba durante la zafra actual, pues por las noticias recibidas recientemente, el tiempo no ha sido favorable para el completo desarrollo de la caña á causa de no haber llovido todo lo necesario. La disminución de unos cuantos millares de toneladas en la zafra presente, tendrá un efecto extraordinario en los precios durante la estación.

De cualquier modo, los precios habrán de mantenerse á un alto nivel en comparación con los que reinaron en años anteriores. Nuestros refinadores, por razones particulares que ellos solos saben, no han comenzado sus compras de azúcares cubanos para abastecerse en Enero y más tarde, y cuando lo hagan, la cotización que rija entonces quizás sea la más baja en toda la estación.

El Sr. F. O. Licht publicó el 20 de Octubre su primer cálculo con respecto á las cosechas europeas de remolacha estimándola en 5,975,000 toneladas contra 8,095 toneladas el año pasado, habiendo modificado después este cálculo diciendo que las cifras atribuidas á Alemania pueden resultar excesivas y las referentes á Rusia demasiado pequeñas.

Desde la publicación de estos datos no se ha notado ningún cambio favorable en el estado de las cosechas.

Añadiendo á lo calculado para la remolacha nuestro cálculo respecto de la caña de azúcar cuya cosecha estimamos en 8,789,000 toneladas, tenemos que la producción total de azúcar en el mundo se calcula en 15,294,000 toneladas contra 16,940,000 toneladas el año pasado, ó sea una disminución de 1,646,594 toneladas, cuya deficiencia podrá contrarrestarse solamente por un consumo menor y precios mayores que en la estación última. La agitación arancelaria para rebajar los derechos sobre el azúcar commenzará con la reunión del Congreso en Diciembre, y todo indica que habrá una empeñada discusión sobre la cuestión de hacer una rebaja considerable en los derechos que rigen actualmente, en la cual estará envuelto necesariamente lo referente al tratado de reciprocidad con Cuba.

Las industrias azucareras del país, tanto de caña como de remolacha, están obteniendo grandes utilidades con motivo de la situación del mercado azucarero, y es indudable que Cuba participará igualmente en obtener buenos precios para su azúcar de esta zafra.

El azúcar refinado granulado subió al alto precio de 7.39 cents. la libra, neto, al contado, pero ha vuelto á bajar á 6.076 cents. la libra,

Al terminar estas líneas, recibimos un cablegrama del Sr. F. O. Licht disminuyendo 110,000 toneladas de la cifra que en su cálculo atribuye á Alemania, quedando el cálculo en 1,350,000 toneladas contra 2,600,000 toneladas en la cosecha del año pasado.

Nueva York, 14 de Noviembre de 1911.

A recent shipment of four carloads of brick from Pennsylvania was consigned to Santiago de Cuba. These bricks are to be used in a modern business block, being erected in that city.

The Havana Electric Railway was recently awarded a subsidy to construct an all-land route trolley line from Havana to Guanabacoa.

Work began this month on the new line.

METAL ÁGUILA BABBITT

EL METAL BABBITT "ÁGUILA" es un metal antifricción esmeradamente fundido y de larga duración. Es bastante rígido y tenaz para dar resultados satisfactorios bajo la



mayor presión y á la más grande velocidad.

Lo recomendamos especialmente para maquinaria de moler caña de azúcar.

Precio, 15 cts la libra.

HOYT METAL COMPANY - - NUEVA YORK

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - - - 118, PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

FRED WOLFE 151 CALZADA DE VIVES, HAVANA
CABLE, "WOLFE"

Negociante en Todas Clases Dealer in all Classes of
de Ganado de Live Stock
Especialmente en Mulos Especially in Mules

Always on hand Large Stock of All Classes of Mules—All Mules Sold Are Guaranteed as Represented—Can Furnish Any Number Desired on Short Notice



A NEW BOOK ON AGRICULTURE

Ninety Pages, twenty-four Illustrations. Describes Cover, Crops, Fruits, Cane, Tobacco, Fiber Plants, Root Crops, etc. Ask for "Miscellaneous Economic Plants."

GERMAN KALI WORKS, BOX 1007, HAVANA, CUBA

AGENCY FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA OF **THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**

This Company will issue BINDERS on risks in the Island of Cuba at their New York office, 45 WILLIAM STREET. TEL., 3097 JOHN.

FIRE
FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION

LOSS OF INCOME
FOLLOWING FIRE

BOILER EXPLOSION
ENGINE BREAKDOWN

Havana Office: 106 Cuba Street

P. RUIZ & BROS.

ENGRAVERS

FINE STATIONERY

OBISPO 22 P. O. Box 608

HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.

Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

HAVANA

CUBA

National Bank of Cuba

Government Depository

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND
UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$6,250,000.00

Head Office—Havana
20 BRANCHES IN CUBA
New York Agency
1 WALL STREET

COLLECTIONS

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAVANA

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$580,000

TRANSACTS A
GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

OFFICERS

Norman H. Davis - - - - President
O. A. Hornsby - Vice-President and Treas.
Claudio G. Mendoza - - - Vice-President
Rogelio Carbajal - - - - Secretary
J. M. Hopgood - - - - Assistant Treasurer

Offices: Cuba, 31, Havana

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of
Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

Paid-up Capital
and Reserve . . . \$13,100,000.00
Total Assets \$95,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

New York Agency
68 William Street

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92;
Matanzas, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos,
Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, Mayari, Sagua,
Caibarien

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars*

FACTORY:
Paseo de Tacon 159-163

OFFICE:
Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business
Correspondents at all the principal
places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

The Uruguayan government has sent a communication to the Cuban state department expressing its desire to negotiate a commercial treaty with this government and authorizing its minister to act.

The minister of Uruguay in Cuba is Dr. Rafael J. Fonsalba.

Cañada Land and Fruit Co.

Owners:

Los Indios

Los Indios and Cañada Tracts

Isle of Pines

LOCATION: Siguanea Bay—The Only Deep-Water Harbor of the Island

We have at our new and progressive town of Los Indios a sawmill, planing mill, general store, hotel, church, post-office—all under the supervision of Americans. *A strictly American town*, with an American school. We also have row boats, automobiles, and gasoline launch for pleasure parties. *Fishing and hunting the best.* We own the finest citrus fruit, vegetable and tobacco land on the island. We offer same for sale in acreage to suit purchaser—either for cash or on the installment plan. Write for prospectus, price on land and information regarding selling agency contracts to our general office,

117 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CHARLES S. BROWN, President
Los Indios, Isle of Pines

E. G. ALLEN, Secretary
10 Follansbee Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WILLETT & GRAY, Brokers and Agents

FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC

SUGARS

RAW AND
REFINED

82 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED.

HOME INDUSTRY IRON WORKS

Engines, Boilers and Machinery

Manufacturing and Repairing of all kinds. Architectural Iron and Brass Castings. Light and Heavy Forgings. All kinds of Machinery Supplies.

Steamship Work a Specialty

A. KLING, Prop.
JAS. S. BOGUE, Supt.

MOBILE, ALA.

“Sugar News from Cuba”

is the title of the interesting correspondence from the tropical island appearing in every issue of the

AMERICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

The latest and most reliable sugar news from every part of the World is gathered by our own Special Correspondents, and appears exclusively in this paper.

PRINTED IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH

A Spanish Section has been recently added for the benefit of our readers in Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish speaking countries.

Monthly, \$2.00 per year in the United States, Cuba, and Mexico. In foreign countries, \$2.50 per year. Subscribe for it if you want to keep posted.

SAMPLE COPY FREE. SEND FOR ADVERTISING RATES.

Address: BEET SUGAR GAZETTE COMPANY

222 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

140 Nassau St. New York

Telephone, 33 Hamilton
Night Call, 411 Hamilton

Cable Address:
"Abiworks," New York

Atlantic Basin Iron Works

Engineers and Boiler Makers

Machinists, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Coppersmiths,
Pattern Makers, Sheet Iron Workers. Iron and Brass Castings. Steamship
Repairs a Specialty.

Cor. Imlay and Summit Streets

Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Munro & Son

Steamship and
Engineers' Supplies

722 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cable Address: Kunomale, New York

Telephone, 2492 South

Telephone
215 Hamilton

Box 186
Maritime Exchange

YULE & MUNRO

SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers

Boat Builders, Etc.

No. 9 SUMMIT STREET

Near Atlantic Dock BROOKLYN

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Sugar Industrial World, of Tokyo, Japan, for September. The publication is devoted to the interests of Japanese sugar producers and its merchants.

Boletín del Archivo Nacional, Habana. Año X.—Num. IV. Julio-Agosto.

Memoria. Correspondiente al Año Fiscal de 1909 a 1910 y Resúmenes de las de 1907 a 1908 y de 1909 a 1909, de Gobierno Provincial de Santa Clara. 286 pp., illustrated and full of valuable data regarding the provincial government and its labors.

Philippine Agricultural Review for July, 1911.

Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Sanidad y Beneficiencia de Cuba, Habana, Mayo y Junio, 1911.

Report of the agricultural work for 1908-1910 carried on at Barbadoes under the direction of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, parts 1 and 2 give the results of manurial experiments with sugar cane, and part 3 the results of experiments with varieties of sugar cane.

Very full tables, giving all details, are given at the end of the report and included is also a summary of manurial experiments carried on continuously for seventeen seasons, from 1892 to 1910.

The 1911-12 issue of the "Year and Address Book of Sugar Mills and Refineries of Austria-Hungary," issued by the

Central Association for the beet sugar industry of Austria-Hungary.

It contains as heretofore much valuable information of special interest not only to the domestic sugar industry of Austria-Hungary, but also to everybody else interested.

The first part contains the usual technical information and is valuable to every chemist. There are various tables given on "Boiling temperatures of dissolutions of sugar" after Fleurens, "Specific temperatures of dissolutions of sugar" after Curin, and many others.

Statistical tables show the production, export and import of sugar of the sugar producing countries, figures of the world's total production and consumption and the total area of land planted with beet sugar in Europe.

The publication is a valuable and handy adviser of many questions coming up in sugar manufacture.

The Tourist edition of the *Havana Post* is as fine a product of newspaper enterprise as can be found anywhere. It is in large pamphlet form and handsomely illustrated with colored pictures showing scenes of interest in Cuba, and with large reproductions of panoramic photographs of various phases of the work of uncovering the wreck of the "Maine." There is much instructive and interesting reading matter. The press work is excellent, on calendered paper.

HENRY E. BROWN Shipping and Ex-
Pharmacist port Chemist and
 Druggist.

Ships' Medicine Chests furnished and re-
 plenished. Prescriptions compounded by a
 Graduate in Pharmacy.
 Trusses, Surgical Appliances, etc.

Office and Laboratory, Room 36
116 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Bottled at the Brewery



**For Sale at all Dealers
 and on the Munson Line**

Sobrinos De Bea & Co.

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 Importación directa de todas las
 centros manufactureros del mundo

Agents for the Munson Steamship Line,
 New York and Mobile; James E. Ward &
 Co., New York; Serra Steamship Company,
 Liverpool; Vapores Transatlánticos de A.
 Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España Independencia Street 17/21.

MATANZAS, CUBA

JOHN W. McDONALD
**COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
 AND TIMBER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

112 Wall Street, New York
 Near South Street

Yard; 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin
 Telephones:

Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

PURDY & HENDERSON
INC.

Engineers and Contractors

New York Chicago Boston
CUBA OFFICE, EMPEDRADO 32, HAVANA

According to the *Journal d'Agriculture
 Tropicale* of Paris, Cuba's production of
 cacao for the last three years was as fol-
 lows (the quantity given is in metric tons
 or 2,205 lbs.) :

1908	1909	1910
830	1,940	1,250

Among the producing countries Cuba is
 number 17.

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION
MERCHANT

P. O. Box 3, CAMAGUEY

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a commission
 basis or under agency arrangements. Also furnishes all
 desired information about lands in eastern Cuba.

Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale

FOUNDED BY J. VILBOUCHEVITCH
 164 Rue Jeanne d'Arc Prolongée, Paris

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR - - - 20 FRANCS

Deals with the leading questions of the hour,
 agricultural and commercial, of interest to tropical
 countries. International in character. Illustrated.
 Monthly. Descriptions of machines for tropical
 crops a speciality. Complete review of new agri-
 cultural publications. Commercial part intelligible
 for every one and always interesting. 150 con-
 tributors in West and East Africa, East and West
 Indies, Java, Mauritius, Central and South Amer-
 ica, and throughout the tropical world.

The sugar crop of Cuba for 1910-11 is
 265,263 tons short of the estimates given
 out last December by brokers, buyers,
 warehousemen and exporters of the island.
 The total production was only 1,483,451
 tons, against an estimate of 1,748,714. The
 estimate by Guma & Mejer last December
 was made on the basis that 174 mills were
 to grind, but only 173 mills worked. How-
 ever, the failure of the one mill to grind
 did not cause the great shortage in the
 product, for only two districts in the island
 showed an increase in output over the
 estimate, while the remaining fifteen dis-
 tricts showed that the estimate was too
 high.

THE SNARE AND TRIEST COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
 PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates
 on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

New York Office Havana Office
143 Liberty St. La Leal Building

W. H. BENNETT F. W. HVOSLEF

Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.
Steamship Agents and Ship Brokers
18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benwalsh"

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

GENERAL OFFICES

82 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND ANTILLA, NIPE BAY, NUEVITAS, PUERTO PADRE, GIBARA

Special Through Rates to Camaguey via Nuevitas

PROPOSED SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. OLINDA - - - - - DECEMBER 13TH
 S.S. CURITYBA - - - - - DECEMBER 27TH
 S.S. OLINDA - - - - - JANUARY 10TH

Steamers sail from Pier 9, East River, at 12 o'clock noon

PROPOSED NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

S.S. OLINDA - - - NUEVITAS, NOV. 29TH; NIPE, DEC. 1ST
 S.S. CURITYBA - - - NUEVITAS, DEC. 13TH; NIPE, DEC. 15TH
 S.S. OLINDA - - - NUEVITAS, DEC. 27TH; NIPE, DEC. 29TH

The Line reserves the right to cancel or alter the sailing dates of its vessels or to change its ports of call without previous notice.

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

NEW YORK TO MATANZAS, CARDENAS, SAGUA AND CAIBARIEN

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS MOBILE TO HAVANA; MOBILE TO NORTH SIDE
AND SOUTH SIDE CUBAN PORTS

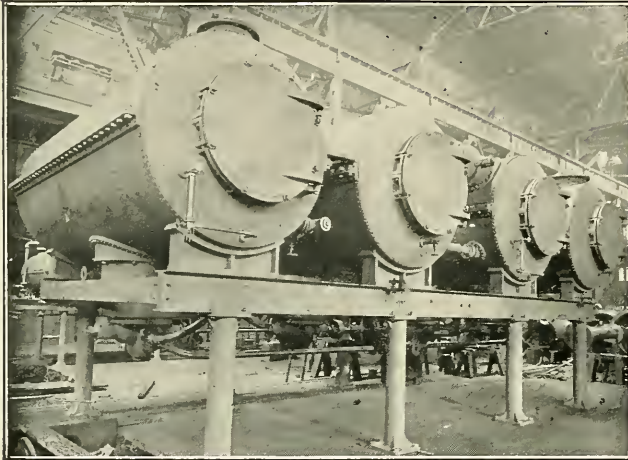
BALTIMORE—COLON SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

REGULAR SAILINGS BALTIMORE TO COLON

Lillie Multiple Evaporators

Model of 1904-1905 (Patented)



"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallon of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

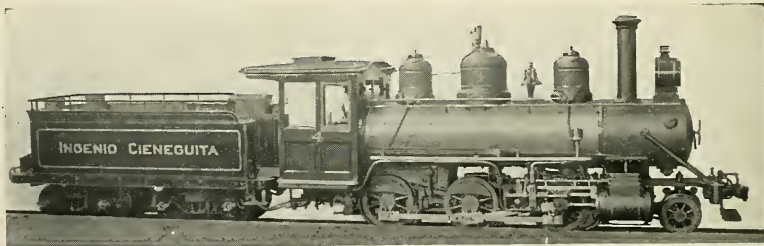
THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

BROAD AND
NARROW GAUGE

LOCOMOTIVES

SINGLE EXPANSION
AND COMPOUND



FOR ALL GAUGES
OF TRACK

PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

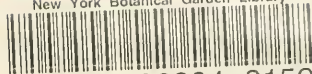
TO MEET ALL CON-
DITIONS OF SERVICE

Specifications Furnished on Application

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Calle de Cuba 78A, Havana, Cuba

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

New York Botanical Garden Library



3 5185 00304 8152

