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# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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NOVEMBER, 1902.

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Per  
P187A

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1902.

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

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) .....	5
Single postal cards, each .....	2
Double postal cards, each .....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces .....	1
Commercial papers . . . . .	{
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces . . . . .	5
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each	{
2 ounces or fraction thereof . . . . .	1
Samples of merchandise {	{
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces . . . . .	2
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each	{
2 ounces or fraction thereof . . . . .	1
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Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

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

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

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

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

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## FOREIGN MAILS.

Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos.	35	6 centavos.	15	3 centavos.	10	24 centavos.	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.	25 centavos.	55	8 centavos.	20	6 centavos.	15	30 centavos.	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.	20 centavos.	50	6 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	10	400 reis.	200 reis.
Brazil	300 reis.	35	100 reis.	10	2 centavos.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Chile	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos.	50	4 centavos.	10	2 centimos.	5	10 centimos.	5 centimos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos.	25	3 centimos.	7½	2 centimos.	5	10 centimos.	5 centimos.
Cuba †	10 centavos.	25	3 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos.	50	2 centavos.	10	1 penny.	10	2 pence.	2½ pence.
Ecuador	4 pence.	40	1 penny.	15	1 penny.	10	2 pence.	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands	10 centavos.	50	3 centimos.	12	2 centimos.	10	10 centimos.	5 centimos.
Guatemala	10 centimos.	50	3 centimos.	15	2 centimos.	10	2 centimos.	5 centimos.
Haiti	10 centimos.	50	3 centimos.	15	2 centimos.	10	2 centimos.	5 centimos.
Honduras	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.	5 centavos.	25	2 cents.	10	2 cents.	10	10 cents.	6 cents.
Mexico	5 centavos.	25	5 centavos.	10	1 centavo.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	15 centavos.	50	5 centavos.	15	5 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Panama	40 centavos.	50	8 centavos.	15	5 centavos.	10	40 centavos.	20 centavos.
Panama, San Francisco.	20 centavos.	50	6 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	22 centavos.	55	8 centavos.	20	6 centavos.	15	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Porto Rico †	11 centavos.	55	3 centavos.	15	3 centavos.	15	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	50 centimos.	25 centimos.
Uruguay	10 centavos.	50	15 centimos.	15	10 centimos.	5	10 centimos.	5 centimos.
Venezuela	50 centimos.	25	2 cents.	10	5 cents Dutch.	10	10 cents Dutch.	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.	5 cents.	25	7½ cents Dutch.	15	5 centimes.	10	25 centimes.	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana	25 cents Dutch.	50	10 centimes.	15	5 centimes.	10	25 centimes.	10 centimes.
French Guiana	25 centimes.	50	10 centimes.	15	5 centimes.	10	25 centimes.	10 centimes.

\*The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

†United States domestic rates and conditions.

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## PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

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

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Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

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# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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## DEDICATION OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

At the dedication of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce, held in New York on November 11, 1902, President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"I do not wish to speak to you in the language of idle compliment, and yet it is but a bare statement of fact to say that nowhere in our country could there be gathered an audience which would stand as more typically characteristic than this of all those qualities and attributes which have given us of the United States our commanding position in the industrial world. There is no need of my preaching to this gathering the need of combining efficiency with upright dealing, for as an American and as a citizen of New York I am proud to feel that the name of your organization carries with it a guaranty of both, and your practice counts for more than any preaching could possibly count.

"New York is a city of national importance, because its position toward the nation is unique; and the Chamber of Commerce of New York must of necessity be an element of weight in the commercial and industrial welfare of the entire people. New York is the great port of entry for our country—the port in which centers the bulk of the foreign commerce of the country—and her welfare is, therefore, no matter of

mere local or municipal, but of national concern. The conduct of the Government in dealing with all matters affecting the financial and commercial relations of New York must continually take into account this fact; and it must be taken into account in appreciating the importance of the part played by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

"This body stands for the triumphs of peace both abroad and at home. We have passed that stage of national development when depreciation of other peoples is felt as a tribute to our own. We watch the growth and prosperity of other nations, not with hatred or jealousy, but with sincere and friendly good will. I think I can say safely that we have shown by our attitude toward Cuba, by our attitude toward China, that as regards weaker powers our desire is that they may be able to stand alone, and that if they will only show themselves willing to deal honestly and fairly with the rest of mankind we on our side will do all we can to help, not to hinder, them. With the great powers of the world we desire no rivalry that is not honorable to both parties. We wish them well.

"We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility, as the normal international attitude. We are glad, indeed, that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and no effort on our part shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations. And remember, gentlemen, that we shall be a potent factor for peace largely in proportion to the way in which we make it evident that our attitude is due not to weakness, not to inability to defend ourselves, but to a genuine repugnance to wrongdoing, a genuine desire for self-respecting friendship with our neighbors. The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace, but the voice of the just man armed is potent.

"We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our Navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention.

"Important though it is that we should have peace abroad, it is even more important that we should have peace at home. You, men of the Chamber of Commerce, to whose efforts we owe so much of our industrial well-being, can, and I believe surely will, be influential in helping toward that industrial peace which can obtain in society only when in their various relations employer and employed alike show not merely insistence each upon his own rights, but also regard for the rights of others, and a full acknowledgment of the interests of the third party—the public.

"It is no easy matter to work out a system or rule of conduct, whether with or without the help of the lawgiver, which shall mini-

mize that jarring and clashing of interests in the industrial world which causes so much individual irritation and suffering at the present day, and which at times threatens baleful consequences to large portions of the body politic. But the importance of the problem can not be overestimated, and it deserves to receive the careful thought of all men such as those whom I am addressing to-night. There should be no yielding to wrong; but there should most certainly be not only desire to do right, but a willingness each to try to understand the view point of his fellow, with whom, for weal or for woe, his own fortunes are indissolubly bound.

"No patent remedy can be devised for the solution of these grave problems in the industrial world, but we may rest assured that they can be solved at all only if we bring to the solution certain old-time virtues, and if we strive to keep out of the solution some of the most familiar and most undesirable of the traits to which mankind has owed untold degradation and suffering throughout the ages. Arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well to do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well to do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it take the form of plunder of the fortunate or of oppression of the unfortunate—from these and from all kindred vices this nation must be kept free if it is to remain in its present position in the forefront of the peoples of mankind.

"On the other hand, good will come, even out of the present evils, if we face them armed with the old homely virtues; if we show that we are fearless of soul, cool of head, and kindly of heart; if, without betraying the weakness that cringes before wrongdoing, we yet show by deeds and words our knowledge that in such a Government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper.

"At a time when the growing complexity of our social and industrial life has rendered inevitable the intrusion of the State into spheres of work wherein it formerly took no part, and when there is also a growing tendency to demand the illegitimate and unwise transfer to the Government of much of the work that should be done by private persons, singly or associated together, it is a pleasure to address a body whose members possess to an eminent degree the traditional American self-reliance of spirit which makes them scorn to ask from the government, whether of State or nation, anything but a fair field and no favor—who confide not in being helped by others, but in their own skill, energy, and business capacity to achieve success. The first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight—that he shall not be a mere passenger, but shall do his share in the work that each generation of

is finds ready to hand; and, furthermore, that in doing his work he shall show not only the capacity for sturdy self-help, but also self-respecting regard for the rights of others.

"The Chamber of Commerce, it is no idle boast to say, stands in a preeminent degree for those qualities which make the successful merchant, the successful business man, whose success is won in ways honorable to himself and beneficial to his fellows. There are very different kinds of success. There is the success that brings with it the seared soul—the success which is achieved by wolfish greed and vulpine cunning—the success which makes honest men uneasy or indignant in its presence. Then there is the other kind of success—the success which comes as the reward of keen insight, of sagacity, of resolution, of address, combined with unflinching rectitude of behavior, public and private.

"The first kind of success may, in a sense—and a poor sense at that—benefit the individual, but it is always and necessarily a curse to the community; whereas the man who wins the second kind, as an incident of its winning becomes a beneficiary to the whole commonwealth.

"Throughout its history the Chamber of Commerce has stood for this second and higher kind of success. It is therefore fitting that I should come on here as the Chief Executive of the nation to wish you well in your new home; for you belong not merely to the city, not merely to the State, but to all the country, and you stand high among the great factors in building up that marvelous prosperity which the entire country now enjoys. The continuance of this prosperity depends in no small measure upon your sanity and common sense, upon the way in which you combine energy in action with conservative refusal to take part in the reckless gambling which is so often bred by and which so inevitably puts an end to prosperity. You are men of might in the world of American effort; you are men whose names stand high in the esteem of our people; you are spoken of in terms like those used in the long gone ages, when it was said of the Phœnician cities that their merchants were princes. Great is your power and great, therefore, your responsibility. Well and faithfully have you met this responsibility in the past. We look forward with confident hope to what you will do in the future, and it is therefore with sincerity that I bid you Godspeed this evening and wish for you, in the name of the nation, a career of ever-increasing honor and usefulness."

## CUSTOMS CONGRESS.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, made in compliance with the instructions given it in the second paragraph of the first resolution adopted by the Second International Conference of American States at the City of Mexico on January 22, 1902, respecting the convening of a Customs Congress; January 15, 1903, has been fixed for holding the first meeting of that important Congress in the city of New York, in a hall which shall be selected for that purpose.

The full text of the resolution of the Second International Conference relating to this Congress was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for April, 1902, page 871 of the English section and pages 986 and 1075, respectively, of the Spanish and Portuguese sections. The subject is there explained with the detail which it merits, the objects and intentions of the Congress are set forth, and the manner and extent of the work it will endeavor to accomplish are discussed at length.

An outline of the general programme that has been formulated for the purpose of carrying on this work is as follows: The honorable Secretary of the Treasury will open the session with an inaugural address, and after the observance of the formalities customary in such cases, the Congress will elect its officers, committees will be appointed as they may be deemed necessary, and the study of the questions under consideration will be proceeded with in the proper manner and form.

At this writing the following nations have signified their intention of participating in the Congress: Bolivia, Ecuador, United States of America, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Salvador, and Venezuela.

The Government of the United States has appointed the following gentlemen as its delegates: Hon. O. L. SPAULDING, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. ISRAEL FISCHER, United States General Appraiser; Mr. GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, Appraiser of Merchandise at New York; Mr. E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner of Navigation, and Mr. JOSEPH J. COUCH, Special Deputy Collector of Customs at New York.

The following delegates have been appointed by the other nations:

Ecuador, Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

Guatemala, Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.

Honduras, Señor Don NICANOR BOLET PERAZA.

Mexico, Señor Don PEDRO M. DEL PASO and Señor Don JAVIER ARRANGOIZ.

Salvador, Señor Don ERNESTO SHERNIKOW.

Venezuela, Señor Don AUGUSTO PULIDO.

The Hon. E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, delegate for the United States, has

prepared a plan of committee organization, which has been properly submitted to the respective Governments, and reads as follows:

#### COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION.

1. It is proposed that the work of the Congress shall be divided into four divisions, as follows:

*Division I.*—Vessels.

*Division II.*—Merchandise.

*Division III.*—Nomenclature.

*Division IV.*—Future Congresses and Permanent Organization.

2. It is proposed that each division shall be in charge of a committee to be designated on the first day of the Congress. Each Republic, accordingly, is requested to nominate to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics its representation on any or all of the committees in advance of the meeting of the Congress.

3. It is requested that the representation of each Republic on a committee be prepared to furnish for the use of the committee the laws, regulations, and forms of custom-house papers of the Republic relating to the work of that committee. It is desirable that the representation of each Republic on a committee should prepare in advance of the meeting of the proposed Congress statements of the present practice of that country in the matters assigned to the committee on which it is to serve.

4. Propositions which may be presented by delegates shall be referred without debate to the appropriate committee for report unless the Congress shall otherwise direct.

5. The committees shall be charged with the preliminary consideration of the following subjects, respectively:

#### DIVISION I.—VESSELS.

(a) Requirements of the manifest of a vessel from a foreign port and for a foreign port.

(b) Requirements incident to the entry of a vessel from a foreign port and to the clearance of a vessel for a foreign port.

(c) Requirements, subsequent to entry of the vessel, incident to the discharge of cargo and special regulations for discharge of cargo at night.

(d) Limits of time for discharge of cargo.

(e) Conditions under which a foreign vessel may proceed from one port to another port in each country to discharge or take on cargo and passengers.

(f) Description of the charges collected from merchant vessels by authority of Federal law.

(g) Method of measuring vessels to ascertain gross and net tonnage.

(h) Advantage and disadvantage of gross and net tonnage, respectively, as the basis of charges on shipping.

## DIVISION II.—MERCHANDISE.

(a) Conditions under which merchandise from a foreign country may be brought within the jurisdiction of the collector of customs, and the methods employed by him in taking charge of the same.

(b) Requirements incident to the entry of such merchandise at the custom-house by the consignees thereof, in respect to bills of lading, invoices, and various forms of import and transit entries.

(c) Proceedings subsequent to entry, in appraisal, classification, and final liquidation of duties.

(d) Withdrawals and various dispositions of merchandise entered for warehousing, including practical application of the general bond and warehouse system.

(e) The treatment and disposal of unclaimed or abandoned goods.

(f) Methods of accounting for all imported merchandise, whether in packages or in bulk.

(g) Conditions and provisions relating to drawback of duties paid upon the exportation of merchandise either in condition as previously imported or as material used in subsequent manufactures.

## DIVISION III.—NOMENCLATURE.

1. Basis of a common nomenclature to be adopted in the official documents, such as manifests, invoices, etc., required in trade between the American Republics:

(a) Advantage or disadvantage of the common adoption of the nomenclature of the metric system of weights and measures.

(b) Advantage or disadvantage of the common adoption of the English equivalents of general commercial terms except such as are involved in the nomenclature of the metric system.

(c) Adequate means of establishing any common nomenclature which may be recommended.

## DIVISION IV.—FUTURE CONGRESSES AND PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

1. Organization of a permanent Customs Commission.

2. Advisability of determining definite periods for the assembling of future Customs Congresses.

## COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

The important Commission to which this article refers, and which the BULLETIN discussed with due detail and extent in its former number, closed its sessions on October 31 last by unanimously adopting a resolution requesting the Government of Brazil to convene as soon as pos-

sible a second Congress of the same kind, to be held at such date and place as the Brazilian Government might deem proper, and to be attended, as delegates of the different Governments, by intelligent persons experienced in the coffee industry, in order that they might formulate and conclude the conventions or treaties referred to in the recommendations made by the Commission, or those that may be subsequently suggested which shall be conducive to the best and most effective protection of this industry, it being understood that these delegates shall be authorized to sign said agreements. In this resolution the Government of Brazil is also requested to open such negotiations with the other coffee-producing countries as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations already made by the Commission and which may admit of immediate application.

The Commission had fourteen sittings, held consecutively in the following order: The first, which was the inaugural session, October 1, and the others on the 3d, 6th, 8th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, respectively, and the last on October 31. In the session of October 27, which was the tenth sitting, the report of the Commission on Distribution, which reads as follows, was submitted:

"The Committee on Distribution has studied attentively the reports made by the different delegations, but has not found in them, nor has there been furnished it in any other manner, any concrete proposition upon which it could base an opinion. Consequently it has proceeded to collect the general opinions upon this subject which have been presented in said reports, as well as those which have occurred to its members and those which it has obtained from other sources, and has the honor of submitting to the Conference the results of its investigations."

The subject of the distribution of coffee, considered in all its phases, would be a large question capable of great development. It is, however, so intimately connected with a number of the points already studied by some of the other commissions that have rendered full reports thereon that this Commission believes it will only be necessary to consider some of the branches which the subject embraces, and with this object in view has devoted its attention to the following points:

#### SOURCE.

The advantages of every business that requires the highest ingenuity to effect its transactions counsel the greatest clearness and security possible respecting the source of origin of articles of commerce, and in such a manner as to eliminate the suspicion of deceit, which is always dangerous to the good repute of products of the best class. To change this status for the purpose of gain is a crime that ought to be included among those punishable with the same severity as deceit or fraud, because of the injustice done to the property of those who, due

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to natural reasons or improved methods, send a superior product to the market. Above all, justice and truth suggest that upon this point it be recommended that no attempt at deception should be tolerated, and that the frauds which, as is well known, are committed to the prejudice of the different grades of coffee from the best accredited sources should be denounced.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

In addition to the advisability of marking the origin of the coffee clearly on the sacks or packages, there follows the necessity of marking thereon in an equally clear manner the different grades shipped from the same place for the purpose of distinguishing the product in the markets of the world under its own name and by its different grades. Evidence shows the wisdom of this procedure in avoiding the evils that result from confusion and in maintaining the reputation already acquired, or that coffee of the same origin and known grades may acquire.

#### SALES.

Among the suggestions prepared by a commission at San José and submitted to the conference by the delegation of Costa Rica is the following: Private sales in the United States have great disadvantages which it will not be difficult to prove. There is no control or official inspection whatever in the transactions, and the producer or shipper is under the necessity of relying wholly upon the good faith of his agent, who in the greater number of instances is honest; yet it nevertheless frequently happens that he becomes simply an exploiter of his consignor, whom he deceives—doing in this manner a double injury, since he not only robs the shipper of a profit that belongs to him, but also infuses into the minds of other producers or shippers a natural distrust as to the fairness of the market; all of which exercises a hurtful influence on the quantity of subsequent exportations. Without any great mental effort one may arrive at the more important conclusions that make clear the value of the system of sales at public auction.

The views of the Commission not being unanimous upon this point, the Commission confined itself to a submission of the question to the conference.

#### REPEAL OF THE ALCABALAS OR LOCAL TAXES.

A different question of reform is that relating to the system of *alcabalas* now in force in some of the countries, and the existence of which does not depend upon the growers, exporters, or dealers in coffee. The Commission is of the opinion that the abolition of the duties known as *alcabalas* or taxes on goods in transit between different places in the same country or nation, such as are collected by the vari-

ous States or by the different jurisdictions in the same State or Province, should be recommended. This recommendation includes, in addition to the coffee-growing countries, those in which coffee is consumed and where the tax mentioned exists, and to make the recommendation effective the same means should be employed as those utilized for the suppression of the import duties.

#### PROPAGANDA.

A very important if not an essential requisite to the increase in the consumption of coffee, and therefore closely allied to its distribution, is that which relates to the propaganda, and with this understanding of the subject the commission recommends that every step in the sense of increasing the number of consumers by the most appropriate means for that purpose in the countries where coffee is already known be made use of, and that new markets be opened where none now exist. In a report on this subject by the legation of Costa Rica at Washington, published in September, 1900, the possibility of introducing the use of coffee into Russia is made evident. The Director of the Agricultural Museum at St. Petersburg gratuitously offered the space necessary for the holding of a permanent exhibit of the products of Costa Rica in that institution. This shows that assistance would be forthcoming if a formal propaganda should be started there and the necessary steps taken to introduce and popularize the use of coffee.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

Necessarily the question of the means of transportation is of the greatest importance. It goes without saying that this is an inherent principle in the possession of any product, since the acquisition of gold itself would profit one little if that rich metal had to remain confined in the place of its production. The greater the facilities the grower has for the transportation of his product, the greater will be the value of his coffee, and, although this is a truth which needs no demonstration, the Commission believes that every efficacious means that would tend to expedite and cheapen land and maritime freights should be recommended, blending as it were these conditions together as a necessary consequence of greater economy, speed, and security in transportation.

#### PACKING OR SACKING.

An important requisite in this respect is the quality of the packing or sacking, since the shipments must be made by land and water and the covering or packing is to preserve the coffee from dampness and other atmospheric conditions that might injure it. Opinions differ as to the best quality of packing, and the Commission considers it unnecessary to enter into a detailed study regarding the proper material to be used in each country as shown by experience and economy in obtaining it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

With the foregoing as a basis, the Commission has the honor to submit to the conference the following recommendations:

The International American Coffee Commission recommends that the Governments of the coffee-producing countries take the necessary steps, in conjunction with the other recommendations proposed to them by the Conference, for the accomplishment of the following ends:

1. To secure severe punishment for the abuse of changing the sacks or the marks indicating the origin of the coffee imported into the consuming countries, or for the employment, in any other manner, of deceit for the purpose of unjustly raising the price of coffee of inferior grades to the prejudice of coffee of higher grades.
2. To secure also the assistance necessary for an effective propaganda in the sense of extending the use of coffee and of opening new markets for it.
3. To secure the abolition of the *alcabalas* or any other local taxes that tend to prevent or delay the free movement of coffee.
4. To secure, by the means indicated, or by any other means that may be deemed proper or adequate, the sale of coffee, when it is so desired, at auction in those markets where this practice obtains.

For the home Governments the commission proposes the following:

The International American Coffee Commission recommends to the Governments represented therein—

1. That they encourage and develop every possible means of transportation in their respective countries, and in the means of communication with other States, in order that they may promote the growth of international commerce as a means of increasing the consumption of coffee.
2. That they adopt regulations looking to the employment of better sacks or packing for the purpose of securing the conservation of the coffee without alteration.
3. That by means of these regulations the manner of classifying and marking each sack of coffee under the name of the country from which it comes be determined.

J. B. CALVO.

ANT<sup>o</sup>. E. DELFINO.

NEW YORK, *October 27, 1902.*

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

A most noted gathering of anthropologists and antiquarians was held in the city of New York during the month of October, 1902. It was the occasion of an assembling at the American Museum of Natural History of the thirteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists.

The representation at the congress was thoroughly international, the President being MORRIS K. JESUP, President of the American Museum of Natural History, and the Honorary President, the Duke of Loubat, correspondent of the Institute of France (Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres) while among the delegates were Prof. LEON LEJEAL, of the chair of American Antiquities of the College of France; Prof. EDWARD, SELER of the University of Berlin; Prof. KARL VON DEN STEINEN, Assistant Director of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum; Prof. HJALMAR STOLPE of Sweden; Prof. JUAN B. AMBROSETTI, of the Argentine Republic; Dr. ALFREDO CHAYERO, of Mexico; Mr. A. P. MAUDSLAY, of England; Dr. PITTIER DE FABREGA, Director of the Geographical Institute of Costa Rica, and Dr. DE LA ROSA, of Peru. The contingent from the United States included Prof. W. H. HOLMES, Prof. W J MCGEE, Dr. M. H. SAVILLE, F. W. PUTNAM, Miss ALICE FLETCHER, Mrs. ZELIA NUTTALL, and others.

The sessions occupied in all five days—from October 20 to October 25—and numbers of papers were read and discussed bearing upon subjects regarding the antiquity of man in America, and others pertaining to the early colonies, in which the Toscanelli correspondence played an important part. This consists of letters and chart dealing with the route to the Indies by the way of the west, and is supposed to have been sent by their author, a Florentine astronomer, to Christopher Columbus.

Although organized for the express purpose of studying prehistoric North and South America, this was the first time that the Congress had met in the United States. At the conclusion of the sessions the delegates were taken on an excursion to Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Chicago. In Washington they were received and entertained by a special committee and were presented to President ROOSEVELT.

Following is a list of the papers presented for the consideration of the Congress:

- W J MCGEE. Current Work of the Bureau of American Ethnology.  
 W. J. HOLLAND. The Petroglyphs at Smiths Ferry, Pa.  
 A. F. CHAMBERLAIN. The Algonquin Linguistic Stock.  
 THE DUKE OF LOUBAT. On the Mexican Manuscripts.  
 J. D. MCGUIRE. Anthropology in Early American Writings.  
 GONZALEZ DE LA ROSA. How I discovered the so-called Toscanelli correspondence was a forgery and science had nothing to do with the discovery of America.  
 HENRY VIGNAUD. On the Toscanelli Letters.  
 JOHN B. SHIPLEY. Notes on the Second Letter of Toscanelli.  
 GENARO GARCIA. "Vida y hechos de Pedro Menendez de Avilés, Adelantado de la Florida. Relación escrita en el siglo XVI par el maestro Bartolomé Barrientos. La publica por 1ª vez Genaro Garcia, en homenaje al XIII Congreso Internacional de Americanistas, Mexico, 1902."  
 F. S. DELLENBAUGH. The Location of Cibola and the Historic Towns of the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico prior to 1630.

- F. W. HODGE. The Influence of Four Centuries on the Pueblo Indians.
- J. V. BROWER. Rediscovery of Quivira and Harahey.
- CLARENCE B. MOORE. Archaeological Research in the Southern United States.
- J. V. BROWER. Dakota Indians as Builders of Earthworks.  
— Identification of Kakabikansing Quartz Blades.
- JUAN B. AMBROSETTI. The Archaeology of the Calchaqui Region, South America.
- ALFREDO CHAVERO. Los signos de los días en el calendario de Palenke.
- W. J. MCGEE. Some Fundamental Factors in Social Organization.
- ALEŠ HEDLIČKA. Physical Anthropology of the Indians of the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico (The Hyde Expedition).
- CONSTANCE GODDARD DU BOIS. Early Art of the Mission Indians of Southern California.
- WASHINGTON MATTHEWS. Probable Myths of Parturition.
- SIGNE RINK. A Comparative Study of Two Indian and Eskimo Legends.
- CARL LEMHOLTZ. Conventionalism in Designs of the Huichols of Mexico.
- FRANZ BOAS. The work of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.
- WALDEMAR BOGORAS. The Folk-Lore of Northeastern Siberia as compared with that of Northwestern America.
- T. C. CHAMBERLAIN, W. H. HOLMES, GEORGE A. DORSEY. Presentation of the Lansing Skull.
- S. W. WILLISTON. On the Lansing Man.
- ALEŠ HEDLIČKA. Somatological Notes on the Bones of the Lansing Man.
- HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORNE. On Possible Evidence of Early Pleistocene Man in America.
- LEON LEBEAU. La Collection Céranique de M. de Sartiges et les vases péruviens à forme d'aryballe du Musée National d'Ethnographie du Trocadero.
- FREDERICK STARR. The Physical Features of South Mexican Indians.
- J. L. VAN PANHUY. Are there Pygmies in French Guiana?
- ALICE C. FLETCHER. A Star Cult.
- G. A. DORSEY. Wichita Creation Myth.
- ALFRED M. TOZZER. A Navajo Sand Picture of the Rain Gods and the Attendant Ceremony.
- GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL. The Social Organization of the Cheyennes.
- WILLIAM P. BLAKE. The Racial Unity of the Historic and Prehistoric Aboriginal People of Arizona and New Mexico.
- J. WALTER FEWKES. The Hopi Earth Mother.
- MRS. VIRGINIA McCLEURG. The People of the Pueblos.
- CLARK WISSLER. Symbolism of the Dakota.
- FRANZ BOAS. Conventionalism in American Art.
- ARTHUR FARWELL. American Indian Music; Ethnic and Artistic Significance, with illustration upon the pianoforte.
- STEPHEN D. PEET. The Various Symbols Common in the East which are found in America.
- JOHN R. SWANTON. Social Organization of the Haida.
- HARLAN I. SMITH. Shell-Heaps of the Lower Fraser River, British Columbia.
- A. L. KROEBER. The Indians of Northwestern California.
- ROLAND B. DIXON and A. L. KROEBER. The Languages of California.
- F. W. PUTNAM. On the Archaeology of the Delaware Valley; exhibition of specimens.
- W. H. HOLMES. The Relation of the Glacial Period to the Peopling of America.
- S. W. WILLISTON. On the Occurrence of an Arrowhead with Bones of an Extinct Bison.
- ABRAHAM CASTELLANOS. The ruins of Monte Albán.
- WALTER LEHMANN. Tamoanahan and other Designations of the West, and their Relations to the Earth in Mexican Etymology.

- LEON DOUAY. Contribution à l'étude du mot Titecaea.
- LEON DOUAY. De la non parente de certaines langues de l'ancien monde (en particulier du Japonais) avec celle du nouveau et spécialement avec le groupe Maya.
- EMILIO MAX MONTES. Reforma del alfabeto Español.
- RAOUL DE LA GRASSERIE. Contributions à l'étude de la langue Tehuelche on Tsoneka de la Patagonie.
- J. F. HEWITT. The history of the Sun God in India, Persia, and Mexico. His Annual Death and Resurrection and his Impenetrable Armor.
- MARIA LECOCQ. Notes relatives au Phénicianisme des Langues Américaines.
- J. L. VAN PANHUYS. About a well-known name, given by the Dutch when exploring the Hudson River (the Catskill and the Catskill Mountains).
- GEORGE H. PEPPER. Notes on the Art of Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico.
- GEORGE H. PEPPER. The Throwing-Stick.
- J. L. VAN PANHUYS. About the Ornamentation in use by Savage Tribes in Dutch Guiana and its Meaning.
- STEWART CULIN. The Ethnic Significance of Games in Reference to New and Old World Cultures.
- EDUARD SELER. The Pictorial and Hieroglyphic Writing of Mexico and Central America.
- MRS. ZELIA NUTTALL. A Penitential Rite of the Ancient Mexicans.
- . Presentation of an Hispano-Mexican Manuscript.
- LEOPOLDO BATRES. The Excavations in Escalerillas Street, City of Mexico.
- ANTONIO PESAFIEL. El templo mayor de Mexico antiguo y los monumentos encontrados en las excavaciones de 1897 y 1902.
- LEOPOLDO BATRES. Explorations at Monte Albán.
- EDUARD SELER. Ancient Mexican Religious Poetry.
- MRS. ZELIA NUTTALL. A Suggestion to Maya Scholars.
- . The Ancient Mexican Name of a Constellation, according to Two Different Authors.
- NICOLAS LÉON. Datas referentes á una especie nueva de escritura geroglífica en Mexico.
- M. H. SAVILLE. The Cruciform Structures at Mitla.
- FRANCISCO BELMAR. Estudio sobre la raza Ayook ó Mixe, y la lengua hablada por ella.
- . Indian Tribes of the State of Oaxaca, and their Languages.
- EDWARD H. THOMPSON. Mural Paintings of Yucatan.
- . Phonographic Reproduction of Maya Songs and Conversation.
- MISS ADELE BRETON. The Ancient Obsidian Mines of Mexico.
- MRS. H. NEWELL WARDLE. Certain Clay Figures of Teotihuacan.
- EDUARD SELER. Antiquities of the Pacific Slope of Guatemala.
- EDWARD S. MORSE. No Evidences of Chinese Contact in Central America.
- JUAN F. FERRAZ. Síntesis ó construcción gramatical de la lengua Quiche.
- HJALMAR STOLPE. Swedish Ethnological Work in South America and Greenland.
- C. V. HARTMAN. Archeological Researches in Costa Rica.
- . The Aztecs of Salvador.
- H. PITTIER DE FABREGA. Language of the Terraba Indians of Costa Rica.
- MAX UHLE. Archeological Researches in Peru.
- . On the Linguistic Features of Ancient Peru.
- J. L. VAN PANHUYS. Carib Indian words in the Dutch Language and in use at Dutch Guiana.
- GONZALEZ DE LA ROSA. Notes on the Peculiar Language of the Chimu of the Peruvian Coast, and on Some Traces of the Use of Hieroglyphic Writing by this Civilized People.
- STANSBURY HAGAR. Cuzco, the Celestial City.
- J. L. VAN PANHUYS. A Claim for the Dutch having Discovered the Coast of Guiana.

- J. L. VAN PANHUYEN. A communication of the Curaçao Society for History, Language, and Ethnology in the Dutch West Indies, about the grave of Columbus.
- CHARLES HITE SMITH. The Early Civilization of America.
- J. F. VAN PANHUYEN. Ways of Paying in the New Netherlands, at Dutch Guiana, and in the former Dutch Colonies of British Guiana.
- . A brief general survey about the early contact between the Dutch and the New World.
- ALONZO FERNANDEZ. Mankind in America.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### REPORT ON THE CROPS OF 1901-2.

The issue of September 15 of the "Boletín de Agricultura" contains the report of the Chief of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture on the crops of 1901-2. The report states that the figures contained therein are compiled from the returns received from the owners of the thrashing machines up to July 15 last. As some returns had not been sent in by that date, a general average has been taken for those districts, with the following general results:

	Wheat.	Linseed.
	Tons.	Tons.
Province of Buenos Ayres.....	971,067	174,280
Province of Santa Fé.....	349,742	151,090
Province of Córdoba.....	63,950	12,512
Province of Entre Ríos.....	79,646	27,153
Other parts.....	70,000	.....
Total.....	1,534,405	365,035

The census of 1895 fixed the annual consumption of wheat at 133 kilogram per inhabitant, but up to the present it has been impossible to rectify these figures.

The crops of 1901-2 toward the end of September, 1901, promised a harvest of 3,500,000 tons. Deducting from this amount 220,000 tons required for home consumption and 665,000 tons for seed, there should have been 2,600,000 tons for export, or about 75 per cent of the crops.

The United States, with a production of 19,700,000 tons (1901), exported 5,850,000 tons (in wheat and flour), or just under 30 per cent of the total crops.

	Tons.
The 1901-2 crop was reduced to .....	1,526,000
Seed and home requirements.....	885,000
Leaving for export (in wheat and flour) .....	641,000

If it is taken into consideration that the exports to July 31 in wheat and flour amounted to 574,000 tons, it is easily seen that the above figures are not far wide of the mark.

The highest yields have been in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

For the 1898-99 crops the yield in that province exceeded 1,200 kilograms per hectare sown, and in many instances reached 2,500 kilo-

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grams. In 1900 the returns showed that 13 per cent of the agricultural districts had produced from 1,500 to 3,500 kilograms per hectare, and the returns from 1901 have been more or less the same. This year the yields of over 2,000 kilograms per hectare in wheat and linseed have been even more general than during the past year. If it is considered that the cost of production does not pass \$4.50 paper per 100 kilograms of wheat and linseed, and that the price of these cereals has in many instances been as high as \$6.30 and \$13, respectively, it is easily understood that the farmers have been able to reap considerable benefits from the crops.

The area sown with linseed for the 1901-2 crop amounted to 780,000 hectares, and if it had not been for the drought which destroyed the greater portion of the crops in Santa Fé, Córdoba, and Enter Ríos, the yield would have been 700,000 tons, or about 35 per cent of the world's production.

The farms numbered 37,434, of which 13,150 were worked by proprietors, 18,819 by tenants, and 5,465 on halves.

The crop returns for previous years have been as follows:

Year.	Wheat.		Maize.		Linseed.	
	Area sown.	Yield.	Area sown.	Yield.	Area sown.	Yield.
	Hectares.	Tons.	Hectares.	Tons.	Hectares.	Tons.
1891-92 .....	1,202,228	.....	825,195	.....	58,023	.....
1893-1900 .....	2,190,414	2,800,000	1,244,182	1,800,000	258,412	250,000
1900-1901 .....	3,307,719	1,961,437	.....	.....	607,352	389,951
1901-2 .....	3,296,006	1,531,405	1,405,806	2,131,165	780,000	366,000

The exports have been, in tons—

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.
1897 .....	101,845	371,942	162,477
1898 .....	615,161	717,105	158,900
1899 .....	1,713,429	1,116,276	217,713
1900 .....	1,926,676	713,248	223,257
1901 .....	904,289	1,112,290	338,828
1902 (8 months) .....	574,285	775,370	330,315

Crops 1901-2.

	Number of farms.	Area harvested.	Crop.	Yield per hectare.
WHEAT.				
Buenos Ayres .....	17,323	960,862	971,067	1,011
Santa Fé .....	14,521	1,030,617	349,742	343
Córdoba .....	1,739	261,083	63,350	245
Entre Ríos .....	3,818	173,607	79,646	158
Total .....	37,431	2,446,201	1,464,405	599
LINSEED.				
Buenos Ayres .....	17,323	169,092	174,280	1,031
Santa Fé .....	14,521	363,726	151,090	414
Córdoba .....	1,739	48,988	12,512	255
Entre Ríos .....	3,818	61,800	27,153	439
Total .....	37,431	644,606	365,035	566



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The maize crop of 1901-2 was as follows:

Province:	Area sown.	Yield.
	Hectares.	Tons.
Buenos Ayres.....	681,217	1,360,271
Santa Fé.....	442,367	479,720
Entre Ríos.....	81,198	2,418
Córdoba.....	35,072	31,344
Corrientes.....	37,305	7,461
Santiago del Estero.....	12,152	36,456
San Luis.....	13,210	20,835
Tucumán.....	21,328	31,197
Mendoza.....	7,911	14,905
San Juan.....	4,921	10,740
Rioja.....	16,533	49,509
Catamarca.....	6,618	7,272
Salta.....	20,000	40,000
Jujuy.....	1,530	6,120
Territories:		
Chuco.....	1,401	8,802
Formosa.....	524	1,048
Misiones.....	9,579	10,547
Neuquen.....	100	400
Pampa.....	9,800	15,060
Chubut.....		
Total.....	1,405,806	2,134,165

The area under peanuts was 23,765 hectares, under tobacco 12,696, sugar cane 67,218, and under vines 45,533.

The total yield of sugar has been as follows:

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exported.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1897.....	108,487	72,587	41,734
1898.....	78,962	70,223	20,820
1899.....	92,855	105,157	26,701
1900.....	114,473	96,655	20,010
1901.....	163,695	159,660	49,413

The production and consumption of wine has been as follows, according to the returns of the Inland Revenue Department:

	1900.		1901.	
	Production.	Consumption.	Production.	Consumption.
	Hectoliters.	Hectoliters.	Hectoliters.	Hectoliters.
Capital.....	1,433	1,957	4,077	3,156
Buenos Ayres.....	7,443	6,253	5,209	4,838
Entre Ríos.....	17,295	12,894	9,064	7,797
Corrientes.....	68	59	53	53
Córdoba.....	3,343	3,754	15,977	15,467
Catamarca.....	16,430	14,259	21,128	19,367
Rioja.....	15,375	15,709	17,221	16,506
Salta and Tucumán.....	19,942	11,742	16,361	16,486
Mendoza.....	806,671	815,103	1,392,568	997,512
San Juan.....	260,681	271,272	359,850	297,512
San Luis.....	1,010	1,914	2,688	2,431
Total.....	1,149,751	1,154,916	1,844,196	1,381,554

The returns for 1899 were 1,241,235 hectoliters produced and 1,185,715 consumed.

The imports of wine in 1899 amounted to 464,326 hectoliters, in 1900 to 453,776, and in 1901 to 449,475.

The imports of live stock for breeding purposes from 1897 to 1901 were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Asses.	Pigs.
1897.....	916	7,390	184	71	25
1898.....	623	6,962	154	31	2
1899.....	1,561	4,839	129	7	19
1900.....	908	9,165	203	74	3
1901.....	26	154	441	15	.....

The exports of live stock to all countries for the same period were—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Asses.	Mules.	Pigs.
1897.....	238,121	504,128	13,615	16,390	16,317	666
1898.....	359,296	577,813	14,360	7,534	10,205	587
1899.....	312,150	543,458	7,250	6,234	7,740	1,820
1900.....	150,550	198,102	32,969	10,252	13,179	40
1901.....	119,189	25,746	9,761	8,793	20,468	250

#### NEW PROCESS OF PREPARING HIDES CALLED THE ROBERTS SYSTEM.

The "Tribune" of Buenos Ayres, of September 27, 1902, states that the great problem of the preservation and preparation of hides and skins, both wet and dry, has now been solved in that metropolis. This process, according to the authority in question, will render necessary a complete change in the industries that employ these materials.

The process consists in the use of a gas that produces a surprising effect upon the hides and skins which are immersed in it, rendering them practically proof against putrefaction and the ravages of moths or other vermin. The sole owners of this new process, which is called the "Roberts system," is the Conservadora Mercantile Company, of which Mr. Carlos Lix Klett is the general director and Mr. Augusto Potel the technical engineer. The Conservadora Company has sent to the expert director of "The Tannery" of Buenos Ayres, to be tanned and made into sole leather, six oxhides and one dry hide, the first having been preserved by means of the Roberts system thirty-three days and the second nine months. The technical director in his report upon this matter stated that the advantages obtained from hides preserved by the Roberts system are as follows:

1. On the receipt of the hides he found that by this system of preservation they had acquired a much better appearance than that of dry or salted hides. It is undeniable that this appearance influences the buyer favorably, who will not hesitate in judging them to be first class.

2. By this system greater freshness and regularity in the hides is attained, because, being dried very slowly, the operation is more perfect and there is a much smaller loss of albuminoid substances.

3. The hides retain more gelatin by this process, the combination with tannic substances occurs in a greater proportion, and the result is a firmer and more compact leather, impermeable and of great resistance, resembling in this respect the famous English leather.

4. This process offers the great advantage to tanners, especially during the summer season, of being able to preserve the hides for a number of days after they have become green without being endangered by fermentation.

5. Such is the strength of the antiseptic that hides treated by this process acquire a preservative quality which practically resists all decomposition, and they may be stored in any warehouse without danger of being damaged from dampness, vermin, or other cause.

6. The operation being completed, the hides retain the same appearance as if they had been recently received from the slaughter.

After the completion of the process the dry and wet hides operated upon have the appearance of hides just from the slaughter and might easily be mistaken for fresh hides, notwithstanding the fact that the dry hide used in the test referred to in the foregoing was 9 months old and the wet hides had been kept thirty-three days. Hides dried in the open air never have this appearance, since fermentation induces decomposition, and in the summer there is danger of the hides being injured from this cause. Salted hides retain their appearance to some extent, but can never approach those preserved by the Roberts system. Ordinary dry hides yield a product of about 61 per cent and salted hides 63 per cent. The yield by the Roberts system is 66½ per cent for dry hides and 67.6 per cent for half-dried hides.

These figures show that there would be a notable gain to tanners by the use of the Roberts system. This process, then, will fill a long-felt want in the hide and leather industry, both as to operations in the country and exports abroad.

#### WINE INDUSTRY OF MENDOZA.

The British Foreign Office received from His Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres a report on the wine industry of Mendoza for 1901-2, from which the following particulars have been extracted:

"For a person working with capital of his own, who has caution enough not to embark all his money at once, the vineyard business is by no means unpromising. The business is easily learned, and the necessary labor is abundant and cheap. Work on the vineyards is mostly done by contract at a fixed price per hectare. Water is supplied from the public irrigation system. It is drawn from the Mendoza River and is paid for at a fixed price per hectare. Without irrigation nothing grows.

"The climate of Mendoza is excellent, but care has to be taken about drinking water, as most of the available water is so highly charged with mineral salts as to be unwholesome.

“The internal consumption of wine in the Republic in 1901 was 55,000,000 gallons. Of this amount, 26,400,000 gallons was the product of the country; of the remainder, 11,000,000 gallons were imported and 17,600,000 gallons (800,000 hectoliters) were manufactured from ingredients other than grapes (it is not stated what) in imitation of Spanish and Italian wines.

“The district of Mendoza furnished nearly one-half of the wine produced in the country. It is stated that some 90,000 acres of land are at present under vines. There is a wine growing and pressing school at Mendoza, supported by the National Government, where research is carried on and instruction given in both branches of the industry. Phylloxera is practically unknown.

“The following figures relate to the wine on hand in Mendoza:

	Hectoliters.
In deposit, end of March, 1902 .....	416,000
Last crop produced.....	913,216
Total .....	1,329,216
Exported from April 1 to September 15, 1902 .....	587,343
Stock on hand .....	741,873

#### THE FROZEN-MEAT INDUSTRY

The British Board of Agriculture gives the following interesting statistics relating to the frozen-meat trade in the Argentine Republic:

The frozen-meat trade in that country, which began in the year 1883 with an export of 17,000 carcasses of sheep, has grown steadily every year, and in 1901 the total exports amounted to 3,100,000 carcasses of sheep, 133,000 of cattle, and 500 pigs.

There are at present three companies in the trade—the Sansinena Company, at Barracas, just outside the city of Buenos Ayres; the River Plate Fresh Meat Company, at Campaña, on the River Parana; and the Las Palmas Produce Company, at Zárate, on the same river. These three companies represent a capital of some £800,000 sterling (\$3,888,000), employ 2,000 hands, and have a capacity of 15,000 sheep and 720 cattle per twenty-four hours.

The weight of meat and other products which passed through these factories in 1901 was as follows: Preserved meat (tinned meat), 228 tons; frozen meat, 112,000 tons; grease, 859 tons; hides, 14,000 tons; tallow, 14,400 tons; sundries (blood, bones, etc.), 6,000 tons; giving a total of 147,487 tons.

The expense of running the factories is stated to have amounted to £2,743,055 (\$12,709,247.30), made up as follows: Staff, £164,725 (\$800,563.50); purchase of stock, £2,416,665 (\$11,644,991.90); fuel, £45,000 (\$218,700); sundries, £116,665 (\$556,325.90).

The freezing companies buy the cattle direct from stock owners, slaughter, clean, and freeze them on their own premises and make reg-

ular shipments of the meat, on their own steamers or on steamers with which they have contracts for the purpose. The companies never freeze and store for shipment the meat of private owners. This method is said to have undoubtedly kept down the prices of live stock since the closing of the British ports to Argentine animals, as there is practically no competition among the companies. On the other hand, it is held to have insured the supply of good meat only, carefully slaughtered, cleaned, and prepared. The trade has been reduced to so regular a system that there is no break in arrivals in England, no excessive storage charges are incurred on either side, and no stale carcasses are put on the market. Most of the Argentine frozen meat is landed in Liverpool, the remainder going to London, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull, and Southampton.

In 1901 thirty-three steamers were regularly employed in this trade between England and the Argentine Republic, having a total carrying capacity of 1,443,000 carcasses of mutton of 56 pounds each.

This trade has not in any way affected the old established industry of drying and salting beef called "*charque*," the countries of consumption and the customers being entirely different in each case.

It is reported that two more freezing companies have been floated and will shortly erect the necessary buildings and machinery, one at La Plata and the other near Buenos Ayres.

#### BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1902, states that the results of the working of the railway for the year, including the lines worked under agreement, as compared with the corresponding period in 1900-1901, are as follows:

	Amount.	Difference.	Per cent.
Gross receipts .....	£2,373,569	+ 66,181	0.26
Working expenses .....	1,097,751	- 61,371	5.29
Net receipts .....	1,275,818	+ 67,552	5.59
Depreciation of currency balances .....	3,291	+ 905	37.88
	1,272,524	+ 66,647	5.53

To the balance on general revenue account of £1,272,523 must be added balance from 1900-1901, £15,900; interest on reserve funds, etc., £21,063; profit on remittances, etc., less discount on bills and interest on loans, etc., £1,222; transfer fees, £591; making altogether, £1,311,301. Deduct interim dividend of 3 per cent on ordinary stock to December 31, 1901, £292,500; interest on debenture stock paid and accrued, £244,826; interest on 5 per cent preference stock, £200,000; rent of Brandzen branch, £19,917; rent of South Coast Railway, £7,783; rent of provincial government port lines, £16,003;

interest payable under agreement for purchase of La Plata branch, pending payments of installments, £11,176; and income tax charges for year, £39,703; leaving a disposable balance of £488,390. Of this available balance on net revenue account of £488,390 the board propose to transfer £5,000 to the pension fund, and to pay a balance dividend of 4 per cent on the ordinary stock of the company, making, with the interim dividend paid in April last, 7 per cent, free of income tax, for the whole year ended June 30, 1902, carrying forward a balance of £93,390.

The conditions ruling during the year have been more or less normal, the produce of the districts served by the railway having been about the average, the result being that the earnings from the principal sources of traffic compare favorably with those of recent years. The feature of the year's working has been the handling of an increased volume of traffic at a considerably reduced cost. This satisfactory result is mainly due to the better condition of the road consequent upon the stone ballasting and renewal of the permanent way, the improved terminal facilities, and the additional rolling stock recently supplied, and there is therefore every reason to assume that the economy will be of a permanent character. The improvements and enlargements which have recently been undertaken at Bahía Blanca are now practically completed, and the company has thereby been placed in a position to cope with the rapid development which is now taking place at this port, and to meet all reasonable shipping requirements for some years to come,

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

An Argentine law, promulgated under date of July 10, 1902, permits the importation of plants and seeds into the Republic, subject to previous inspection and to disinfection or destruction, as the case may require. Such importation may be effected through the port of Buenos Ayres only. Persons desiring to import plants or seeds are required to address a petition to the Agronomical Section, setting forth the name and address of the importer, the name and place of origin of the plants and seeds, the means of introduction and date of arrival, as also the purpose and (if possible) the place for which the goods are intended.

A shipment of maize and hay from Rosario to Australia is reported through the British Foreign Office to have been made in September, 1902, which is regarded as preliminary to the establishment of a regular traffic between the two countries concerned.

## BOLIVIA.

## FREE EXPORTATION OF SILVER ORES AND BULLION.

President PANDO has sent a message to the Chamber of Deputies recommending the passage of the following law authorizing the free exportation of silver ores and bullion on and after January 1, 1903:

"ARTICLE 1. The exportation of silver ores and bullion produced in the territory of the Republic is hereby declared free of duty.

"ART. 2. It is the duty of every exporter of silver bullion and ores to secure from the national custom-house a waybill showing the weight of the ores and bullion and their grades and destination. For each mark of silver that the ores or bullion contain 10 cents shall be credited as a statistical tax.

"ART. 3. The failure to obtain the exportation waybill referred to in the foregoing article will work a confiscation of the shipment, one-half of which shall go to the informer.

"ART. 4. Mining enterprises, whether made up of private individuals or associations of whatever nature, shall pay 6 per cent of their net profits to the Government, based on their semiyearly balances, an account of which shall be rendered. The tax of 2 per cent on enterprises that exploit other classes of mines, according to the law of November 12, 1894, remains in force.

"ART. 5. For the purposes of this tax the balance that remains after deducting the necessary expenses of exploitation, treatment, administration, and transportation charges shall be considered as the net gain.

"ART. 6. The mining tax, which is collected at the present time on every concession, in accordance with article 16 of the mining law of 1880 and that of November 11, 1897, is hereby fixed at 6 *bolivianos* (\$2.29) for the veins, lodes, and shafts referred to in paragraph 2 of said article 16; 3 *bolivianos* (\$1.15) for earths and substances enumerated in article 12 of said law, and 50 cents (silver) for those specified in article 13. This shall be considered as a federal tax.

"ART. 7. This law shall become operative on and after January 1, 1903. The Executive is authorized to duly enforce the same."

## RUBBER SITUATION.

An official report on the rubber resources of Bolivia and the progress that has been made in their development, by Señor MAXUEL VICENTE BALLIVIAN, the head of the national office of immigration and statistics of that country, which appeared under date of August 2, 1902, in the "Industria de la Goma Elastica en Bolivia," will contribute largely to a proper understanding of the rubber situation in that Republic. The rubber interest is regarded by Señor BALLIVIAN as second in importance only to the greatest natural source of wealth in Bolivia, namely, mining. While the great extent of those regions

which constitute the habitat of the rubber tree in Bolivia is widely known, very little really has been done by the authorities to regulate the acquisition of the rubber lands by private parties and their utilization for the benefit both of industrial interests and of the national treasury.

Señor BALLIVIAN during the past ten years, in addition to numerous articles in the periodical press, has written several pamphlets dealing with the development of the Bolivian rubber industry and the importance of more systematic attention to this matter by the State. One such pamphlet was a report on his exploration, in an official capacity, of the territories of the Northwest and the department of Béni in 1893-94. A later report referred to the work being done in the exploitation of rubber in the regions of Béni, Mamoré, Madidi, and Madre de Dios by parties who had been engaged in similar work on the Rio Madeira.

One of the results of the investigations of Señor BALLIVIAN during all these years has been the framing of laws, now pending before the Bolivian Congress, having for their object a reform in the system of granting concessions for rubber *estradas*, abandoning the system of granting very large tracts of land having an illusory number of *estradas*, very often unverified and not accurately designated. In this connection the Brazilian laws regarding the adjudication of unoccupied lands have been followed.

Having established definitely the extent of the rubber resources of Bolivia, and laws having been framed for the encouragement of the exploitation of rubber, Señor BALLIVIAN next interested himself in an investigation into the status of the concessions of rubber lands that had been made in the different Provinces. This report embraces only the details regarding the districts of La Paz, Santa Cruz, the Béni, Cochabamba, and the national delegation of Madre de Dios, leaving out for the present the large Acre district and the territory drained by the Purús.

This report shows that only a small percentage of the rubber concessions granted have become valid through full compliance with legal requirements. In some cases the concessions have been abandoned after compliance with the preliminary formalities, and it appears that a great portion of the rubber lands is still in possession of the State and could be granted to any capitalist prepared to exploit them.

From the beginning of the year 1896, and up to July 1 of the present year, it appears of all the rubber concessions applied for in the districts above named the legal provisions have been fully complied with only to the extent of 30,179 *estradas*, while 110,000 *estradas*, covered by applications on file, have been abandoned. This suggests to Señor BALLIVIAN that very much rubber territory has been exploited without clear title, which view is supported by the custom-house statistics, which show a constant increase in the exports of rubber. The



attention of the Government is called to these facts in order that steps may be taken for the more thorough collection of revenues from rubber.

SEÑOR BALLIVIAN'S report, after these general considerations, gives a complete list of the applications filed for rubber concessions in the several departments, with a record of the present status of each concession. The name of the *concessionnaire* in each case is given—several hundred in number—with the location of the property and the number of *estradas* comprised. The book thus forms a valuable basis for whatever steps may be undertaken by the administrative authorities for the closer supervision of the rubber industry.

#### NATURAL WEALTH OF THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Bolivian representative of the "L'Africaine" company of Brussels is authority for the following interesting data concerning the natural wealth of the southeastern portion of the Republic which will soon be traversed by a railroad running from the river Paraguay to the interior of Bolivia.

The mineral resources of this vast territory, extending west from the Paraguay River to 65° west longitude and lying between 16° and 18° south latitude, are incalculable. The topography of this section of the country is rough and mountainous, the whole region having been raised at some remote period of the earth's formation by internal convulsions of nature, shaping in this manner majestic mountains, picturesque valleys, and extensive table-lands.

Erosion and the constant action of the elements have formed many rugged crags and peaks, which stand out in bold relief compared with the quiet, peaceful valleys covered with rich soil, and dotted here and there with running streams, crystal lakes, and a luxuriance of semi-tropical vegetation probably unequalled in all the world. At places on the mountain slopes, where the surface of the earth has been laid bare by the long-continued action of wind and water, beautiful masses of crystals are found incrusting in the immense deposits of sedimentary rocks, granite, quartz, mica, schists, graphite, and beds of volcanic clays. This region forms a part of the great plateau drained by alluents of the Amazon and Paraguay rivers. The bed of the Juacavaca River, which flows through this portion of the Republic, is exceedingly broken, and at places the clear waters of this stream run for long distances in their precipitous career over crests of solid rock, forming a series of beautiful cascades, and passing through a country the natural scenery of which is sublimely grand and impressive.

The Jesuits, who colonized this portion of Bolivia after the Spanish conquest, were thoroughly familiar with the mineral wealth of the country, and extracted from the rich mines exploited by them gold and silver in abundance. At the present time, due to the isolation of this region and the lack of transportation facilities, the mining opera-

tions are insignificant and the valuable mineral deposits of the territory lie dormant and undeveloped. At occasional intervals within the last decade attempts have been made by foreign capitalists to explore the country and exploit and develop some of its virgin mineral deposits, but the obstacles necessary to be overcome in order to successfully carry into operation these enterprises have been so great that practical results have thus far been impossible. The greatest obstacle to the successful development and exploitation of the vast natural wealth of this region, which now lies dormant and untouched, will have been overcome by the construction of the proposed railway, inasmuch as the great and pressing want of this portion of Bolivia at the present time is a system of easy and rapid communication with the outside world and the centers of population, thereby assuring to capitalists and investors a sure and permanent base of supplies from which to conduct their operations. The following minerals are known to exist at various points within the limits of this favored region:

In the neighborhood of Bahia Negra, lime, marble, iron, and manganese; in the Chochois Range of mountains, near Santiago, deposits of auriferous sands; in the vicinity of San Javier, important mines of tin, platinum, gold, and quicksilver; near Santa Rosa, quicksilver and gold; to the north of Concepcion, gold; to the north of San Ignacio, platinum and precious stones; in the immediate vicinity of San Jose, quicksilver and lime; in the neighborhood of Buenavista, silver, petroleum, and coal; to the west and southwest of Santa Cruz, petroleum, coal, lime, stucco, and slate.

The mineral wealth of southeastern Bolivia, great and abundant as it is, is probably not surpassed in richness by the products of the vegetable kingdom with which this particular portion of the country has been so richly endowed by the Creator. Within the wilds of its forests and plains are to be found a great variety of dyewoods and precious medicinal plants from which may be distilled fine essential oils, while the mountain slopes, hills, and valleys abound in valuable construction and cabinet woods. The celebrated ironwood tree of this region attains a height of 18 meters and a circumference of 80 centimeters. The specific gravity of this exceedingly compact and durable wood is 1,250, and the contents of tannin 26 per cent. This wood is used extensively for railroad ties, posts, etc., and is employed in considerable quantities in tanneries.

Another valuable product of the Bolivian forests is the tree known as "Corupan" (*Piptalencia cebil*), which grows to a height of 20 meters and attains a diameter of 1 meter. The wood of this tree has a specific gravity of 1,141 and does not decay when immersed in water, which quality renders it exceedingly valuable for use in the construction of ships, bridges, and hydraulic works. It makes a very durable railroad tie, and the bark, which is very thick, contains about 25 per cent of tannin. The tree secretes an abundance of gum arabic,

and is one of the most valuable and highly prized productions of the Bolivian forests. Lapacho (*Tabebuza flavescens*) is a tree noted for its great beauty and usefulness. It grows to the height of 20 meters, has a circumference of trunk of 80 centimeters and a specific gravity of 1.100. When sawed into lumber or beams it is greatly esteemed for construction purposes, and is especially suitable for use in the building of hydraulic works and for railroad ties. There are four varieties—the gray, the yellow, the red, and the black—all of which may be distinguished while in bloom by the color of their flowers. The bark is rich in tannin, and the wood is utilized in the manufacture of dyes. Mumday (*Astronium juglandi folium*) is a greatly prized Bolivian tree, which attains a height of some 20 meters and produces a trunk measuring 1 meter in circumference. The specific gravity of this wood is 1.200, and is suitable for railroad ties, telegraph poles, and general construction purposes. There are three varieties—white, yellow, and black. It is also a dyewood.

A great variety and abundance of fibrous plants are found in this part of the Republic. Vanilla beans, cacao, and sarsaparilla grow everywhere in a wild state and attain great perfection. The castor-oil plant grows luxuriantly throughout the entire region and without cultivation. The wagon road from Santiago to San José runs through a grove of wild oranges of unknown extent. This region produces an abundance of all kinds of semitropical fruits. The cultivation of rice, coffee, corn, manioc, tobacco, cotton, indigo, saffron, etc., gives excellent results. Immense tracts are covered with virgin forests, but there are also many prairies and undulating plains on which the raising of cattle would be extremely profitable. The whole region is well watered and is particularly suitable for agricultural and stock-raising industries.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

A recent report of the Department of Justice and Government to the National Congress shows that from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, the Government Printing Office of Bolivia published 23 editions of Government publications in pamphlet form, aggregating 23,953 copies, and 118 loose sheets, numbering 1,391,790 copies. In addition to the printed matter mentioned, the Government issued 137 editions of "El Estado," the official newspaper, consisting of 1,250 copies each, or a total of 182,950 copies.

#### DENOUNCEMENT OF CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

According to the "South American Journal," Bolivia has "denounced" the Convention which it had concluded with France, and as the negotiations between the two Cabinets for the purpose of concluding a new arrangement have had no results, the minimum tariff in France will cease to apply to merchandise of Bolivian origin.

## BRAZIL.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The "International Customs Journal of Brussels" issued the following bulletin in September, 1902, as seventh supplement to No. 6 (third edition):

*I.—Circular relative to duty-free importation of articles belonging to diplomatic agents.*

[Diario oficial of March 26, 1902.]

The circular of the Ministry of Finance dated March 25, 1902, provides that the exemptions referred to in sections 5 and 6 of article 2 of the preliminary dispositions of the tariff may be granted by simple application of the Minister for Foreign Affairs or of the interested parties themselves.

*II.—Decree No. 858, of August 12, 1902, maintaining in force the exemption from consumption duties in the case of dried meat (xarque).<sup>a</sup>*

[Diario oficial of August 15, 1902.]

In virtue of the present decree, the exemption from consumption duties granted by legislative decision to dried meat (xarque) is maintained in force, and the formalities intended to secure collection of these duties are repealed.

## POPULATION IN 1900.

According to a statement published by the Statistical Bureau of the State of San Paulo the population of Brazil in 1900 amounted to a total of 21,565,000 inhabitants, distributed as follows among the 20 States of the Republic, and including 750,000 for the Federal district:

Minas Geraes .....	4,277,000	Parahyba .....	596,000
San Paulo .....	2,520,000	Sergipe .....	450,000
Bahia .....	3,335,000	Piauhy .....	425,000
Pernambuco .....	2,089,000	Rio Grande Norte .....	407,008
Rio Grande do Sul .....	1,350,000	Santa Catharina .....	405,000
Rio de Janeiro .....	1,300,000	Parana .....	380,000
Ceara .....	1,000,000	Goyaz .....	340,000
Alagoas .....	781,000	Amazonas .....	240,000
Maranhao .....	660,000	Espirito Santo .....	201,000
Para .....	652,000	Matto Grosso .....	157,000

<sup>a</sup>See second supplement to No. 6 (third edition), section 10 of article 2 of the Law No. 641.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN AUGUST, 1901 AND 1902.

The following are the receipts (in *contos* of reis) of the custom-houses, as set forth below, for the month of August, compared with the same month in 1901:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
Rio de Janeiro .....	6,138	5,898	Paranangua .....	101	133
Santos .....	2,941	2,479	Paratyba .....	97	58
Pern .....	1,117	1,033	Florianopolis .....	89	113
Bahia .....	1,118	1,070	Parauhyba .....	41	20
Pernambuco .....	992	1,106	Victoria .....	23	26
Rio Grande do Sul .....	757	678	Araçaju .....	15	.....
Proto Alegre .....	376	372	Lavranneto .....	15	.....
Maranhao .....	289	170	Penedo .....	13	8
Ceara .....	262	129	Natal .....	8	6
Januaria .....	126	170			

## AGRICULTURAL BANK AT BAHIA.

The legislature of the State of Bahia recently passed a law authorizing the establishment of an agricultural bank in that State which will operate in loans to the agricultural industry and allied industries. The capital of the bank will be limited to 5,000 *contos*. Of this amount the State will subscribe 4,000 *contos*, to be covered by the additional tax of 1 per cent collected on all agricultural products exported from the State. Interest payable on loans must not exceed 8 per cent. The bank is expected to be in operation by the beginning of the year.

## DIAMOND AND CARBON PRODUCTION OF BAHIA.

An extended report on the output of diamonds and carbons in the State of Bahia, Brazil, was issued in the Consular Reports of the Department of State of the United States for August, embodying the information collected by Mr. H. W. FURNISS, Consul at the port of Bahia. The paper in reference states that the diamond region of Bahia is divided into fourteen districts, namely: Lençoes, Andarahy, Chique Chique, Santa Isabel, Cravada, Lavrinha, Campestre, Morro do Chapeo, Bom Jesus, São Ignacio, Chapada Velha, Paraguaçu, Sincorá, and Cannaveiras. Geologically there are but two sections, one in the center of the State in the vicinity of the Paraguaçu River and the other in the southern part, along the Pardo River. The first section is the most productive, and has been constantly worked since the date of its discovery, in 1844. Prior to the discovery of the South African mines it was the greatest diamond-producing center, and prices were high, but recently interest in the Bahia mines has diminished.

The most productive portion of the field is about four days' journey from the city of Bahia and is reached by taking a small steamboat which crosses the bay and goes up the Paraguaçu River to Cachoeira

(a distance of about 45 miles and consuming from six to eight hours), thence by train to Bandeira de Mello, 254 kilometers (157.7 miles), involving from ten to twelve hours' travel. From Bandeira de Mello it is necessary to go on mule-back the remaining 64 miles to Andarahy.

The Paraguaçu district is about 172 miles long and varies in breadth from 3 or 4 to about 16 miles at its widest part. It includes the mountain ranges known as Serra do Sincorá, from the village of Sincorá northward, and the headwaters of the Paraguaçu and Una rivers, Seras das Lavras Diamantinas, Serra dos Remédios, Chapada Velha, and Serra do Espinhaço as far as the region about the village of Morro do Chapeo. The most productive area seems to be in the foothills to the east of Serra das Lavras Diamantinas, particularly along the many small streams tributary to the Paraguaçu River, with the towns of Santa Isabel, Chique, Andarahy, and Lençoes as centers.

The geological formation of the region is very interesting, and shows that at some time in the history of the world the mountains were thrown up in a hot mass of stone, and the diamonds there found are the carbon which by great heat and pressure crystallized. A considerable portion, for lack of proper conditions, failed to crystallize and is now encountered in hard, blackish masses of irregular shape, known in trade as carbon. The original rock of the mountains is granite. In many places this occurs stratified with a horizontal trend, or at most with a very slight dip, but it is frequently broken by gullies and deep narrow crevasses, the latter reminding one of earthquake phenomena. Mixed with the granite is a sandstone of different degrees of hardness and a conglomerate composed of round, water-washed pebbles with a very hard matrix. In some instances the matrix is of a sandy character, but more frequently it resembles a dark-colored cement. The sandstone occurring beneath the surface is frequently soft, about the consistency of almost dry mud, and is capable of being crushed or even washed into sand by a strong current of water.

Both the sandstone and the conglomerate are of recent formation as compared with the granite, and contain diamonds and carbons, showing that they were also of a more recent formation than the precious stones, which, in fact, are not found in situ, but are in their present position as the result of fluvial action. Sandstone and conglomerate frequently fill the gullies, crevasses, and interstices beneath the layers of granite, but sometimes form strata in basins made by the granite, and in other places appear with the granite as heterogeneous heaps of stones of different sizes. In this section the diamonds and carbons occur together in sandstone and conglomerate, but they can not be removed except from the soft sandstone, because of the impracticability of breaking the rocks without crushing the precious stones. Instead, the miners take advantage of the disintegrating effect of

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water and weather and they work by removing the débris from the gullies between the rocks and the cavities under and around them, and this they wash for the diamonds and carbons.

The method of mining differs in the different sections. In the most productive one the work is of two kinds, removing the surface disintegration and that in the gullies, crevasses, and beneath the more accessible stones, or mining by tunnels between the stones into the pockets of the mountains and taking out the cascalho found there. The cascalho is usually collected until the week's end and is then laboriously washed, either by pouring the mass into sluices or ditches of running water and agitating it with a hoe or by placing small quantities in large wooden basins and washing it in the running water. In the first instance the object is to wash the soil and lighter particles away, arrangements being made to impede the heavier masses and consequently the diamonds and carbons. The part remaining is carefully washed in the large wooden basins and the rocks picked over by hand. The miners are so accustomed to the appearance of the desired stones that in spite of the fact that there are ordinary stones which closely resemble them they can wash and finally sort a very large quantity of diamond-bearing material in a short time. The other method of mining consists in diving to the bottom of the river bed and removing the silt, sand, gravel, etc., as far as the layer of clay or stone beneath. This system is carried on mostly in the Paraguaçu River, from a point midway between Bandeira de Mello and Andaraí to João Amaro. The center of this kind of work is near the village of Tamandoã. Six diving machines are located here. Besides the machine divers there are about twenty men who dive naked into the more shallow waters and this number is increased to about one hundred in the dry season and to even a greater number when the periodical droughts arrive.

According to law, all diamond and carbon bearing lands belong to the State. It is possible for a person of any nation to take out a claim by complying with the regulations. These require a claimant to make a general description in writing of the portion desired, which may not be more than 484,000 square meters (578,864 square yards) or less than 29,040 square meters (34,732 square yards), and to file application for the same at the office of the Director of Diamond Mines at Lençoes. If the portion selected has never been leased, notice of the sale of the parcel selected is published, and thirty days thereafter it is put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. If the claim has had a previous lease, the time for advertisement is reduced to ten days. A claim can be leased for from one to ten years, and may be renewed *ad libitum* upon the payment of 50 per cent in advance of the auction price for the subsequent periods of renewal. At present there are 351 leased claims, and it is estimated that there are 450 other productive claims

without lease. For miners who care to work on lots without leases there is issued a license which grants a privilege for a year. Such a license costs about \$1.50 in United States money, including stamps. Anyone mining without a license or lease subjects tools and such stones as may be found to confiscation, the State giving one-half of the value of the confiscated property to the informer. In addition to the State fees, there is in each village a miner's tax of 10 *milreis* (\$2.40) per miner.

Besides the claims leased in the regular way, there are various concessions which have been granted by the State to private parties and companies, but in all cases to Brazilians, except one concession to a French company at Cumavieiras. In the Paraguaçu region there are six such concessions, which differ in size, but average about 9 square miles, and from which the State receives sums varying from 432 *milreis* (\$105.68) to 8,000 *milreis* (\$1,920) a year.

This district is the only place in the world where carbons are found in marketable size, the only other place where they have been found at all being the Cumavieiras district. Consul FURNISS has thoroughly investigated the conditions governing the commercial value of carbons and finds that there is no combination or syndicate controlling the market price or the output. In each town of the mining district there are buyers who represent the rival Bahia City firms which are in the carbon and diamond business. These buyers are furnished with large sums of money and are advised by each mail and frequently by special messenger as to the highest prices they can give, these prices being regulated by cable from abroad. While the prices are in the main uniform, there is often competition for a good specimen, the price being regulated abroad by the supply and demand. The output of carbons for the district now averages about 2,500 carats a month, and unless there are improvements in mining and modern methods of machinery are introduced the output will undoubtedly decrease year by year, while the demand is constantly increasing. Immense quantities of carbons are there, but it will take well-directed companies with large capital to take them out, and there are chances for small operators. With the abundance of accessible water power in the section and with electrically run drills, pumps, and other machinery, there is, in the opinion of Mr. FURNISS, fabulous wealth awaiting development.

Carbons are classified as porous, or crystalline, and good. The first variety is being bought from the miner to-day at half the price of the good stones, which are held at 100 *milreis* (\$24) per carat if the stone is larger than three-fourths of a carat and at 30 *milreis* (\$7.20) per carat for stones of from one-half to three-fourths of a carat, with which are mixed globular diamonds. Carbons of less than half a carat are mixed with "refugo" diamonds, which are bought at 200 *milreis* (\$48) an oitava. The largest carbon ever encountered was



found in the Lençoes district in 1895 on the ledge of a mountain which had been worked some time before. It weighed 3,150 carats and was purchased from the miner for 80,000 *milreis* (at that time \$16,000), one-fourth of the price going to the owner of the claim upon which it was found. This stone frequently changed hands, and was finally purchased by an exporter of Bahia for 121,000 *milreis* (then \$25,400) and was shipped to Paris, where it was broken up into marketable pieces. The next big find was in 1901, upon another claim of the same lessee. The carbon weighed 577 carats, and was sold by the miner for 79,000 *milreis* (then \$17,380), one-fourth part going to the lessee. The average size of the carbons encountered is 6 carats.

The diamonds found in the Paraguayan district are not so clear and perfect as those about Camaveiras, but are said to have more brilliancy. They occur in conjunction with the carbons and many times contain small particles of uncrystallized carbon which materially lessen their value.

All diamonds and carbons from this section are shipped to Paris and London, the largest local house having its headquarters in Paris. Though the United States is a large consumer of carbons, the dealers have always made their purchases in the European markets. This is stated by Consul FURNISS to be due to the fact that it is impossible to make a selection of carbon of an approximate weight in Bahia, as the local dealers insist on selling an assortment, which method satisfies European buyers.

#### THE BRAZILIAN DIAMOND AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

By a decree dated the 8th of September, 1902, authority was given the Brazilian Diamond and Exploration Company, Limited, to operate in the Republic of Brazil. The privilege is for the term of ninety years. Within two years from the date of the decree the company must have raised at least two-thirds of the capital to be used in Brazil, which is £225,000.

The company was formed for the purpose of acquiring mining properties in Brazil and developing the same. These include diamond mines, gold, silver, copper, coal, and iron mines. It will carry on the business of stamping, washing, smelting, and otherwise preparing the minerals for the market. It will also undertake the construction, equipment, and administration of railways, trauways, harbors, wharves, irrigation works, sewerage plants, waterworks, etc.

#### MANÁOS HARBOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

The "Gazeta Commercial e Financeira" contains a notice of the Manáos Harbor Company, Limited, which was recently incorporated in London with a capital of £500,000. The incorporators are Messrs.

C. BOOTH, T. M. BOOTH, G. M. BOOTH, A. L. DEOTER, D. M. FOX, F. C. BATEMAN, and D. A. LITTLE, of London; B. NYMKIEWICZ, of Rio de Janeiro, and A. DE LAVANDEYRA, of Paris.

It is the purpose of the company to acquire concessions and engage in various business enterprises in Brazil. The company will furnish ships' supplies, own fishing boats, engage in the mercantile business, own quarries, establish brick and tile factories and foundries, erect buildings, construct engines and locomotives, manufacture paper, wood, and metal boxes of all kinds, manufacture and sell ice, build cold-storage warehouses, engage in the mining and smelting industries, install gas and electric plants, establish towns and villages and promote immigration to them, and act as bankers.

#### NEW ROAD IN BAHIA.

The Bahia State Government, on August 14, 1902, entered into contract with Mr. JOHN S. WEBSTER, an Englishman and late superintendent of the Bahia Central Railroad, for the construction of a roadway from Sitio Novo, a station on the Bahia Central Railroad, to Orobó Grande, 70 kilometers (43.4 miles) distant. The contract divides the work into two sections, the first extending from Sitio Novo to Itaberaba, 29 kilometers (18 miles), and the other from Itaberaba to Orobó Grande, 41 kilometers (25.4 miles).

This will be the first roadway constructed in this district, though the chief item of interest in connection therewith is the fact that it is primarily constructed so that the contractor may have the privilege for twenty-five years to convey over it passengers and cargo, either by means of cars pulled by road locomotives of the type used in the United States to pull thrashers, large plows, etc. (traction engines), or by some other more perfect system of mechanical traction, without utilizing rails.

The chief provisions of the contract are the following:

Four months are given for preliminary studies and drawing of plans, etc., of the work; these must be subsequently approved by the State. Twenty-two months after the acceptance of the plans the road must be completed and open to traffic as far as Itaberaba.

In connection with the roadway proper, the contractor is to bridge the Paraguaçu River at Sitio Novo, with a metal bridge 6 meters (6.5 yards) wide and having a footpath on each side, with a space in the middle for the passage of locomotives and other traffic. It is to be 170 meters (185.3 yards) long, with six spans of 20 meters (21.8 yards) and one 50 meters (54.5 yards) long, and must be complete and thrown open for traffic at least one month before the time set for completion of the roadway to Itaberaba. It is leased for five years after completion to the contractor, at 10,000 *milreis* (\$2,000) a year, and he has the right both to use the bridge himself and collect tolls from other users.

After the section of roadway to Itaberaba has been inaugurated fifteen months are allowed for the completion of the second section to Orobó Grande.

The material to be used in construction of the bridge and roadway, together with the curves, grades, embankments, etc., of the latter are specified.

The State agrees to pay the contractor 350,000 *milreis* (\$75,000) in stated installments at designated intervals for the construction of the roadbed and bridge of the section from Sitio Novo to Itaberaba, and for the roadbed from Itaberaba to Orobó Grande 4,000 *milreis* (\$800) per kilometer (0.6214 mile), this latter amount to be paid quarterly as the work progresses.

The State reserves the right to pay either in lawful money or in bonds running not more than six months with interest at 8 per cent. It further agrees to petition the Federal Government for exemption from duty of all rolling stock and materials imported.

Arrangement is made for the State to reimburse the contractor for wells dug to furnish water for the engines, provided use of the wells is granted the people adjacent thereto, and further provided that each well does not cost more than 10,000 *milreis* (\$2,000).

A series of penalties is arranged for failure on the part of the contractor to finish the work in the time agreed upon, and provision is made to indemnify the contractor should the State care to rescind the contract.

It is made obligatory that the contractor shall establish telegraph lines and stations along the roadway and shall send all Government messages free of expense.

The engines and other rolling stock are to be furnished by the contractor, who obligates himself to keep the road in good condition, the State maintaining ownership of roadway and improvements thereto.

#### SUGAR ESTIMATE FOR 1902.

The future Brazilian sugar crops are estimated as follows:

	Bags.
Pernambuco .....	1,500,000
State of Rio de Janeiro .....	300,000
Sergipe .....	400,000
Alagoas .....	400,000
Parahyba .....	200,000
Total .....	2,800,000

The requirements of consumption are calculated at 2,300,000 bags, so that there will remain a surplus for export of 500,000 bags, and it is in relation to this that negotiations are in progress with Portugal, the River Plate, and Chile, and efforts being made to find for it a home industrial application under the form of alcohol.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

During the first half of the current year the customs receipts of Santos are reported to have amounted to 18,155 *contos*, or 3,221 *contos* in excess of the sum for the corresponding period of the last year. This may be taken as an evident proof of the development of the State of San Paulo and of the effective organization of the customs administration at Santos. For the same half year the import duties have produced 12,134 *contos* paper and 3,169 *contos* gold, as compared with 9,762 *contos* paper and 2,579 *contos* gold in 1901.

The *Morro Velho* Company is seeking a concession from the Legislature of the State of Minas Geraes for the purpose of working the alluvial deposits of the Paraopeba River, which is said to be rich in gold and other minerals. The company also proposes to build an electric line between Bello Horizonte and the West of Minas Railway, which will connect four cities with the capital of Minas.

The total of the consumption duties collected in Brazil for the first half of the year 1902 amounted to 17,389,162 *milreis*, compared with 16,713,933 *milreis* for the same period in 1901. This does not include the taxes collected during the second quarter in Matto Grosso nor the revenue from the custom-house of Sergipe.

An electric street-car line has recently been installed in Bello Horizonte, State of Minas Geraes. The length of the line is 14 kilometers.

At Itapetinga are large plantations devoted to the cultivation of the plant *carrapicho*, from which the vegetable fiber known as *aramina* is obtained.

In the fiscal year 1901-2 the export duty collected on Herva matte amounted to \$1,062,968, or \$278,768 more than the budget estimate.

A bill was recently introduced in the Brazilian Congress for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture.

## CHILE.

## COAL DEPOSITS.

In a recent report to the Foreign Office the British Vice-Consul at Talcahuano states that some interest has lately been shown in the working of coal in that district. Operations have been begun in several places, and small quantities of coal have been shipped to Talcahuano, chiefly for domestic purposes. It is apparent that those interested in this business need capital before work on any considerable scale can be expected. There seems to be no question as to the existence of coal in the neighborhood, and its working on proper lines would assuredly be a matter of great importance to the port of Talca-

huano. The Cerro Verde Mine, at Penco, has lately been assisted in its operations by the investment of further capital, and very encouraging reports are forthcoming. As far north as Tome coal has been found, and lately boring operations are being engaged in. Coal therefore being found in Tome and even as far north as Dechata, at Cerro Verde, and at Santa Ana, halfway between Penco and Concepción and to the westward, it seems almost a certainty that this is a carboniferous region, and it is somewhat surprising that, considering the situation, so little interest should have been shown in working these deposits.

#### CONCESSION FOR AN AERIAL RAILWAY.

On August 30, 1902, the President promulgated a law passed by the National Congress, authorizing Mr. ABELARDO PIZARRO to construct an aerial railway from Juncal, Chile, to Paramillo de las Cuevas, Argentine Republic. By the terms of the concession the concessionaire will receive a subvention of \$40,000 gold (18d. to the dollar) for a period of fifteen years. In return for this subvention the concessionaire agrees to carry free of charge the mails and employees actually engaged in the mail service of the Government, and to make a reduction of 25 per cent from the regular tariff rates for Government employees. The Government reserves the right to use the posts of the railway in case it desires to construct telegraph lines across the mountains. The subvention becomes payable from the date the entire line is open to traffic. The construction of the railway must commence within eight months from the promulgation of the law, and shall be completed within twenty-seven months after that date. Failure to comply with this provision of the contract will work a forfeiture of the concession.

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## COLOMBIA.

#### CONSULAR FEES FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF INVOICES.

The British Board of Trade Journal for August 28, 1902, publishes the fact of the reception by the Board of Trade through the British Foreign Office of a copy and translation of a decree, going into effect on August 1, respecting the regulations to be observed and the fees to be levied by Colombian consular officers when dealing with invoices and manifests of merchandise destined for Colombian ports and the taxes leviable on tonnage and on certain parcels-post packages. The following is the substance of the decree:

Commercial invoices are, for the purposes of consular certification, divided into four classes, viz:

1. Invoices referring only to articles of iron, steel, copper, zinc, or wood, destined for the machinery of industrial companies, railways,

steamers, electric lighting and telegraph apparatus, telephones, printing apparatus, manufactures of glass or earthenware, of stearin, of tissues, or of articles which by official declaration are regarded as being of public utility.

2. Invoices of which the value does not exceed \$200.

3. Invoices of which the value exceeds \$200 and does not exceed \$500.

4. Invoices of which the value exceeds \$500.

The fees chargeable for consular certification of the above classes of invoices are as follows:

On invoices of the first class, \$3 for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof.

On invoices of the second class, \$6 for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof.

On invoices of the third class, \$8 for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof.

On invoices of the fourth class, \$10 for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof.

Invoices referring to articles containing precious stones are chargeable at the rate of 40 per cent.

Invoices referring to articles of gold are chargeable at the rate of 10 per cent.

Invoices referring to articles of platinum or silver are chargeable at the rate of 3 per cent.

Charges on manifests are leviable by consuls at the rate of \$5 for the first 100 packages and \$1 for each additional 100 packages or fraction thereof.

Foreign merchandise disembarked in any of the ports of the Isthmus of Panama to be sent to other national ports requires a manifest with corresponding certificate, for which certificate a charge of \$3 silver will be made for the first 50 packages and \$1 silver for each additional 100 or fraction of 100.

When a consular invoice is not in the possession of a custom-house at the time of the examination of the merchandise, the goods will be valued in gold and the customs will, on that basis, collect from the importer a fine equal to four times the consular fees chargeable under the regulations, without prejudice to any other penalty imposable under the customs code.

A tax of 2 per cent, payable in gold or its equivalent in paper money, is to be collected on the invoice value of parcels-post packages containing articles of gold, silver, platinum, or precious stones, in lieu of consular fees.

A tax of \$1.50 gold is to be collected for each ton of merchandise intended for national commerce which is unloaded in Colombian ports, but the British Legation at Bogota, in forwarding the decree, points out that "Colombian vessels are specially exempted from this charge, and therefore British ships will enjoy the same exemption under the terms of the treaty of 1866."

## EMERALD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

A report on the condition and trade of the Republic of Colombia, with the exception of the District of Pamuna, for the year 1901, recently issued by the British Foreign Office, states that the emerald mines of Muzo and Cosquez, the property of the Colombian Government, have produced the finest emeralds in the world. They are at present rented to a British company. Up to the year 1875 all the emerald mines in the country were the property of the nation. After that date the Government granted the right of exploration and working on private enterprise, reserving only the right to the Muzo and Cosquez mines. Since then several companies have been formed and considerable capital expended.

The most promising of these seem to be the Somondoco mines, worked by a British company. The Department of Boyaca, from a mining point of view, is of a totally different geological formation from the other mining departments of the Republic, no gold or silver being found save in the few rivers emptying into the Magdalena. The one great mine of production is that of Muzo, famous since the year 1555 for the production of the finest emeralds of the world, a stone in the rough weighing 2,330 carats having been taken from one of the many veins of this mine. These mines are the property of the Colombian Government, which leases them for periods of five years to the highest bidder at public auction, which takes place in the capital of the Republic one year previous to the expiration of the term in force. The value of the production of these mines has always been kept a secret by the lessors.

The mode of working is similar to that adopted in Europe in large quarry mines. The top soil is removed by hydraulic monitor washing until the slate rock is left bare, this being cut away by means of long, strong bars handled by native labor, which is cheap, abundant, and very good, and with the aid of blasting with black powder manufactured at the mines, and employed where no damage can be done to existing veins. The precious stones are then extracted from the veins, which run in no given direction or angle in this slate-rock formation. The stones are found chiefly in pockets, but occasionally some are found isolated from the vein, necessitating constant care and vigilance.

The immense amount of débris resulting from the cutting which necessarily falls from the quarry is carried away by means of discharges of water from reservoirs at an elevation above the workings by means of siphons which empty the lock, when full, automatically, great care being taken conveniently to direct this great discharge of water so that no damage may be done to existing productive veins. The short term of the lease does not admit of any very extensive system being adopted, as, for example, in Kimberly, to prevent steal-

ing of the stones, but special care is taken in the selection of the work people, who, in turn, watch most carefully all operations on the banks. The stones, after extraction, are classified into their respective classes, ranging from first to sixth quality, by the superintendent in charge, who forwards them, insured, to Europe. The greater quantity are forwarded to British India to be cut, and afterwards the better qualities return to the markets of Europe for sale.

The theory is that the silicate of glauca and alumina ran in the tissues of the veins, and there, cooling off, formed this particular hexagonal crystal, and according to its abundance produced greater or less quantity, the quality varying according to the favorable or unfavorable conditions existing. The Cosenez group is said by tradition to be very rich, and the quality of the stones said to be of the particular "cañitillo" form and of superb quality. Many attempts have been made to find the actual "locus in quo" of the productive formation, but up to the present without success. An emerald-producing formation of great importance has been discovered by the aid of old Spanish parchments in the Somondoco district, locally known by the name of Chivor, but as yet has not been worked by the discoverers; at present only the old Spanish tunnels and workings, indicating that in past centuries great mining operations had been carried on there, have been overhauled, giving proof of the existence of emeralds of considerable crystallization. It is intended to open up these extensive workings, so long lost to the world since suspension of the works by order of the King of Spain in the year 1792, owing to the fact that all the emerald properties, Muzo and Cosenez included, produced a loss and not a profit to the Kingdom of Spain.

This was due to the dishonesty of the captains of the mines, who, by law, were obliged to deliver the fifth part of the production to the King of Spain in return for the assistance afforded to them by the royal house in the form of troops and ammunition to protect them from hostile tribes. It was during this suspension that so many mines were lost sight of and completely overgrown with tropical vegetation, as were also the bridlpaths which led to them through the forest and mountains. Even towns with 2,000 inhabitants, dependent on the mines, were abandoned; some have been rediscovered by accident, a hunter coming upon a paved street or some stone foundations of a house. The Spaniards always built their houses with stone foundations. Among these lost towns Muzo may almost be counted. At one time it boasted of 17 churches and a large population. To-day there is one church and only about 300 people. It is interesting to note that, with one or two exceptions only, all the mines of any worth now being worked were known to the Spaniards, and in the majority of cases considerable workings are evident.



**PLATINUM PRODUCTION.**

[From the Industrial Bulletin of Bogota.]

In the statistics showing the production of platinum of the world Russia occupies the first place with an approximate output of about 90 per cent of the total quantity mined. Colombia, which is exceedingly rich in platinum deposits, produces such a small quantity of this useful and valuable element that it is scarcely worth while to include her at the present time in the platinum-producing countries of the globe. In the United States, due to a thorough investigation and careful study of the mines, platinum has been discovered in small quantities in many of the minerals extracted therefrom, and while the production in itself is small it is great in the sense that it represents a large amount of intellectual effort expended in search of the noblest of metals. The first place among the platinum-producing countries of the world will, in the long run, undoubtedly be accorded to Colombia, inasmuch as it is extremely improbable that platinum deposits will ever be found at any other place on the surface of the earth that will equal or even approach in richness and extent the platinum deposits encountered on the slopes and in the alluvial sands of the rivers which course through the immense territory embraced between Atrato and San Juan, in the Republic of Colombia. Not only is platinum found at Chocó, but also in Santa Rosa de Osos, Frontino, and many other places in Colombia.

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**COSTA RICA.****TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.**

The President of the Republic has promulgated a decree declaring that mops made of cotton waste or fibers for cleaning floors, and cane brushes used in coffee yards in preparing coffee for the market, shall be appraised at the rate of 15 centimes per kilogram. These modifications became operative on and after September 29, 1902.

*Ordinance of June 26, 1902, establishing the régime applicable to fishing nets.*

[“La Gaceta” of June 26, 1902.]

By virtue of present ordinance nets intended for fishing, provided or not with leads or floats, shall pay 6 centimes of a colon (\$0.06) per kilogram with the surtax of 50 per cent.

**THE COAL SUPPLY OF THE REPUBLIC.**

The coal deposits of Costa Rica are large and easy of operation, it being further claimed that the product is essentially the same in origin

and geological character as that of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. The possible advantages accruing from exporting coal from Costa Rica to the United States are at present under consideration, and measures have been taken to develop the latent resources of the first-named country.

The "Pacific States Investor" for November, 1902, reports that the Costa Rica Petroleum and Coal Company has received numerous requests for a conference with capitalists of the United States with a view to exploiting on a large scale the coal deposits of the Company situated on the Atlantic side of the Republic. Arrangements are being made for the immediate opening up on a large scale of the Company's mines in Talamanca Province, and an expert representing a San Francisco syndicate has been authorized to make a thorough examination of the coal lands on the Gulf of Nicoya previous to negotiating a lease of twenty years' duration.

In commenting on the coal situation in Costa Rica, the "Mexican Herald" makes the following statement: "The company [above referred to] controls the immense petroleum and coal resources of the Republic of Costa Rica, in Central America, under a fifty years' cession from the Government. The holdings of the company include over 50,000 acres of the best coal and oil lands in the world, which, on the surface, is excellent tropical agricultural land, suitable for coffee, cocoa, banana, and rubber plantations. The company has started work and, having a practical monopoly in the field, big dividends are assured."

#### TRADE-MARK CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM.

The Congress of Costa Rica has approved and the President has signed a trade-mark convention between this Republic and Belgium. The trade-marks to which this convention applies are those which legitimately belong to the manufacturers and traders using them. The convention is to be valid for five years, dating from exchange of ratifications; but if neither of the contracting parties shall give notice of its abrogation before expiration of the five years, it shall remain in force from year to year until such notice shall be given.

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### CUBA.

#### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PALMA.

In President PALMA'S second message to the Cuban Congress, delivered at the commencement of its sessions on November 3, 1902, the Chief Executive said, in substance, that of the recommendations contained in his last message some of them had already become laws, and others, such as those relating to the organization of the provinces and the municipalities, are under discussion and would probably

become the subjects of legislative enactment before the adjournment of the present Congress.

The President considers it imperative that a law regarding the organization of courts of justice be passed at the earliest possible moment, in order that these tribunals may duly exercise their functions, and especially is this true of the Supreme Court, whose duty it is to decide upon the constitutionality of laws, decrees, and regulations.

Since the birth of the Republic the most perfect order has reigned and every part of the country has been free from disturbance and without the occurrence of any cases of organized brigandage throughout the island. This state of affairs is greatly to the credit of the Cuban people, and especially of the rural population, since, notwithstanding the scarcity of work or the lack of occupation, due to the economic crisis through which the country was passing, they have been patient and resigned to circumstances, giving in this manner positive proof of their peaceful nature, morality, patriotism, and love of order.

The sanitary condition has continued to improve until, at the present time, it compares favorably with that of many of the cities of Europe and America. The annual death rate in June last was 23.56 per thousand; in July, 24.98; in August, 22.81; in September, 17.86, and, according to data furnished by the department of sanitation which has not yet been published, the death rate in October last was 17.96, or the lowest of any month for a period of thirty-two years.

It has been thirteen months since the last case of yellow fever occurred in Havana, and fortunately the entire island is free not only from the presence of that terrible scourge, but also from other contagious diseases, including smallpox, so that the sanitary condition of the island is even better than it was during the intervention of the military government. The same system that was followed by the military government has been continued, the personnel having been slightly increased during the last few months. The strictest vigilance is exercised by the sanitary authorities to prevent the reappearance of yellow fever or any other contagious diseases of a malignant character, and strong measures are being used for the purpose of checking the death rate arising from cases of consumption and enteritis. A common sanitary law for the entire island is urgently needed, since even in Havana, as in the rest of the Republic, the only sanitary regulations existing are those put in operation by the military authorities during the period of intervention, many of which are not in accord with the prescriptions of the constitution.

The President states that the postal and telegraph services of the nation require more commodious buildings and larger grounds in order to satisfactorily perform their important functions.

The relations of the Government of Cuba with other nations of the world are highly satisfactory. The Republic has been recognized by

thirty-three countries, as follows: United States, Mexico, England, France, Spain, Belgium, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Haiti, Switzerland, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Italy, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Salvador, Denmark, Portugal, Russia, Germany, Holland, Bolivia, Brazil, Austria-Hungary, Greece, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, Honduras, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Sweden and Norway.

The relations of Cuba with the United States are particularly cordial and friendly. Proof of this fact is shown by the good will of the Government of the United States toward the Cuban Government respecting the negotiations, already initiated, for the celebration of a treaty of commerce between the two nations on the basis of mutual tariff concessions. The special object of the treaty is to obtain positive advantages in the markets of the United States for Cuban products, especially for sugar and tobacco, which are staple products and form the principal industry of the island, constituting in reality the foundation of the agricultural wealth of the Republic. It is to be hoped, from the sympathy of the American people toward the Cubans and the manifest interest which the President of the United States has for the prosperity of the Republic of Cuba, that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at.

President PALMA also says that the condition of the treasury is very encouraging. The collection of the public revenues is being effected with regularity and system, and the current and special expenses of the Government have been scrupulously met. After the payment of all the expenses up to and including the last day of October, 1902, there remained a balance in the general treasury of \$1,561,942.06. The current expenses from the 20th of May to the 30th of June last were paid with the funds which the military government of the island had designated for that purpose. The current expenses of July, August, and September were paid from the revenues collected under the laws of July 12 and September 5. The special or extraordinary expenses have been made out of the credit fund of 300,000 *pesos* referred to in the law of June 3, the balance of this fund still on hand being 157,067.44 *pesos*.

The average monthly expenses during the last four months have been \$1,295,428.48, or about \$147,063.62 less than for the same period of the preceding year, as will be seen from the comparative table annexed, bearing in mind that in the first of said sums are included the special or extraordinary expenses, as well as those expenses that have recently been created.

	Payments.	
	1901-2.	1902-3.
July.....	\$1,148,821.25	\$1,236,852.39
August.....	1,766,279.49	1,360,957.93
September.....	1,320,374.07	1,228,912.29
October.....	1,534,493.60	1,454,191.25
Total.....	5,769,968.41	5,181,713.86
Monthly average.....	1,442,492.10	1,295,428.48

Difference, \$147,063.62.

At the time of turning over the military government there was a balance on hand of \$539,984.99, the difference between this sum and the amount of \$681,191.02, mentioned in General Wood's statement at that time, being explained in the President's message to Congress under date of June 27 last. At the present time—five months after the inauguration of the Government of the Republic—the balance on hand in the treasury is \$1,561,942.06. The receipts have been as follows:

From May 20 to 31 .....	\$416,953.39	September .....	\$1,596,401.89
June .....	1,373,641.84	October .....	1,610,196.48
July .....	1,552,638.13		
August .....	1,239,048.34	Total .....	7,788,880.07

Public instruction has not been neglected, but has continued in its usual and ordinary course, the policy of the Government being to promote and encourage in every way possible the public-school system as well as the cause of higher education.

The various enterprises under the direction of the department of public works, initiated during the period of the military government have been continued. In the province of Pinar del Rio two wagon roads, a wharf, a bridge, and other constructions have been terminated. In the province of Havana two unfinished highways and a bridge have been completed. In Matanzas two wagon roads which were unfinished at the time of the turning over the military government have been completed. Work on the wharf at Matanzas is being continued, as is also the deepening of the bay at Cardenas. In the province of Santa Clara four wagon roads have been completed; in that of Puerto Principe two bridges have been constructed and two reconstructed; in the province of Santiago the construction of three wagon roads, four bridges, and a wharf at Gibara have been completed. In the light-house service works of importance have been carried on, seven light-houses having been erected and a number of light-houses repaired. Four public buildings have been completed, and numerous schools and other public edifices have been repaired.

The Department of Engineering of the city of Havana, which since the 20th of May last has formed a part of the Department of Public Works, has under its supervision the cleaning, sanitation, repair and conservation of streets, parks, and drives, and the construction of new parks and avenues. When this department was transferred to the Department of Public Works, its average monthly expenses amounted to \$133,000, or more than \$1,596,000 per annum, but since its incorporation into the Department of Public Works, its average monthly expenses have been reduced to \$89,000, or \$1,058,000 annually. The total amount at present destined to the engineering department to be expended in the city of Havana, as already indicated, is \$862,000, which sum seems to be sufficient for that purpose.

Nothing practicable has yet been done in the Department of Agriculture, due to a lack of funds for that purpose. The Agricultural Department requires a large annual appropriation in order to properly attend to the development and improvement of the great agricultural industry of the nation, an industry for which the island is particularly adapted, and which must always be the principal source of wealth of the Republic.

#### BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

The budget for the fiscal year 1903-4, which was submitted to Congress on November 1 last by President Palma, is a very complete and interesting document. The total revenues are estimated at \$17,514,800, and the budget shows a surplus of \$2,614,032.28, as will be seen from the following detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the nation:

RECEIPTS.		
From customs duties .....	\$14,781,000.00	
From tax on spirits.....	1,200,000.00	
From the consular service.....	250,000.00	
From internal revenue.....	500,000.00	
From communications.....	420,000.00	
From State property.....	119,800.00	
From other sources.....	243,200.00	
	\$17,514,000.00	
EXPENDITURES.		
For the Legislature.....	413,319.68	
For the Executive.....	85,700.00	
For the departments of state and justice.....	310,396.00	
For the department of government.....	4,529,998.00	
For the department of finance.....	1,801,117.88	
For the department of public instruction.....	3,721,790.84	
For the department of public works.....	2,923,011.82	
For the departments of agriculture, industry, and commerce.....	165,319.50	
For the department of justice.....	949,314.00	
	14,899,967.72	
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....		2,614,032.28

The President says, in conclusion, that the present budget is the lowest that Cuba has had since the middle of the last century, with the favorable circumstance of being applied now, also for the first time, in all its parts to wants and needs that redound to the benefit of the nation; that when Congress enacts laws regulating and organizing all that relates to the general, provincial, and municipal administrations, and that when it is possible for the provinces and municipalities to defray their local expenses, the amount of the general budget will be notably reduced, inasmuch as more than 25 per cent of the same is

now destined to the payment of provincial and municipal expenses. It will then be possible to use large sums annually in the improvement of the country and in the encouragement of its general interests, and the development of the same will bind together the structure of Cuban independence upon the firm foundations of industry, education, and public and private wealth.

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The latest comparative data bearing on the development of a Cuban market for boots and shoes are shown in the statistics for the eleven months ended May 31, 1901, as compared with that part of the fiscal year ended May 19, 1902, the close of the American occupation, no allowance being made in these figures for the unexpired portion of the month. In the former period the importation amounted to 1,899,041 pairs, valued at \$1,429,109, of which Spain sold 74 per cent, or \$1,061,739 worth, at an average price of 69 cents per pair, and the United States furnished one-fourth of the entire supply, or \$361,957 worth, the average price being \$1 per pair. In the eleven months ended May 19, 1902, the United States trade shows a material increase, the total imports for this period amounting to 1,925,373 pairs, valued at \$1,557,770. That country supplied nearly one-third, or \$486,585 worth, averaging 96 cents a pair, while the imports coming from Spain were approximately 68 per cent, or \$1,067,792 worth, a slight increase over the previous period, although the article furnished seems to be of a somewhat better grade, averaging 75 cents a pair.

This result must be somewhat gratifying to the shoe dealers of the United States, as it has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that the peculiar last adapted to the Cuban fashion required persistent efforts on the part of American merchants to compete favorably with the long-established trade of Spain.

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### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

#### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Under date of October 4, 1902, United States Minister W. F. POWELL, of Port au Prince, sends translation of a decree of September 12, 1902, regarding import duties in Santo Domingo, which reads as follows:

"Considering that the importation duties with which in some countries our agricultural products are burdened, are equivalent in certain cases to prohibition, and that it is a good economic doctrine to facilitate to the said products an entry into those countries, by means of reciprocal commercial treaties, since it is not possible to have absolute control of free exchange.

On the advice of the council of the secretaries of state, it is decreed:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be four classes of tariffs for the collection of the importation duties of the Republic—the minimum, the moderate, the additional, and the maximum. The minimum shall cover those import duties at present in vigor or those that may be established in the future; the moderate, the same duties, with an augmentation of 30 per cent; the additional, the same duties, with a 70 per cent augmentation; and the maximum, the same duties, with 100 per cent augmentation.

ART. 2. For the purpose of this decree, there shall be fixed in this Republic on sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco the following amount for each 50 kilograms (110.2 pounds) of weight: On sugar of 94 to 98° grade of purity, \$2 United States gold; on that lower than 94 and on cane sirup, \$1.50 United States gold; on cocoa, \$10 United States gold; on coffee, \$12 United States gold; on tobacco, \$10 United States gold.

ART. 3. The minimum tariff shall be applied to all goods coming from any country where there is no duty levied on any one of the aforesaid Dominican products, more than 20 per cent of the value that is fixed on the articles before mentioned or where the introduction of the said products shall be free. There shall be applied the moderate tariff on all imports from the countries that collect on any of the said Dominican products 21 to 30 per cent of the value expressed above. There shall be applied the additional duties to those that come from countries that collect on any of the Dominican products indicated 31 to 40 per cent of the value above expressed. There shall be applied the maximum tariff to those products that come from countries that collect in any manner whatever on the Dominican products indicated more than 40 per cent of the value above expressed, or where the entry is prohibited.

SECTION 1. The colonies of a nation, as well as the divers entities that constitute a confederation or State, shall be considered for the purpose of this decree, as the State or nation to which they may belong, though they of themselves may not collect importation duties on the Dominican products described in article 2, or may collect them in a less proportion than the States or nation to which they appertain.

SEC. 2. The products that may come from these countries to the Republic shall be considered as from such countries, unless it be known with certainty that such products are not the result of the agriculture or industry of those countries, or unless the particular marks that the articles bear, or other clear and precise indications, determine the country of origin without any kind of doubt.

ART. 4. The increase of the duties that articles shall pay when coming from countries where more than 20 per cent is charged on the Dominican products, to which this decree refers, shall be applied thus:

“Ten per cent four months after the promulgation of this decree;

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30 per cent seven months after the said promulgation; 70 per cent ten months after; and the whole, one year after the promulgation of this decree.

"ART. 5. With the nations with whom we may have treaties of reciprocity the stipulations of these treaties shall regulate the application of this decree."

## EXPORTS IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From La Gaceta Oficiala.]

	1900. <sup>a</sup>		1901.		Value.
	Quantity.	Export tax.	Quantity.	Export tax.	
Sugar.....pounds..	107,971,206	\$235,890.95	101,193,622	\$136,228.17	\$2,699,141.55
Cacao.....do.....	11,221,157	97,628.19	11,985,275	27,009.19	1,211,274.34
Wax.....do.....	328,650	5,013.61	298,097	1,346.58	67,126.37
Coffee.....do.....	3,926,295	31,325.08	3,365,014	10,743.16	227,741.51
Tobacco.....do.....	17,412,382	118,954.20	12,252,800	721.46	617,117.00
Hides.....number..	371,822	2,987.31	404,981	629.48	40,706.22
Honey.....gallons..	89,470	4,767.92	77,020	1,313.65	20,938.00
Bera.....tons.....	2,188	1,768.69	1,424	426.25	14,552.00
Mahogany logs.....feet..	800,711	5,407.22	257,126	396.82	18,042.71
Mahogany forks.....do.....	10,880	118.03	6,875	29.24	931.30
Cedar.....feet.....	6,735	21.32	3,590	5.69	261.00
Campesate wood.....feet..	213,679	206.08	74,243	37.64	2,190.00
Campesate wood.....tons..	2,562	947.89	2,512	.....	20,097.95
Españillo wood.....do.....	85,974	605.92	56,116	60.28	2,394.04
Goatskins.....dozens..	5,069	3,148.66	7,597	975.08	32,250.74
Mora wood.....tons.....	131	191.82	192	.....	2,365.00
Divi-divi.....do.....	562	1,072.90	1,181	957.31	30,629.22
Lignum vite.....do.....	590	1,245.12	693	103.75	18,757.60
Tortoise shells.....pounds..	164	65.11	128	.....	499.50
Molasses.....gallons..	36,895	452.15	80,408	91.27	1,158.00
Lignum vite rosin.....pounds..	3,538	22.61	8,293	.....	2,460.20
Live animals.....number..	89	211.38	355	7.64	6,988.80
Starch.....barrels.....	74	46.74	.....	.....	.....
Brazilian wood.....tons.....	2	1.27	.....	.....	.....
Heron plumes.....ounces..	10	2.30	.....	.....	.....
Yayas.....pounds.....	500	50.39	.....	.....	.....
sole leather.....pounds..	.....	.....	300	.....	80.00
Orange peel.....barrels.....	.....	.....	68	.....	580.60
straw.....do.....	.....	.....	170	.....	980.00
Red gramadilla.....tons.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20.00
Dried coconuts.....do.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	200.00
Moss.....sacks.....	.....	.....	60	.....	150.00
Rum.....gallons.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4.00
Sundry merchandise.....do.....	.....	.....	482,275	.....	4,676.52
Bananas.....bunches..	229,900	.....	.....	.....	145,422.50
Total.....	.....	512,152.89	.....	181,166.34	5,190,036.64

<sup>a</sup>Total value of exports, \$6,005,861.22.

## GUATEMALA.

## MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF ON COFFEE.

*Decree of August 4, 1902, relative to exportation of coffee.*

[El Guatemalteco No. 99, of August 11, 1902.]

In virtue of the present decree and subject to any other considerations which could modify same, the effects of the decree No. 617, dated August 12, 1901,<sup>a</sup> are prolonged for a further period of one year, to expire on June 30, 1903; in consequence of which exportation of coffee

<sup>a</sup> See thirteenth Supplement, II.

in the bean shall continue to be charged at 6 pesos the quintal, payable in Guatemalan currency, and parchment coffee shall pay an export duty in proportion to the above-mentioned tax.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1901.

A report received at the British Foreign Office on July 4, 1902, from the British Consul at Guatemala contains a concise and interesting résumé of the industrial and economic conditions prevailing throughout the Republic in 1901. Portions of this report, being extracts from various public and official documents, have previously appeared in the MONTHLY BULLETIN, but the remainder is reproduced as containing information of present value.

Mr. TRAYNER states that the general condition of Guatemala has, without doubt, improved within the last two years, especially in 1901. Both exports and imports have increased in value, and there has been manifest a desire on the part of the Government to effect some improvements in the system of agriculture, as may be seen in the importation of tobacco and other seed from abroad with a view to experimental culture, also in the foundation of agricultural schools and the promulgation of rules and regulations to be observed by those making such experiments and undertaking new branches of agriculture. The accounts of the crops harvested in the different districts are all satisfactory and show an extension of area under cultivation, and it is hoped that it will not be long before it shall be unnecessary for Guatemala to import such articles as wheat, maize, beans, and rice, all of which can be grown with little expense and labor in the country itself.

Progress has been made in the building of the northern railroad and the carriage road which is to run parallel to it and be coterminous with it. The railroad works have been carried on for a distance of 20 miles nearer to the capital, the embankment and ballasting having been completed throughout this stretch and is now ready for placing the sleepers and rails, these latter materials having been imported; it is now merely the question of a little time till the line shall be in running order for the distance. The old part of the line has been thoroughly repaired and the service of trains as far as El Rancho is quite satisfactory. Work on the carriage road is being carried on with vigor and energy and is progressing rapidly. The length of time necessary for transit between the interior and the United States will be so diminished by the completion of these roads that there will undoubtedly result a largely increased trade, both export and import; freights will decrease, and the country along the railway and carriage roads will be opened up and cultivated and commerce and agriculture alike aided and stimulated.

Two important decrees affecting foreign merchants were recently issued and approved, firstly, that from January 1, 1902, 15 per cent of the original duties, 30 per cent of which had been suspended, is replaced; and, secondly, extending until June 30 the term of the payment of the \$6 duty levied on the export of coffee.

In his report on trade conditions Consul TRAYNER states that there is at present a good demand for agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, rakes, thrashing machines, etc., and attention is called to the description of the improved kinds of plows required for the satisfactory turning up of the dry, hard soil of the country. The scale on which is carried on upon one of the plantations visited by the Consul previous to making his report is shown by the statement that the extent is over 3,000 acres, upon which are produced annually from 10,000 to 12,000 hundredweight of coffee; 30,000 hundredweight of sugar; 22,000 gallons of milk; 300,000 bottles of aguardiente, with about 2,000 head of cattle, while from 900 to 1,300 laborers are employed.

The total value of the exports of the Republic increased in 1901, as compared with the preceding year, though some items show a falling off. The quantity of coffee advanced from 651,629 hundredweight in 1900 to 673,344 hundredweight in 1901, and the value from £1,297,187 to £1,352,425, Germany taking the largest share, followed in order by the United States and the United Kingdom. The sugar export remained practically the same, the values for the two years being £38,572 in 1900 and £38,098 in 1901. The trade in bananas has flourished and increased wonderfully, the United States being the only purchaser. The number of bunches exported in 1901 more than doubled the number for 1900, the values being £26,269 and £12,123, respectively. Exports of india rubber, cacao, timber, and hides decreased. The following table shows the principal exports for 1901, and the countries of destination:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Country.
Coffee .....	cwt. 673,344	£1,352,425	Germany, United States, United Kingdom.
Sugar .....	do. 55,200	37,098	United States, Central America.
Bananas .....	bunches 262,691	26,269	United States.
Hides .....	cwt. 7,018	18,865	Germany, United States.
India rubber .....	do. 4,420	49,510	United States, Germany.
Timber .....	feet. 2,155,696	8,623	United Kingdom, United States.
Other articles .....		11,107	Do.
Total .....		1,503,897	

According to a report issued by the Government Agricultural Board, the crops for the year were as follows:

From an acreage of 11,648 acres, 295,940 bushels of wheat were taken. This was a great advance over 1899, when the amount pro-

duced was 36,000 bushels, while the area sown extended over 27,000 acres. Rice culture showed a decrease, the quantity harvested being 2,800 hundredweight from 672 acres of land. Maize is one of the most important crops, as it largely forms the food of the Indian population, as well as of the mills and livestock of the country. It is necessary to import a considerable quantity, as the home-grown grain is not sufficient to supply the demand. In 1899 the land under cultivation was 221,600 acres and yielded about 860,167 bushels, while in 1901 the crop harvested declined to less than 600,000 bushels from 185,800 acres. Beans are also an important crop as well as an item of import, and in 1901 30,400 bushels were produced from an area of 20,100 acres. In all, there are at present 1,972 farms sown with wheat and rice, comprising about 337,568 acres, and 16,038 farms growing maize and beans, extending over 3,588,704 acres.

Coffee plantations have increased in number during the past three years. In 1888 there existed 572 plantations, which yielded approximately 446,430 hundredweight, while in 1900 there were 772 plantations. The crop of 1900-1901 was the largest ever produced in the Republic and brought good prices. This was followed, however, by a short production in 1901-2, though the quality seems to be up to the average. The decline in production was aggravated by a number of severe earthquakes in the coffee-producing districts, and though, according to Mr. TRAYNER'S report, it will be possible to dig out a large quantity of the coffee itself, the quality—that is, the color—will not be improved by exposure to the elements.

The cultivation of the rubber tree and the export of the product is a growth entirely of the last few years and is an industry which is admirably suited to the coast districts of the Republic and should more than make up for any possible permanent decline in the coffee-growing industry.

The report of the Minister of Finance for 1901 shows a decided improvement in the financial and commercial situation of the country, as is shown by the following statement:

“The revenue from the customs, the most important we possess, which was estimated in the Budget at \$5,997,500, produced during the year \$8,513,260, an amount which exceeded the estimate by \$2,515,760 and the returns for 1900 by \$4,940,325. Of this increase, \$1,794,713 was levied in duties on imports, while the remaining \$3,145,612 was levied on exports. As regards the excise duties on liquors and Government monopolies, it is shown that the revenues from these branches amounted to \$3,775,892, an increase of \$468,392 upon the estimate for the year, and of \$407,087 upon the amount realized from the same sources during the year 1900. \* \* \* The returns from the special services, fixed in the estimates at \$350,000, amounted to \$503,929, an excess of \$153,929 over the sum calculated on, and of \$149,578 over the returns for 1900, which only reached a total of \$354,351.”

While some of the remaining taxes did not quite reach the figures attained in the preceding year, the Minister cites the fact that 1900 showed an increase.

The sum total of the national revenues, including returns from the postal and telegraph services, in 1901, amounted to \$14,444,330. The expenditures amounted to \$1,006,220, leaving a net revenue of \$13,438,110.16, as shown by the following:

Customs .....	\$8,513,260.88	
Expenditure .....	7,855.85	
		\$8,505,405.03
Liquor excise and Government monopolies .....	3,775,892.98	
Expenditure .....	117,087.15	
		3,658,205.83
Taxes .....	1,651,246.55	
Expenditure .....	72,588.45	
		1,578,657.10
Total .....		13,742,268.96
Deficit from post-office .....	110,617.48	
Deficit from telegraph office .....	193,541.32	
		304,158.80
Net total .....		13,438,110.16

The following table gives a comparison of the revenues for the years 1900-1901, and shows the improvement which has taken place:

	1901.	1900.
Customs .....	\$8,505,405.03	\$8,506,553.51
Liquors and Government monopolies .....	3,658,205.83	3,247,622.88
Taxes .....	1,578,658.10	1,509,069.14
	13,742,268.96	8,323,115.53
Minus deficit in postal and telegraph services .....	304,158.80	848,980.13
Total .....	13,438,110.16	7,971,435.40

Increase in revenue, \$5,463,674.76.

There are at present 53 schools in the city of Guatemala, of which 25 are public, under Government inspection and taught by masters appointed by the authorities. The others are private institutions and include a school for both boys and girls of the German colony only. This school, which was endowed by the German Government, was provided at the request of the colony, in view of the fact that the number of German children was more than sufficient to keep up a school for themselves and the parents naturally desired the instruction of their own children to be carried on in their native language. There are also among the various schools a kindergarten and a mercantile school.

Among the public works of importance during the year were the inauguration of 6 new telegraph stations and 7 public telephone stations, 70 miles of telegraph line being constructed. The telegraph system now extends over 3,000 miles and the telephones over 250 miles, while there are 157 stations for the former and 777 for the latter.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE CUTTING OF TIMBER AND EXTRACTION OF RUBBER.**

With regard to the cutting of timber and the extraction of rubber, the following rules have been drawn up and published by the Government:

"Art. 1. No timber-cutting business may be established on a large scale without a previous contract with the Ministry of Public Works. The circuit in which the cutting is allowed must be stated exactly in the contract; the words 'large scale' shall be held, for the purpose of these regulations, to mean any cutting amounting to 50 trees or more.

"(2) The cutting of 10 or fewer trees, which may be required by inhabitants of the district for such works of construction as houses, boats, etc., may be granted by the written license of the Political Chief, who shall specify the number of trees to be cut and the spot from which they are to be taken.

"(3) No concession for timber cutting on a large scale shall be for a longer period than five years, and shall only be granted on the understanding that a certain duty will be levied for every ton of mahogany or cedar cut.

"(4) In order to supervise the removal of timber and collect the proper duties, offices will be established in convenient places for the counting, measuring, and marking the timber with a national stamp.

"(5) Every person enjoying a concession will be obliged to bring his timber to one of these stations, in order that it may be counted, measured, and marked by the officials.

"(6) In the case of concessions lying on the banks of a river below a station where such an officer is situated, the concessionary must not float out his timber into the main stream until an official shall have come to count, measure, and mark it.

"(7) All the logs of timber which are transported without being marked with the national stamp shall be forfeited, and the concessionary shall be liable to a fine of \$40 currency for each ton.

"(10) In order to prevent fraud, the Government agents may demand that the concessionaries show in the ports or other places the accounts or embarkation papers for the timber, and if this has already been sold, the bills of sale."

The above regulations are by article 18 made applicable also to the cutting of dyewood and the extraction of the dye, which is to be brought to and weighed by the officials as in the case of mahogany and cedar logs.

Further articles provide rules concerning the extraction of rubber and other gums or resins. Any unnecessary destruction of trees yielding such products is to be severely punished. In extracting rubber the use of the machine or any other instrument than a special knife,

the pattern of which may be had at the office in the district, is strictly forbidden.

As in other cases, the rubber or other product must be presented for weighing by the officials, and anyone found engaged in this business without having the proper Government license is liable to imprisonment and fine, the product being likewise forfeited.

#### CONTRACT WITH THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

A contract signed between the Government of Guatemala and the United Fruit Company affecting ships calling at Livingstone and Puerto Barrios contains the following provisions:

(1) The United Fruit Company undertakes to carry all the correspondence (written and printed), and the parcels post from and for the Republic of Guatemala between the ports of New Orleans, Belize, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Ceiba, Truxillo, Bluefields, Greytown, Puerto Limon, Bocas del Toro, and Colon, on all the company's boats. The said boats shall make the trip between Puerto Barrios and New Orleans twice a week, and shall give a fortnightly service with the other ports above named.

(2) The steamships shall remain in Puerto Barrios sufficient time to allow of the unloading and loading of merchandise and correspondence and the disembarkation of passengers.

(4) During the period of this contract the tariff of freights and passenger fares which is annexed shall not be augmented without the previous consent of this Government.

(6) The company will incur a fine of \$400 for every twenty-four hours of delay which may occur in the arrival of any of its boats, and \$200 for any trip entirely omitted, unless owing to unforeseen circumstances or acts of violence.

(7) The company's ships can moor alongside the wharf at Puerto Barrios at any hour of day or night, but can only load or unload during the legal hours, viz, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening, but under certain circumstances the hours of work may, with the permission of the authorities, be prolonged till 9 o'clock in the evening. The mail vessels will always be dispatched with the greatest possible quickness, and will have the right of precedence over any other ships whatsoever.

(10) In payment of these services which the company undertakes, the Government will subsidize it with \$30,000 per annum (currency), payable monthly in advance, \$2,500 each month.

(11) The company undertakes to provide larger vessels as the commerce between the above-named ports shall increase.

(14) The company will strictly prohibit the sale by its servants of liquors, wines, and other dutiable articles in the ports of Guatemala. Whatever fine may be imposed in consequence of the infraction of

this article, shall be paid by the individual offender and recovered through the company.

(15) On the presentation of a written request from the judge or commandant of the district in which is situated the port, the officials of the company shall hand over to the proper authority any person required by the justice of the country, whether he has embarked in that port or elsewhere, always supposing that he is charged with offenses such as are recognized by the principles of modern international law.

(16) The company must keep an agent in the capital, and another in Puerto Barrios, with sufficient powers to represent it in treating with the Government or with individuals, or appearing in courts of justice.

(18) The company's vessels and their crews are subject to the laws and regulations of the country so long as they are in Guatemalan waters.

(19) This contract shall last for three years, counting from January 1, 1901, and shall be extended at the end of this period if the Government so desire.

(20) The company shall, during the period of this contract, take such quantities of bananas as they may arrange with individual fruit growers, undertaking to pay not less than 62½ cents for every bunch of 9 hands in height, 50 cents for every bunch of 8 hands, and 25 cents for every bunch of 6 hands whenever it is possible, and in these cases three bunches of 6 hands shall be at the rate of 50 cents. No bargains shall be made in which the conditions shall be less favorable to the vendor than those laid down in this article, or, if made, they shall be considered null and void.

(21) Any questions arising between the company and fruit vendors shall be settled by the arbitration of some person chosen by both parties.

(22) Any question arising relative to the interpretation or execution of this contract shall be settled according to the laws of the country, by two arbitrators, one chosen by each party. The decision of these arbitrators, or of a third nominated by them beforehand, shall be final and without appeal, it being understood that in no case will the company have the right of appealing to diplomatic intervention.

#### FINANCIAL DECREE.

Under date of June 12, 1902, Consul-General J. C. McNALLY, of Guatemala City, inclosed to the Department of State of the United States a translation of a Government decree in regard to Guatemalan bonds. The total amount of the foreign debt of Guatemala liquidated to June 30, 1902, it appears, were as follows:

Principal on June 30, 1898 .....	\$7,216,046
Half of interest from 1898 to 1901 convertible in bonds .....	432,963
Half of interest to June 30, 1901 .....	288,642
Interest from 1901 to 1902 .....	288,642
Total .....	8,226,293



The decree states:

"As security for the payment of the debt the collectors of customs shall deposit monthly in the Guatemala bank a sum sufficient to cover a twelfth part in gold of the total amount required for the yearly service. These sums shall be forwarded to the agents in London."

Consul-General McNALLY reported on June 23, 1902, that the silver peso is no longer current in the Republic of Guatemala. The money in use is paper currency and fractional nickel coins. The present value of the paper peso is about 15 cents in United States currency. In Government decrees as to values, customs duties, or other internal revenues where the peso is mentioned reference is made only to the paper peso, which fluctuates in value from day to day. While the Guatemala silver peso commands a premium at a ratio of about 3 for 1, the coin is not in ordinary circulation and is growing noticeably scarce. A Government decree of some time back provided that all obligations or debts contracted when silver was the current currency could be paid in paper. For some time past exchange has been about 700 per cent premium for United States drafts or gold currency.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

With regard to the extraction of sarsaparilla, it is understood that the industry is free to every inhabitant of the Republic who obeys the necessary rules. A written request for a license, drawn up on stamped paper, must be presented to the political chief of the district, stating the locality where he proposes to work, the number of workmen employed, the length of time for which the license is desired, etc. The duties imposed must be duly paid. The license must then be properly registered, all the details being noted, and no license shall be good for more than one year without being renewed.

A copy of the regulations is to be given to each person obtaining a license, and the infraction of these or of any one of them will, *ipso facto*, cause such license to expire.

The person holding such license may put up houses, huts, or any necessary workshops under the condition that on the expiration of his license such improvements remain the property of the municipality or departmental government.

One indispensable condition is that at least two roots be left on each plant so that it may grow again, and, of course, persons holding licenses for the extraction of sarsaparilla are expressly forbidden to engage in the extraction of rubber or any other substance than that mentioned in the said license.

A minimum duty of \$1 (currency) shall be paid on every 100 pounds of sarsaparilla obtained, and the offices where the duty is to be paid are specified in the regulations.

The political chiefs of the departments shall have discretionary

powers as to the number of licenses which should be granted for the same region, and are to take care that these are not too numerous.

The license will expire (1) at the end of the period for which it has been granted; (2) if it is proved that the person holding it has destroyed all the roots of one or more plants or has broken any other of the rules laid down. Besides the forfeiture of the license, various fines and penalties are enumerated for cases of fraud or infraction of the laws and regulations.

Anyone desiring to enter upon this business on a large scale, i. e., when treating of the extraction of more than 10,000 pounds, or when license for more than a year is desired, must apply directly to the Minister of Public Works, and a formal contract with the Government must be concluded.

## HONDURAS.

### LAPSE OF CONCESSION TO HONDURAS SYNDICATE.

United States Consul W. E. ALGER, of Puerto Cortez, under date of September 23, 1902, reports that on account of the failure of the company styled the "Honduras Syndicate" to carry out the terms of its contract, the concession granted it by the Government (to construct an interoceanic railway, settle the foreign debt, and establish a bank) has lapsed. The syndicate was composed of Americans, and the contract was entered into in 1897. The syndicate was bound by the contract to construct a bridge over the Ulua River within four years, and, having failed to do so, it was expected that the Government would, in May, 1902, take possession of the road. The syndicate, however, asked for a prorogue. The request was presented to Congress, which adjourned without taking action. It is expected that the matter will be settled at the next session, which will be held this winter.

### BANANA PRODUCTION.

According to advices received from the United States Consul at Puerto Cortez, during the month of July, 180,000 bunches of bananas were shipped from that consular district to New Orleans and Mobile.

In addition, some 100,000 bunches were paid for and destroyed by the contractors, which, together with the fruit lost by noncontractors for lack of a purchaser, would make over 300,000 bunches of bananas produced in one month in the Department of Cortés.

The payment for and destruction of fruit here leads to the belief that there is now an overproduction, though it is alleged that the contractors' wish was to limit the importations into the United States and thereby keep up prices.

Taking into consideration the new plantations which will come into

production next year, the month of July, 1903, should show an exportation of 500,000 bunches of bananas from this district—that is, if purchasers can be secured for all the fruit grown.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Consul W. E. ALGER reports from Puerto Cortez, August 26, 1902, that there has been a notable decline in the customs receipts at that port during the first six months of 1902, on account of the fact that during 1899 and 1900 Honduras exported to Cuba some 30,000 head of cattle, the value of which, coming into the country, made money plentiful, and enabled the people to buy freely. He adds: "Honduras since 1900 has had no market for her cattle. In the past she depended on Guatemala, but financial conditions in that Republic have closed the market. If an opening for the cattle of Honduras could be secured, her importations would increase at least 50 per cent."

Consul W. E. ALGER writes from Puerto Cortez, September 1, 1902, that United States manufacturers of electric supplies and of material for waterworks may find an opening to sell their goods to the industrial company recently organized at Ceiba. The capital of this company (about \$10,000) is entirely paid in, and as much more money as may be necessary will, it is said, be subscribed.

The Government of Honduras has decided to have its postage stamps and postal cards engraved abroad this year, and the work is to be done in the United States. It has also arranged for a supply of silver coin to be minted in Philadelphia.

## MEXICO.

### TRADE STATISTICS FOR 1902.

The preliminary statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, show that the imports of Mexico (gold value) came from the following portions of the globe in the quantities mentioned, the figures for the preceding fiscal year being also furnished for the purpose of comparison:

	1900-1901.	1901-2.
Europe.....	\$8,956,971.89	\$6,380,111.76
Asia.....	545,110.29	514,309.08
Africa.....	26,938.62	25,030.06
North America.....	35,201,400.35	37,450,613.81
Central America.....	70,014.75	41,091.93
South America.....	140,212.27	156,104.38
West Indies.....	58,009.00	53,851.65
Oceania.....	81,466.12	33,239.73
Total.....	65,087,452.29	64,656,349.43

It will be observed that Mexico's imports from Europe diminished by \$2,576,860.13, and that the imports from the countries of North America, embracing the United States and Canada, increased by \$2,249,213.49. Of this increase practically the whole must be credited to the United States, whose importations to Mexico amounted in 1900-1901 to \$35,189,955.85 and in 1901-2 to \$37,435,099.29.

The following table showing the imports from the countries of Europe during the two years under review reveals a diminution during the last fiscal year, as compared with the preceding one, with respect to almost every country of importance of the old world with which Mexico trades, the decline of British commerce being the most marked. The only exception is Belgium, which shows a substantial gain, due to the heavy purchases of steel rails. Below is the table in reference:

Countries.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Germany.....	\$6,451,099.21	\$7,079,953.15
Austria-Hungary.....	354,101.75	419,901.32
Belgium.....	1,071,713.17	758,706.65
Spain.....	2,719,909.77	2,896,774.65
France.....	6,296,001.72	6,561,235.65
Great Britain.....	8,266,096.33	9,921,553.34
Holland.....	235,246.35	279,278.23
Italy.....	397,450.60	536,203.15
Norway.....	79,056.00	102,965.22
Portugal.....	41,265.15	55,676.40
Russia.....	3,062.83	1,626.20
Sweden.....	49,789.77	31,636.06
Switzerland.....	465,811.53	333,913.52
Other countries.....	16,177.25	11,578.44
Total.....	26,380,111.76	28,956,971.89

The importations for the two years under comparison embrace the following items and respective valuations:

Articles.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Animal substances.....	\$1,735,158.80	\$1,860,719.95
Vegetable substances.....	10,732,951.24	10,186,243.18
Mineral substances.....	20,005,521.54	19,051,290.91
Dry goods.....	8,398,751.28	9,212,506.76
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	2,653,654.42	2,587,320.34
Spirituous, fermented, and natural beverages.....	2,792,656.99	2,788,920.07
Paper and its applications.....	1,911,181.91	2,215,620.07
Machinery and apparatus.....	8,194,321.47	9,591,633.94
Vehicles.....	1,398,355.34	1,146,737.85
Arms and explosives.....	1,387,106.77	1,512,767.64
Miscellaneous.....	1,906,509.67	1,712,672.58
Total.....	61,656,349.43	65,083,153.29

The value of exports from the Republic for the year 1901-2 aggregated \$156,168,145.66 (silver) against \$148,659,001.71 (silver) in the preceding year, the items being precious metals to the value of \$68,897,126.17 in 1901-2, as compared with \$81,376,319.78 in 1900-1901, and other articles valued at \$87,271,019.49 in 1901-2 against \$67,282,681.93 in 1900-1901.

## PROMOTION OF THE COTTON GOODS INDUSTRY.

The act of the Mexican Congress, passed on June 6, 1902 (as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for July, 1902), having for its object the protection and fostering of the growing industry of cotton goods manufacturing, renders the following data extracted from a report issued by the Mexican Minister of Finance of pertinent value:

At the close of the fiscal year 1900-1901 there were 153 cotton factories in Mexico, as against 144 and 125 at the end of 1899-1900, and 1898-99, respectively. The quantities of raw cotton consumed during each of the three periods under consideration were, in kilograms of 2,204 pounds, as follows:

1898-99.....	26,518,059
1899-1900.....	28,985,253
1900-1901.....	30,262,319

The following table shows the production of all the factories during each of the fiscal years 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901.

Fiscal years—	Pieces.		Thread.	
	Number.	Kilograms.	Number.	Kilograms.
1898-99.....	10,239,799	1,886,012	1,881,101	1,837,302
1899-1900.....	11,552,952	1,881,101	1,881,101	1,837,302
1900-1901.....	11,581,523	1,881,101	1,881,101	1,837,302

The value of sales in 1900-1901 is stated to have been \$33,877,214, as compared with \$35,458,577 and \$29,753,414, respectively, in the two previous years. The total number of workmen employed on June 30, 1901, was 26,709.

Following is an abstract of the act referred to:

The Executive of the Republic is empowered to return all or a part of the internal-revenue tax collected in conformity with the decree of November 17, 1893, in all cases where woven cotton goods are exported through custom-houses of the Republic for use or consumption in foreign countries. The Executive is also empowered to grant exporters of woven cotton goods of native manufacture a drawback in a sum of not exceeding 8 cents per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) net on all import duties, port charges, and additional duties that may have been collected on the imports of raw cotton from foreign countries, which raw cotton has been manufactured into woven cotton goods. All woven cotton goods of native manufacture that may have been exported under the stipulations expressed in the foregoing article may be reimported in conformity with the terms of article 11 of the custom-house regulations. In such case, however, the amount of drawback which may have been allowed by the Government must be refunded to the Treasury at the time of the reimportation of said woven cotton goods.

## TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The trade of Mexico with Great Britain during the five fiscal years from 1896-97 to 1900-1901, according to late official statistics published in the "Mexican Journal of Commerce" for November 1, 1902, was as follows, the pounds sterling in which the values of the imports are declared in the custom-houses being reduced to dollars at the rate of 5 to 1 and the export valuations being given in Mexican silver:

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.
1896-97.....	\$6,881,701	\$11,280,527
1897-98.....	8,105,696	11,775,638
1898-99.....	9,211,221	14,091,978
1899-1900.....	10,483,200	12,458,047
1900-1901.....	9,921,553	12,063,076

## POST-OFFICE STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

The general post-office statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as published by the "Diario Oficial," show an increase of 12.35 per cent over the preceding fiscal year, the total of the operations in 1901-2 being \$2,399,232.34, against \$2,135,520.82 in 1900-1901. The sale of postage stamps last year amounted to \$2,049,680.63, against \$1,844,815.40; rents from postal boxes last year \$60,591, in the preceding year \$54,759, a gain of \$5,832; fines and forfeitures last year \$32,452.84, against \$22,597.61 the year before; postal orders, interior, \$218,355.14 last year, against \$180,534.92 the preceding year; and international orders, \$3,737.59 last year, against \$3,307.78 the year before, a total gain in money orders of \$38,250.03; editors' drafts \$34,415.14 last year, against \$29,506.11 the preceding year, a gain of \$4,909.03, which together make the total of \$2,399,232.34 for 1901-2, a clear increase of \$263,711.52 over 1900-1901.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

According to Treasury figures, published in the "Boletín de Estadística Fiscal" for 1900-1901, the total public debt of Mexico on June 30, 1901, amounted to \$250,715,856.50. The amount payable in gold was \$113,910,620, reducing the pound sterling to dollars at the rate of five to one. Of this, \$113,853,900 bear 5 per cent interest per annum, and is known as the Conversion Loan of 1890. The balance, \$56,720, bears 6 per cent interest and represents the outstanding bonds of the Bleishroeder Loans of 1888, 1890, 1893, and of the Tehuantepec Railway.

The amount payable in silver and bearing interest was \$135,509,

271.12. Of this, the bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated debt represent \$50,415,461.64; the bonds of the 5 per cent interior redeemable debt, series one to four, inclusive, represent \$73,766,474.48 (exclusive of the fifth series of \$20,600,000, issued or being issued in 1902), and the remainder, \$11,327,335, bearing 6 and 7 per cent interest, represents outstanding bonds issued for railway subsidies.

The amount payable in silver, and not bearing interest, known as the floating debt, was \$1,296,965.38, and represents balances on sundry old accounts, unpaid because never collected by the interested parties.

The summary is:

Debt payable in foreign money, estimated at \$5 per pound sterling.	\$413,910,620.00
Debt payable in silver:	
Bonds, earning interest .....	135,509,271.12
Bonds, not earning interest .....	1,296,965.38
Total debt June 30, 1902 .....	250,716,856.50

In the budget for the current year (1902-3), as approved by Congress, the amount required for public debt is put at \$22,216,893. Of this sum, \$7,629,193 are for the expenses of the service of the debt payable in foreign money abroad, and includes exchange and situation, national banks' commission, bank in Berlin commission for acting as agent, and sundry minor and necessary outlays; \$2,431,000 are required for the debt payable in silver in Mexico, comprising the 3 and 5 per cent bonds of the consolidated and the redeemable debts, respectively, interest and amortisation of subsidy bonds of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway, and interest on cost of Vera Cruz sanitation works, and \$789,000 for the civil and military element of this silver debt. After these disbursements, \$11,317,700 remain for interest and amortisement for the public debt in general, according to the respective contracts and subsidy concessions.

According to the terms of the conversion loan of 1899, which constitutes a little less than one-half the total debt, the annuity for interest and amortisement is secured by 62 per cent of the total annual import and export duties received in all the Mexican custom-houses, which duties are remitted periodically to the National Bank of Mexico direct. The bank, as the duties are received every month, appropriates the 62 per cent to the service of the debt, and places the balance of 38 per cent at the disposal of the Government. The inevitable expense of the service brings the interest on the capital of this 5 per cent gold debt to about 5.62 per cent.

In the estimates for the cost of exchange on this debt in 1902-3, the average value during the year of the Mexican dollar in London is calculated at 22½d., in view of the probable continued decline of silver, and the total revenue receipts are estimated at \$64,823,400.

## THE PORT AND TRADE OF VERA CRUZ.

A valuable report published by the British Foreign Office in July, 1902, and covering the commercial and industrial conditions of the port of Vera Cruz for the calendar year 1901, forms the basis of the following information. Mr. FREDERICK LEAY, His Majesty's Consul at the port in reference, states that as regards the value of merchandise and goods of various kinds passing through Vera Cruz, that port still leads the rest of the Republic, and adds that there is little likelihood of any change in this respect, as it is, without doubt, the natural point of entry for the centers of distribution in the southern part of Mexico. Furthermore, the coal and coke trade to the City of Mexico and Pachuca, which was formerly a practical monopoly for the Mexican Central Railway via Tampico has, under the altered terminal conditions now existing in Vera Cruz, been almost completely diverted to the latter port. From 800 to 1,000 tons of coal are daily handled over the piers of both the Mexican and Interocceanic Railways.

The building of the harbor of Vera Cruz, which has extended over a period of seven years, is practically completed and ready to be taken over by the Government. It has been found that despite the natural cost of maintenance of protection to shipping against gales and hurricanes the expenses of keeping up the work have been relatively small. In addition to other works projected, there are now in course of erection new post and telegraph offices, and also what practically amounts to a new building for the transaction of custom-house business.

The four railways at present entering the city have made a combined proposition to the Government for the construction of suitable terminal facilities embracing equipment for the handling of merchandise, both imports and exports, the construction of a joint passenger station and hotel and other improvements, which, if carried out, will materially benefit the port. The Government has recently thrown open to public use two new warehouses for the clearance of inward cargo.

Work on sewerage and waterworks has been actively engaged in since November, 1901, and the entire system will, it is hoped, be completed by the middle of the year 1903, the general sanitary conditions of the port being greatly benefited thereby.

In connection with his report on the altered conditions of travel resultant from the reconstruction of the Tehmantepec Railway, now in progress, Consul Leay cites the following figures in support of his statement that this route will prove a powerful factor in the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. For example, from New York to Liverpool it is approximately the same whether a vessel goes to Colon or to Contzacoalcos, but from Salina Cruz north on the



Pacific side it is quite a different matter, as the under-mentioned table of distances will show:

	Miles.
Colon to Panama .....	47
Panama to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica .....	454
Panama to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.....	610
Panama to Amapala, Honduras.....	779
Panama to La Unión, San Salvador.....	800
Panama to San José de Guatemala.....	1,002
Panama to San Benito, Mexico.....	1,121
Panama to Tonali, Mexico.....	1,223
Panama to Salina Cruz, Mexico .....	1,303
Salina Cruz to San Francisco ".....	2,170

Another important railway project, and one which will be completed or nearly so during the year 1902, is that of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway, a company formed and financed principally in Baltimore, United States. This line is of standard gauge and will run from Córdoba, a town of considerable importance on the Mexican Railway, situated some 66 miles from Vera Cruz, to Santa Lucrecia, a station on the Tehuantepec Railway. This distance of 200 miles is to be supplemented by a branch road to be constructed from the station of Tierra Blanca to Vera Cruz, making a total length of line of 260 miles. All the materials for construction, as well as the rolling stock, have been purchased in the United States.

There is also being constructed a 2-foot gauge railway, under the name of "Ferrocarril de Córdoba á Huatusco," which will run between the two points mentioned, a total distance of about 60 miles, and passing through a particularly rich section of country devoted to coffee raising. This enterprise is being carried on entirely by local capitalists, and as the construction is being effected on a most economical, although at the same time efficient, basis, it will, no doubt, prove a good investment for the promoters.

The official returns of the sanitary status of the city show a total number of deaths in 1901 of 1,928, against 2,026 in the preceding year, the death rate per thousand in 1901 being attributable to yellow fever in the ratio of 3.43 as against 60.84 due to other causes.

Imports through this point in the fiscal year 1901 show an effective increase to the value of £71,825, as compared with the preceding year, and while those from the United Kingdom and France show notable declines, those from Germany and the United States advanced in valuation. Cotton, woolen, and linen textiles, which form the leading items, show a decreased valuation of £117,404, due mainly to the advancement of the industry locally. The shipment of ores and pre-

<sup>a</sup> Full particulars concerning this road were published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for September, 1902.

ious metals through the port destined for the United States remained practically the same for the two periods under comparison, whereas those destined for the United Kingdom advanced from £393,220 in 1900 to £571,870 in 1901. For both the countries mentioned, "agricultural and other items" show notable declines in value.

#### COMPLETION OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL LINE TO THE PACIFIC.

The "Mexican Herald" furnishes the particulars of the contract between the Mexican Central Railway and Messrs. HAMPSON & SMITH to complete the Central's line to the Pacific. This railway has a branch running from its main line at Irapuato to Guadalajara and thence to Tuxpan, which latter place must not be confounded with the little port of the same name in the State of Vera Cruz.

The agreement provides for the building by the contractors of 73 kilometers on the new Central branch to the Pacific coast for approximately \$3,500,000.

The line will extend from Tuxpan to Colima, and on this short piece of track there will be 13 tunnels and 17 bridges, the longest tunnel being 430 feet and the longest bridge 600 feet, the height of the highest bridge to be 175 feet.

The contract calls for the completion of the work within twenty-six months. The building will commence at Tuxpan and continue toward the coast.

#### MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN PORTS ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

The "Official Journal" of August 9 publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Mexican Government and the agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line for the establishment of a regular monthly service between the ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz, and any other of the following Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico: Coatzacoalcas, Frontera, Laguna, or Progreso; and Bremen, Antwerp, one or more Spanish ports, and one or more Cuban ports.

The company binds itself to carry for the Mexican Government, free of charge, between any of the above-mentioned ports, all mail matter as well as 10 metric tons of merchandise, either from or to Mexican ports.

In return for carrying the mails and the free transport of the 10 tons of merchandise for the Government the vessels of the company shall be exempted from the payment of 40 per cent of the tonnage dues established by the decree of July 1, 1898. The vessels of the company are also allowed to carry on a coasting trade in accordance with article 293 of the customs ordinance. The company is permitted to keep at the ports where its vessels touch the necessary lighters, boats, and tugs which may be required for the proper service of their line, which will be allowed the privileges granted by this contract.

The contract is to remain in force for three years from the date of publication and can be extended for a similar period should neither of the parties denounce it in the meantime.

#### **DRAINAGE AND WATERWORKS AT TAMPICO.**

The contract to construct the works for supplying the city of Tampico with water and for its sanitation, according to the plans and specifications submitted to the Government, has been given to Mr. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER, of the United States. The contractor must begin the works within six months from the date of the contract, August 15, and finish them within three years from the same date. The price of the works is \$2,187,529.73, and will be paid by the bonds to be issued by the state of Tamaulipas, and also by 2 per cent of the customs duties collected in the port of Tampico. The bonds will pay the amount that the 2 per cent on duties does not cover, and will be issued at 80 per cent of the face value to the Central Bank of Mexico which has agreed to take the whole issue at this rate. The 2 per cent of the customs duties in Tampico will be set aside after the work is done to form a redemption fund for the bonds which will carry 5 per cent interest payable at the end of each three months in the city of Mexico, and the rent received from the water will also be set aside for the same purpose.

The contractor guarantees compliance with the obligations assumed by a deposit of \$50,000 of the 5 per cent bonds of the redeemable debt in the Central Bank of Mexico, which is to be kept there while the contract lasts, or they may be changed for an equal amount of the Tamaulipas state bonds issued to the Banco Central.

#### **STUDY OF ENGLISH IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

According to a decree published in the "Diario Oficial" of September 10, 1902, the English language is to be taught systematically and practically in the National Preparatory school. The first article of the decree in reference prescribes that the professors of English must give all importance to the instruction of the pupils in that language so that they may acquire a vocabulary sufficient for daily use and for the expression of ordinary events and general necessities. The decree also defines explicitly that the oral system must be followed in classes and that no language other than English shall be spoken during lesson hours. It is considered that a knowledge of this tongue is necessary for business purposes in Mexico as well as Spanish.

#### **MANIFESTS FOR MEXICAN PORTS.**

Vice-Consul J. G. PAGES reports from Vera Cruz, under date of October 7, 1902, that a recent Treasury decision of the Mexican Government provides a fine for the failure of masters of vessels carrying

cargo from a foreign port to several ports in Mexico to procure certified manifests for each port for which cargo is destined. It has been the custom of masters to secure one manifest only for the several ports of the Republic, and it has been necessary for the customs officials at the first port of entry to issue certified copies of such manifest for the other ports to be touched. It has now been decreed that when a manifest is brought to the first port of entry the collector of customs may issue certified copies for the other ports, collecting for each copy \$10 gold, or its equivalent at the existing rate of exchange at time of issue at the port of destination, and \$5 Mexican currency (about \$2 gold) in addition for each copy as a fine for failure to obtain separate certified manifests from the Mexican consul at the port of departure.

#### THE CULTIVATION OF CANAIGRE.

The cultivation of a canaigre plant which is indigenous to some parts of the United States and Mexico, forms the basis of a new industry. The amount of tannin that is used in the world is constantly increasing and has to be looked for in plants other than those already known. The principal substances that are used for tanning now are oak bark, hemlock bark, and sumac. Last year in England alone they used 136,284 tons of tanning substances, and in the United States the consumption of these amounted to a million and a half tons.

The growing demand for leather also increases the demand for tan bark, and the visible supply is deficient. The tanners and scientific men are looking in the chemical as well as in the vegetable kingdom for a new method to produce tannic acid. This has been discovered in the root of the canaigre, the Latin name of which is "*Rumex hymenosepalus*."

The name canaigre is a corruption of the word *caña aigre*, meaning sour cane, a name given to this plant by the Mexicans. The plant is an annual, about the size of a small bush, growing to the height of from 15 inches to 3 feet, but having large tuber roots like sweet potatoes, and varying in size as does the sweet potato. The color is very much the same. It is a root handsome in appearance, and grows wild in the arid regions of New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Mexico, but nowhere does it attain such size as about 100 miles south of El Paso, where it grows in great profusion. It is a plant of slow growth, taking about five years to mature. The trouble heretofore has been that after gathering the crop that grew wild there was no other to fall back upon, but before long this will be remedied, as several years ago the farmers around Demong planted large acres to canaigre.

In 1898 the Department of Agriculture analyzed the canaigre, and found that the roots contained 35 per cent of tannic acid. The result of this discovery was that a large shipment was sent to Germany, but

this arrived in bad condition, as it fermented en route, but after many experiments the growers have learned better how to handle it and thoroughly dry it before shipping.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL RUINS IN OAXACA.

The "New York Sun" of October 5, 1902, reports an archaeological discovery of the first importance recently made in the vicinity of the city of Oaxaca, in the southern part of Mexico, by LEOPOLDO BATRES, Government Archaeologist of Mexico, who accompanied Prof. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, of the American Museum of Natural History, in his researches in that region. The ruins of a great city, older than any previously discovered on the American continent, have been uncovered, and the objects found in the temples and tombs thus far excavated seem to link this city with both Egypt and China. The ruins are more extensive than those of Mitla, only a few miles distant, and appear to have been covered with the dust of ages before Mitla was begun.

The explorers went to Oaxaca for the purpose of excavating certain old Zapotec mounds or tombs, and the discoveries thus far made more than justify their efforts. The ruins uncovered by Señor BATRES are situated upon the summit of Monte Alban, which rises about 1,200 feet higher than the valley of Oaxaca and is about 6,000 feet above sea level. The mountain is only a few miles from the city of Oaxaca, the sides and top having been cultivated by the natives for years. The *patio* or courtyard of what may prove to be the greatest temple ever built upon the American continent was covered with a cornfield. Scattered over the mountain top are mounds, or *mogotes* as they are called in Zapotec, in systematic arrangement. They appeared to be of the same character as hundreds of others dotting the great valley of Oaxaca. These mounds are ranged about a great square several acres in extent, this square proving upon examination to form the central court of the temple. Four pyramidal-shaped mounds run down the center of the great *patio*, which, in the opinion of Señor BATRES, formed the central altars of the great temple. In addition to this purpose they served as tombs, probably for the monarchs of the builders of the city, and it was in one of these mounds that the most important discovery was made.

In the work of excavation, the first object encountered was a great obelisk of porphyry, slightly resembling the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's needle. The obelisk is 4 meters in height, 60 centimeters across its face, and 40 centimeters across its sides. It rises with perpendicular lines to within 40 centimeters of its top, from that point assuming a wedge shape. On the face of the obelisk is an elaborate figure with a death's head, evidently the portrait in bas-relief of a

dead monarch. The back is covered with hieroglyphics, to translate which no attempt has yet been made. Next in importance to the finding of the obelisk was the excavation of a jar made of jade and containing 60 or more specimens of fine jade. Pieces of this stone have been found in all parts of Mexico for the past century, and archaeologists have regarded them as evidences of former communication of the prehistoric races of Mexico with the Chinese. Since the Aztecs had little or no communication with China, they probably obtained the jade as a heritage from earlier peoples, and evidently prized them highly. On one of the pieces the face of a Chinaman, with all the facial characteristics most distinctly marked, is carved.

It is the opinion of archaeologists that Mitla, the great sacred city of the Nahauns or Toltees, was destroyed some time between the beginning of the Christian era and the year 500 A. D., whereas Señor BATRES believes that the city of Monte Albi was destroyed by the great upheaval which sunk the continent of Atlantis, possibly the biblical deluge. Pictures, drawings, plans, and specimens, together with a full description of the work and the discoverer's observations and conclusions therefrom, will be submitted at the coming Congress of Americanists in New York for the consideration of the distinguished archaeologists of America.

#### SHOE TRADE AT VERA CRUZ.

United States Consul W. W. CANADA, at Vera Cruz, gives an interesting report of the shoe trade at Vera Cruz, in which he says that ten years ago it was impossible to buy anything there in the line of shoe leather except that of native stock and manufacture, and ready-made shoes for Americans were not to be had at all. These conditions are all changed now.

United States shoes have, within a very short time, made a name for themselves, and, were it not for the excessively high prices asked for them, they would surely drive all others out of the market. As it is, however, only the better classes can enjoy the luxury of American shoes, and the great mass of the people is debarred from this privilege.

All styles and shapes are worn—lace, button, elastic gaiter, low cut, tan, black, or white—the average size being No. 6 (Mexicans, as a rule, have small feet). The large sizes, say, up to No. 9, are called for mainly by foreigners. All styles of toes will sell, but the pointed toe is still the most popular. The Latin-American has a neat, slim foot with comparatively high instep. Single soles are the rule and double soles the exception. Extension soles are not called for. In rare instances only one may see them, usually on Americans or Englishmen. The best-selling shoe is of light weight, with finely-stitched uppers, single sole, and flat heel without any steel nails. For the poor class an old-style brogan would have an immense sale could it be placed within their reach.

The principal obstacle to a heavier business is the high import duty and the fluctuations in the value of silver; the duty on the cheapest shoes is the same as on the finest productions. What is needed at Vera Cruz is an American shoe house, well stocked at all times with an assortment as varied as the tastes of the people. Such a house would have all the local trade and also that of the interior towns.

The shipper must exercise the greatest care in having his goods classified according to the Mexican custom-house requirements, and special attention must be given to consular invoices, as failure to do this even in trivial cases may cause the importer much trouble and annoyance, and may result in extra duties or fines. Consular invoices must be made out in strict conformity with Mexican laws.

#### THE CONSUMPTION OF SULPHUR.

A recent number of "El Progreso," of the City of Mexico, states that the consumption of sulphur in the Republic exceeds 1,000,000 kilograms annually, more than half of which is imported, notwithstanding the fact that there are in various parts of Mexico immense deposits of sulphur as yet unworked. These deposits have remained unexploited, on a large scale, up to the present time, because capitalists have not considered that the working of the same would render profitable returns. In some parts of the country, however, there are sulphur mines which are exploited on a small scale, producing in the aggregate an annual product of some 500,000 kilograms, but no foreign capital has been invested in enterprises for the mining or production of sulphur, the demand for which is constantly increasing both in Mexico and the United States. The sulphur mines or deposits known to exist in the States of Chiapas, San Luis Potosi, and Durango are considered as practically inexhaustible. Besides the immense supply of this element which is found in the mines mentioned, the great deposit of sulphur found in the crater of Popocatepetl is constantly increasing. Large quantities of sulphur are also found at Mapimi and Cerritos, in the State of Durango, and it is estimated that these mines could produce millions of tons of sulphur annually.

#### NEW NAVIGATION CONCESSION.

The "Diario Oficial" has published the text of a contract which the department of public works recently made with A. E. STILWELL for navigating the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. The concession provides for the placing of a line of steamers in the waters mentioned to ply between the ports of Guaymas, Topolobampo, La Paz, Mazatlán, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala, San Benito, and other intermediate points. Other lines may be established to run between Mexican ports and the ports of the United States, South America, and Asia.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

During the first six months of the current year (1902) the exports of Mexican logwoods declined considerably from the Gulf States of Tabasco, Vera Cruz, and Tamaulipas. Since the end of June, however, orders received from the United States, England, and Germany have been very large, and it will tax the powers of the lumber dealers to fill them on time, so that the second half of the year will counterbalance the poor returns for the first half.

The Mexican import and export duties and port dues during the month of July last amounted to \$2,277,341.37, against \$2,069,344.32 in the corresponding month of the preceding year, being an increase of \$207,977.04.

## NICARAGUA.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

In September, 1902, the "International Customs Journal," of Brussels, published as third supplement to No. 129 (second edition) the following modification of the customs tariff of Nicaragua:

*Law, dated October 5, 1901, relative to the importation of wine.*

[Circular of ministry of finance, dated October 5, 1901.]

ARTICLE 1. The decrees dated July 31, 1900, and January 8, 1901, regulating the importation of genuine grape wine and establishing a surtax of 20 per cent on entry thereof, are repealed, and wine of any description and quality shall only be subject to the standing duties of the tariffs in force.

ART. 2. Tariff item No. 1238, affecting champagne dutiable at 60 centavos per kilogram, being canceled, item 1244 shall read as follows:

1244. Sparkling wines of all kinds, including champagne, generous or dry, up to 20° strength, in bottles, per kilogram .....	0.60
The same, above 20° strength, per degree and per kilogram, gross weight. . . . .	.02½

Pesos.

ART. 3. This law, which is to be construed together with the tariff, shall enter into force on and after the date of its publication.

## PARAGUAY.

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1902.

The principal articles of Paraguayan export, according to data published in the semimonthly bulletin of the board of trade at Asuncion



(Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asuncion), during the first six months of 1902, as compared with 1901, were as follows:

	1901.	1901.
Hides:		
Dry.....pieces..	36,132	43,158
Salted.....do.....	51,527	36,844
Bristles.....kilos..	27,451	27,723
Guanapos.....do.....	15,470	52,107
Wool.....do.....	15,411	21,356
Cocoanut bran.....do.....	28,780	10,330
Cocoanuts.....do.....	10,169	269,859
Cocoanut oil.....do.....	3,500	690
Extract of ironwood.....do.....	389,300	505,000
Petit grain.....do.....	10,443	10,837
Ironwood logs.....do.....	3,016,000	7,561,819
Beams of hard wood.....pieces..	12,281	8,349
Posts.....do.....	18,714	12,410
Tobacco.....kilos..	798,856	761,924
Paraguay tea:		
Not ground.....do.....	3,252,817	3,882,645
Ground.....do.....	205,946	95,980
Curupay bark.....do.....	96,350	560,480
Oranges.....do.....	3,235,630	3,028,800
Palms.....do.....	28,661	4,014

#### RECEIPTS OF PARAGUAY TEA AT ASUNCIÓN IN JUNE AND JULY, 1902.

During the months of June and July, 1902, the receipts of Paraguay tea at the port of Asuncion, forwarded from the plantations of the Republic, consisted of 7,251 sacks, weighing 438,666 kilos; the June shipments amounting to 5,246 sacks, weighing 318,360 kilos; and the July receipts aggregating 2,005 sacks, weighing 120,306 kilos.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The following information, supplementary to figures published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for September, is taken from a report to the British Foreign Office by His Majesty's Consul, A. GOSLING, at Asuncion. It gives a general outline of the economic situation of Paraguay during 1901.

Trade in Asuncion is larger than generally supposed and is chiefly carried on through European firms in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Most articles sold in Europe are obtainable here, and though not of the best quality the prices are not, taking into consideration the cost of freight and the high duties, on the whole unreasonable. Some of the largest firms, and those which sell at the lowest prices, conduct an import and export trade combined. There are twenty-five large importing firms in Asuncion, and nearly all of these sell articles of British manufacture.

In the month of July last a meeting was held at the Asuncion Chamber of Commerce, at which the principal firms in Paraguay were represented. Among other resolutions passed was the following: "That

a fund should be raised for the purpose of obtaining reliable statistics of the exports and imports of the country."

There are three principal banks established in Paraguay, the Banco Mercantil, the Banco de los Rios, and the Banco Territorial. There is also an Agricultural Bank—a Government institution founded with the object of promoting agriculture by loans on real estate and by the purchase of produce.

The interest paid by the various banks is as follows: Current accounts, 4 per cent per annum; deposits, 30 days, 5 per cent per annum; deposits, 60 days, 7 per cent per annum; deposits, 90 days, 9 per cent per annum; deposits, 180 days, 10 per cent per annum. During the past ten years the Banco Mercantil has paid a dividend of from 12 to 18 per cent. The dividend in 1901 was 15 per cent. The premium on gold has varied from 800 to 1,000 per cent, touching the latter figure at the end of 1901.

The following table shows the condition of the public debt between the years 1890 and 1900:

	1890.	1900.
Interest-bearing funded debt:		
Internal .....		£29,083
External .....	£843,600	989,266
Noninterest-bearing funded debt .....	3,913,205	4,668,496
Floating debt .....	1,515	382,596
Total debt .....	4,758,320	6,069,440

The revenue in 1890 was £310,507, as compared with £616,829 in 1900. The total expenditure during the same period was £162,129 and £725,181, respectively, the above figures being obtained from official sources.

The imports for 1901 may be calculated at £600,730. No figures for the values imported from the various European countries are procurable. In the consular report on this district for 1900 a statement was given of the approximate values of these imports, and showing the amounts imported from the United Kingdom as more or less £167,710. The figures for 1901 would probably be smaller, for reasons already mentioned.

A German consular report for the years 1899-1900 assesses the value of goods imported from Germany at £160,000. Rice, for which there is a large demand, is imported principally from Bremen. Petroleum, another important item in a country dependent entirely upon lamps for artificial light, comes from North America. Sugar is imported from France and the Argentine Republic. Wines and spirits come from Spain and Italy. There is a small though perhaps growing

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demand for British spirits, such as refined gin and whisky. The amount of beer imported from Europe is small, the cost being too great to compete with the local brewery, which does a good business. Hardware and machinery come chiefly from the United States and Germany. The latter country, however, sells a cheaper article and consequently gets a greater proportion of the trade. Earthenware and glass come from Holland, the United Kingdom, and Germany; china from Germany and Austria; window glass from Belgium; table glass from Germany; clocks from the United States and Switzerland. The leather trade is almost entirely in the hands of Germany. Rifles and revolvers come principally from the United States, Belgium, and Germany. Knives and daggers come from the United Kingdom and Germany. Bent-wood furniture is imported from Austria, and a small amount from the United States. The most important article of import, namely, cotton goods, is still entirely in British hands. Germany has, however, monopolized the trade in ponchos and to some extent also that in cloths. Hats are imported from Italy and Germany, but are usually sold here with a French manufacturer's mark. The best hats sent to the country are of British make.

According to a recent publication, there are 850 firms in the country districts engaged in business, whose joint capitals are estimated at £350,000. In Asuncion itself there are some 560 stores, with a capital of about £1,000,000. There are 250 houses representing native industries, whose capital is calculated at £3,000,000. The funds invested in cattle raising are stated by the same authority to be about £2,500,000. German capital in Paraguay is computed at £300,000. The British capital invested in the Paraguayan Central Railway is £1,457,000.

The following figures show the values of the exports and imports during the past seven years, based on official statistics:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1895.....	£492,010	£388,578	1899.....	£502,118	£458,150
1896.....	557,267	409,688	1900.....	567,724	412,858
1897.....	442,283	511,054	1901.....	600,730	505,861
1898.....	521,697	492,658			

The principal articles of export during 1901 were as follows:

Dried hides .....	£58,647	Timber .....	£52,792
Salted hides .....	92,422	Fruits .....	47,574
Yerba maté .....	154,818	Extract of quebracho .....	13,323
Tobacco .....	38,769		

The greater part of the dried and salted hides go to Germany, the price paid being 9d. and 5½d. per one pound, respectively. There is an abundant supply of alligator skins in this consular district.

Yerba maté, or Paraguayan tea, is largely exported to the various republics of South America. A few sample packages have been shipped to the United States and to Germany. One sample has been forwarded from this consulate to a firm in London. A German house here prepares a refined quality of yerba maté suitable for drinking like tea. It is packed in parcels of 2 pounds at a cost of 1s. 6d. There seems to be little doubt but that yerba maté is a great restorative in hot weather or after physical exhaustion.

At the end of the year under review the representative of a Paraguayan firm largely interested in tobacco growing visited the principal European markets with the object of introducing Paraguayan tobacco. It is reported that some quantity was sold in Spain at a fair price. The French Government has purchased 30,000 pounds at about 2d. per pound through the French legation here. The firm above referred to state that they are able to supply 35,000 to 40,000 cigars monthly. These cigars, which are grown from Habana seeds, are sold here at the following prices: 2s. 6d., 3s., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., £1, £1 5s., and £2 10s. per 100. The rate of exchange being taken at 800 per cent, or \$40 equal £1.

The various kinds of valuable timber found in Paraguay are specified in the consular report on this district for 1900. It is reported that the Paraguayan Chamber of Commerce intends to classify the various species, and to forward a descriptive list with samples to the various European Chambers of Commerce.

A considerable amount of fruit is exported to the Argentine and Uruguayan republics, consisting chiefly of oranges, bananas, and pineapples. The former are of a superior quality.

Steamers, sailing vessels, and large coasting vessels to the number of 2,157 have entered and cleared from the port of Asuncion during the year.

There has been comparatively very little immigration during the same period.

Oil of a superior quality, extracted from palm and earth nuts, is made by a German firm. These two oils have a good color and very little smell, and are said to be suitable for the manufacture of soap.

Cattle breeding is the most important industry in Paraguay, and there is a slow but perceptible improvement in the stock. Many zebus (a species of Indian buffalo) are imported from Matto-Grosso, Brazil, but cattlemen are not agreed as to the entire suitability of this animal for breeding purposes.

One not inconsiderable advantage which the zebu appears to possess is his comparative immunity from the attacks of ticks (ixodes), which are extremely injurious to some of the finer breeds. Durhams, Holsteins, and Herefords have been imported and found to cross well with

the native breeds. The animals slaughtered in Asuncion during the year amounted to 33,245 head, representing a value of about £91,932. The amount of horned cattle in the entire Republic is calculated at 3,500,000 head.

In view of the urgent necessity of some improvement to the harbor of Asuncion, necessitating the construction of a breakwater and a wharf and the dredging of the river, the various commercial houses of Asuncion offered the Government a loan of a sum not to exceed £40,000, the interest payable being fixed at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; £4,000 was at once advanced to commence work on the breakwater, which was in progress at the end of the year.

As previously mentioned in this report, the greater part of the imports to Paraguay are shipped out of bond from Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, and there is consequently but little direct trade with the European markets, and few commercial travelers visit Asuncion. The following are the regulations for commercial travelers in Paraguay: Upon entering Asuncion a tax varying from £10 to £15 is payable. A further tax, the amount of which is not specified, is payable on entering the other townships of the Republic. Samples having no intrinsic value and being of no other use, such as small patterns of cloth, etc., may be introduced free of duty. Dutiable articles are allowed to pass the Customs on condition of an undertaking being given to pay the duty in the event of the goods not being reshipped within a certain time.

A North American company has obtained a contract to light the town of Asuncion with electricity.

By virtue of a law passed on August 31, 1900, bicycles and carriages were admitted free of duty until the month of August, 1902, and December, 1902, respectively.

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## PERU.

### NEW CABINET.

The cabinet of the Peruvian Government as organized on November 5, 1902, was composed as follows:

President of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs—EUGENIO LARRABURE-UNANUE.

Minister of Home Affairs—DR. RAFAEL VILLANUEVA.

Minister of Justice—TELEMACO ORIHUELA.

Minister of War—Commander MANUEL A. VILLAVICENCIO.

Minister of Finance—PABLO SARRIA.

Minister of Public Works—DR. DAVID MATTO.

1388 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS FROM 1897 TO 1902.

The following interesting table, showing a résumé of the general exportation of Peru from 1897 to 1901, inclusive, has been compiled from the report of the Department of Finance:

Articles.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Mineral waters.....		£13,000	£812,610	£2,075,680	£350,655
Rum.....	£2,123,239	1,360,100	5,363,320	8,137,720	10,236,060
Capsicum.....					3,186,310
Alcohol.....	3,044,012	4,791,540	9,738,790	23,005,556	12,355,320
Cotton.....	223,544,760	216,995,548	178,747,820	326,074,320	368,501,121
Starch.....					361,220
Animals.....	19,295,500	3,412,000	3,441,700	17,812,000	8,017,360
Rice.....	63,346,533	63,327,520	42,659,138	63,903,750	62,468,400
Sugar.....		922,098,169	1,010,351,878	1,455,812,622	1,030,371,881
Borate and borax.....	94,803,920	57,422,661	61,102,400	56,637,712	33,428,375
Cacao.....	11,879,600	34,837,660	2,377,160	5,957,640	6,431,562
Coffee.....	51,707,682	54,171,587	48,405,083	65,431,170	42,583,065
Coal and wood.....	9,730,696	7,944,039	6,376,256	7,459,753	9,226,228
Peruvian bark.....	4,479,100	3,046,000	7,830,880	2,511,280	3,776,960
Coca.....	54,204,699	22,437,050	17,339,936	33,943,800	36,614,340
Cocaine.....	63,102,000	63,197,500	67,507,500	116,178,000	160,322,400
Cochineal.....	50,000	709,500	499,200	1,831,500	1,825,325
Hides.....	68,623,557	83,118,325	78,344,922	108,538,500	117,077,610
Oxhides and bones.....					1,290,190
Wax.....	2,997,100	2,513,580	1,091,240	128,434	102,748
Moss.....	20,808,023	50,670,920	18,306,230	11,373,735	12,044,730
Rubber.....					26,240,915
Matico.....	337,800	389,700	117,250		272,000
Vegetables, etc.....					25,512,590
Humo.....					1,045,910
Wool.....	247,339,600	308,263,502	311,806,621	296,673,261	277,633,300
Printed books.....	50,000	498,000	471,600	565,300	257,700
Honey.....	161,600	4,633,300	3,499,760	5,793,410	6,756,640
Ores.....	644,856,718	918,121,314	1,066,701,332	1,695,055,835	1,750,848,473
Furniture, etc.....	3,650,000	2,106,625	1,655,052	1,258,100	2,076,450
Gold.....	10,282,440	4,150,000	646,000	4,004,000	13,160,040
Cotton-seed paste.....	2,518,816	2,343,781	5,745,073	60,817,400	23,772,320
Bar silver and worked silver.....	192,800,433	92,217,200	39,110,000	20,283,928	96,587,500
Ratany.....	1,118,000	601,650	755,570	188,920	251,310
Salt.....	11,301,587	561,000	15,791,075	1,446,441	3,695,800
Cotton seed.....	3,615,694	9,967,323	3,391,296	13,710,330	8,190,395
Hops.....	17,161,100	10,660,250	18,858,800	13,864,500	13,994,700
Raw and manufactured tobacco.....	2,970,000	3,103,800	635,894	1,334,800	2,225,300
Coarse cotton cloth.....			6,347,140	1,022,700	14,695,110
Wine.....	2,804,317	6,837,445	7,852,067	10,453,140	21,325,940
Miscellaneous.....	12,322,686	5,916,500	27,970,455	54,056,185	28,783,634
Total.....	2,816,845,281	3,027,477,589	3,072,591,099	4,497,999,545	4,298,378,541

MARITIME COMMERCE OF CALLAO FOR SECOND QUARTER OF 1902.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Quantity.	Value.
		Kilos.	Soles.
Sugar.....	3,500	431,853,500	28,339.35
Rice.....	20	1,750,000	300.00
Chinese articles.....	108	4,842,200	2,180.00
Cotton-seed oil.....	21	763,000	260.00
Alcohol.....	1	22,000	10.00
Animals.....	1		150.00
Capsicum.....	4	368,000	120.00
Benzine.....	1	38,000	10.00
Coffee.....	364	30,649,000	9,038.00
Coal.....	500	26,530,000	700.00
Wax.....	2	150,000	160.00
Various.....	144	13,811,400	6,057.00
Jota.....	140	12,480,000	1,020.00
Cotton fabrics.....	21	4,204,000	2,848.00
Kerosene.....	2	48,000	20.00
Typewriters.....	3	114,000	316.00
Pepper.....	48	3,744,000	1,800.00
Rosin.....	5	988,000	110.00
Treasure.....	1	65,000	2,420.00
Wax candles.....	3	195,000	158.00
Total.....	4,889	532,615,190	56,011.77

Or \$27,277.73 American gold.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. 1389

The exports in transit for Bolivia (via Antofagasta) were as follows:

	Number of packages.	Quantity.	Value.
	Number.	Kilos.	Soles.
Sugar.....	1,923	168,312,000	19,880.00
Chinese articles.....	30	910,000	180.00
Silk shawls.....	5	317,250	3,600.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,958</b>	<b>169,539,250</b>	<b>23,660.00</b>

Shipping statistics.

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
<b>ENTERED.</b>		
English.....	47	81,386
German.....	15	37,143
North American.....	1	743
Italian.....	3	2,450
Chilian.....	34	47,128
Other countries.....	2	5,966
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>102</b>	<b>174,796</b>
<b>CLEARED.</b>		
English.....	47	80,916
German.....	14	34,175
North American.....	1	743
Italian.....	3	2,430
Chilian.....	31	47,128
Other nations.....	2	5,966
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>98</b>	<b>171,358</b>

Classification of cargoes.

Cargoes.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
<b>ENTERED.</b>		
General freight.....	99	172,908
Wheat.....	4	5,132
Coal.....	5	1,453
Lumber.....	5	5,438
Explosives.....	1	769
Petroleum.....	6	5,709
Wood.....	2	459
Products of the country.....	258	6,607
Ballast.....	1	311
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>381</b>	<b>198,816</b>
<b>CLEARED.</b>		
General cargo.....	368	179,698
Ballast.....	12	9,608
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>380</b>	<b>189,306</b>

GENERAL RESUMÉ—MERCHANT VESSELS.

	Number.	Tonnage.
<b>ENTERED.</b>		
April.....	34	59,882
May.....	36	61,392
June.....	33	53,522
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>103</b>	<b>174,796</b>
<b>CLEARED.</b>		
April.....	32	57,311
May.....	37	65,869
June.....	29	48,178
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>98</b>	<b>171,358</b>

## IMPORTATIONS OF THE PORT OF CALLAO DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

The following table shows the imports made through the port of Callao during the fiscal year 1901:

*Imports by countries and articles.*

Countries.	Value in Peruvian soles.	Articles.	Value in Peruvian soles.
England.....	6,897,607	Cotton.....	2,987,211
United States.....	4,069,056	Wool.....	1,568,282
Germany.....	3,215,267	Linen.....	188,409
France.....	1,426,932	Silk.....	448,440
Italy.....	959,905	Furniture.....	1,265,819
Belgium.....	871,481	Fancy articles.....	8,867,621
Australia.....	698,414	Provisions and groceries.....	3,231,392
China.....	694,636	Wines and liquors.....	321,686
Chile.....	439,173	Drugs and chemical products.....	804,661
Spain.....	188,149	Specialties.....	64,327
Central America.....	92,703		
India.....	45,762		
England.....	31,028		
Other countries.....	86,671		
Total.....	49,747,854	Total.....	49,747,854

<sup>a</sup> Equivalent to \$9,617,204.90 American gold.

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Department of State of the United States received from United States Minister IRVING B. DUDLEY, of Lima, under date of September 17, 1902, the annual report of the Peruvian Minister of Public Works. The two statements appended to this report are of special interest—one showing the progressive increase in the exportation of the ten principal products of Peru during the last six years, as follows:

*Exports.*

[In metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.]

Article.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Increase in 1901 over 1896.
Cotton.....	4,118	5,586	6,712	5,876	7,246	8,011	3,226
Rice.....	2,804	4,222	4,276	2,873	4,260	4,164	1,360
Sugar.....	71,735	105,463	103,713	103,706	112,222	114,637	42,902
Cocoa.....	12	12	62	54	99.3	107	107
Coffee.....	713	1,240	1,215	1,215	1,254	946	233
Cocaine.....	497	490	490	312	566	610	106
Cocaine.....	4.2	4.35	4.5	7.75	10.6	10.7	10.7
Leather.....	1,352	1,710	2,127	2,062	2,286	2,251	919
Wool.....	2,544	3,770	3,489	3,434	3,534	3,856	1,312
Minerals.....	12,000	15,000	17,225	23,158	39,465	46,885	34,885

The other shows the progress of Peru's international commerce during the same period:

Description.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Increase in 1901 over 1896.
Exportation.....	\$6,113,678	\$6,760,428	\$7,265,945	\$7,374,218	\$10,795,198	\$10,316,109	\$4,202,431
Importation.....	4,201,234	3,870,874	4,611,540	4,496,486	5,561,160	6,619,737	2,418,503
Total.....	10,314,912	10,631,302	11,877,485	11,871,704	16,357,358	16,935,846	6,620,934



With respect to the copper industry and American participation therein, the report says:

"The copper industry, which, simultaneously with the extraordinary rise in price of that metal, acquired in a very brief space of time a notable development and made evident the magnitude of the numerous American copper deposits, has undergone a certain paralysis with the fall in its price. The enterprise undertaken by the Pasco Copper Company, an American corporation, which is undoubtedly the most important mining enterprise ever set on foot in Peru, will contribute to reestablish the highest prosperity of our copper industry. The metallurgical installations and workshops which the enterprise is establishing have resulted in reducing the cost of production to incredibly low figures."

The Pasco Copper Company will, within a few months, begin the construction of a railroad from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco, a highway which will exercise a potent influence in the development of that mineral belt and likewise in the scarcely less important one of Huancayo.

## SALVADOR.

### TARIFF MODIFICATION.

*Ordinance of June 9, 1902, relating to the duty-free importation of certain articles.*

[Diario Oficial of June 10, 1902.]

In virtue of this ordinance, the importation of the following articles shall be exempt from all duties and taxes:

Spirit lamps for lighting, complete cooking ranges, furnaces, and stoves for various domestic and industrial purposes.

Motor cars.

Boats and canoes.

Engines for all kinds of machinery and generally all unenumerated articles in which spirit is used as fuel or motive power.

This ordinance shall enter into force on this date and continue to be applicable until the 1st March, 1903.

### IMPORTS DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1902.

During the first six months of 1902, according to a statement of the Treasury Department of Salvador, published in the Diario Oficial, the Republic of Salvador imported goods weighing in the aggregate 7,707,415 kilos, invoiced at 1,302,611.78 pesos, equal to \$500,202.92 American gold. The countries from which these goods were imported,

Bull. No. 5-02-6

together with the weight and invoiced value, arranged in alphabetical order, are shown in the annexed table:

Countries.	Weight.	Invoiced value.	Countries.	Weight.	Invoiced value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Belgium.....	33,094	6,099.70	Great Britain.....	1,185,811	379,794.19
Chile.....	5,077	1,500.00	Guatemala.....	17,521	4,169.50
China.....	26	7.50	Honduras.....	117	2,101.02
Colombia.....	1,712	788.50	Italy.....	81,610	21,380.74
Costa Rica.....	912	.....	Mexico.....	39,818	11,115.50
Cuba.....	184	822.50	Nicaragua.....	15,709	2,180.00
Ecuador.....	9,356	7,729.31	Spain.....	30,583	9,026.19
France.....	157,998	177,433.13	United States.....	1,937,680	482,794.66
Germany.....	890,114	192,366.42			

The following table shows in detail the imports into Salvador from the United States for the period mentioned:

Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.	Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Beer and ginger ale.....	61,190	1,532.45	Machinery.....	5,706	1,399.56
Boots, shoes, etc.....	1,868	6,511.16	Marble.....	3,817	633.49
Cacao.....	150	59.50	Materials for manufac-		
Cheese and butter.....	56	15.61	turing soap and cau-		
Coffee sacks.....	1,038	157.50	cles.....	11,978	2,312.25
Corn.....	666	38.00	Mineral waters.....	48	80.10
Cotton fabrics and			Miscellaneous articles.....	950,125	35,291.97
manufactures.....	310,919	131,307.63	Paper and stationery.....	23,951	3,181.40
Cotton thread.....	11,008	6,796.25	Plants and seeds.....	552	1,114.50
Crockery and china			Perfumery.....	7,091	1,244.00
ware.....	1,562	215.61	Petroleum and oils for		
Drugs and medicines.....	66,957	22,730.25	lighting.....	111,065	6,386.76
Fancy articles.....	32	75.00	Printed books.....	1,062	596.88
Flour.....	2,678,161	95,949.94	Silk fabrics and manu-		
Furniture and cabinet			factures.....	1,667	19,720.75
work.....	3,289	1,419.50	Silk thread.....	2,123	17,697.75
Glassware.....	2,672	711.69	Spices and tea.....	5,371	1,938.52
Groceries.....	76,060	8,668.12	Tobacco, manufac-		
Hardware.....	36,858	5,972.97	tures.....	48	.....
Hats (except of straw).....	87	188.42	Undutiable articles.....	1,056,674	83,069.41
Hemp.....	3,171	1,183.25	Wines.....	122,670	11,661.55
Jewelry.....	159	211.45	Woolen fabrics and		
Leather goods.....	67	99.09	manufactures.....	39	191.00
Lime and cement.....	307	26.00			
Liquors.....	17,295	7,715.88	Total.....	4,937,680	482,794.66
Lumber and corks.....	20,931	506.99			

The annexed table shows the weight and invoiced value of all the goods imported into the Republic during the six months referred to:

Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.	Articles.	Weight.	Invoiced value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Beer and ginger ale.....	96,857	7,836.53	Furniture and cabinet		
Boots, shoes, etc.....	19,955	28,469.31	work.....	6,139	2,129.85
Cacao.....	9,137	4,818.84	Glassware.....	30,627	1,620.29
Cheese and butter.....	12,091	2,917.48	Groceries.....	113,393	15,566.00
Coffee sacks.....	151,691	17,858.22	Hardware.....	392,811	45,213.30
Coin.....	1,766	268.00	Hats (except of straw).....	2,351	3,088.02
Corn.....	768	55.00	Hemp.....	9,159	3,891.99
Cotton fabrics and			Jewelry.....	237	328.45
manufactures.....	879,831	463,887.36	Leather goods.....	654	839.94
Cotton thread.....	56,576	40,005.15	Lime and cement.....	120,157	1,169.00
Crockery and china			linen fabrics and		
ware.....	83,789	9,303.69	manufactures.....	5,764	4,205.21
Drugs and medicines.....	115,408	55,109.21	Linen thread.....	461	580.00
Fancy articles.....	803	943.10	Liquors.....	40,640	14,893.46
Fertilizers.....	17,535	1,034.75	Lumber and corks.....	21,564	811.42
Fine hardware.....	19,173	11,718.98	Machinery.....	14,032	4,736.41
Flour.....	2,678,161	95,949.94	Marble.....	19,580	2,170.69

Articles.	Involved value.		Articles.	Involved value.	
	Kilos.	Pesos.		Kilos.	Pesos.
Matches .....	17,016	3,045.58	Silk thread .....	2,123	17,697.75
Materials for manufacturing soap and candles .....			Spices and tea .....	12,628	3,816.25
Mineral waters .....	168,343	30,249.33	Straw hats .....	391	2,990.00
Miscellaneous articles, Paper and stationery .....	7,012	640.54	Tobacco, manufactured .....	390	1,250.50
Plants and seeds .....	544,879	104,769.90	Undratable articles .....	1,456,570	162,263.38
Perfumery .....	77,798	16,002.82	Wines .....	273,564	44,984.61
Petroleum and oils for lighting .....	609	1,124.50	Woolen fabrics and manufactures .....	24,369	30,757.28
Printed books .....	149,012	6,851.76	Yarn .....	2,124	3,208.20
Silk fabrics and manufactures .....	5,582	2,979.13	Total .....	7,707,415	1,302,611.78
	2,337	21,534.75			

### SCIENTIFIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

The "Diario Oficial" of September 12, 1902, publishes an important decree establishing in the Republic a Scientific, Agricultural, and Industrial Museum composed of six parts or sections.

The first section will be devoted to objects of natural history, archaeology, and numismatics. Collections of the principal representatives of the fauna and flora of the country will be made, and an exhibit of mineral and vegetable fossils of Salvador, together with the remains of pre-Columbian architecture and sculpture, will form an interesting feature of this branch of the museum. This section will also collect and exhibit specimens of the pottery work and arms of the aborigines, their coins, medals, etc.

The second section will be devoted to the agricultural industries of the nation. Salvador, as is well known, is an agricultural country, and there is said to be scarcely an acre of her domain that is not adapted to the cultivation of the soil. This department will be enriched by a complete display of the agricultural productions of the Republic, among which may be mentioned rubber, cacao, coffee, indigo, balsam, tobacco, and an immense variety of grains, seeds, and fruits.

The third section will deal with foreign and domestic industrial products. An exhibition of the principal products of the sugar cane, from the coarsest brown sugar to the whitest crystalline products, will be made. This section will also exhibit samples of domestic wines and liquors, will make an extensive display of leaf and manufactured tobacco, cotton, and silk fabrics, and will have on hand for exhibition and inspection a collection of the principal articles of commerce and trade that go to make up the bulk of the commercial transactions of the country.

The fourth section or division of the museum will concern itself with the natural products of the country, and will make a display of the productions of the mines and forests, consisting of coal, minerals, plants, medicinal roots and herbs, textile fibers, construction and cabinet woods, etc.

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The fifth section will contain a collection of objects and writings concerning the history and political development of the country, while the sixth section will be a kind of botanical garden and nursery combined.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FIRST HALF OF 1902.

[From Diario Oficial No. 220.]

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand January 1, 1902.....	\$184,873.23
Import duties.....	1,826,322.05
Export duties.....	409,783.04
Tax on liquors.....	935,115.54
Sundry taxes.....	161,004.42
From telegraphs, telephones, etc.....	132,872.13
From interest on loans, sale of bonds, etc.....	1,004,154.82
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,654,125.23</b>
DISBURSEMENTS.	
National Assembly.....	\$42,273.46
Executive Department.....	14,450.00
Department of Government.....	488,599.90
Department of Public Works.....	395,296.41
Department of Public Instruction.....	164,702.40
Department of Charities.....	80,940.19
Department of Foreign Relations.....	71,193.94
Department of Justice.....	170,619.04
Department of Finance.....	198,203.95
Department of Public Credit.....	2,006,917.18
Department of War.....	799,935.54
Sundry expenditures.....	16,626.08
Transfer of funds.....	36,524.14
Balance on hand June 30, 1902.....	167,843.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,654,125.23</b>

## UNITED STATES.

### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

#### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of September, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending September, 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for September, for example, are not published until some time in November.

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## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. 1395

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Chemicals, etc:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Paño campeche; Paño de campeche; Campeche</i> ): Mexico .....	\$1,994	\$3,920	\$8,091	\$17,106
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ): Mexico .....	276	103	38,943	21,786
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America .....	558	.....	2,723	3,169
Brazil .....	59,929	201,093	741,259	636,155
Other South America .....	108,930	106,472	1,759,065	1,860,363
Coffee ( <i>Café; Café; Café</i> ):				
Central America .....	158,874	131,765	6,520,237	4,481,550
Mexico .....	51,270	76,882	1,814,386	2,495,939
Brazil .....	4,281,566	6,593,528	33,595,139	38,351,636
Other South America .....	526,350	352,403	5,752,909	3,374,864
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America .....	6,663	28	322,378	313,044
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Henequena</i> ):				
Mexico .....	716,901	779,463	6,496,850	9,621,269
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America .....	226,560	268,297	2,227,020	2,156,305
Cuba .....	5,252	7,291	470,732	595,639
South America .....	31,642	45,021	448,104	440,785
Oranges ( <i>Naranja; Laranja; Orange</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1,111	2,068	7,031	9,137
Cuba .....	.....	59	750	634
Fur skins ( <i>Piel de skins; Pélles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America .....	25,945	22,668	120,944	209,489
Hides and skins ( <i>Cuernos y pieles; Cuores e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America .....	38,762	59,391	363,436	433,965
Mexico .....	129,731	219,015	2,352,724	2,760,863
South America .....	655,012	770,736	8,267,740	9,393,065
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma clásica; Borracha crua; Caucho crú</i> ):				
Central America .....	32,032	42,425	506,475	397,308
Mexico .....	4,896	2,666	94,537	80,140
Brazil .....	663,087	753,079	12,365,777	11,659,024
Other South America .....	43,782	46,014	121,927	313,549
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en pedrapos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguetas, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barras, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico .....	132,545	397,734	2,099,068	2,928,889
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (12½cwt, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):				
Central America .....	1,996	27,059	185,056	153,465
Mexico .....	140	40	32,898	7,666
Cuba .....	374,987	1,220,306	27,760,955	25,487,094
Brazil .....	.....	.....	4,901,708	3,224,038
Other South America .....	352,380	258,983	4,108,452	3,800,780
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1,280	15,737	40,946	54,620
Cuba .....	456,560	818,538	7,048,343	6,081,545
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America .....	193,113	119,202	608,748	321,608
Mexico .....	64,615	82,515	404,246	323,186
Cuba .....	12,895	53,075	176,342	343,035
South America .....	.....	.....	25,724	6,783
<b>Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):</b>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing) .....	231,483	.....	1,293,731	2,278,207
Class 2 (combing) .....	.....	9,594	43,691	31,827
Class 3 (carpet) .....	22,876	60,514	520,935	690,880

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas):</b>				
Central America.....	\$1,939	\$6,151	\$9,607	\$26,131
Mexico.....	8,139	27,266	136,163	238,397
Cuba.....	8,230	3,435	63,791	33,282
Argentina.....	273,453	287,603	1,329,157	1,575,405
Brazil.....	495	2,716	10,024	25,046
Chile.....	43,626	.....	86,412	94,016
Colombia.....	.....	.....	410	657
Venezuela.....	55	64	2,136	1,657
Other South America.....	11,238	20,663	91,630	108,722
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (Maiz; Milho; Mais):</b>				
Central America.....	3,347	1,648	50,249	25,912
Mexico.....	56,866	128	808,226	2,625
Cuba.....	43,877	33,301	667,465	698,465
South America.....	2,130	1,608	87,382	26,211
<b>Wheat (Trigo; Trigo; Blé):</b>				
Central America.....	2,000	4,496	24,381	30,471
Mexico.....	.....	1,360	353	7,830
South America.....	7,863	.....	858,700	236,739
<b>Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):</b>				
Central America.....	71,765	91,324	683,338	781,027
Mexico.....	18,359	24,646	132,605	171,882
Cuba.....	152,927	157,604	1,586,550	1,608,024
Brazil.....	192,544	209,292	1,971,525	1,732,665
Colombia.....	15,576	16,146	163,298	164,336
Other South America.....	143,144	116,098	1,789,682	1,235,858
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
<b>Carrriages, cars, etc., and parts of (Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America.....	3,122	2,998	89,549	30,890
Mexico.....	73,459	134,742	720,187	1,136,258
Cuba.....	15,050	244,229	280,754	397,673
Argentina.....	18,591	11,343	129,443	364,009
Brazil.....	1,916	10,106	73,416	26,944
Chile.....	3,803	.....	203,467	113,630
Colombia.....	1,642	1,184	14,685	18,334
Venezuela.....	1,294	3,108	18,602	12,655
Other South America.....	61,158	2,680	215,127	44,926
<b>Cycles and parts of (Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycloz e accesorios; Bicycloz et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America.....	508	91	4,242	2,224
Mexico.....	1,144	2,319	17,780	20,667
Cuba.....	1,345	146	9,588	9,536
Argentina.....	218	695	4,980	6,384
Brazil.....	618	1,012	5,046	5,058
Colombia.....	70	5	645	745
Venezuela.....	52	43	1,358	352
Other South America.....	2,464	1,388	21,263	15,171
<b>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</b>				
Mexico.....	9,602	96,271	299,693	611,271
<b>Cottons:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón non manufacturado; Algodón non manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé):</b>				
Mexico.....	39,426	239,741	815,442	1,664,007
<b>Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodón; Coton manufacturé):</b>				
Central America.....	31,059	68,265	511,132	689,841
Mexico.....	23,794	19,273	175,808	178,401
Cuba.....	18,275	27,765	223,973	168,347
Argentina.....	6,969	3,782	82,544	59,706
Brazil.....	32,071	50,680	234,799	477,091
Chile.....	33,473	4,585	385,393	322,929
Colombia.....	19,601	120,030	854,683	875,404
Venezuela.....	16,284	24,914	447,995	342,819
Other South America.....	30,081	23,148	226,718	260,256
<b>Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton):</b>				
Central America.....	52,567	19,342	380,468	232,408
Mexico.....	32,806	45,477	340,056	333,111
Cuba.....	13,892	11,846	116,186	115,155
Argentine Republic.....	21,872	15,309	68,471	165,677
Brazil.....	2,979	7,643	26,532	59,361
Chile.....	885	14	12,400	21,500

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## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Cottons—Continued.</b>				
<b>Wearing apparel, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Colombia .....	\$1,445	\$3,894	\$39,092	\$59,058
Venezuela .....	1,210	908	14,975	15,026
Other South America .....	1,745	1,561	40,606	30,590
<b>Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparils électriques et scientifiques):</b>				
Central America .....	3,058	5,390	56,841	46,409
Mexico .....	44,863	439,023	288,957	731,935
Argentine Republic .....	12,447	17,275	125,412	85,755
Brazil .....	16,816	23,652	205,267	234,728
Chile .....	3,185	999	28,436	32,628
Venezuela .....	1,909	5,725	16,863	24,281
Other South America .....	7,294	4,657	119,841	82,711
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):</b>				
Central America .....	356	.....	131,800	7,478
Mexico .....	268,782	23,653	1,181,368	368,367
South America .....	21,636	463	1,317,913	78,334
<b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, serras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils):</b>				
Central America .....	5,654	10,439	87,376	90,608
Mexico .....	32,623	59,192	415,105	602,818
Cuba .....	25,932	27,509	274,952	261,565
Argentine Republic .....	26,499	24,652	202,742	158,477
Brazil .....	9,118	16,552	92,657	135,139
Chile .....	7,392	76	87,195	70,961
Colombia .....	2,537	5,506	41,085	36,481
Venezuela .....	2,525	1,488	32,563	18,380
Other South America .....	17,487	14,084	134,259	105,273
<b>Sewing machines and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America .....	2,382	1,428	22,827	19,080
Mexico .....	18,501	54,290	255,816	316,469
Cuba .....	3,581	9,516	53,580	86,381
Argentine Republic .....	8,354	3,502	118,564	107,605
Brazil .....	1,453	14,670	25,803	54,532
Colombia .....	465	1,070	10,671	11,903
Other South America .....	25,744	14,944	160,754	117,582
<b>Steam engines and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e acessórios; Locomotifs et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America .....	.....	.....	81,195	11,450
Mexico .....	18,400	164,700	229,659	791,315
Cuba .....	10,630	.....	81,770	93,540
Brazil .....	.....	6,000	49,054	20,200
Colombia .....	.....	.....	21,400	.....
Other South America .....	1,900	.....	79,523	374,785
<b>Typewriting machines and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America .....	329	305	3,910	4,157
Mexico .....	7,124	9,359	71,183	115,679
Cuba .....	3,703	3,659	28,705	26,499
Argentine Republic .....	212	950	11,635	20,638
Brazil .....	1,277	1,189	5,546	9,782
Colombia .....	65	225	1,989	2,836
Other South America .....	4,332	2,692	30,917	23,367
<b>Leather, other than sole (Cuero distinta del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles):</b>				
Central America .....	162	3,089	18,380	43,952
Mexico .....	224	1,238	8,188	10,794
Cuba .....	3,764	7,441	61,922	58,383
Argentine Republic .....	7,274	6,646	61,446	44,757
Brazil .....	4,190	10,092	73,348	132,867
Chile .....	1,384	1,125	20,523	19,499
Colombia .....	60	2,113	5,462	12,670
Venezuela .....	2,298	1,083	27,449	21,035
Other South America .....	1,208	3,273	19,660	22,280
<b>Boots and shoes (Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures):</b>				
Central America .....	5,136	10,015	95,060	79,351
Mexico .....	53,063	57,621	382,944	508,205
Colombia .....	2,225	5,104	31,988	50,549
Other South America .....	6,584	7,769	75,216	60,099

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
<i>Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina y alquitrán; Resina calcitrada; Résine et goudron):</i>				
<i>Résine et goudron):</i>				
Central America.....	\$615	\$406	\$7,053	\$7,700
Mexico.....	880	1,820	8,652	12,875
Cuba.....	835	2,602	15,716	19,304
Argentine Republic.....	.....	6,083	119,153	90,947
Brazil.....	25,252	7,025	128,627	151,876
Chile.....	930	.....	9,052	12,137
Colombia.....	467	407	10,796	8,429
Venezuela.....	1,241	2,542	17,783	14,656
Other South America.....	6,304	2,085	61,298	34,660
<i>Turpentine (Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Teribentine):</i>				
Central America.....	568	826	4,602	7,180
Mexico.....	249	412	2,376	2,605
Cuba.....	1,270	3,480	30,791	20,391
Argentine Republic.....	3,816	13,717	73,824	86,982
Brazil.....	3,200	13,789	38,616	60,719
Chile.....	1,985	.....	25,323	23,418
Colombia.....	120	347	4,328	4,573
Venezuela.....	295	158	4,260	2,462
Other South America.....	2,185	2,301	30,751	18,975
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutas):</b>				
Mexico.....	40,068	60,315	313,150	342,184
Cuba.....	20,575	20,970	906,983	218,065
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées):</b>				
Central America.....	8,318	10,522	113,986	117,126
Mexico.....	16,416	20,759	138,013	152,741
Cuba.....	9,994	15,791	158,234	140,317
Argentina.....	111,055	56,681	850,229	819,611
Brazil.....	192,390	181,758	1,309,220	1,513,952
Chile.....	40,269	688	456,960	437,613
Colombia.....	6,345	2,821	61,031	78,256
Venezuela.....	6,750	4,053	94,833	79,404
Other South America.....	74,320	31,608	420,689	438,072
<b>Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):</b>				
Central America.....	187	635	5,144	8,133
Mexico.....	55,021	62,319	629,276	563,423
Cuba.....	4,401	1,928	29,959	25,551
Argentina.....	1,614	1,796	33,516	21,171
Brazil.....	14,646	21,528	271,562	312,896
Chile.....	545	.....	13,585	12,654
Other South America.....	12,381	11,066	121,777	135,321
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
<i>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Beef conserved):</i>				
Central America.....	1,231	1,314	20,591	20,433
Mexico.....	2,281	2,488	25,806	17,235
Cuba.....	403	466	6,378	3,139
Argentina.....	.....	.....	.....	123
Brazil.....	1,947	1,420	7,729	6,046
Colombia.....	610	751	4,347	7,092
Other South America.....	2,037	1,989	15,387	18,668
<i>Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Beef salted ou in salmuere):</i>				
Central America.....	3,831	1,774	32,604	31,559
Mexico.....	122	15	1,209	386
Cuba.....	111	79	4,097	4,551
Brazil.....	2,721	155	3,690	428
Chile.....	863	.....	3,062	4,090
Colombia.....	1,490	571	10,895	13,445
Other South America.....	12,514	14,230	130,361	147,741
<i>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Seif):</i>				
Central America.....	10,043	6,201	69,901	93,584
Mexico.....	2,020	3,560	35,914	23,484
Cuba.....	.....	.....	1,985	6,433
Brazil.....	.....	1,357	6,773	22,213
Chile.....	200	.....	6,676	2,010
Colombia.....	508	1,289	5,345	3,119
Other South America.....	4,472	2,872	39,321	31,506



## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. 1399

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—</b>				
<b>Continued.</b>				
<b>Bacon (<i>Tocino; Tuncuho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	\$2,406	\$1,789	\$22,328	\$19,704
Mexico.....	5,909	2,470	28,670	23,049
Cuba.....	21,133	40,142	298,879	299,252
Brazil.....	14,046	15,169	147,675	130,659
Colombia.....	20	621	1,823	2,079
Other South America.....	3,360	5,035	18,808	25,807
<b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,291	2,715	24,164	21,509
Mexico.....	1,862	6,867	37,923	45,667
Cuba.....	31,873	42,996	418,731	383,648
Brazil.....	206	150	3,157	2,147
Colombia.....	935	853	12,786	10,837
Venezuela.....	2,603	2,683	30,637	20,839
Other South America.....	4,081	2,782	26,400	29,347
<b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de pueru; Pure</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	9,125	7,941	76,387	80,297
Cuba.....	38,025	11,278	127,385	252,145
Brazil.....	.....	2,821	69	8,793
Colombia.....	1,595	1,091	11,151	11,095
Other South America.....	21,679	22,857	192,197	213,708
<b>Lard (<i>Mantea; Baha; Sainduca</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	12,336	20,130	130,870	146,803
Mexico.....	70,213	54,063	391,283	430,735
Cuba.....	127,927	179,082	1,000,787	1,671,400
Argentina.....	101	309	8,939	4,063
Brazil.....	59,580	70,813	875,019	750,058
Chile.....	1,169	905	52,259	37,258
Colombia.....	3,585	6,092	75,157	77,309
Venezuela.....	40,519	17,901	326,816	218,769
Other South America.....	24,437	39,680	289,056	335,015
<b>Butter (<i>Mantquilla; Mantiga; Beurre</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,651	3,142	31,329	27,474
Mexico.....	1,460	4,258	17,099	64,883
Cuba.....	1,942	1,617	16,921	23,538
Brazil.....	18,068	1,768	128,700	81,205
Colombia.....	919	768	10,920	9,737
Venezuela.....	1,216	3,112	62,385	57,586
Other South America.....	4,038	569	21,411	13,503
<b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queso; Fromage</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,582	1,462	17,581	15,710
Mexico.....	1,793	3,288	25,180	42,149
Cuba.....	1,113	361	19,992	12,241
Brazil.....	53	.....	70	.....
Colombia.....	265	713	5,907	7,033
Other South America.....	497	76	4,771	1,392
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	827	3,536	21,454	51,342
Mexico.....	21,420	17,031	104,845	463,006
Argentina.....	.....	3,210	7,739	45,496
Colombia.....	2,441	1,204	20,274	26,855
Other South America.....	9,129	1,711	69,919	61,397
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,329	9,180	46,635	52,119
Mexico.....	2,115	2,025	11,777	10,280
Cuba.....	7,811	16,922	130,861	102,481
Argentina.....	.....	.....	5,318	.....
Brazil.....	.....	.....	162	342
Colombia.....	.....	2,160	12,280	26,088
Other South America.....	6,354	1,570	45,602	27,511
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madera non manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	598	6,276	40,581	42,117
Mexico.....	29,611	15,118	339,672	500,453
Cuba.....	24,031	4,397	50,418	142,578
Argentina.....	.....	.....	26,210	34,284
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	890
Chile.....	.....	.....	2,460	.....
Colombia.....	2,044	.....	9,390	10,548
Other South America.....	6,339	.....	99,340	34,450
<b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madieras; Bois de construction</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,130	1,518	39,001	37,168
Mexico.....	71,972	123,542	744,157	1,186,765

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Wood, and manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Lumber, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba.....	\$48,775	\$43,956	\$566,743	\$683,165
Argentina.....	81,881	18,732	973,361	621,100
Brazil.....	26,264	16,967	191,818	266,886
Chile.....	46,331	6,832	126,980	110,643
Colombia.....	3,602	1,654	36,980	28,099
Venezuela.....	4,138	410	18,403	1,501
Other South America.....	54,131	48,194	419,701	347,386
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobiliis; Meubles</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,751	4,185	39,705	38,062
Mexico.....	23,739	58,387	101,510	468,267
Cuba.....	27,119	17,413	227,089	204,012
Argentina.....	5,693	12,990	53,032	65,364
Brazil.....	1,140	1,231	14,406	12,015
Chile.....	2,984	149	16,044	10,728
Colombia.....	2,223	2,014	18,091	15,111
Venezuela.....	570	392	12,058	7,140
Other South America.....	1,341	3,534	32,799	29,250

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, Cal., reports that the imports to the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of September, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$205,899, Mexican silver, and other products valued at \$17,682, Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

MINERAL PRODUCTS.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold bullion.....		\$10.00
Silver bullion.....		133.76
Silver ores.....		62.08
Total.....		205.899
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
American merchandise returned.....		1.22
Bones.....		40
Coffee.....	pounds.....	6,952
Copper ore.....	tons.....	33
Drugs.....		1,506
Feathers.....		3,323
Fish.....		8
Furils.....		47
Hides and skins.....	pounds.....	36,100
Lead.....	do.....	24,479
Lenons.....		1,066
Live animals.....		101
Manufactures of wood.....		4
Material for glue.....		2
Residue of linseed oil.....	pounds.....	58,058
Rubber.....	do.....	2,290
Salt.....	do.....	350,117
Shellfish.....		1,066
Straw hats.....		11
Total.....		17,682

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at \$118,871, and

foreign  
shown  
Acids...  
Apples...  
Apricots...  
Bacon...  
Barley...  
Beans...  
Beer, in b...  
Bicycles...  
Blackings...  
Books...  
Brass...  
Brooms...  
Butter...  
Cacao...  
Calicoes...  
Candles...  
Candy...  
Canned f...  
Canned l...  
Carriages...  
Cast Iron...  
Cement...  
Cheese...  
Clocks...  
Coal...  
Codfish...  
Coke...  
Corriage...  
Cotton cl...  
Cotton w...  
Doors an...  
Dried ap...  
Engines...  
Electric...  
Fire bric...  
Flour...  
Furniture...  
Furs...  
Glass...  
Glue...  
Grease...  
Guano...  
Hams...  
Hides...  
Horses...  
Ink...  
Iron...  
In bu...  
In sh...  
Tubi...  
Lamps...  
Lard...  
Locks...  
Lumber...  
Machin...  
Manufa...  
Clay...  
Copp...  
Cork...  
Cotte...  
Iron...  
Lead...  
Beer...  
Bottles...  
Cacao...  
Cement...  
Champ...  
Coffee...  
Firecrac...  
Lead ore...  
Manufac...  
Manufac...  
Meta...  
Jute

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foreign products reexported to the value of \$7,522. This trade is shown in detail in the following tables:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids.....		\$429	Manufactures of—Cont'd.		
Apples.....barrels..	410	655	Leather.....		\$672
Apricots.....pounds..	700	36	Linen.....		15
Bacon.....do.....	1,360	203	Paper.....		1,231
Barley.....quintals..	41	27	Rubber.....		270
Beans.....do.....	12	24	Straw.....		114
Beer, in bottles.....dozen..	12	17	Tin.....		46
Bicycles.....	42		Wood.....		665
Biscuits.....pounds..	3,801	201	Malt.....quintals..	45	31
Blacking.....	23	23	Mercury.....pounds..	13,885	9,177
Books.....	31		Milk.....		1,148
Brazil.....	118		Musical instruments.....		35
Bronzes.....	392	285	Nails.....pounds..	4,000	130
Butter.....pounds..	1,191	285	Nails, wire.....do.....	7,300	230
Cacao.....	60	60	Nuts.....		114
Calicoes.....yards..	33,598	2,181	Offcloth.....		45
Candles.....pounds..	4,620	527	Oils.....gallons..	19,096	6,031
Candy.....	61		Onions.....quintals..	607	243
Canned fish.....	219		Oysters.....		162
Canned fruits.....	600		Paint.....		811
Canned meats.....pounds..	4,000	532	Patent medicines.....		375
Carriages.....	1,232		Pharos.....	1	250
Cast iron.....	2,862		Plows.....		222
Cement.....barrels..	45	120	Potatoes.....quintals..	1,732	1,022
Cheese.....pounds..	10,399	1,363	Powder.....		12,265
Checks.....	50		Printing paper.....pounds..	8,265	250
Coal.....tons.....	82		Prunes.....do.....	2,008	7
Codfish.....pounds..	545	42	Pumps.....		1,311
Coke.....tons.....	5		Rabbits.....pounds..	1,682	108
Corlage.....pounds..	3,451	523	Rubber tubes.....		41
Cotton clothing.....	1,012		Rum.....gallons..	30	40
Cotton waste.....pounds..	3,181	121	Sacks.....		415
Doors and windows.....	7		Salmon.....pounds..	13,072	1,013
Dried apples.....pounds..	308	13	salted meats.....do.....	100	7
Drugs, etc.....	1,375		Saws.....		323
Electrical apparatus.....	789		Seeds.....		267
Fire brick.....	120		Sewing machines.....		37
Flour.....barrels..	2,576	7,813	Shoes.....pairs.....	836	1,122
Furniture.....	158		Soap.....pounds..	1,085	46
Furs.....	150		Sole leather.....do.....	1,587	169
Glass.....	2,283		Starch.....do.....	3,751	229
Glim.....pounds..	428	67	Staves.....		1,509
Grease.....	21		Steel, in bars.....pounds..	6,497	222
Groceries.....	1,518		Steel, in sheets.....do.....	20,721	616
Ham.....pounds..	2,402	371	Stoves.....		321
Hides.....	18		Sugar.....pounds..	80,000	2,080
Horses.....	1		Tallow.....do.....	62,911	3,427
Ink.....	37		Tools.....		1,056
Iron:			Toys.....		50
In bars.....pounds..	17,836	162	Type.....pounds..	113	53
In sheets.....do.....	5,795	274	Typewriters.....		116
Tubing.....	3,617	3,617	Varnish.....gallons..	87	111
Lamps.....	115		Vegetables.....		1,028
Lard.....pounds..	50,810	4,160	Vinegar.....gallons..	69	10
Locks.....	538		Whisky.....do.....	180	323
Lumber.....	2,657		Wine:		
Machinery.....	13,106		In bottles.....dozen..	32	122
Manufactures of—			In kegs.....gallons..	20,915	6,769
Clay.....	213		Wire.....pounds..	6,700	366
Copper.....	182		Writing paper.....		231
Cork.....	296		Yeast.....pounds..	355	101
Cotton.....	1,400				
Iron.....	2,019		Total.....		118,871
Lead.....	11				

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Beer.....		\$82	Mineral water.....		\$15
Bottles.....		350	Pepper.....pounds..	1,631	234
Cacao.....pounds..	290	39	Rice.....do.....	21,320	380
Cement.....do.....	51,243	175	Rum.....gallons..	274	554
Champagne.....dozen..	25	413	Sago.....		29
Coffee.....pounds..	40,050	3,330	Seeds.....		51
Firecrackers.....	55		Spices.....pounds..	1,449	306
Lead ore.....pounds..	1,239	21	Tea.....do.....	2,168	294
Manufactured tobacco.....	8		Whisky.....gallons..	181	150
Manufactures of—					
Metal.....		475	Total.....		7,522
Jute.....		498			

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong amounted to 239,950; to the Philippine Islands, 137,000.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York advises that during the month of September, 1902, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 89,580 packages of merchandise. During the same period 13 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 164,710 packages of merchandise, destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Alligator skins.....bales..	39	Hides.....bales..	3,063
Bones.....packages..	399	Hides, loose.....do....	5,300
Broom root.....bales..	2,524	Honey.....barrels..	312
Cedar.....logs.....	922	Ixtle.....bales..	4,353
Chicle gum.....bales..	788	Lead bullion.....bars..	33,996
Cigars.....boxes..	56	Mahogany.....logs..	460
Coffee.....sacks..	1,972	Metals.....boxes..	35
Copper bullion.....bars..	1,918	Oranges.....boxes..	782
Deerskins.....bales..	123	Ores.....sacks..	18,299
Elastic.....logs.....	2,877	Rubber, crude.....bales..	22
Goatskins.....bales..	873	Sarsaparilla.....do....	86
Hair.....do.....	27	Teacal marble.....pieces..	144
Henequen.....do....	9,742	Tobacco, leaf.....bales..	388

The Mexican Consul at Pascagoula, Mississippi, reports that during the month of October, 1902, the following consignments of lumber were shipped from Pascagoula to Mexican ports: To Progreso, lumber valued at \$9,384; to Vera Cruz, lumber valued at \$5,106, and to Tampico, lumber valued at \$4,084, or a total of \$18,574.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of October, 1902, consisted of 3,465,947 kilograms of oil, valued at \$60,834.70; 306,109 kilograms of iron pipes, valued at \$9,188.78, and 4,370,000 kilograms of coal, valued at \$12,017.50.

The Mexican Vice-Consul at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of September, 1902, four vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso and Tampico, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of henequen. During the same period six vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Progreso, carrying cargoes of lumber, canned goods, steel, and general merchandise.

Reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, show that the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during September, 1902, amounted to \$110,821, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products.....	\$8,655	Textile products.....	\$23,994
Arms and explosives.....	338	Vegetable products.....	12,146
Beverages.....	2,887	Vehicles.....	3,581
Chemical products.....	7,708	Sundries.....	6,021
Machinery and parts thereof.....	17,990		
Mineral products.....	25,561	Total.....	\$110,821
Paper and paper products.....	1,927		

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Lumber  
Machine  
Mats  
Oils  
Piano  
Potatoes  
Rice  
Rope  
Rubber  
Socks fo  
Silk  
Skins

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Austria .....	\$330	Switzerland .....	\$569
China .....	395	United States .....	82, 168
England .....	12, 882		
France .....	5, 873	Total .....	\$110, 821
Germany .....	8, 604		

The duties collected by the Mexican Government on the goods mentioned amounted to \$54,047.56, Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales, in September, 1902, amounted to \$933,327, Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Copper bullion .....	pounds. 5, 860, 133	\$703, 250
Cattle .....	head. 255	2, 003
Fruits .....	pounds. 6, 340	113
Gold bullion and dust .....	ounces. 5, 110	108, 209
Hides, salted .....	pounds. 116, 425	9, 639
Lead ores .....	do. 76, 298	3, 032
Leaf tobacco .....	do. 1, 142	513
Mescal .....	gallons. 124	106
ms. .....		68, 671
Silver bullion .....	ounces. 71, 262	37, 769
sole leather .....	pounds. 10	2
Total .....		\$933, 327

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco reports that the exports from San Francisco to Nicaraguan ports during the months of August and September, 1902, consisted of 7,023 packages of merchandise, weighing 570,064 kilograms, valued at \$34,248.75. The following tables show the movements of this merchandise in detail:

Articles.	August.			September.		
	Quantity.	Weight. Kilos.	Value.	Quantity.	Weight. Kilos.	Value.
CORINTO.						
Axle grease .....	cases. 3	135	\$8. 10	3	123	\$12. 00
Barbed wire .....	rolls. 8	360	25. 81	10	450	32. 50
Beer .....	bundles. 2	102	26. 33	32	2, 176	163. 20
Brooms .....	barrels. 1	48	3. 10	100	18, 119	250. 00
Cement .....	kegs. 100	4, 522	75. 00	2, 000	193, 000	990. 00
Clamps .....	sacks. 1			1	36	8. 40
Coal .....	cuses. 100			20	388	150. 00
Crockery .....	do. 1			1		
Firecrackers .....	do. 1			20		
Fish nets .....	bundles. 1	33	26. 10			
Flour .....	sacks. 2, 317	159, 116	6, 228. 35	990	67, 308	2, 723. 11
Furniture .....	cuses. 1			1	23	5. 00
General merchandise .....	packages. 8	1, 261	599. 68	12	1, 956	772. 20
Glassware .....	do. 1			1	28	7. 00
Gold coin .....	cuses. 1	1	500. 00			
Groceries .....	85	3, 091	531. 48	107	3, 634	498. 18
Lumber .....	254	10, 854	136. 00	90	2, 483	127. 76
Machinery .....	266	41, 218	10, 051. 26			
Mats .....	10	708	40. 00			
Oil .....	36	7, 493	925. 42	3	151	44. 10
Piano .....	do. 1			1	421	73. 00
Potatoes .....	crates. 30	1, 701	48. 00	60	3, 352	68. 50
Rice .....	135	11, 785	583. 00			
Rope .....	3	601	155. 00			
Rubber hose .....	2	53	28. 80			
Sacks for coffee .....	2	592	55. 00	3	864	82. 50
Silk .....	2	145	1, 408. 90	5	296	3, 193. 55
Skins .....	21	1, 537	565. 15	67	4, 007	602. 26

Articles.	August.			September.		
	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO—continued.						
Stationery.....cases.....	2	<i>Kilos.</i> 88	\$8.50	1	<i>Kilos.</i> 12	\$13.25
Staves.....packages.....				64	6,070	490.00
Simdries.....cases.....	1	32	21.20	7	100	97.40
Tugs.....do.....	1	3	5.00	1	5	5.00
Tallow.....barrels.....	15	2,291	261.25	50	10,073	1,226.00
Tar.....do.....	1	91	3.25			
Varnish.....cases.....				1	48	10.00
Wines.....packages.....	9	1,756	186.90	21	2,668	291.00
Total.....	3,369	252,780	\$22,512.91	3,651	317,281	\$11,735.84
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.						
Flour.....sacks.....	20	1,360	\$58.05	120	8,160	\$942.75

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of October, 1902, consisted of 26,968 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,533,207 kilograms, valued at \$154,495.03, as compared with 48,424 packages, weighing 3,005,675 kilograms, valued at \$245,881.93, shipped in October, 1901. The following table shows the movement of this merchandise in October, 1901 and 1902:

Ports.	Articles.	1901.			1902.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
La Guaira.....	Merchandise	18,575	1,269,910.65	543,053.70	15,732	990,224.80	404,075.55
Do.....	Silver				8	1,084.00	80,900.00
Porto Cabello.....	Merchandise	10,129	531,993.00	194,403.75	5,317	217,062.00	98,260.00
Miracaibo.....do.....	do	5,338	404,051.87	261,431.45	5,317	296,973.50	199,077.55
La Vela.....do.....	do	647	37,926.00	16,145.00			
Guanta.....do.....	do	665	31,451.50	10,087.50			
Camana.....do.....	do	611	31,011.00	14,655.00			
Caripaito.....do.....	do	1,670	81,183.38	41,569.90	561	32,863.00	19,530.00
Ciudad Bolivar.....do.....	do	10,475	558,221.00	180,171.70			
Caño Colorado.....do.....	do	311	53,927.00	11,885.65			
Total.....		48,124	3,005,675.40	1,273,999.65	26,968	1,538,207.30	800,942.90

This commerce of \$154,495.03 in October, 1902, was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Pack-ages.	Weight.		Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	
Axes and agricultural implements.....	22	712.00	1,090.00	
Barbed wire and clamps.....	702	34,930.00	10,380.00	
Beer and hops.....	3	55.00	110.00	
Blaquets.....	146	17,720.00	57,125.00	
Butter.....	431	22,664.00	36,727.50	
Corlage.....	446	15,452.00	16,516.00	
Cotton drill:				
Colored and white.....	157	17,242.50	42,010.70	
Rough and muslin.....	156	15,216.00	29,555.00	
Drugs and perfumes.....	231	9,621.85	23,770.00	
Fine hardware, etc.....	508	33,337.90	41,415.00	
Flour, wheat.....	9,960	697,066.00	145,165.00	
Forge.....	28	1,860.00	285.00	
Glass and lampware.....	34	1,403.50	1,320.00	
Hardware and carriages.....	526	23,463.95	21,883.50	
Kerosene.....	6,548	233,701.00	30,270.00	
Lard.....	2,297	119,021.00	123,845.00	
Liquors.....	10	201.00	270.00	
Live animals.....	1	10.00	5.00	
Lumber (undressed).....	213	2,168.00	1,400.00	

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Articles.	Pack- ages.	Weight.		Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	
Machinery and electrical supplies .....	265	15,617.50	18,965.20	
oils and paints .....	135	13,588.20	6,325.00	
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type).....	27	5,082.40	1,800.00	
Provisions.....	2,107	69,542.00	45,000.00	
sailcloth and ducking .....	65	7,822.50	17,110.00	
sewing machines, and parts thereof.....	14	757.00	2,135.00	
silver coin .....	8	1,084.00	80,000.00	
small fruits.....	1,217	61,731.00	26,755.00	
sap and candles.....	637	102,045.00	12,540.00	
sugar.....	14	1,524.00	500.00	
<b>Tobacco:</b>				
Chewing tobacco.....	11	145.00	1,100.00	
Leaf tobacco.....	3	99.00	350.00	
Tobacco fillings.....	43	3,321.00	5,310.00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26,968</b>	<b>1,538,207.50</b>	<b>800,912.90</b>	

## FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER, 1902.

The revised figures for exports and imports given out for September by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics furnish especially interesting information concerning the progress of manufactured exports. According to these latest returns the percentage of total exports for September, represented by the manufactured exports of the country, is 26.62, as against 29.27 for September a year ago. In absolute amount, however, this year's exports of manufactured products exceed in amount those of September, 1901, being \$31,771,479, as against \$30,806,594. On the other hand, the percentage of agricultural exports for September is 64.79, as against 62.85 a year ago, the gross amount being \$77,335,170, as against \$66,109,082. For the nine months ending September the percentage of manufactured exports is 33.74 this year, as against 29.05 during the same period of 1901, the gross amount exported being \$311,302,441, as against \$298,660,551 a year ago. In agricultural exports the percentage for the nine months ending September, 1902, is 58.12, as against 63.46 in 1901. The total agricultural exports for the nine months is \$536,273,620, as against \$649,352,577. It thus appears that manufactured exports are making gratifying progress, and that the only reason why the percentage of total exports which they represent for the month of September is smaller than it was last year is that agricultural exports have lately been growing so rapidly, and that the effect of the large crops of this year is making itself felt. In the following table the progress made in the different classes of exports and their relation to other classes on a percentage basis is cursorily surveyed:

	Exports nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.
<b>Domestic products of—</b>		
Agriculture.....	\$649,352,577	\$536,273,620
Manufactures.....	298,660,551	311,302,441
Mining.....	30,674,115	26,926,364
Forest.....	39,038,344	39,408,660
Fisheries.....	3,558,791	4,492,604
Miscellaneous.....	3,497,877	4,304,534
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,024,782,255</b>	<b>922,708,223</b>

Turning to the figures for the nine months ending September, 1902, and comparing these returns with those of the nine months ending September, 1901, it appears that there has been an increase in the amount of exports classified under the headings agricultural implements, copper ingots, cotton cloths (colored), and cotton cloths (uncolored), fiber manufactures, gunpowder and explosives, india-rubber manufactures, structural iron and steel, steel wire, builders' hardware, metal-working machinery, pumps and pumping machinery, typewriting machines, miscellaneous machinery, paper and manufactures, and tobacco manufactures. This leaves only a comparatively short list of articles in which there has been a decline, the principal being refined mineral oils, musical instruments, steel rails, electric and electrical apparatus, clocks and watches, cars and carriages, and glass and glassware. Of these categories the only ones in which the decline has been serious are refined mineral oils and steel rails, the decrease in exports of which classes has been so frequently explained as to require no further attention. In looking over the returns for the month of September, 1902, as compared with those for the corresponding month a year earlier, it appears that the growth in the exports of manufactured products has been general, and in many instances rather more marked for that month than for the preceding portion of the year.

The following table traces the progress in manufactured exports, by classes of articles, for the nine months ending September during this year and last:

Articles.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural implements.....	\$15,237,127	\$15,527,673
Books, maps, etc.....	2,592,268	3,157,514
Cycles and parts.....	2,115,055	2,138,465
Cars, carriages, etc.....	6,316,778	5,570,134
Clocks and watches.....	1,740,344	1,568,548
Copper ingots.....	24,082,770	34,962,400
Cotton cloths:		
Colored.....	5,449,930	6,687,270
Uncolored.....	9,605,637	14,655,150
Fiber manufactures.....	3,509,162	3,856,801
Glass and glassware.....	1,578,681	1,408,460
Gunpowder and explosives.....	1,440,136	1,742,184
India-rubber manufactures.....	2,336,165	2,699,395
Electric and scientific apparatus.....	5,844,181	4,579,730
Steel rails.....	7,194,078	1,758,973
Structural iron and steel.....	2,243,935	2,328,153
Steel wire.....	3,394,975	3,823,177
Builders' hardware.....	6,557,438	8,399,857
Metal-working machinery.....	2,107,075	2,141,438
Pumps and pumping machinery.....	1,490,961	1,778,137
Locomotive engines.....	3,153,290	2,769,034
Typewriting machines.....	2,103,061	2,644,211
Miscellaneous machinery.....	13,576,838	15,802,869
Iron pipes and fittings.....	3,852,130	3,700,602
Boots and shoes.....	4,551,328	4,940,676
Musical instruments.....	2,447,956	2,380,954
Refined mineral oils.....	49,043,445	45,287,456
Paints and colors.....	1,560,481	1,661,164
Paper and manufactures.....	5,485,929	5,570,153
Tobacco manufactures.....	3,963,706	4,259,894
Household furniture.....	3,040,640	3,102,334
Woolen manufactures.....	1,126,987	1,167,087



In the matter of imports the progress is remarkable. Of imports free of duty the amount for September, 1902, is \$36,490,413, while for the same month in 1901 it is \$29,058,382. Of dutiable imports the amount for these two months, respectively, was \$51,251,965 and \$37,768,431. Total imports of merchandise for the month are \$87,742,378, as against \$66,826,813. For the nine months ending September the figures are \$702,155,675 in 1902, as against \$646,477,569 in 1901. In the following table a review of our imports is furnished:

Groups.	Imports—Nine months ending September.	
	1901.	1902.
<i>Free of duty.</i>		
Articles of food and animals .....	\$67,788,259	\$71,133,455
Articles in a crude condition .....	168,820,235	186,900,914
Articles wholly or partially manufactured .....	24,731,395	25,922,038
Articles manufactured for consumption .....	9,373,133	10,183,084
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. ....	6,788,192	6,110,660
Total free of duty .....	277,501,204	300,280,151
<i>Dutiable.</i>		
Articles of food and animals .....	97,867,530	83,202,555
Articles in a crude condition .....	52,648,037	68,853,448
Articles wholly or partially manufactured .....	37,365,423	41,094,811
Articles manufactured for consumption .....	92,445,921	112,231,265
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. ....	88,649,454	93,493,445
Total dutiable .....	368,976,365	401,875,524
<i>Free and dutiable.</i>		
Articles of food and animals .....	165,655,789	154,336,010
Articles in a crude condition .....	221,468,272	255,754,362
Articles wholly or partially manufactured .....	62,096,848	70,016,849
Articles manufactured for consumption .....	101,819,054	122,414,310
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. ....	98,437,646	99,634,165
Total imports of merchandise .....	646,477,569	702,155,675
Percent of free .....	42.93	42.77

#### TREASURY STATEMENT FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.

The first quarterly period of the fiscal year 1903 closed on September 30, 1902, with a highly favorable showing for the Treasury. At the close of the first month of the quarter there was a deficit of nearly \$9,000,000. This was reduced by the operations of August to \$1,552,064. The statement issued for September shows that the excess of receipts for the month was \$11,025,583, and for the three months \$9,099,909. The September business was unusually large, the customs receipts having reached a total of \$26,225,777, an increase of \$7,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year. There was also an increase of more than \$2,000,000 in internal revenue receipts compared with those for August, although compared with September, 1901, there was a falling off of \$2,600,000. For the month the total receipts were \$48,580,381, against \$44,434,423 for the same month of last year. The expenditures for the month show an increase over those for September, 1901, of \$5,000,000, and aggregated \$37,554,798.

As a result of the increased receipts for September the deficit of the two previous months is wiped out and the available cash increased by \$11,761,893, that fund now standing at \$221,253,394. Of that, \$136,124,771 is gold, an increase since August 31 of \$21,467,077. The total of the gold fund, which includes the reserve and trust funds, is \$590,506,825, an increase of \$19,204,192 during the month. This is the largest sum of gold ever held by the Treasury, and it is perhaps the largest amount of gold held in any one place in the world.

The amount of Government paper currency in circulation exceeded that of one month ago by about \$4,000,000. The changes are shown in the following table:

	1901.	1902.
Gold certificates.....	\$306,611,939	\$301,382,064
Silver certificates.....	152,357,023	159,571,458
Treasury notes.....	27,622,750	26,741,730
Total.....	786,621,712	787,695,252

The amount of public funds deposited with the national banks to secure Government deposits is \$126,102,430, an increase since the 1st of September of over \$8,000,000. There is also held by the depository banks nearly \$8,000,000 to the credit of disbursing officers, which is about the average amount held on that account.

The total receipts for the three months ending with September 30 were \$146,491,885, against \$142,148,888 for the corresponding period of 1901. Eliminating the receipts from miscellaneous sources, which show an increase in favor of the current year of nearly \$3,000,000, the receipts from the two revenue sources were \$136,171,953, an increase over last year of \$1,477,170. The growth of the import trade is shown by the fact that the customs receipts are upward of \$15,000,000 in excess of those for the three months of 1901, which sum is nearly offset by the decline in internal revenue receipts, the falling off from that source having been \$13,974,827. This sum is below the average of the loss of revenue which was estimated in Congress when the bill to abolish war taxes was under consideration. The Ways and Means Committee and other fiscal authorities placed the probable reduction at \$70,000,000. On the basis of the decline for the three months just closed, the loss of revenue in consequence of the abolition of war taxes will not exceed \$65,000,000.

The annexed table shows the receipts from all sources for the three months ending September, 1901, and 1902, respectively:

	1901.	1902.
Customs.....	\$61,886,718	\$77,238,512
Internal revenue.....	72,808,029	58,933,112
Miscellaneous.....	7,451,111	10,319,548
Total.....	142,148,888	146,491,885

The expenditures continue to advance. For the three months they were \$137,481,976, an increase of \$13,500,000 over those for the corresponding period of last year. With the exception of interest on the public debt, there was an increase in every item of expenditure. In the first three items it will be observed that there was an average increase of \$4,000,000, and in payment of pensions an increase of more than \$1,000,000. The annexed table shows the expenditures in detail for the two periods:

	1901.	1902.
Civil and miscellaneous .....	\$27,017,331	\$31,153,911
War.....	31,695,071	35,564,956
Navy.....	16,835,838	20,813,200
Indian.....	2,769,239	3,594,731
Pensions.....	35,132,157	36,323,910
Interest.....	10,520,182	10,031,268
Total.....	123,969,824	137,481,976

The monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the amount of Government bonds held to secure national bank circulation is \$326,052,770, and to secure public deposits \$136,625,170. During the month of September there was an increase in the circulation of national banks of \$5,710,907. Of the \$446,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds outstanding the banks have on deposit with the Treasurer to secure circulation and deposits of public funds \$408,092,200.

#### NEW PLATINUM DEPOSITS.

The United States Geological Survey, in view of the report that the world's production of platinum is noticeably decreasing, has been making special efforts in the last year to locate other deposits of the precious mineral in this country with encouraging results. Reports on file in Washington show that the production of platinum in this country in 1901 was 1,408 ounces, valued at \$27,546, as compared with 400 ounces of crude platinum, valued at \$2,500, in 1900. This was a noticeable increase, although the quantity produced was only a small part of the total domestic consumption for the year. However, the product in 1901 was the largest annual output on record since statistics of platinum produced from domestic ores were first compiled in 1880. The next largest output was in 1890, when 600 ounces, valued at \$2,500, were produced.

In connection with the production of platinum from domestic ores in 1901 there were obtained also 253 ounces of iridium, a metal so closely allied with platinum production in early years in the opinion of experts. The domestic supply of platinum in recent years has been obtained as a secondary product, chiefly from gold placer deposits in Trinity and Shasta counties, California. The occurrence of the metal has been reported from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Mon-

tana, and Alaska, while sperrylite, the platinum arsenide mineral, has been reported from Macon County, North Carolina.

It is also noteworthy that platinum and other metals of the platinum group, such as osmium, palladium, and iridium, were discovered in the copper ores of the Rambler mine, near Eucampment, in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Albany County, Wyoming. The platinum of the ores of this region varied from 0.06 to 1.4 ounces a ton.

The imports of platinum in 1901 were valued at \$1,695,895, as compared with \$1,762,020 in 1900. The world's annual production of platinum for the last few years has ranged between 160,000 and 170,000 ounces, of which Russia supplies about 150,000 ounces, the remainder being obtained mainly from South America. The price of platinum reached \$21 an ounce in the latter part of 1901, and the demand is still in excess of the supply.

One of the agents of the Geological Survey has detected platinum in the auriferous sand at Corozal, Porto Rico. This is the only definite report of the existence of platinum in the West Indies, except the old discovery in San Domingo, which has never panned out well. As platinum is in great demand for the manufacture of electrical apparatus and electrical engineering generally, as well as for numerous other purposes for which no substitute has been found, the persistent efforts of the Geological Survey to locate other and better paying deposits of it in this country are both timely and praiseworthy. While scientists say there is no good reason to apprehend an exhaustion of the available supply for a great many years, still the Russian owners of the big platinum fields in the Ural Mountains now have such a complete monopoly of the market that the extensive interests of the United States dependent upon the metal are now at the mercy of the small group of men who control these deposits.

#### STATISTICS OF THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The volume of "Mineral Resources of the United States" for the calendar year 1901, United States Geological Survey, presents some interesting statistics of the labor in the coal mines of the country. The statistics are as follows:

In the report on the bituminous coal industry in 1890 it is shown that 192,204 men, working 226 days, produced 11,302,322 short tons, valued at \$110,420,801, an average of 2.56 tons per man per day and of 579 tons per man per year; in 1895, 239,962 men, working 194 days, produced 135,118,193 short tons, valued at \$115,779,771, an average of 2.90 tons per man per day and of 563 tons per man per year; in 1900 304,375 men in 234 days produced 212,314,912 short tons, valued at \$220,913,513, or 2.98 tons per man per day and 697 tons per man per year; in 1901 340,235 men in 225 days produced 225,826,849 short tons, valued at \$236,406,449, or 2.94 tons per man per day and 664 tons

per man per year. The average price of bituminous coal per short ton in 1890 was 99 cents, in 1895 it was 86 cents, in 1900 it was \$1.04, and in 1901 it rose to \$1.05.

In the anthracite mines in 1890 the number of miners was 126,000, who in 200 days produced 46,468,641 short tons, valued at \$66,383,772, the average production being 1.85 tons per man per day and 369 tons per man per year; in 1895 the number of men was 142,917, they produced in 196 days 57,999,337 short tons, valued at \$82,019,272, an average of 2.07 short tons per man per day and of 406 tons per man per year; in 1900, 144,206 men, working 166 days, produced 57,367,915 short tons, valued at \$85,757,851, or 2.40 short tons per man per day and 398 tons per man per year; in 1901, 145,309 men, working 196 days, produced 67,471,667 short tons, valued at \$112,504,020, an average production of 2.36 short tons per man per day and of 464 tons per man per year. The average price per short ton of anthracite coal in 1890 was \$1.43, in 1895 it was \$1.41, in 1900 it was \$1.49, and in 1901 it was \$1.67.

In the last twelve years the number of workers in the anthracite mines has increased from 126,000 in 1890 to 145,309 in 1901, or over 15 per cent. During the same period the number of men in the bituminous mines has increased from 192,204 to 340,235, or a little over 77 per cent.

The statistics of accidents in the mines in the calendar year 1901 show that in the bituminous mines 954 men were killed and 2,400 were injured in a total of 340,235 men at work; in the anthracite mines 513 men were killed and 1,234 were injured, in a total of 145,309 at work. The statistics for Pennsylvania alone show 301 men killed, 656 men injured.

#### CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The following is the substance of some decisions affecting the customs tariff of the United States, and having bearing upon certain tropical products, which have recently been issued by the Treasury Department at Washington for the guidance of United States customs officers.

Preserved pineapples containing only about 7 per cent of invert sugar, and less than 1 per cent of cane sugar, are dutiable as "pineapples preserved in their own juice." under the last clause of paragraph 263 of the tariff, at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Balata sheets and so-called "Tuno belting" (of which balata is the component material of chief value), are dutiable under paragraph 450 of the tariff, by similitude to manufactures of gutta-percha, at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem.

#### STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO AND CUBA.

On October 20, 1902, bids for the contracts for carrying the mails between New York and Havana, Cuba, and Tumpico, Mexico, were

opened in the Post-Office Department at Washington. The only bidder was the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, whose bid was \$1 per mile for each of the routes. One route is from New York to Havana, and the contract covering the service is to be for five years, beginning November 1, 1902, with a weekly service, a minimum speed of 14 knots per hour, and a minimum tonnage of 2,500. The other route is from New York to Tuxpan, Mexico, stopping at Havana, Progreso, and Tampico on the outward trip and at Vera Cruz and other points on the return. The same speed and tonnage requirements as are applied to the route to Cuba are made, and the service is to be performed weekly. The contract is to be for ten years, and on both routes American-built ships are to be used.

#### SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, made public on November 3, shows that the cash receipts of the Land Office for the fiscal year 1902 were \$6,261,927, a gain over the preceding year of \$1,289,766.

There has been a steady and remarkable increase for the past four years, the cash receipts amounting in 1898 to \$2,277,955; in 1899 to \$3,970,137; in 1900 to \$4,379,758; and in 1901 to \$4,972,160.

There is now a net surplus of \$4,380,369 in the Treasury to the credit of the office. There was a corresponding increase in the disposal of public lands, the total in 1902 being 19,488,535 acres, an increase over the preceding year of 3,925,739 acres.

The number of original homestead entries made during the fiscal year 1902 was 98,829, embracing 14,033,245 acres, a greater number of entries and a larger amount of land than in any preceding year, showing an increase as compared with the fiscal year 1901 of 30,181 entries and 4,555,470 acres.

The total amount recovered during the past year from deprecations committed upon public lands aggregated \$284,078, as compared with \$261,573 for the previous year, an increase of \$22,505, nearly \$100,000 in excess of the appropriation for the maintenance of the special agency force.

The public domain is shown to consist of 1,809,539,840 acres, of which 893,955,476 acres are unappropriated and unreserved, 151,161,638 acres reserved, and 764,422,726 acres appropriated.

#### THE SUPPLY OF RUBBER.

According to the New York Commercial, the enormous increase in the world's consumption of rubber, which has taken place within the last few years, is leading to a gradual revolution in the system of gathering and marketing the raw material. The formation of rubber

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manufacturing companies with millions of dollars capital in this and other countries has materially assisted this movement.

The fact that the sources of supply are limited to definite and fairly well-known portions of the earth's surface makes it imperative that those who invest in the industry have the assurance that the supplies of raw material upon which their dividends depend are carefully conserved.

Within forty years the price of rubber on the New York market has advanced from 40 cents a pound to nearly 80 cents, and even at that price the demand is in excess of the supply.

During 1901 the United States imported 60,000,000 pounds of crude rubber, as compared with a few thousand pounds forty years ago. During 1900 the world's output of rubber was about 116,000,000 pounds, and the total is constantly rising.

At present the harvesting of rubber is almost entirely in the hands of natives of South American and African rubber countries, and the collection and marketing of it is done by local brokers, all of whom do business on a small scale.

Within a short time, however, all the important rubber regions will be controlled, if the land is not actually owned, by the comparatively few large rubber manufacturing companies, and the rubber industry will then be placed on a level with the other great industries in which the product, from the stage of raw material to that of the finished article, is under one efficient and economical management.

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## URUGUAY.

### CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATION OF HYDRAULIC LIME

(Circular of the Direction General of Customs dated July 16, 1902.)

By virtue of this circular, hydraulic lime not being specially mentioned in the tariff shall, for the purpose of clearance, be treated as Roman and Portland cement and accordingly be valued at the rate of 1 peso and 60 centesimos per 100 kilograms, paying 20 per cent of its evaluation plus an additional duty of 5 per cent and a further 3 per cent for license.

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

According to a report received by the British Foreign Office from His Majesty's Consul at Montevideo, the principal exports from Uruguay are live stock, wool, jerked beef, hides, extract of beef, slaughterhouse products, agricultural products, and provisions for vessels. The value of live stock exported in 1901 was £100,730 (\$489,547.80), together with £5,517,260 (\$26,814,283.60) of slaughterhouse products and £121,840 (\$589,142.40) of agricultural products.

The imports of live stock comprised 113 horses, 1,022 rams, including 352 from the United Kingdom, and 118 bulls, including 111 from the United Kingdom.

The total production of wool in Uruguay is estimated to be roughly 45,000 tons, divided into the following classes: (1) Extra superior in fineness and quality, about 14,000 tons; (2) good, clean wool, not quite first class, some 12,000 tons; (3) second-class wools of good quality, but not so fine as the above, about 10,000 tons; and (4) fine and coarse crosses amounting to 2,000 tons; 2,500 tons of lambs' wool ("borrego") and 4,500 tons of belly wool. The value of the whole wool clip for the last two seasons ending 1901 and 1902 was approximately £2,500,000 (\$12,150,000). The prospects for the next season are encouraging, and owing to the reduction of scab and the comparatively small mortality among the lambs, some considerable increase may be expected.

The principal crops grown in Uruguay are maize, wheat, and a little linseed. Oats, barley, and bird seed are also grown in very small quantities. The wheat crop of the season 1900-1901 was the worst since 1892, owing to the prolonged drought. The area under wheat was 683,000 acres, and the returns give the crop at 99,720 tons, against 187,376 tons in the previous year. Estimates for the new season's crop indicate that there will be about 300,000 tons available for exportation. The maize crop for 1900-1901 was a good one, being returned at 141,648 tons, almost double that of the season before; the area under cultivation was 448,450 acres.

#### VITICULTURAL STATISTICS.

[From the Stock and Agricultural Review of Montevideo.]

There are at the present time in the Republic of Uruguay 1,029 vineyards, covering a superficial area of 4,149 hectares, and which give employment to 1,935 persons. The following table shows the average number of vines per hectare in the different departments:

Departments.	Number of vines.	Area.	Averages.
		Hectares.	
Artigas .....	408,300	106	4,083
Salto .....	3,726,076	902	4,130
Paysandú .....	806,310	194	4,156
Río Negro .....	18,500	4	4,625
Tacuarembó .....	60,000	14	4,285
Rivera .....	103,000	21	4,901
Cerro Largo .....	31,730	11	2,884
Minas .....	50,550	11	4,595
Rocha .....	207,700	50	4,154
Maldonado .....	1,074,210	367	2,927
Durazno .....	175,800	37	4,751
Flores .....	38,000	12	3,166
San José .....	174,913	56	3,123
Florida .....	425,266	96	4,429
Soriano .....	322,338	90	3,581
Colonia .....	2,095,512	418	4,677
Canelones .....	2,546,295	560	4,546
Montevideo .....	4,218,121	1,167	3,490
Total .....	16,512,651	4,149	3,979



The statistics given below show the production per hectare in the various departments:

Departments.	Kilos.	Hectares.	Average.	Vines.	Production.	Average.
			<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Artigas.....	188,600	100	1,886	377,100	188,600	500
Salto.....	1,882,593	902	2,087	3,290,136	1,882,593	572
Paysandú.....	296,517	194	1,528	733,260	296,517	393
Río Negro.....	11,000	4	2,750	10,500	11,000	1,047
Tacuarembó.....	10,000	14	714	60,000	10,000	166
Rivera.....	8,000	24	333	81,360	8,000	98
Treinta y Tres.....	3,200	11	290	13,130	3,200	243
Cerro Largo.....						
Minas.....	22,000	11	2,000	29,550	22,000	744
Rocha.....	65,695	50	1,313	129,500	65,695	507
Maldonado.....	987,450	367	2,689	931,990	987,450	1,059
Iturza.....	68,200	37	1,843	116,000	68,200	587
Flores.....	14,860	12	1,238	27,100	14,860	518
San José.....	105,065	56	1,876	149,113	105,065	703
Florida.....	390,593	96	4,068	403,466	390,593	968
Soriano.....	176,982	90	1,966	256,838	176,982	689
Colonia.....	2,668,256	448	5,955	1,988,242	2,668,256	1,342
Canclones.....	2,079,659	560	3,713	1,891,595	2,079,659	1,097
Montevideo.....	4,633,779	1,167	3,970	3,012,963	4,633,779	1,537
General average.....	13,612,449	4,119	3,280	13,525,143	13,612,449	1,006

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The customs revenue of the Republic from January to August, inclusive, in 1902 are stated to have been \$6,624,416 against \$6,626,989 in the same period of 1901, showing a decrease of \$2,573. For the month of August the following figures are given: Importation, \$739,356.32; exportation, \$33,542.03; Departments (estimate), \$60,000, a total of \$832,698.35 as compared with \$782,803 for the corresponding month of the previous year. This was the third month in succession in which increases over the corresponding months of 1901 are shown and the hope is nourished that the total result for the year may be brought up to the standard in spite of heavy losses in the earlier months.

The Uruguayan wool clip for 1901-2, according to the "Review of the River Plate" of September 6, 1902, was 86,200 bales, or 43,100,000 kilograms. The arrivals in Montevideo from October 1, 1901, to July 31, 1902, were 72,000 bales, the exports from Montevideo having aggregated 71,876 bales.

Dr. CARLOS NERY, Consul-General of Uruguay in London, has been named Minister of that Republic in Washington.

## VENEZUELA.

### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PORCELAIN FACTORIES.

The "Venezuelan Herald" of October 12, 1902, publishes the following contract entered into between the Minister of Fomento of the United States of Venezuela, on behalf of the Federal Executive, of the one

part, and ELEODORO GONZÁLEZ, of the other, of Caracas, as attorney of Dr. ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, residing at Marseilles, by virtue of a power executed in Paris on the the 11th of July, 1902.

"ARTICLE 1. The contractor undertakes to establish in the Federal District or at other points in the Republic of Venezuela one or more factories for the manufacture of such objects of crystal, glass, porcelain, and pottery as should be required for the consumption of the country. The factories shall be established and in working order within the two years next following the date on which this contract is approved by the National Congress, save in case of impediments caused by superior force or accident, legally proved before the Federal Executive.

"ART. 2. As special protection to this industry, which is a new one in Venezuela, the Federal Executive makes the following concessions to the contractor: The exclusive right to exercise the said industry in the State, Territory, or Federal District in which a factory may be installed, during the first ten years of the duration of this contract; the right to use gratis, during the continuance of this contract, all prime materials found on unreclaimed lands, the property of the nation; the right to import, free of duty, for once only, for each of the factories which the contractor may establish, the machinery, apparatus, instruments, buildings, materials, tools, and implements destined for the installation and exploitation of his factories, on complying for that purpose, on every importation, with the legal requisites; and the exemption of this enterprise and its annexes and products from the payment of all national imposts and contributions during the continuance of this contract.

"ART. 3. This contract shall endure fifteen years, to count from the date of its approbation by the National Congress, and during its existence the Federal Executive shall not grant any concession which might prejudice the rights acquired by the contractor.

"ART. 4. All doubts and controversies which may arise in the interpretation and execution of this contract shall be settled amicably between the contracting parties, but in case it be impossible to agree they declare that they will submit in everything to the provisions of article 139 of the Federal Constitution now in force, and such doubts shall not in any case be allowed to give rise to international reclamations.

"ART. 5. The contractor shall have the power to transfer in part or in their entirety the rights which he acquires by this contract, with the previous consent of the Federal Executive, but shall in no case transfer the same to a foreign government."

#### AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

A recent volume of the "Receuil Consulaire Belge" contains an interesting and detailed report upon the financial, agricultural, indus-

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trial, and commercial situation of Venezuela, prepared by Mr. F. VAN DER HEYDE, the Belgian Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, from which the following items are taken.

Regarding agriculture, the report says that the agricultural exploitation of Venezuela depends in great part upon the cultivation of coffee. Cocoa is another source of agricultural wealth, the product obtaining remunerative prices in European markets, in view of its very superior quality. Arabian coffee, *caffia arabica*, is generally cultivated in Venezuela. It was imported in 1784 from Martinique, where it had been introduced in the beginning of the century. The Venezuelan planters in recent years have been experimenting with the Abyssinian coffee and have obtained very good results. However this culture is not yet far enough advanced to provide any definite forecast as to its future.

The general area of the coffee plantations is estimated at about 170,000 hectares. The total production is valued at 850,000 bags of 100 Venezuelan pounds, or 46 kilograms. This production is very small in comparison with that of Brazil, the State of Saint Paul alone producing more than 6,000,000 bags. Havre, the great market for Venezuelan coffee, has been closed to it for several months on account of the application of the prohibitive duty of 300 francs per 100 kilograms. The coffee is now sent to Hamburg and New York. This, as well as the consequences of the general crisis, has contributed to a considerable decrease in the price. The average prices quoted at La Guayra since 1895 were 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  pesos per bag in 1895, 22 in 1896, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  in 1897, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  in 1898, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  in 1899, and 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  in 1900. Coffee is at present sold for 9 and 10 pesos or 37 to 40 bolivares per bag of 46 kilograms.

The country consumes about 200,000 bags of its production and exports 650,000, and 200,000 bags of coffee, of Colombian coffee, are yearly exported through the port of Maracaibo. The minimum production of the coffee tree is one-fourth of a Spanish pound, and the extreme production does not exceed 1 pound per foot. In Brazil the yield is much greater. The coffee is gathered in the same manner as the Brazilian crop, and the machinery used for its industrial manipulation is of English, American, or Dutch make; but these agricultural installations are as yet very rudimentary and leave much to be desired.

Two grades of cacao are found in Venezuela—*criollo* cacao, which is the native cacao, and *trinitario* cacao, which was imported from Trinidad. The *criollo* cacao grows wild in the valleys situated near the sea, where the temperature is warm and moist. It is of a very high grade, and sells for 72 to 120 bolivares a fanega, or 50 kilograms. The most important plantations are found between La Guayra and Puerto Cabello at an altitude of 500 meters. The *trinitario* is inferior in quality to the *criollo*, but it grows more rapidly. This cacao is extensively planted at present, and although it is bitter in taste compared

with the *criollo*, which is much sweeter, it is readily sold. The *trinitario* sells for from 70 to 90 bolivares the fanega. The annual production of cacao in Venezuela is about 8,000 tons, average crop.

Tobacco grows in the warm and temperate regions. It is planted from August to November and gathered toward the month of May. The places of production are Barinas, Barquisimeto, Coro Capadare, Maturin, Guanape, etc. The tobaccos of the last three places are most used. Capadare furnishes the best quality; Maturin tobacco is of inferior quality; but the most abundant quality is the intermediate grade, which comes from Guanape. These tobaccos are divided into three classes, according to the size and beauty of the leaves and their special conditions of color, strength, taste, perfume, etc. The Venezuelan tobacco has a bitter taste. Tobacco imported from Havana, where it is known under the name of Vuelta-Abajo, is now being cultivated at Perija, near Maracaibo. A German firm introduced this industry, which is said to give satisfactory results. The Perija tobacco is not exported, but the firm mentioned makes cigars from it of three grades, which sell for 10, 20, and 30 centimes.

Rubber grows abundantly in Venezuela, and is found especially in the Orinoco basin. Several foreign companies—German, American, French, and Belgian—have been organized in recent years for the exploitation of this rich product. Last year more than 1,000,000 kilograms of rubber were exported from Venezuela. This rubber is sold in the foreign markets, classified as fine, half fine, and Sernamby, quoted, respectively, at 12 francs, 11.50 francs, and 8 to 9 francs per kilogram.

Cotton and indigo are scarcely cultivated in Venezuela at the present time.

The consumption of bananas in Venezuela is very large, as in all tropical countries; but they are not exported, although a direct line of navigation connecting La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo with the United States would contribute to the success of the export commerce of this product.

Sugar cane is widely cultivated. According to the last census, of a general total of 49,462 haciendas, 11,020 were devoted to the exploitation of the cane, of which there are two varieties, the *caña criolla*, or native cane, and the *caña de otaiti*, or of the South Seas. This latter variety is stronger, taller, more easily cultivated, and contains a larger per cent of sugar. In central Venezuela, in the valleys of the Tuy, Aragna, Lake of Valencia, etc., the cane is prepared in large mills, which are run by steam. In the Cordilleras the mills are much more primitive.

The products obtained are, with the exception of a small exportation, all consumed in the country. Brown lump sugar, "papelón," is the most important product. The enormous quantity consumed is

only equaled by that of the cane "aguardiente" (cane brandy), the most profitable resource of the sugar-cane planters. A part of the raw sugar is refined and gives a fine white crystallized sugar which is consumed by the wealthier classes.

The vast forests which cover Venezuela contain all the fine tropical woods. The small exportation of Venezuelan woods, which scarcely amounts to 4,000 tons per year, is due to the lack of labor and means of communication. In the exports mahogany, ebony, lenon, and orange woods figure for only a small part, while ironwood (vera), guayacan, and zapatero form almost the entire amount. The State of Lara, owing to its salubrious climate, more numerous population, and to the railway line from Barquisimeto to the port of Tucacas which crosses the State, is the most accessible of the forest regions, and contractors of the country will furnish any quality of wood for 60 francs per ton, f. o. b. at Puerto Cabello.

Cattle raising, which was formerly very profitable, has decreased considerably since the war of independence; however, the stock raisers are endeavoring to bring this industry up to its former standard. The pasture lands in 1895 were divided into 148,133 square kilometers of public lands and 257,289 square kilometers of land belonging to private individuals. At the present time the number of large cattle in the Republic is estimated at 2,000,000 head. Caracas and the suburbs consume 6,000 head per month. The exports are shipped principally through the ports of Puerto Cabello and Guanta. Puerto Cabello ships from 50,000 to 60,000 head annually (66,049 head in 1901), which are all destined to Cuba. Shipments are also made via Barrancas from Ciudad Bolivar. The average weight of the animals is 850 Spanish pounds, but it is estimated that from 12 to 15 per cent of this weight is lost on the voyage. At Havana the price obtained is about 0.14 reals, or 7 francs, for an arroba of 25 pounds.

There is only one "saladero" or packing house in Venezuela now. It is called "Candelaria," and is situated in the State of Apure and equipped on the model of the saladeros of Uruguay.

Leather manufacturing is the principal native industry, all the raw material being found in the country. The hides are furnished by the large troops of llamas, sheep, and goats of the States of Lara and Falcon. The tanning barks are obtained from myrobalam, mangle, dividivi, and quebracho from the forests of the Orinoco and the Zulia. About the middle of the century some European workmen—Italians and Spaniards principally—established a shoe factory in Caracas, and, protected by the customs duties, the leather, tanning, saddlery, and shoe-making industries were gradually established in the country. There are two tanneries at Caracas. The larger of these buys about 80 ox hides a day from the Caracas abattoirs, and in addition treats about 200 sheepskins and 60 dozen goatskins bought at Maracaibo and at

Coro. This factory only uses for tanning purposes the bark of the *dividivi* coming from the valleys of Aragua, Coro, Margarita, and Maracaibo, and the bark of the mangle from this last port. Only ordinary or half-fine leather for soles and vamps is produced in this factory. The fine leather, varnished calfskins, etc., come from France, Germany, and the United States. The shoe factory is established at Caracas, and produces 500 pairs of shoes and slippers of every size and shape. The price of these shoes varies from 2.50 to 22 francs per pair. The saddlery established at Caracas also makes on an average 325 saddles, varying in price from 60 to 500 francs. There is another shoe factory at La Guaira which produces 200 pairs of shoes and 40 dozen *alpargatas* (ordinary slipper) daily. It has retail houses at Ciudad Bolivar and at Maracaibo and sends its products to all parts of the Republic.

The cigarette factories, which are protected by high import duties, are in a very flourishing condition. There are several of these factories; the most important one buys its tobacco in leaves partly from Cuba and partly from Capadare, Maturin, and Guanape (Venezuela). Two American machines are used in the preparation of the tobacco, according to whether it is to be used for the hand or machine-made cigarettes. The normal production of this factory is 5,000 packages of 15 cigarettes per day. All of the cigarette factories, in spite of the competition, make handsome profits.

The protective duty of 1 franc per gross kilogram (packing included), which is levied upon all grades of chocolate imported into Venezuela, prohibits the introduction of any except manufactured chocolate, candies, etc., the consumption of which is quite large. An important house in Turin has in the three years it has been trying to establish a market in Caracas imported 5,000 kilograms annually. But the protective tariff has almost completely stopped the importation of chocolate in cakes, as it is to-day manufactured in the country in sufficient quantities to supply the national consumption. Two factories of some importance are established at Caracas and supply the local demand. The annual production of the India factory is 20,000 kilograms. The raw material, cacao and sugar, are bought in the country, which produces these articles in abundance and of good quality. The fine chocolate made by the India factory is excellent. The second factory, el Indio, is of equal importance, but produces second grade of chocolate.

There are two breweries in Venezuela, the Cerveceria Nacional, and the Maracaibo brewery. The Cerveceria Nacional, a stock company capitalized at 2,500,000 francs, was established at Caracas the 16th of August, 1894, with a capital of 600,000 francs. The enter-

prise prospered from the beginning. In 1895 it was obliged to increase its capital to 1,300,000 francs, and in 1901 to 2,500,000 francs, its present capital. This last increase was due to the purchase of two rival establishments, the breweries of Puerto Cabello and Valencia.

The Cerveceria Nacional of Caracas produces actually from 10,000 to 12,000 hectoliters annually, although it could easily produce 30,000 hectoliters. The beer is sold in casks or in bottles in all the central and eastern provinces. The hops come from Germany and Austria and the bottles and corks from Germany. The ice plant annexed to the brewery produces, after cooling the vats, 2,300 kilograms of ice per day. The Cerveceria Nacional is very prosperous. A German company has recently acquired a majority in the management of the concern and will further develop the business.

Two telephone companies are established in Caracas, only one of which, however, is of importance, the "Anglo-American Telephonic and Electrical Appliances Company." This company has a double system, one for the city of Caracas and the other for certain points in the interior—Santa Lucia, Valencia, and the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. All the apparatus, wire, etc., come from the United States.

The monopoly for the gas and electric lighting of the Federal District is held by the Gas and Electric Light Company—a Venezuelan stock company capitalized at 2,300,000 francs, subscribed in the country. A current for from 3,000 to 4,000 incandescent lamps of 16 candlepower is furnished daily for interior lighting, and from 90 to 100 arc lights of 2,000 candlepower for street lighting. This production could be doubled.

The use of street cars in Venezuela is as yet little developed, only two cities (Caracas and Valencia) being supplied with street-car lines. The cars used are of American make. For more than four years the establishment of electric lines has been under consideration, the contract for which would be given to the General Electric Company of New York.

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## TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in September, 1902, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first nine months of 1902 as compared with the corresponding period in the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	Value—nine months ending Sep- tember 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic .....	667,500		
United States .....	4,797,017	45,540,386	41,667,730
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic .....	289,000		
United States .....	173,441	351,575	274,700
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic .....	5,109,043	2,412,894	1,341,525
Chile .....			75,047
United States .....	5,595,824	8,000,047	7,402,194
Wheat flour:			
United States .....	6,055,241	6,742,887	5,116,342
Barley:			
United States .....	1,241,719	641,263	757,334
Oats:			
United States .....	1,078,535	1,151,533	178,273
Maize:			
Argentine Republic .....	1,097,268	1,572,321	2,161,866
United States .....	6,317,497	5,424,082	317,869
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic .....	452,552	850,146	1,332,101
United States .....	4,603,524	5,274,219	4,009,966
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic .....	1,363,507	1,426,320	1,680,775
Pork, fresh:			
United States .....	295,817	493,429	447,933
Bacon:			
United States .....	5,461,063	6,831,822	6,099,485
Beef, salted:			
United States .....	185,800	179,266	172,584
Coffee:			
Brazil .....	56,409	70,458	305,140
Central America .....	604,776	736,595	537,918
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic .....	18,417	193,275	200,877
Brazil .....	35,156	134,855	171,309
Peru .....	117,318	19,575	32,591
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States .....			4,650,688
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States .....	794,301	925,946	940,401
<i>Metals.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile .....	345,496	199,372	216,307
United States .....	26,414	23,256	19,423
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile .....	256,700	119,121	193,928
Peru .....	82,761	223,423	82,908
United States .....	272,904	454,239	317,792
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile .....	810,984	950,470	700,503
United States .....	1,702,772	1,097,377	2,004,773
Iron, pig:			
United States .....	155,534	103,276	51,251
Steel, unwrought:			
United States .....	494,409	277,745	29,409
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States .....	495,073	472,769	466,175
<i>Oil.</i>			
Petroleum:			
United States .....	2,057,988	1,882,940	2,219,251
Lubricating oil:			
United States .....	593,099	612,928	647,241
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil .....	585,295	140,367	879,386
United States .....	15,640,070	19,400,498	17,322,921
Wool, sheep, or lambs':			
South America .....	858,256	1,461,540	1,125,792
Alpaca, vicuña and llama:			
Peru .....	115,324	154,157	212,584



## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, 1923

Articles and countries.	Value—nine months ending September 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Raw materials for smelting industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....	418,829	556,044	4142,201
Brazil.....	31,200	27,587	53,727
Tallow and stearine:			
Argentine Republic.....	223,547	196,135	570,549
United States.....	571,208	394,400	116,502
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Balls, steel:			
United States.....	72,253	164,274	40,525
Tires and axles:			
United States.....	736,507	596,861	698,590
Jute manufactures:			
United States.....	2,249,742	2,475,717	2,676,731
Paper:			
United States.....	32,992	36,066	236,044
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States.....	85,443	568,992	228,583
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic.....	684,513	1,514,777	1,835,445
United States.....	14,185	13,642	128,446

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	Value—nine months ending September 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States.....	\$448,075	\$444,126	\$444,628
Salt, rock and white:			
United States.....	65,845	67,726	66,058
Spirits:			
United States.....	164,962	206,546	228,001
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Brazil.....	610,228	554,765	546,659
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States.....	403,160	244,157	380,160
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,227,209	897,589	881,702
Brazil.....	806,831	601,956	963,026
Central America.....	323,571	286,623	226,209
Chile.....	775,563	568,472	443,225
Colombia.....	108,030	451,067	259,770
Mexico.....	317,421	185,138	236,065
Peru.....	212,168	241,105	285,460
United States.....	1,355,603	974,345	1,267,852
Uruguay.....	283,322	234,869	337,359
Venezuela.....	170,471	247,611	124,616
Jute yarn:			
Brazil.....	207,443	234,375	253,827
United States.....	10,890	5,833	8,556
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic.....	170,076	250,881	85,273
Brazil.....	10,008	14,539	15,295
United States.....	684,714	863,547	845,329
Linen yarn:			
United States.....	36,297	26,503	48,573
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic.....	28,903	72,794	46,871
Brazil.....	47,683	30,654	40,214
Colombia.....	9,655	44,120	11,615
Mexico.....	32,195	20,234	36,888
United States.....	1,535,772	1,480,239	1,731,125
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic.....	131,181	93,478	93,662
Brazil.....	48,160	38,320	57,675
Chile.....	107,359	91,471	77,984

1424 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Articles and countries.	Value—nine months ending Sep- tember 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
Woolen tissues—Continued.			
Peru.....	551,152	\$63,507	\$50,435
United States.....	328,809	282,125	357,726
Uruguay.....	37,941	29,111	21,891
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic.....	273,433	123,516	119,308
Brazil.....	86,190	69,173	73,186
Chile.....	162,413	104,860	105,722
Peru.....	25,896	34,125	18,841
United States.....	685,284	665,586	652,597
Uruguay.....	81,357	44,926	38,166
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic.....	35,533	22,865	27,011
Chile.....	32,043	23,056	16,779
United States.....	47,317	39,399	59,815
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic.....	17,062	15,655	11,621
Brazil.....	24,651	20,611	20,611
Chile.....	9,530	10,238	10,066
United States.....	64,916	57,438	52,698
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic.....	25,833	20,932	15,521
Brazil.....	21,043	15,713	13,943
Chile.....	11,631	15,865	15,865
United States.....	30,613	31,201	35,280
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	275,821	205,247	1,024,022
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic.....	28,116	28,401	21,998
Brazil.....	30,038	17,338	22,875
Chile.....	37,112	24,772	21,332
United States.....	48,721	80,622	56,066
Uruguay.....	12,383	7,566	6,315
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic.....	217,803	414,292	325,453
Brazil.....	66,074	56,117	114,661
Chile.....	14,265	68,321	17,167
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	18,476	11,016	1,118
Mexico.....	75,011	44,504	193,121
Peru.....	13,800	10,002	15,010
United States.....	268	418	61,698
Uruguay.....	41,950	43,062	3,188
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic.....	30,907	38,895	49,219
Brazil.....	11,575	8,335	7,495
United States.....	32,332	51,986	63,125
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic.....	281,020	276,947	181,666
Brazil.....	33,651	16,537	31,867
Central America.....	11,161	13,631	22,066
Chile.....	121,509	77,532	38,354
Mexico.....	63,584	47,342	59,848
Uruguay.....	32,679	39,331	31,129
Tin plates and sheets:			
Argentine Republic.....	59,097	35,335	47,867
Brazil.....	58,878	32,038	59,148
United States.....	625,003	662,968	664,333
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic.....	292,292	231,063	153,019
Brazil.....	158,310	87,050	130,111
Chile.....	97,152	81,746	97,832
Peru.....	22,568	24,650	27,235
United States.....	32,359	29,784	38,645
<i>Machinery and mill work.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America.....	177,541	181,950	98,281
United States.....	319	1,788	6,935
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America.....	21,240	37,462	19,009
United States.....	369	22	195
Machinery, various:			
South America.....	87,922	90,205	91,794
United States.....	30,454	13,892	7,982
Agricultural implements:			
South America.....	62,671	55,596	44,070
United States.....	5,867	537	1,698
Sewing machines:			
South America.....	32,478	32,038	34,839

Articles and countries.	Value—Nine months ending September 30—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Machinery and mill work—Continued.</i>			
Mining machinery:			
South America.....	\$28,002	\$28,796	\$29,073
United States.....	223	901	1,165
Textile machinery:			
South America.....	94,321	64,230	121,718
United States.....	521,377	357,277	374,075
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic.....	26,110	23,724	23,934
Brazil.....	15,735	6,582	9,042
United States.....	64,496	15,735	25,550
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic.....	40,310	33,847	24,562
Brazil.....	43,446	43,070	45,287
United States.....	458,656	404,898	366,713
Seed oil:			
Brazil.....	38,694	38,414	49,492

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Contracts will shortly be placed in the United States for the equipment of 17 miles of electric traction, which is to be constructed in the city of Monterey, Mexico. The contracts will aggregate about \$1,000,000. Two of the principal existing horse-car roads are to be converted into electric motive power and a new short line will be built, the concession for which has been acquired recently by a United States engineering and contracting firm. The new electric line will be about 30 miles in length. The enterprise will entail an expenditure of about \$1,500,000. Everything in the way of power-house equipment, cars, trucks, motors, etc., will be bought in the United States. Large double-deck cars will be utilized. Freight will be carried on specially constructed flat trucks. Sixty and 70 pound rails will be laid. The initial capacity of the power-house plant is to be 1,500 horsepower.

A syndicate of New Yorkers, incorporated as the Central Construction Company, has taken over from the Guatemalan Government the construction of a line of railway from the Gulf of Honduras coast inland, reaching Guatemala City. The Guatemala Central Railroad has already built a line between Puerto Barrios and El Rancho and the new construction will be on the remainder of that line, which would bring it to Guatemala City. The length of the new line will be about 70 miles, but of this 20 miles have already been graded. The New York contractors will complete the work on the graded section, including the bridging work. All of the new road will be inland and through the mountains, the coast line having been finished. The work will be sublet by the contractors through their New York office. The estimated cost is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

A Chicago firm is reported to have secured a concession from President ZELAYA, of Nicaragua, for a trans-Continental railroad running

from Rama on the Bluefields River to Managua, there connecting with the Government road to Corinto, with the branch line running from La Plaza to the Matagalpa coffee and mining district. This concession, it is stated, carries with it a subsidy of 14,000 acres of land per mile. The road will be narrow gauge to conform with the present Government road and is to be in full operation by January 1, 1905. The highest altitude of this road is only 900 feet, and it has only one bridge of 40 feet. The concession also will include the operation of the Government road in connection with this new line. The total length of this road, including the branch, is 300 miles; the present Government road being 140 miles, would give a total of 440 miles—being all the railroad mileage in Nicaragua. Free importation of all construction material is granted, with exemption of local taxation.

HAROLD J. ROSSI, of the City of Mexico, Mexico, is about to let contracts for the equipment of an electric power transmission plant to be located on a hacienda situated near the town of San Martin, Texmelucan, State of Puebla. It is proposed to utilize the power derived from a large waterfall to generate 500 horsepower of electric energy, which is to be transmitted 10 miles to the before-mentioned town, where the power is to be used to operate cotton mills and other manufacturing plants. Later on a greater amount of power will be generated for transmission to Tlaxcala and the haciendas between San Martin and Puebla.

MANUEL SIQUEROS, a capitalist of Juarez, Mexico, and MANUEL GAMEROS, a mining engineer of Chihuahua, have purchased the great Passasiachic Falls, situated near Ocampo, in the State of Chihuahua, and will construct a large hydraulic plant for the purpose of generating electricity to furnish power for an extensive railway system and for a number of mines and mills in that section. The waterfall which it is proposed to utilize has a sheer drop of 1,800 feet over a precipice. It is intended to build an electric railway for handling ore, etc., between the town of Minica, at the terminus of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railway, and the mining camps of Altos, Ocampo, Pinos, and Concheno.

The Government of Uruguay requests tenders for the construction of the following sanitary works for the city of Montevideo: A rock tunnel 1,278 meters in length, 3.65 meters in height, and 3 meters in width; main collector, 1,557 meters plus 1,283.30 meters long; a secondary collector 2,016 meters in length, and the auxiliary collectors, effluents, and inspection chambers, etc. Plans and specifications may be obtained at the consulate of Uruguay, Edinburgh Mansions, Howick place, London, S. W. Bids will be received up to December 15.

The Commissioners of the drainage works of the Province of Buenos Ayres have invited tenders for the construction of the necessary works

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in connection with some 600 miles of main drainage canals, branch trenches, and necessary works in certain repairs subject to inundation. Further information can be had by addressing the Secretary, Argentine Legation, No. 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W. No date for the placing of the contract is yet announced.

The "Diario Oficial de Chile" publishes a Presidential Decree inviting persons to submit designs for ten postal and six telegraphic stamps for the use of the Chilean Government. A prize of 300 pesos will be awarded for each design accepted, which will thereupon become the absolute property of the Chilean Government. The examination of the designs submitted will take place on the 15th of November next in the offices of the Subsecretary of the Ministry of the Interior at Santiago, Chile.

Tenders were recently submitted to the Chilean Government for the construction of a submarine cable between Talcahuano and Punta Arenas. As the committee appointed to consider the offers did not recommend any of them for acceptance, the Government has determined to get fresh soundings made with the object of issuing another call for tenders.

Tenders are invited by the municipal authorities of Callao, Peru, for the supply of 2,400 tons of straight cast-iron pipes, varying from 2½ inches to 21 inches in diameter, and also for a quantity of special castings, tees, crosses, valves, hydrants, etc. Specifications can be obtained from Graham, Rowe & Company, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, England. A fee of £5 is insisted upon, which is to be returned on receipt of a bona fide bid.

According to a report of the French Chargé d'Affaires at Asuncion, there is, owing to the climate, a good market for cement and earthenware tiles in Paraguay, the employment of board or parquet floors being in many cases out of the question. This report likewise mentions some of the principal importers of these articles at Asuncion.

The Brazilian Government has extended for three months the period for which tenders can be received for improvement works at the port of Pernambuco.

The South American Journal of August 23, 1902, reports that the Chilean Government is about to establish a complete meteorological station at Santiago.

The Santiago de Cuba municipal authorities are to install a system of electric lighting in that city. Bids are now being invited.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico, is to have a complete system of waterworks, and a dam holding 400,000 cubic meters of water will be constructed at a cost of some \$34,000 gold.

The San Rafael Paper Company, Mexico, is to considerably extend its plant. The Pelton Water Wheel Company has secured a contract

for a 600-horsepower water wheel and a mile of steel-riveted pipe varying from 28 inches to 32 inches in diameter.

The proprietors of the Celaya Alcohol Distillery, Mexico, according to advices from the southern republic, are about to construct a plant in the City of Mexico.

### BOOK NOTES.

**Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.**

DR. GERARDO JIMÉNEZ and MR. ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ, both of San José, Costa Rica, the first a noted surgeon and the second a distinguished and expert agriculturist of the Costa Rican Republic, have written a valuable book of some 250 octavo pages, entitled "Higiene de las Habitaciones y del Agua en Costa Rica" (Hygiene of the Dwellings and Water of Costa Rica). The book is profusely illustrated with appropriate drawings and cuts explanatory of the subject-matter, and is divided into five parts or subdivisions. The first of these subdivisions treats in a masterful manner of the elements necessary, from a hygienic standpoint, to make the sanitary condition of dwellings what it should be. Into this great and important subject to every resident of the Republic enter the questions of soil, water, humidity of the atmosphere, drainage, capillary attraction, construction materials, size, form, and arrangement of buildings constructed for and used as dwellings, and their location. The second part is devoted to a discussion of the atmospheric conditions with respect to health, quantity of fresh air necessary for the proper maintenance of the health of the individual, the air space that should be provided for in dwellings, and the ventilation of all habitations in a scientific and practical manner. The third part treats of sanitary appliances, removal of waste products, such as ashes, rubbish, etc., and the proper utilization of the same for fertilizing purposes. The fourth section or division contains a learned discussion of the water supply, the quantity necessary per capita, the storing of potable water in deposits, and its conduction, distribution, and chemical analysis, etc. The fifth part treats of the danger existing from the propagation of certain diseases by means of contaminated water and contains valuable suggestions as to how the water supply may be kept pure and wholesome on all occasions. Malarial fever, consumption, typhus, diphtheria, intestinal parasites, etc., transmitted by means of foul and unwholesome water are discussed at considerable length, and the way in which these terrible and destructive diseases may be avoided is ably set forth.

The Department of Fomento (Public Works) of the Republic of Peru has published an interesting pamphlet, entitled "A Bulletin of the Mining Engineers of Peru." The principal subject discussed in the 50 pages composing this pamphlet is the decree authorizing the organization into a society of the mining engineers of the Republic for the purpose of studying in a methodical and scientific manner the mining interests of the country, and with the intention of initiating and furthering plans and methods especially adapted to the development of this rich and growing industry. The by-laws of the association are printed in full, and a number of recommendations of the organization in its collective capacity are inserted, as are also numerous editorials of the Peruvian press upon the subject of mining in Peru. The last few pages of the pamphlet contain some of the instructions given to the various mining commissions that are soon to inspect and report upon the important mineral zones of Yauli, Moquegua, Cerro de Pasco, and other great mining centers of the nation. The pamphlet states that there will soon be published at Lima, under the direction of the Society of Mining Engineers, the following bulletins: "The Petroleum Industry in 1901;" "A Geological and Mineral Bibliography of Peru;" "The Silurian Rocks of Peru and Their Outcrops Containing Gold;" "Coal in Peru;" "The Petroleum and Asphalt of Peru," and "Copper in Peru." These bulletins will be published in Spanish. In addition to the publications mentioned, there will be published within the next few months by the president of the Society of Mining Engineers, at Lima, Peru, preliminary reports relating to the mineral zones of Yauli and Cerro del Pasco, and the Moquegua and Taena explorations. The president of the society will also discuss in his annual report for 1901 the following subjects: Annual Mining Statistics; Final Reports on the Yauli and Cerro del Pasco Districts, and the Maquegua and Taena explorations; Reports on iron at Piura, gold at Huamco, tungsten at Lireay, and nickel at La Mar. This report will also be supplemented by an exhaustive essay upon the collections of rocks, fossils, and minerals forwarded to the society by the various mining commissions appointed for the purpose of making reports on important mining regions, and by numerous mine owners and miners throughout the country.

A pamphlet of 33 pages has just been published by the Department of Fomento (Public Works) at Lima, Peru, entitled "La Crisis del Azúcar" (The Sugar Crisis). This pamphlet contains the report of the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the difficult and intricate question of the sugar industry in Peru, and to determine and make known the cause of the low price of this commodity in the markets of Europe, and to recommend, at the same time, such measures of relief as it may deem advisable for the Government to initiate regarding the matter. The Commission embodies in its report

some useful suggestions to the sugar planters of Peru, the principal ones of which are treated under the following headings:

1. Means for decreasing the cost of production. To this end the Commission recommends the repeal or reduction of the import taxes on machinery and other supplies of prime necessity used and consumed on sugar plantations, as well as the repeal of the internal taxes on sugar products.
2. Means for increasing the yield of the sugar cane.
3. Means for increasing the quantity of sugar obtained in the process of refining, for a prevention of waste, and for a more complete utilization of the by-products.
4. A reduction in the cost of transportation.
5. A reciprocity treaty with the United States and commercial treaties with Japan, Chile, and Bolivia for the purpose of obtaining the admission of Peruvian sugar into these countries on more favorable terms.

The annual compilation of data bearing upon the "Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology, and Trade in the United States and Other Countries," issued annually by the "Engineering and Mining Journal," has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, and forms a valuable acquisition to the branch of knowledge of which it treats. In addition to the world's production in 1901 of the various metals and minerals considered, the following items are covered: Antimony in the United States and Mexico; asphaltum in Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States; borax in the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Chile; coal and coke in the United States and Mexico; copper in the United States, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Peru; gems and precious stones in the United States and South America; gold and silver in the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela; graphite in the United States and Mexico; lead in the United States and Mexico; manganese in the United States, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, and Cuba; monazite in the United States and Brazil; nickel and cobalt in the United States, Chile, and Mexico; petroleum in the United States, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela; quicksilver in the United States and Mexico; soda and sodium nitrate in the United States, and Chile; sulphur and pyrites in the United States, Chile, and Venezuela; tin in the United States and Bolivia. A general summary of the import duties of the principal countries of the world is made and the mineral statistics of foreign countries, so far as they are available, are included in the volume.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of an interesting volume, by Dr. PAUL PREUSS, the title of which is "Expedition nach Central und Süd Amerika" (Expedition to Central and South America).

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Dr. PREUSS was sent out by the German Colonial Economical Committee in 1899 to make a thorough study of the agricultural and storage methods used in the plantations of Central and South America. He visited the most important districts of those countries (Dutch and British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Cuba, and Jamaica), and collected a vast amount of valuable information. He describes his journey briefly in the first volume, but devotes more space to botanical and agricultural observations. The second part of his work contains a minute description of some tropical food plants as well as the preparation of these products. In the final chapter he institutes a comparison between Camerun, West Africa, with certain South American territories, and it is very interesting to note that, with regard to the sanitary conditions and labor, South America is the superior, whereas Camerun has the better climate. The book is very well gotten up and contains, besides some excellent illustrations, a comprehensive index.

Through the courtesy of Consul-General SEEGER, the Columbus Memorial Library has received a copy of the first number of the "Brazilian Mining Review," published at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, under the direction of Dr. ALCIDES MEDRADO. Dr. MEDRADO is a leading authority on mineralogy in South America, having been appointed mining commissioner for Brazil at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. This review is published in English, and its object, as stated in the programme, is to make known the causes of the decadence of mining in Brazil, to give a vigorous impulse to the industry, and deal with every subject of general interest to the mining and metallurgical professions. The following are some of the very interesting and instructive articles contained in this number: "The Mineral Wealth of the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil;" "Diamonds in Brazil;" "Brazilian Manganese;" "The Monazite Sands of Bahia;" "Report on the Manganese of Corumba, State of Matto Grosso, Brazil;" "The Diamond Deposits of Salobro, Brazil;" "The Manganese Deposits of Gandarella, Minas Geraes;" "Some Gold Mines in the State of Minas Geraes and The Diamond Fields of Bahia, Brazil."

A special consular report issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the United States Department of State deals with "Silver and Plated Ware in Foreign Countries," and a section is devoted to the importations of this class of goods by the countries of Latin America with reference to United States dealers. The data bearing on the subject is arranged from reports forwarded to the Department by the various consular officers at the ports treated of, and forms a valuable guide to persons interested in this branch of trade. The silverware trade of Mexico is said to be very large, and the greater

part imported is received from the United States. Germany is said to be the most active competitor in this line. The Central American countries import relatively small quantities of silver and plated ware, while the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Brazil form the leading South American markets.

"The Dairy Industry and Dairy Markets in Porto Rico" is the subject of a special report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, being a reprint from the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 1901. In a prefatory statement Mr. HENRY E. ALVORD, Chief of the Dairy Division, says that although most of the report is based upon observations of the conditions prevailing in Porto Rico, it may be applied equally to other Spanish-American tropical countries where customs of trade and habits of the people are similar to those of Porto Rico. It is for this reason that in some cases much detail is furnished in regard to matters of apparently small importance so far as the country under consideration alone is concerned.

A pamphlet of 33 pages, entitled "Escuela Nacional de Agricultura" (National School of Agriculture), has recently been issued from "La Industria" Printing House at Lima, Peru. The front page of the publication is embellished by an excellent engraving of the President of the Republic. The book proper treats of matters relating to the National Agricultural College at Lima, and contains the decree establishing the school, the by-laws adopted for the government of the institution, and a list of the officers, faculty, and students of the school.

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Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

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 Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.  
 Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
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# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

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## DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN EL BANQUETE CON QUE SE CELEBRÓ EN NEW YORK LA DEDICACIÓN DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA CÁMARA DE COMERCIO EL 11 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1902.

No es mi deseo, Señores, dirigiros un simple cumplimiento al expresar que en ningún otro lugar de nuestro país podría haberse reunido un conjunto de personas tan altamente característico, como el que tengo en mi presencia, de las cualidades y atributos típicos que nos han dado, á nosotros los hombres de los Estados Unidos, la posición dominante que ocupamos en el mundo industrial. No hay necesidad de que yo explique á una reunión de esta clase la necesidad de combinar en estrecho lazo la eficiencia y la honradez. Como ciudadano de New York, y como americano, tengo orgullo en sentir que el nombre solo de esta institución lleva consigo la mejor garantía de aquellos dos elementos. El ejemplo de vuestra práctica constante vale más ciertamente que toda predicación en aquel sentido. New York es una ciudad de nacional importancia, porque la posición que ella guarda en el conjunto de la nación se puede decir que es única. Su Cámara de Comercio tiene que ser, por lo tanto, un elemento de gran peso en el bienestar comercial ó industrial de la totalidad de nuestro pueblo. New York es el gran puerto de ingreso en nuestra tierra, y aquel á que converge en su mayor parte el comercio exterior del país, y lo que pueda afectarlo en bien ó en mal abandona, por lo tanto, desde el pri-

mer momento, el carácter puramente local ó municipal, para volverse asunto nacional. Á este hecho tiene que atender el Gobierno en todo lo que haga sobre materias que afecten las relaciones comerciales y rentísticas de New York, y con él también ha de contarse para apreciar debidamente la importancia del papel que desempeña en todas estas cosas la Cámara de Comercio de New York.

La existencia de esta institución simboliza los triunfos de la paz, así en el exterior del país, como dentro de él. Hemos pasado aquel momento en el período de nuestro desenvolvimiento nacional, en que la depreciación de otros pueblos podía estimarse como un tributo al nuestro. El crecimiento y la prosperidad de los otros pueblos se miran por nosotros con sincera y amistosa buena voluntad, sin odios y sin celos de ninguna clase. Me parece poder decir con perfecta seguridad, que por nuestra actitud con respecto á Cuba y á China se ha patentizado nuestro deseo de que las Potencias débiles manejen sus cosas por sí mismas, con absoluta independencia, en la seguridad de que en tanto que demuestren su disposición de tratar equitativa y honradamente con el resto del mundo, se hará por nuestra parte cuanto esté á nuestro alcance para auxiliarlas. Con las grandes Potencias del mundo no queremos más rivalidad que la que resulte honrosa para ellas y para nosotros. No les deseamos más que bien. Abrigamos la creencia de que todo en el espíritu moderno tiende cada vez con más fuerza, no á encender la guerra, sino á mantener y asegurar la paz: no á fomentar hostilidad, y hacer de ella el elemento dominante de la situación internacional, sino, por el contrario, cultivar el sentimiento amistoso y arraigarlo con gran firmeza. Es grato para nosotros, en verdad, hallarnos en buenas relaciones con todos los otros pueblos de la tierra, y no se escasearán por nuestra parte los esfuerzos para que esta situación se perpetue. Y recordad, Señores, que nuestra eficacia, como factor enérgico en la conservación de la paz, dependerá con mucho de la demostración que hagamos, de que nuestra actitud no es debida á debilidad, ó impotencia para defendernos, sino á genuina repugnancia de hacer daño, y á sincerísimo deseo de mantenernos en relaciones de respetuosa amistad con nuestros vecinos. La voz del débil, ó del que tiene que suplicar rendido, cuenta por poco cuando clama por paz; pero la voz del hombre justo, cuando está bien armado, es siempre poderosa. Es de necesidad para nosotros mantenernos preparados, sobre todo en lo que respecta á nuestra marina de guerra, no porque amemos la guerra ni deseemos tenerla, sino porque nos conviene permanecer colocados entre aquellos cuya solicitud en favor de la paz tiene que ser atendida con respetuosa consideración.

Si preservar la paz con las demás naciones del globo es importante para nosotros, lo es todavía más, si cabe, preservarla en el interior del país. Vosotros, miembros de la Cámara de Comercio, á cuyos esfuerzos se debe en tanto grado el bienestar de nuestras industrias,

podéis, y estoy seguro que querréis, ejercer influencia para asegurar el establecimiento de la paz industrial, cosa que en la sociedad no podrá nunca obtenerse sino cuando en las relaciones entre el trabajador y el que lo emplea, cese de dominar de cada parte la insistencia en sus propios derechos, y se la sustituya por la consideración debida al derecho ajeno, y al legítimo interés de aquel tercero que se llama el público. No es cosa fácil en verdad escogitar un método, por el cual bien sea con el auxilio de los legisladores, ó bien sin él, pueda llevarse á cabo este propósito, reduciéndose al mínimum en el mundo industrial el choque de los intereses encontrados, que es tan productivo en el día de irritación y sufrimientos individuales y que en momentos dados puede causar serios desastres á gran porción del cuerpo político. Nunca puede estimarse demasiado la importancia de este problema, y á tratar de resolverlo cual corresponde deberán encaminarse los esfuerzos de todos los hombres, en especial si pertenecen á la clase de aquellos á quienes me dirijo en estos momentos. No debe haber una indebida sumisión á lo que es injusto; pero es preciso que prevalezca en todo tiempo, no sólo el deseo de hacer justicia, sino una disposición favorable á esforzarse en entender el punto de vista de aquel otro, con quien, para bien, ó para mal, la fortuna propia está ligada indisolublemente.

No hay medio de inventar una panacea universal con que puedan curarse estos padecimientos del mundo industrial. El problema es grave; pero debemos tener confianza en que es capaz de resolverse, si al estudiarlo recordamos algunas de nuestras antiguas virtudes, y nos esforzamos en hacerlo más simple, descartando aquellos de sus elementos tan bien conocidos como poco deseables, que han hecho pasar al género humano, en el transcurso de los siglos por tanta degradación y sufrimiento. La arrogancia, la suspicacia, la envidia brutal al que disfruta de comodidades, la indiferencia no menos brutal del que vive bien respecto de los que sufren privaciones, la fría crueldad del que se niega á considerar en algo los derechos de los demás, la negativa no menos insensata de los que rehusan considerar los límites de la acción benéfica, el bajo llamamiento al espíritu de egoísta lucro, bien sea bajo la forma de un despojo al favorecido por la fortuna, bien sea bajo la de opresión al desvalido—son cosas todas que una nación como la nuestra debe echar á un lado resueltamente, si es que quiere permanecer en el puesto que ocupa, en primera línea, entre los pueblos del mundo.

Es claro, por otra parte, que el bien ha de venir, aún de dentro de los mismos males que se sienten ahora, si nos ponemos frente á ellos, armados con nuestras antiguas virtudes—si los contemplamos sin temor en el pecho, sin calor en la cabeza, con benignidad en el corazón—si sin dar señales de una debilidad que sólo justifica el deseo de hacer mal, demostramos con la palabra y con los hechos, que en un Gobierno como el nuestro cada uno de nosotros es y debe ser realmente el guardador de su hermano.

En un momento histórico, tal como el presente, en que el carácter de nuestra vida social ó industrial, se vuelve cada vez más complejo, haciendo necesaria la intrusión del Estado en esferas de actividad con las que antes nada tenía que hacer—y en que se manifiesta igualmente, con mayor fuerza cada día, la tendencia á que se haga en favor del Gobierno el traspaso ilegítimo y poco prudente de un trabajo que sólo debe hacerse por los particulares, individualmente, ó asociados unos con otros—es placentero dirigirse á un cuerpo, cuyos miembros están en tanto grado poseídos por el espíritu tradicional americano de confianza en sus propias fuerzas, que mirarían con desdén toda solicitud de que el Gobierno, ya sea el de su Estado, ya el de la nación, les concediese favor alguno—que sólo aspiran á que no haya trabas en el campo en que su acción deberá ejercitarse—que ponen su confianza para alcanzar el éxito á que aspiran, no en el auxilio que les venga ó pueda venir de fuera, sino en su propia habilidad y energía.

El primer requisito de todo buen ciudadano en nuestra República consiste en que pueda y quiera tomar parte activa en el trabajo de todos —en que no sea en la nave un simple pasajero—en que tome sobre sí la porción que le cabe en la tarea á que cada generación, entre nosotros tiene precisamente que dar cima. Más todavía, al emprender el trabajo que le corresponde y llevarlo á cabo, es su deber demostrar no sólo su perfecta aptitud para valerse á sí mismo, sino también el propio y debido respeto á los derechos de los demás.

No es ociosa jactancia proclamar que la Cámara de Comercio simboliza en grado eminente las grandes cualidades que aseguran al mercader y al hombre de negocios el éxito en lo que emprenden, éxito asegurado con honradez, glorioso para el que lo obtiene, y beneficioso para la comunidad. Hay muchas y muy diferentes clases de éxito. Hay el éxito que trae consigo laceración en el espíritu; hay el éxito que no se alcanza sino merced á la avidez del lobo y la astucia de la zorra; hay el éxito en cuya presencia el hombre honrado se siente inquieto ó indignado. Pero hay también otro éxito, que es el que viene como premio del talento, de la sagacidad, de la resolución del espíritu, de la destreza, combinado todo ello con inflexible rectitud de conducta en lo privado y en lo público. El éxito de las primeras clases puede en un sentido, en verdad un sentido pobre, beneficiar al individuo; pero es siempre, y con razón, un verdadero mal para la sociedad. Pero el que corresponde á la última clase trae consigo, en adición al provecho del que lo obtiene, un beneficio positivo para la comunidad. La Cámara de Comercio se ha encontrado en todo tiempo, al través de su larga historia, al lado de este último éxito, el mejor y más grande de todos ellos. Es por lo tanto propio que yo me presente en ella, como Primer Magistrado de la nación, para darle la bienvenida á su nueva casa: porque, en verdad, Señores,



vosotros pertenecéis á toda la nación, y no meramente á esta ciudad ó al Estado de que es ella la metrópoli comercial: porque estáis á grande altura y representáis un papel muy elevado entre los factores de la prosperidad maravillosa que actualmente se disfruta en el país. La continuación de este estado de cosas depende en gran parte de vuestro juicio y buen sentido, de la manera en que combinéis la energía en la acción con el espíritu conservador que os aleja de los desbordes de la especulación y el agiotaje. Éstos nacen á menudo de la misma situación de prosperidad, pero están inevitablemente destinados á ponerle término.

Sois hombres de gran fuerza en el mundo de los hechos americanos. Sois hombres cuyos nombres están muy altos en la estimación de nuestro pueblo. De vosotros se habla como se hablaba en otros tiempos, muy alejados del presente, cuando se decía que en las ciudades fenicias los comerciantes eran príncipes. Grande es vuestro poder, y grande es por lo tanto vuestra responsabilidad. Bien y fielmente habéis hecho frente á esta última en todo el pasado. Á lo que hagáis en lo futuro hay por tanto que mirar con la mayor confianza. Así es que yo, esta noche, con la mayor seguridad, y en nombre de la nación, os ofrezco el mejor deseo de que la utilidad de vuestros trabajos, y el honor que de ellos resulte con justicia para vosotros, continúen aumentando constantemente.

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### CONGRESO ADUANERO.

Por determinación del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, tomada en cumplimiento de la obligación que le impuso el párrafo segundo de la primera resolución adoptada por la segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana de México el 22 de enero del corriente año de 1902, relativamente á la celebración de un Congreso Aduanero, se ha fijado el día 15 de enero de 1903 para que tenga lugar en la ciudad de Nueva York, en el local que al efecto se escogera, la primera reunión de aquella importante Asamblea.

El texto íntegro de la resolución de la Conferencia respecto á este Congreso se publicó en el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de abril de este año, páginas 986 de su sección en castellano, y 571 y 1075 de sus secciones en inglés y portugués respectivamente. Allí se verán explicados en detalle, cual corresponde, los objetos y propósitos de la reunión, y la naturaleza y extensión del trabajo á que habrá de dar cima.

El programa que en general se ha formulado para llevar á cabo esta obra es el siguiente.

El Honorable Señor Secretario de Hacienda abrirá las sesiones, pronunciando el discurso de inauguración.

Después de las formalidades acostumbradas en estos casos para formar la Mesa y organizar la parte relativa al servicio de oficina, se nombrarán las Comisiones que el Congreso estime oportunas, y se procederá al estudio de los asuntos en el modo y forma que corresponda.

Á la fecha en que esto se escribe han significado su intención de estar representadas en este Congreso las naciones siguientes: Bolivia, Ecuador, los Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Honduras, México, el Salvador, y Venezuela.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América ha nombrado por sus Delegados á los Señores Don O. L. SPAULDING, Subsecretario de Hacienda; Don ISRAEL FISCHER, Aforador General de los Estados Unidos; Don GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, Tasador de mercaderías en New York; Don E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Comisionado de Navegación; y Don JOSEPH J. CONCH, Subadministrador especial de la Aduana de New York.

Los Delegados nombrados por las demás naciones son hasta ahora los siguientes:

Por Ecuador, el Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

Por Guatemala, el Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.

Por Honduras, el Señor Don NICANOR BOLET PERAZA.

Por México, los Señores Don PEDRO M. DEL PASO y Don JAVIER ARRANGOIZ.

Por El Salvador, el Señor Don ERNESTO SCHERNIKOW.

Por Venezuela, el Señor Don AUGUSTO PULIDO.

El siguiente proyecto de organización de las Comisiones, del que se remitió copia á los diferentes Gobiernos, y que, si merece ser aprobado, servirá de base á los trabajos, fué preparado por el Honorable Señor CHAMBERLAIN, Delegado de los Estados Unidos de América.

#### ORGANIZACION DE LAS COMISIONES.

1. Se propone que el trabajo del Congreso se distribuya en cuatro divisiones; á saber:

*División I.*—Bnques.

*División II.*—Mercaderías.

*División III.*—Nomenclatura.

*División IV.*—Congresos futuros y organización permanente.

2. Se propone que cada División esté á cargo de una Comisión que se nombrará el primer día de renido el Congreso. Se suplica, pues, á cada República, que indique al Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, antes de que se reúna el Congreso, quien deberá representarla en las Comisiones.

3. Se recomienda á la representación de cada República en una Comisión, que esté preparada para suministrar á esta copias de las leyes, y reglamentos de aduana de su propio país y también de los modelos ó

formularios de los documentos que estén en uso. Es de desearse que los representantes de cada República en una Comisión preparen, con anticipación á la reunión del Congreso, una exposición de las prácticas vigentes en su país, en lo tocante á los asuntos asignados á la Comisión.

4. Las proposiciones que presenten los Delegados serán remitidas sin discusión á informe de la Comisión respectiva, á menos que el Congreso ordene lo contrario.

5. Las Comisiones tendrán á su cargo el estudio preliminar de las siguientes materias:

DIVISIÓN I.—BUQUES.

(a) Lo requerido en el manifiesto de un buque que llega de un puerto extranjero ó que zarpa para él.

(b) Lo requerido después de la llegada de un buque procedente de un puerto extranjero, ó para el despacho de un buque que sale al exterior.

(c) Lo requerido, después de haber entrado un buque, respecto á su descarga, y los reglamentos especiales que deban observarse para poder hacer esta descarga durante la noche.

(d) Limitación de tiempo para descargar.

(e) Las condiciones bajo las cuales puede un buque extranjero seguir de un puerto á otro en cada país, descargar y cargar mercaderías y embarcar ó desembarcar pasajeros.

(f) Descripción de los impuestos á que estén sujetos los buques mercantes por autoridad de ley nacional.

(g) Método de arquear los buques para saber su porte neto y en bruto.

(h) Ventajas y desventajas de escoger respectivamente el porte en bruto ó el neto, como base para cobrar los impuestos.

DIVISIÓN II.—MERCADERÍAS.

(a) Las condiciones bajo las cuales las mercaderías de un país extranjero pueden llegar á la jurisdicción del Administrador de la Aduana y los métodos que éste emplea al hacerse cargo de ellas.

(b) Lo requerido de los consignatarios de las mercaderías introducidas en la Aduana, en lo tocante á conocimientos, facturas y demás formas de declaración en uso para la importación ó el tránsito.

(c) Los procedimientos subsiguientes á la declaración, en cuanto á aforo, clasificación y liquidación final de los derechos.

(d) Retiro de las mercaderías y modo de disponer de las declaradas para ser almacenadas, incluyendo la aplicación práctica del sistema general de depósito y almacenaje.

(e) Procedimiento para disponer de mercaderías no reclamadas ó abandonadas.

(f) Métodos para llevar la cuenta de la totalidad de las mercaderías importadas, bien en fardos ó paquetes, ó á granel.

(g) Las condiciones y disposiciones relativas á la devolución de los derechos pagados al exportarse la mercadería, bien sea que esta se halle en el estado mismo en que fué importada, bien sea para ser usada como material en manufacturas subsiguientes.

#### DIVISIÓN III.—NOMENCLATURA.

(a) La base de una nomenclatura común que haya de ser adoptada en los documentos oficiales, á saber: manifiestos, facturas, etc., requeridos en el comercio entre las Repúblicas Americanas.

(b) Ventajas ó desventajas de la adopción común en esa nomenclatura del sistema métrico de pesos y medidas.

(c) Ventajas ó desventajas de la adopción común de los equivalentes ingleses de los términos comerciales generales, excepto los que están comprendidos en la nomenclatura del sistema métrico.

(d) Medios adecuados que puedan recomendarse para establecer una nomenclatura común.

#### DIVISIÓN IV.—CONGRESOS FUTUROS Y ORGANIZACIÓN PERMANENTE.

1°. Organización de una Comisión aduanera permanente.

2°. Conveniencia de fijar períodos definitivos para la reunión de los futuros Congresos aduaneros.

### COMISIÓN PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN, DISTRIBUCIÓN Y CONSUMO DEL CAFÉ.

La importante Comisión á que se refiere este artículo, y de que el BOLETÍN, en su número anterior, se ocupó con la extensión y preferencia debidas, terminó sus sesiones el 31 del pasado octubre, adoptando por unanimidad de votos una resolución por la cual se ruega al Gobierno del Brasil que tenga á bien convocar, tan pronto como sea posible, una segunda reunión del mismo género, señalando para ello la fecha y el lugar que sean de su agrado. Á ella deberán concurrir como delegados de los diferentes Gobiernos personajes entendidos en el ramo del café, con autorización para concluir los tratados á que den lugar las recomendaciones hechas por la Comisión, ó que de aquí para entonces resulten conducentes á la mejor y más efectiva protección de esta industria.

Se suplica igualmente al Gobierno del Brasil, por medio de esta resolución, que se sirva iniciar con los de los demás países productores del café las negociaciones que sean del caso para poner en práctica los acuerdos, ya tomados por la Comisión que sean susceptibles de aplicación inmediata.

Ha tenido la Comisión catorce sesiones, celebradas respectivamente en el orden siguiente: La inaugural el 1° de octubre, y las demás el 3, el 6, el 8, el 10, el 16, el 17, el 20, el 22, el 27, el 28, el 29, el 30, y el 31 del mismo mes.

En la sesión del 27, que fué la décima, se dió cuenta con el informe de la Comisión de Distribución, que dice como sigue:

“La Comisión de Distribución se ha impuesto con toda atención de los trabajos presentados por las diferentes delegaciones, y no ha encontrado en ellos, ni le ha sido sometida de otra manera, ninguna proposición concreta sobre la cual tenga que formular dictamen particular. Ha procedido, de consiguiente, á reunir las ideas generales que sobre la materia se han emitido en dichos trabajos, de igual manera que otras que á sus miembros han ocurrido, y las que de otras fuentes ha encontrado, y tiene la honra de someter á la conferencia el resultado de sus modestas labores.

“El asunto de la distribución del café, tomado en todos sus aspectos, sería materia extensa á que pudiera darse un grande desarrollo; pero estando tan íntimamente ligado con varios de los puntos ya estudiados por otras de las Comisiones que han presentado luminosos trabajos, esta Comisión cree que no será necesario entrar sino en la consideración de algunos de los ramos que el asunto comprende, y al efecto ha dedicado su atención de preferencia á los siguientes.

#### PROCEDENCIA.

“Las conveniencias de todo negocio, que requieren la más completa ingenuidad en la manera de efectuar las transacciones, aconsejan que haya toda la claridad y seguridad posible con respecto á la procedencia de los artículos de comercio, de tal manera que se aleje la sospecha de engaño siempre nociva al buen crédito de los productos de mejor clase. Alterar este dato con objetos de lucro es un delito que debe comprenderse entre los que deben castigarse con la severidad de los de engaño ó suplantación, por la injusticia que se infiere á la propiedad de quien, por razones naturales ó por adelantos de la industria, lleva al mercado un producto superior. La justicia y la verdad, sobre todo, indican que sobre este particular debe recomendarse que no haya contemplaciones y que se denuncien los fraudes que, como es bien sabido, se cometen en perjuicio de los cafés de procedencias mejor acreditadas.

#### CLASIFICACIÓN.

“A la conveniencia de que se marque de modo inequívoco en el envase ó enpaque la procedencia del café sigue la de que se marquen de igual manera las diferentes clases de una misma procedencia, á efecto de que en los mercados del grano sean conocidas por sus nombres propios y por sus diferentes grados. La evidencia demuestra la conveniencia de

proceder así para evitar los males que resultan de la confusión, y para mantener el crédito ya adquirido ó para que lo adquirieran los cafés de una procedencia y de una clase determinada.

#### VENTAS.

“Entre las sugerencias preparadas por una Comisión en San José, y presentadas á la Conferencia por la Delegación de Costa Rica, se encuentra la siguiente: ‘Las ventas que se efectúan de mano á mano, como en los Estados Unidos, tienen grandes desventajas que no será difícil poner en evidencia. No existe control ó inspección oficial alguna en las operaciones, y el productor está en la necesidad de atenerse únicamente á la buena fé de su agente, que si bien en la mayor parte de los casos es honrado, ocurre y no con poca frecuencia, que se convierte en simple explotador de su comitente á quien engaña, haciendo un doble perjuicio, pues no sólo le despoja de un bien que le pertenece, sino que lleva al ánimo de los demás productores una natural desconfianza con respecto á la bondad del mercado, lo que ejerce nociva influencia en el monto de la exportación subsiguiente. Sin gran esfuerzo podrá llegarse á mayores conclusiones que ponen de manifiesto la bondad del sistema de ventas en asta pública.’ La Comisión, no estando unánime sobre el particular, se limita á someter el punto á la Conferencia.

#### SUPRESIÓN DE ALCABALAS Ó IMPUESTOS LOCALES.

“De otro orden, por cuanto una reforma en los sistemas actualmente establecidos en algunos países no depende de los productores, exportadores ó negociantes en café, la Comisión es de parecer que debe recomendarse la abolición de los derechos llamados de alcabala ó de pasaje entre unos y otros lugares en un mismo país ó nación, como los que se cobran entre Estado y Estado ó entre una y otra jurisdicción en un mismo Estado ó Provincia. Esta recomendación se extiende, además de los países productores, á aquellos donde el café tenga consumo y donde exista el impuesto mencionado, y para hacerla efectiva se emplearán los mismos medios que para la supresión de los derechos de importación.

#### PROPAGANDA.

“Parte muy importante si no esencial de la extensión del consumo, y por lo tanto ligada con la distribución del café, es la que se refiere á la propaganda, y en este concepto la Comisión recomienda que por los medios más adecuados al efecto, se impulse toda gestión en el sentido de aumentar el número de consumidores en los países donde el café es ya conocido, y que se le abran nuevos mercados donde no lo sea. Á este respecto, en un informe de la Legación de Costa Rica en Washington, publicado en setiembre de 1900, aparece evidente la posibilidad de introducir el uso del café en Rusia. El Director del Museo de

Agricultura de San Petersburgo ofreció gratuitamente el espacio necesario para que pudiera hacerse una exhibición permanente de los productos de Costa Rica en aquel establecimiento, lo cual demuestra que se encontraría apoyo si allí se emprendiera una propaganda formal y se dieran los pasos necesarios para introducir y popularizar el consumo del café.

#### TRANSPORTES.

"Necesariamente el asunto de las vías de comunicación es de la mayor importancia. No será preciso decir que él sigue al hecho de poseer un producto, porque la adquisición del oro mismo á nada equivaldría, si el rico metal hubiera de permanecer estacionado en un lugar. El café valdrá tanto más al productor, cuantas mayores sean las facilidades de que éste disponga para el transporte; y aunque esta es una verdad que no necesita siquiera de que sea enunciada, la Comisión cree que debe recomendarse con eficacia toda medida que expedito y abarate los fletes por tierra y por mar, de tal manera que á estas condiciones se una como necesaria consecuencia la mayor economía, brevedad y seguridad en los transportes.

#### ENVASE Ó EMPAQUE.

"Condición importante á este efecto es la calidad del envase ó empaque, desde luego que ha de contener el grano durante los viajes por tierra y por agua, y que como cubierta ó capa ha de preservarlo de la humedad y de otras influencias atmosféricas que pudieran dañarlo. Hay diferentes opiniones acerca de cuál sea la mejor calidad de envase, pero la Comisión cree innecesario entrar en el estudio de este detalle que en cada país se prevé según la experiencia adquirida y los medios más económicos de obtenerlo.

"Fundándose en las consideraciones someras que preceden, la Comisión tiene la honra de proponer á la Conferencia los siguientes proyectos de resolución:

"La Conferencia Internacional Americana del Café recomienda á los Gobiernos de los países productores de este grano que hagan las gestiones necesarias juntamente con las otras que la Conferencia les recomiende:

"1º. Para obtener que se castigue con toda severidad el abuso de cambiar los envases ó las marcas que indican la procedencia de los cafés que se importen á los países de consumo, ó toda otra manera de engaño con el objeto de elevar sin razón justa el precio de un artículo de inferior calidad con perjuicio del de una clase superior.

"2º. Para obtener de igual manera el apoyo necesario para una propaganda efectiva en sentido de extender el uso del café y de abrirle nuevos mercados.

"3º. Para obtener la abolición del impuesto de alevala ó de otro

ú otros gravámenes locales que impidan ó detengan la libre circulación del café.

“4.º Para obtener por el medio indicado, ó por otros que se juzguen convenientes ó adecuados, que las ventas de café se hagan, cuando así se desée, en subasta pública, en aquellos mercados donde no sea esta la práctica establecida.”

“De órden interior, la Comisión propone los siguientes proyectos de resolución:

“La Conferencia Internacional Americana del Café recomienda á los Gobiernos en ella representados:

“1.º Que fomenten y desarrollen todas las facilidades posibles de transporte en sus países respectivos, y en las vías de comunicación con los otros Estados, de manera que se propenda al crecimiento del comercio internacional, como medio de aumentar la demanda del café.

“2.º Que establezcan reglamentos que den por resultado el empleo del mejor envase ó empaque con el fin de procurar que el café se conserve sin alteración.

“3.º Que por medio de los mismos reglamentos se determine la manera de clasificar y marcar cada bulto de café, bajo la indicación principal del nombre del país de donde proceda.”

“J. B. CALVO.

“ANTO. E. DELFINO.

“NUEVA YORK, 27 de octubre de 1902.”

En la sesión del 30, que fué la penúltima, se aprobaron las recomendaciones siguientes:

“1.ª Que se prohíba en absoluto, y por los medios más eficaces, en los países productores la exportación del café de clases inferiores, y en los consumidores la importación del mismo artículo, ó de cualquiera otro grano ó substancia, que sin ser café, lleve su nombre ó tenga por objeto su adulteración.

“2.ª Que se den pasos para obtener de los Gobiernos de los países consumidores una rebaja razonable de los derechos de aduana, y de todos los demás impuestos y contribuciones que afecten la importación, distribución y consumo del café.

“3.ª Que se organice una Unión Internacional, que comprenda el mayor número posible de los países interesados, y tenga por primordial objeto hacer constante propaganda por los periódicos y de todo otro modo, para que se desarrolle en el mundo hasta el máximo el uso del café.

“4.º Que se elimine de la venta y exportación una cierta cantidad de café, á fin de reducir la oferta á los límites de consumo.



## CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE AMERICANISTAS.

Acaba de celebrarse en New York la sesión décima tercera del Congreso Internacional de Americanistas. Fué ésta la primera vez en que las reuniones de aquel distinguido cuerpo se han efectuado en los Estados Unidos de América, lo que aumentó naturalmente en este último país el interés, siempre muy vivo, que inspiran sus trabajos.

Las sesiones, que fueron cinco en número, empezaron el 20 de octubre y terminaron el 25. Todas se celebraron en el edificio del Museo Americano de Historia Natural de la ciudad de New York.

El Presidente honorario de este Congreso es el Señor Duque de LOUBAT, del Instituto de Francia; pero las reuniones de que se trata en este artículo fueron presididas por el Señor MORRIS K. JESUP, que es el Presidente del Museo; y concurren como delegados, el Profesor LEÓN LEBEAL, Catedrático de Antigüedades Americanas en el Colegio de Francia; el Profesor EDWARD SELER, de la Universidad de Berlín; el Profesor KARL VON DEN STEINEN, Subdirector del Museo Etnográfico de Berlín; el Profesor HJALMAR STOLPE, de Suecia; el Profesor JUAN B. AMBROSETTI, de la República Argentina; el Dr. D. ALFREDO CHAVERO, de México; Mr. A. P. MANDSLAY, de Inglaterra; el Dr. PITTIER DE FÁBREGA, Director del Instituto Geográfico de Costa Rica, y el Dr. DE LA ROSA, del Perú. La representación de los Estados Unidos estuvo encargada, entre otras personas, á los Señores W. H. HOLMES, Catedrático de Geología Arqueológica de la Universidad de Chicago; W. J. MCGEE, Profesor de Etnología, encargado de la Oficina de Etnología Americana; el Dr. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, del Departamento Antropológico del Museo Americano de Historia Natural de New York; la Señorita ALICE CUNNINGHAM FLETCHER, distinguida etnologista, del Museo de Arqueología y Etnología Americanas, denominado de Peabody, en Cambridge, Massachusetts; y la Señora ZELIA NUTTALL, etnologista y viajera, conocida por sus valiosos trabajos sobre las lenguas y antigüedades de México.

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

## LEY REGLAMENTANDO LA INTRODUCCIÓN DE TODA CLASE DE VEGETALES Y SEMILLAS.

El "Boletín Oficial" de Buenos Aires, con fecha 27 de agosto de 1902, publica el siguiente decreto reglamentando la introducción en el país de toda clase de vegetales y semillas:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Toda semilla, vegetal vivo, ó parte del mismo, están sometidos á su entrada al Territorio Argentino á la jurisdicción de la Sección de Agronomía del Ministerio de Agricultura, la cual está

encargada de velar escrupulosamente á fin de impedir la introducción de plagas vegetales y animales. La importación de vegetales y semillas sólo podrá hacerse, por ahora, por el puerto de Buenos Aires.

“ART. 2º. Toda persona que desee introducir al país plantas vivas, partes de las mismas ó semillas, deberá presentar una solicitud á la Sección de Agronomía, exponiendo:

“(a) Nombre del introductor y su domicilio.

“(b) Nombre del vegetal ó semilla.

“(c) Origen del mismo, comprobado por la declaración del vendedor y un certificado de autoridad competente.

“(d) Medio por el cual será introducido (vapor, ferrocarril, etc.) y la fecha de llegada.

“(e) Objeto que se le asigna (plantación, venta, siembra, consumo).

“(f) Siempre que sea posible, indicación de la localidad donde se plantará ó sembrará.

“ART. 3º. Toda planta ó parte de la misma, que proceda de países donde exista alguna afección perjudicial á los intereses agrícolas del país, ó en donde la introducción de vegetales no estuviera reglamentada, será considerada sospechosa y, como tal, sometida á los tratamientos y desinfecciones que la Sección de Agronomía reputa necesarios.

“ART. 4º. Toda planta ó parte de la misma, que fuera reconocida atacada por una afección perjudicial y fácilmente difusible, será rechazada ó destruida por el fuego, siempre que no pudiera efectuarse una desinfección eficaz.

“La destrucción no dará lugar á indemnizaciones. Si se optara por el reembolso, deberá hacerse inmediatamente por el interesado.

“ART. 5º. Los vegetales, ó partes de los mismos, que no sean sospechosos, ó que no estén atacados de enfermedades perjudiciales ó vengas provistos de certificados de sanidad, expedidos por la autoridad competente y visados por el Cónsul Argentino más próximo del lugar de origen, serán admitidos previa inspección de práctica.

“ART. 6º. Se declaran, por ahora, de procedencia sospechosa á los fines del Art. 3º, los países donde reinan la filoxera y la sarna de San José. Para otras afecciones se dictarán medidas profilácticas cuando se crean necesarias.

“ART. 7º. Los vegetales, así como las partes de los mismos que de acuerdo con el artículo 3º se declaren sospechosos, se dividirán para su tratamiento en las categorías siguientes:

“(a) Plantas vivas y estacas.

“(b) Bulbos, tubérculos y raíces.

“(c) Frutos y legumbres.

“(d) Semillas.

“ART. 8º. Para el tratamiento, las plantas vivas se subdividirán en dos grupos:

“1º Plantas con tierra.

“2º Plantas sin tierra.

“Las plantas con tierra serán desinfectadas en sus partes aéreas; las enterradas y la tierra se tratarán por medio de insecticidas.

“Las plantas sin tierra y las estacas sufrirán la desinfección completa de todas sus partes por procedimientos de inmersión ó de exposición, durante un tiempo suficiente, á la acción de vapores antisépticos.

“ART. 9º. Los bulbos y turiones deberán ser despojados de todas sus membranas y apéndices muertos, así como de la tierra, y sufrirán un lavado anti-éptico antes de ser admitidos.

“Los tubérculos y raíces, serán admitidos siempre que se encuentren limpios de tierra y reconocidos sanos; en caso contrario, serán sometidos á un lavado, ó á la acción de vapores antisépticos.

“ART. 10. Los frutos y legumbres que se destinen al consumo, provenientes de países donde no existan las afecciones enunciadas anteriormente, serán admitidos libremente. Si estos productos provienen de países sospechosos, se les aplicarán las medidas profilácticas indicadas para los demás vegetales.

“ART. 11. Las semillas en grandes ó pequeñas cantidades que se introduzcan en el país, serán también sometidas á la inspección de la Sección de Agronomía, que permitirá la libre introducción, procederá á la desinfección ó las rechazará en absoluto, según lo que resulte del examen que se efectuará en cada caso para determinar la naturaleza de las impurezas que contengan.

“ART. 12. En cada solicitud de introducción de plantas ó semillas, se dejará constancia de las resoluciones que se comuniquen á los interesados.

“En caso de que se comprobara alguna afección perjudicial, se conservará un ejemplar debidamente preparado como comprobante de las informaciones de la oficina; ejemplar que quedará depositado durante tres meses en el local de la Sección de Agronomía.

“ART. 13. Todo solicitante que no estuviere conforme con las resoluciones de la Sección de Agronomía, tendrá tres días de plazo para pedir reconsideración, pasados los cuales no habrá lugar á ningún reclamo.

“En caso de admitirse la reconsideración, el Ministerio de Agricultura nombrará una Comisión compuesta de tres personas, que procederán á una nueva inspección, siendo inapelables las resoluciones de este tribunal.

“ART. 14. Efectuada la inspección y las desinfecciones á que hubiere lugar, se entregará al solicitante un certificado para que pueda retirar sus plantas ó partes de las mismas.

“ART. 15. Toda plantación hecha con plantas introducidas clandestinamente, será destruida por orden de la autoridad competente, sin perjuicio de las acciones á que hubiese lugar contra los delincuentes. La misma medida se aplicará para las frutas y legumbres.

“ART. 16. Comuníquese, publíquese y dése al Registro Nacional.”

#### NUEVO SISTEMA DE PREPARACIÓN DE LOS CUEROS—SISTEMA ROBERTS.

Según “La Tribuna” de Buenos Aires (número 27 de setiembre de 1902) se ha resuelto en aquella capital un gran problema para la conservación y preparación de cueros y pieles frescas y secas que traerá una transformación completa en la industria que emplea estas materias primas.

Se trata de la aplicación de un gas que produce un efecto sorprendente sobre los cueros y pieles que pasan por este procedimiento de fácil y económica aplicación, haciéndoles inmunes contra la putrefacción, la polilla y otros inconvenientes. El único concesionario de este nuevo invento, que se denomina “Sistema Roberts,” es la sociedad comercial La Conservadora, de la cual es Director general el señor CARLOS LIX KLETT é ingeniero técnico, el Sr. AUGUSTO P. PÓTEL.

La sociedad La Conservadora ha enviado al Director técnico de la sociedad La Tancría, de Buenos Aires, para curtir y preparar en suela, seis cueros de vacunos de matadero frescos y un cuero de matadero seco, los primeros después de 33 días de conservación por el sistema Roberts, y el segundo después de nueve meses.

El señor BOSIO POLAR, Director técnico, en su informe y certificado atestigua que las ventajas obtenidas por los cueros conservados por el sistema Roberts, son las siguientes:

1ª. Al recibir los cueros, encontré que con este sistema de conservación habían adquirido una apariencia mucho mejor que la de los cueros secos ó salados; es indudable que esta apariencia impresiona agradablemente al comprador, el cual no vacilará en juzgar la mereadería de primer orden.

2ª. Más fácil reverdizaje y regularidad en todas sus partes, porque habiéndose secado muy despacio, esta operación resulta más perfecta y con mucho menos desperdicios de sustancias albuminoides.

3ª. Conservando el cuero por este procedimiento más gelatina, la combinación con las sustancias tánicas se hace en mayor proporción y resulta un cuero más firme, compacto, resistente ó impermeable, asemejándolo así á los cueros ingleses, que deben á sus células fibrosas llenas de la combinación gelatino-tánica su grande renombre.

4ª. Este procedimiento ofrece la gran ventaja al curtidor, sobre todo en verano, de poderse conservar durante varios días después de reverdecidos sin que la fermentación produzca su obra destructora.

5ª. Es tal la potencia antiséptica que adquiere el cuero conservado por el sistema Roberts, que á pesar de todas las operaciones de reverdizaje

mantiene su fuerza preservativa, pudiéndose tener con seguridad en cualquier pelambre débil, sea cual fuere la estación, sin peligro alguno de que se piquen ó solapen, como sucede fácilmente con los demás cueros.

6°. Concluida la operación del reverdizaje se observa que tanto los cueros secos como los medio secos ofrecen el mismo aspecto que los recién llegados del matadero, al punto de confundirse con éstos por su frescura é inodoridad en todas sus partes (á pesar de su tiempo, 9 meses el primero y 33 días los segundos).

Los cueros secados al aire libre nunca tienen este aspecto, pues la fermentación siempre se desarrolla al reverdecerlos y en verano hay que acelerar el trabajo, so pena de que se piquen ó solapen en el mismo pelambre y su aspecto es muy caído.

Los cueros salados conservan buen aspecto, pero nunca pueden rivalizar con los conservados por el sistema Roberts; además, como por efecto de la misma sal, la hinchazon de los cueros al contacto de los jugos ácido-tánicos es mucho menor, quedan siempre más delgados y con menos rendimiento, como se verá por el siguiente dato: Cueros usuales secos dan un rendimiento de 61.30 por ciento; cueros salados, 63 por ciento.

Los del sistema Roberts han dado: Cueros secos, 66.54 por ciento; cueros medio secos, 67.66.

Resulta para los curtidos por el sistema Roberts una notable diferencia. Este invento viene, pues, á llenar una necesidad bien sentida en la industria del cuero y pieles, ya sea para curtirlas en el país ó en el exterior, donde será empleado.

#### INDUSTRIA VINÍCOLA EN MENDOZA.

De un informe dirigido á su Gobierno por el Cónsul General de S. M. B. en Buenos Aires, relativo á la industria vinícola de Mendoza en el año de 1901 á 1902, se toman los párrafos siguientes:

“Para un hombre de capital que no quiera aventurarlo todo de una vez en una empresa, la industria vinícola presenta buenas perspectivas. El negocio es de tal naturaleza que pronto puede aprenderse, y los brazos que requiere son abundantes y baratos. El trabajo se hace generalmente por contrata, á un tanto fijo por hectárea. El sistema de irrigación pública que toma del Rio Mendoza toda el agua que pueda necesitarse, la suministra con abundancia, mediante el pago de una cantidad fija por hectárea. Nada crece ó prospera en aquella parte del país sin el auxilio de la irrigación.

“El clima de Mendoza es excelente, pero hay que tener cuidado con el agua que se bebe, por razón de que en los más de los casos está sobrecargada de sales minerales que la hacen malsana.

“La temperatura media es 15.99 centígrados. La máxima en verano es 35.02° y en invierno 3.01°. El pluviómetro acusa una caída media

de 160.2 milímetros. La presión atmosférica ordinaria es 693.75 milímetros, y la humedad del aire 72.

El consumo de vino en la República en 1901 representó un total de 55,000,000 de galones, de los cuales 25,400,000 fueron producidos en el país. De los 29,600,000 restantes, 11,000,000 fueron importados, y los demás fabricados químicamente, imitando á los vinos españoles é italianos.

El distrito de Mendoza suministra muy cerca de la mitad del vino producido en el país. Se dice que en el día hay como 90,000 acres de tierra dedicados al cultivo de la vid. Hay en Mendoza una escuela, sostenida por el Gobierno nacional, dedicada especialmente á la enseñanza de cuanto se relaciona con la industria vinícola, tanto en la parte puramente agrícola como en la industrial.

“La phylloxera es prácticamente desconocida.”

#### COMERCIO DE CARNES CONGELADAS.

La Junta Británica de Agricultura (British Board of Agriculture) ha publicado los siguientes datos estadísticos, obtenidos de fuente oficial, relativos al comercio de carnes congeladas en la República Argentina.

Este comercio que empezó allí en 1883, con una exportación de 17,000 carneros en dicho estado ha ido creciendo constantemente de día en día hasta llegar en 1901 á la de 3,100,000 carneros, 133,000 reses vaennas y 500 cerdos.

Hay al presente dedicadas á este negocio tres grandes Compañías, que representan juntas un capital de cerca de \$3,880,000, y dan empleo á unos 2,000 operarios. Sus establecimientos están preparados para disponer de 15,000 carneros y 720 reses de ganado mayor cada veinte y cuatro horas.

El peso de las carnes, y productos accesorios, que salieron de ellos en 1901, fué como sigue:

	Toneladas.
Carnes conservadas en latas .....	228
Carnes congeladas .....	112,000
Substancias grasas .....	859
Cueros .....	15,000
Sangre, huesos, etc. ....	6,000
Total .....	147,487

El gasto requerido para obtener estos resultados fué como sigue:

Operarios de todas clases .....	\$800,563.50
Valor del ganado comprado .....	11,644,991.90
Combustible .....	218,700.00
Gastos diversos .....	556,325.90
Total .....	13,220,581.30

Las Compañías congeladoras compran el ganado directamente de los hacendados, y hacen la matanza, limpieza y congelación en sus propios

establecimientos, verificando los embarques de la carne, bien en sus propios vapores, ó en vapores que han fletado para este objeto. Carnes pertenecientes á individuos particulares nunca son congeladas por estas Compañías, ni admitidas en sus almacenes para aguardar embarque. Se dice que por esta causa, no habiendo prácticamente competencia alguna entre las tres Compañías, se han mantenido bajos los precios del ganado vivo, después de haberse cerrado los puertos británicos á los animales argentinos. Por otra parte se asegura también que no de otra manera hubiera podido estarse cierto de la buena calidad de las carnes suministradas y de su propio acondicionamiento.

Este comercio ha llegado á regularizarse de tal manera que no se experimenta interrupción en el orden de la llegada de los cargamentos á Inglaterra, sin haber necesidad de satisfacer almacenajes excesivos ni de poner en el mercado carnes que no hayan sido preparadas recientemente.

La mayor parte de la carne argentina va á Liverpool; el resto se distribuye entre Londres, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull, y Southampton.

En 1901 había 33 vapores empleados en este tráfico regular entre Inglaterra y la Argentina. En ellos había capacidad para transportar hasta 1,443,000 carneros congelados, de á 56 libras de peso cada uno.

Este tráfico no ha afectado en manera alguna la antigua industria del tasajo, pues que los países que consumen este artículo son otros distintos.

Las tres Compañías que se han mencionado en este artículo, son: la "Compañía Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas," que tiene sus establecimientos en las afueras de Buenos Aires; la "River Plate Fresh Meat Company," que es una Compañía inglesa, cuyos establecimientos están en Campaña sobre el río Paraná; y la "Las Palmas Produce Company," que es también inglesa, y tiene sus establecimientos en Zárate, sobre el mismo río.

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## BOLIVIA.

### LIBRE EXPORTACIÓN DE MINERALES Y PASTAS DE PLATA.

El Señor Presidente de la República tuvo á bien expedir el siguiente Decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se declara libre de derechos la exportación de minerales y pastas de plata que se explotan en el territorio de la República.

ART. 2°. Todo exportador de pastas y minerales de plata está obligado á sacar de la aduana nacional una guía en que se exprese el peso de los minerales y pastas, su ley y destino. Por cada marco de plata que contengan los metales ó pastas exportados, se abonarán 10 centavos como derecho de estadística.

ART. 3°. La falta de la guía de exportación establecida por el artículo anterior, dará lugar al comiso, siendo la mitad en beneficio del denunciante.

ART. 4°. Las empresas mineras, sean personas particulares ó asociaciones de cualquiera naturaleza, que explotan minas de plata, pagarán el 6 por ciento de sus utilidades netas, conforme á los balances semestrales que deben presentar. Queda vigente el impuesto del 2 por ciento para las empresas que explotan otra clase de minerales, según ley de 12 de noviembre de 1894.

ART. 5°. Se considerará como ganancia neta, para los efectos de este impuesto, el saldo que quede disponible desquitados los gastos necesarios de explotación, beneficio, administración y transporte.

ART. 6°. La patente minera que se cobra actualmente por toda concesión, conforme al artículo 16 de la ley de minería de 1880 y á la de 14 de noviembre de 1897 queda fijada en 6 bolivianos para las vetas, filones y para los boca-minas á que se refiere el inciso 2 del citado artículo 16; 3 bolivianos para los terrenos y sustancias que se expresan en el artículo 12 de dicha ley; y 50 centavos para los especificados en el artículo 13. Este impuesto se considerará nacional.

ART. 7°. Esta ley empezará á regir desde el 1° de enero de 1903. El Ejecutivo queda autorizado para reglamentar su ejecución.

Comuníquese, etc.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.

IGNACIO CALDERÓN.

*Ministro de Hacienda.*

#### IMPRESA DEL ESTADO.

[De la Memoria del Ministerio de Gobierno y Justicia.

En los doce meses transcurridos desde el 1° de julio de 1901 al 1° de julio de 1902, se han ejecutado los siguientes trabajos: veintitrés folletos, con un total de 23,953 ejemplares; 118 hojas sueltas con un total de 1,391,790, en esta forma:

	Ejemplares.
Para la Prefectura.....	98,200
Para los Telégrafos.....	923,000
Para la Aduana Nacional.....	250,000
Para la Policía.....	1,400
Para el Tesoro Departamental.....	10,600
Para los Ministerios.....	108,590
Total de hojas sueltas.....	1,391,790

Á estas considerables cifras hay que agregar la impresión de 137 números del periódico oficial "El Estado," con 1,350 ejemplares cada uno, lo que arroja la cantidad de 182,950 ejemplares.

Todas estas ediciones, sin contar otras pequeñas para el servicio interno de algunas oficinas, han costado, desde el 1° de julio de 1901 hasta el 30 de junio último, la cantidad de 12,000 bolivianos, incluyendo el pago á los operarios. Las cuentas de la imprenta, presentadas á este ministerio respecto de los gastos efectuados durante el año, arrojan la cantidad de 12,618.85 bolivianos.



## RIQUEZAS NATURALES DEL SUDESTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El representante en Bolivia de la Compañía denominada "L'Africaine" de Bruselas, ha proporcionado á la prensa de Buenos Aires los siguientes datos relativos á las riquezas naturales de la parte sudeste de Bolivia que, en día no muy lejano, estará penetrada por un ferrocarril que, partiendo de un punto del río Paraguay, llegará al interior de la República:

"*Riqueza minera.*—He atravesado," dice, "la Bolivia oriental desde el río Paraguay hasta los 65° de longitud occidental, entre los grados 16 y 18 de latitud sur, con el propósito de formar mi opinión en lo que atañe á la riqueza minera de aquella región. Hállase ésta formada casi en su totalidad por un levantamiento del terreno de época muy remota, con relleno de la superficie del suelo, que en algunos lugares en la actualidad se halla oculto bajo una capa espesa de tierra vegetal, y que en otras está expuesto á la vista, caprichosamente distribuido, con masas cristalizadas, depósitos sedimentarios, cuarzo, mica, esquistos, serpentina y deorito, grafito, arcillas volcánicas, etc. La región forma una parte de la meseta regada por varios afluentes del Amazonas y del Paraguay. Á causa de varias ondulaciones del terreno, que se extienden mucho, el río Jucavaca hállase entrecortado en todos sentidos por corrientes de agua clara, que se deslizan sobre crestas de roca.

La riqueza mineral de la región de que se trata fué reconocida de manera exacta por los jesuitas, que la colonizaron á raíz de la conquista. De allí extrajeron oro y plata. Hoy día es poco conocida á causa de su aislamiento y por la dificultad de las comunicaciones. Las raras veces en las que capitalistas extranjeros parecían dispuestos á emprender algo, sus encargados de hacer las exploraciones los engañaron, porque las Comisiones estaban formadas de personas no avezadas á la lucha con aquella naturaleza, y apenas examinaron las eflorescencias de los yacimientos metalíferos, renunciando á toda tarea ante cualquiera privación y los obstáculos que son inherentes á toda exploración en semejantes comarcas, porque no estaban á la altura de tales dificultades, que ellos consideraban insuperables.

Hay en las cercanías de Bahía Negra: cal, mármol, fierro y manganeso.

En la Serranía de Chochis, cerca de Santiago: plata y fierro.

En la Serranía de Suisas, en la dirección de Santo Tomás y Santo Corazón: depósitos aluviales auríferos.

En las inmediaciones de San Javier: importantes minas de estaño, de platino, oro y azogue.

En los alrededores de Santa Rosa: azogue y oro.

En el norte de Concepción: oro.

En el norte de San Ignacio: platino y piedras preciosas.

En las inmediaciones de San José: azogue y cal.

En las de Buenavista: plata, petróleo y carbón de piedra.

Al oeste y sudoeste de Santa Cruz: petróleo, carbón de piedra, cal, estuco y pizarra.

*Riquezas vegetales.*—Hablando únicamente de las plantas de fácil uso, sin más gasto que el del transporte y sin entrar en ninguna enumeración de las innumerables especies de maderas tintóreas, yerbas medicinales, ó de aquellas que producen preciados aceites esenciales, sólo mencionaré tres de las cuatro variedades de árboles cuyas maderas son preciosas para la construcción y la ebanistería. Tales son el "quebracho" (quebracho lorentzi). Este árbol alcanza á veces una altura de 18 metros, con un diámetro de 80 centímetros. El peso específico de su madera es de 1.250 y contiene un 26 por ciento de tanino. Empleáse mucho para estacas, travesaños de ferrocarril, postes de reparos, etc. Su madera se emplea para la curtiembre.

Hay otros árboles parecidos al anterior (quebrachina y aspídos permina).

"Corupán" (piptademia cebil). Este árbol tiene á veces una altura de 20 metros por 1 de diámetro. El peso específico de la madera es de 1.141. Dicha madera es incorruptible en el agua, y cuando se la puede obtener en grandes trozos, es muy solicitada para estacones, obras hidráulicas, puentes, etc. También se la emplea para travesaños y otras construcciones. La corteza es muy gruesa y contiene cera de un 25 por ciento de tanino. Este árbol secreta abundante goma arábica.

"Lapacho" (tubebuza flavecens). Este hermoso árbol crece hasta la altura de 20 metros con un diámetro de 80, el peso específico de la madera es de 1.100. Se la usa mucho para tablonés, para obras hidráulicas, travesaños de ferrocarril, etc. Hay cuatro variedades—la gris, la amarilla, la roja, y la negra, que se distinguen por el color de las flores. La corteza contiene tanino y la madera es usada para dar tinte.

"Mimday" (astronium juglandi folium). Este es un árbol cilíndrico, que crece á una altura de 20 metros por 1 de diámetro. Su peso específico es de 1.200. Se hace mucho pedido de dicha madera para trabajos hidráulicos, travesaños, postes de telégrafo, y palos de esgrima, ejes, etc. Hay tres variedades—blanca, amarilla y negra. Su madera sirve para teñir.

Las plantas textiles son muy abundantes y variadas. La vainilla, la coca y la zarzaparrilla se encuentran por donde quiera en estado silvestre.

La planta del aceite de castor [la palma Christi medicinal] es por demás abundante.

La carretera de Santiago á San José cruza un bosque de naranjos silvestres, cuyo límite no es conocido. Esta región produce en abundancia todos los frutos semi-tropicales. El cultivo del arroz, el café, el maíz, la mandioca, tabaco, algodón, indigo, azafrán, etc., da excelentes resultados. Hállase la tierra cubierta en inmensa extensión por la selva virgen, pero también hay muchos planos abiertos y ligeramente ondulados, y en los cuales prospera el ganado. Vense allí, mantos de agua, en cierto modo estancada, á causa de su débil corriente, y de la interposición de la vegetación acuática.

*Comunicaciones.*—Los medios de comunicación, aunque fáciles son de una terrible lentitud y de muchos costo. Sólo hay carreteras y caminos de herradura, pero ellos se encharcan á menudo. El costo del transporte ha retardado del desarrollo agrícola, industrial y minero del país.

## BRASIL.

### POBLACIÓN POR ESTADOS.

Según publicación oficial últimamente hecha (Oficina Estadística del Estado de São Paulo), la población de los veinte Estados que componen la Unión brasilera es como sigue:

Minas Geraes.....	4,277,000	Sergipe.....	450,000
Bahía.....	3,335,000	Piauí.....	425,000
São Paulo.....	2,520,000	Rio Grande do Norte.....	407,000
Pernambuco.....	2,089,000	Santa Catharina.....	405,000
Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,350,000	Paraná.....	380,000
Rio de Janeiro.....	1,300,000	Goyaz.....	340,000
Ceará.....	1,000,000	Amazonas.....	240,000
Alagoas.....	781,000	Espírito Santo.....	201,000
Maranhão.....	660,000	Matto Grosso.....	157,000
Parí.....	652,000		
Parahíba.....	596,000	Total.....	21,565,099

### CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—*Circular N° 24, de 25 de marzo de 1902, relativa á la franquicia de derechos de importación concedida á los objetos pertenecientes á los agentes diplomáticos, etc.*

[“Diario Oficial” de 26 de marzo de 1902.]

Por la presente circular del Ministerio de Hacienda se ha dispuesto que las franquicias de que tratan las secciones 5 y 6 del artículo 2 de las Disposiciones preliminares del Arancel podrán concederse por los objetos en ellos expresados, mediante simple requisición del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores ó de los propios interesados.

II.—*Decreto N° 858, de 12 de agosto de 1902, manteniendo en vigor la exención del impuesto de consumo aplicable al tasajo.*

[“Diario Oficial” de 15 de agosto de 1902.]

ART. 1°. Se mantiene en vigor la exención concedida por la ley con respecto al impuesto de consumo del tasajo, quedando sin efecto las disposiciones relativas á la garantía del cobro de dicho impuesto.

ART. 2°. Queda derogada toda disposición en contrario.

## COLOMBIA.

## DECRETO SOBRE CERTIFICACIÓN DE SOBORDOS Y FACTURAS CONSULARES.

El Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del Poder Ejecutivo, en uso de las facultades que le confiere la Constitución, decreta:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Las facturas comerciales para los efectos de la certificación consular, se dividirán en cuatro clases, á saber:

“1°. Las facturas en que solamente estén anotados artículos de fierro, acero, cobre, zinc ó madera, destinados á maquinarias de empresas industriales, ferrocarriles, vapores, luz eléctrica, telégrafos, teléfonos, imprentas, fábricas de vidrio ó loza, de esteáricas, de tejidos y de las que se consideren como de utilidad pública por medio de declaración oficial:

“2°. Las facturas cuyo valor no sea mayor de doscientos pesos;

“3°. Las facturas cuyo valor pase de doscientos pesos y no exceda de quinientos; y

“4°. Las facturas cuyo valor sea mayor de quinientos pesos.

“ART. 2°. Las facturas para obtener la certificación consular serán gravadas en la siguiente forma, y siempre que en ellas no estén anotados objetos con piedras preciosas, ó de oro, platino ó plata, en cuyo caso tendrán el recargo especial que más adelante se indica:

“Facturas de 1ª clase, con \$3; facturas de 2ª clase, con \$6; facturas de 3ª clase, con \$8; facturas de 4ª clase, con \$10 por cada mil pesos, ó fracción de mil.

“Las facturas en que estén anotados objetos con piedras preciosas, ó de oro, platino ó plata, tendrán el siguiente recargo:

“Por los artículos que contengan piedras preciosas, el cuarenta por ciento;

“Por los artículos de oro, el diez por ciento;

“Por los artículos de platino ó plata, el tres por ciento.

“*Parágrafo.*—Los Cónsules sólo podrán certificar facturas en que estén anotados bultos pertenecientes á una misma marca, una sola firma remitente, para una sola persona ó compañía y para un solo lugar.

ART. 3°. Por las encomiendas postales se cobrará el dos por ciento de la correspondiente factura ó el recargo impuesto á los objetos de oro, plata, platino y piedras preciosas, pagadero en oro ó en su equivalente en papel-moneda, como compensación del gravamen consular sobre las mercancías que contengan.

“*Parágrafo.*—La Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos reglamentará el cobro de ese gravamen y dará el aviso del caso á quien corresponda.

“ART. 4°. Los derechos de sobordos se cobrarán en los Consulados

á razón de cinco pesos por los primeros cien bultos y un peso por cada cien bultos restantes ó fracción de ciento.

ART. 5º. El desembarco de mercaderías extranjeras en cualquier puerto de la República, sea franco ó habilitado, marítimo ó fluvial, con destino al comercio en territorio de la República, obliga al capitán ó sobrecargo del respectivo buque á presentar un sobordo con la certificación consular.

“ART. 6º. Cuando en un puerto extranjero se tomen mercancías con destino á este país, pero que deban ser trasbordadas en otro puerto extranjero, las facturas correspondientes serán presentadas para su legalización al Cónsul del puerto donde primitivamente fué embarcada la mercancía, quien dará inmediato aviso al del lugar en cuyo puerto se verifique el trasbordo por medio de un oficio en que conste el número, marca y peso total de los bultos, el valor de la mercancía y el puerto de Colombia al cual se encamina, el nombre de los destinatarios, embarcadores y consignatarios, y los demás datos que sea conveniente manifestar.

“El Cónsul del puerto de trasbordo permitirá que las facturas certificadas de este modo sean insertadas en el sobordo que debe presentársele, siempre que estén de acuerdo con los datos que haya recibido.

“ART. 7º. La mercancía extranjera que sea desembarcada en alguno de los puertos del Istmo de Panamá para seguir á otros puertos nacionales, obliga el sobordo con la correspondiente certificación, extendida por el Administrador de Hacienda nacional, por la cual certificación se pagarán tres pesos, en moneda de plata á la ley de 0.835, por los primeros cincuenta bultos, y un peso, en la misma moneda, por cada cien bultos restantes ó fracción de ciento.

“ART. 8º. El valor de toda certificación consular debe hacerse constar por el respectivo Cónsul, Agente consular ó Administrador de Hacienda en el correspondiente sobordo ó factura.

“ART. 9º. Los Cónsules á quienes no se haya asignado sueldo fijo tienen derecho á percibir para sí, como emolumentos, el cincuenta por ciento, de lo que recauden mensualmente por la certificación de sobordos y facturas, y siempre que dichos emolumentos no sean en cantidad mayor de cien pesos.

“En el caso de que el valor total de las certificaciones pase en un mes de doscientos pesos, los Cónsules tendrán también derecho para sí, además de los señalados en la primera parte de este artículo, al dos por ciento de lo más que recauden de la dicha cantidad de doscientos pesos en el mismo mes.

“ART. 10º. Los Cónsules generales tendrán la obligación de exigir de los Cónsules, Vicecónsules, etc., la comprobación de sus cuentas, y pasar una relación mensual al Ministerio de Hacienda sobre las entradas y gastos de los Consulados que estén bajo su dependencia, y asimismo

rendirán al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores un Informe sobre la manera como los empleados consulares desempeñan sus obligaciones.

“1°. Las cuentas que á los Cónsules generales pasen los Cónsules, Vicecónsules ó Agentes consulares, se rendirán por mensualidades ó quincenas, según la cuantía de las entradas y á juicio de los Cónsules generales.

“2°. La Corte de Cuentas exigirá igualmente la rendición de las de los Consulados en la forma legal, y las comparará con los datos é Informes que envíen los Cónsules generales.

“ART. 11. Habrá dos clases de derechos de tonelaje—el de registro y el de descarga.

“El de registro se cobrará á razón de diez centavos oro por cada tonelada que señale la patente del buque, y sólo se cobrará en las Islas de San Andrés y San Luís de Providencia.

“El de descarga se cobrará á razón de un peso cincuenta centavos oro por cada tonelada de mercaderías que desembarque en los puertos nacionales, marítimos ó fluviales, francos ó habilitados, y que sean destinadas al comercio dentro del territorio de la República.

“ART. 12. El producto total del derecho de tonelada que se recaude en los puertos francos de Colón y Panamá, se distribuirá de la siguiente manera: El cuarenta por ciento ingresará al Tesoro nacional; el veinte por ciento al del Departamento, y el cuarenta por ciento restante, por partes iguales, á los fondos municipales de dichas ciudades.

“ART. 13. Exceptúanse solamente del pago de derechos de tonelada, salvo que por leyes especiales ó contratos se diga claramente lo contrario:

“1°. Los buques de guerra de naciones amigas y los asimilados á ellos, cuando á unos y otros les sea permitido entrar y fondear en los puertos de la República, siempre que no traigan carga particular;

“2°. Los buques que vengán en lastre;

“3°. Los que traigan inmigrados en número mayor de cincuenta;

“4°. Los que traigan solamente carbón, sal, hielo, ladrillo, baldosa y tejas, y las mercaderías embarcadas en un puerto habilitado, y

“5°. Los buques nacionales.

“ART. 14. Cuando en una Aduana no apareciere la factura consular en el acto del reconocimiento de la correspondiente mercadería, la Junta respectiva la avaluará en oro y sobre esa base se cobrará al introductor una multa igual al cuádruplo de los derechos consulares que se hubieren dejado de causar, y sin que por esto se deje de imponer la pena de que habla el artículo 326 del Código de Aduanas.

“*Parágrafo.*—Asimismo se procederá cuando se note diferencia entre el precio anotado en las facturas y el que en realidad deban tener las mercaderías que en ellas se señalan.

“ART. 15. Cualquiera empresa industrial, establecimiento, comunidad ó persona, á quien desde la fecha de este acto legislativo se conceda

franquicia aduanera sobre los artículos que introduzca, en virtud de contrato posterior, pagará al retirar las mercaderías de la respectiva Aduana los correspondientes derechos de importación, los cuales serán devueltos tan pronto como el Ministerio de Hacienda ordene la respectiva exención.

“ART. 16. Las devoluciones de derechos de Aduana indebidamente pagados, que sean decretadas ú ordenadas por el Jurado de Aduanas, se efectuarán inmediatamente por la respectiva Aduana, y si en ésta no hubiere fondos suficientes para cubrirlas se girará por la misma Aduana á cargo de la Tesorería general de la República, la que las cubrirá inmediatamente á reserva de legalizar el gasto, aunque no haya partida votada suficiente en la Presupuesto de Gastos para esa clase de pagos.

“*Parágrafo.*—Asimismo se procederá con respecto á las devoluciones decretadas por el Ministerio de Hacienda y que se relacionen con cualesquiera derechos de Aduana.

“ART. 17. El presente Decreto, que modifica el artículo 56 del Código de Aduanas y algunas disposiciones fiscales, principiará á regir tanto en las Aduanas como en los Consulados de la República, desde el 1º de agosto del presente año.

“Comuníquese y publíquese.

“Dado en Bogotá, á 28 de mayo de 1902.”

### EL PLATINO.

[Del “Boletín Industrial” de Bogotá.]

En la estadística de la producción del platino en el mundo Rusia ocupa el primer lugar con una producción que se acerca, en mucho, al 90 por ciento del metal destinado á la venta universal; Colombia, aunque rica en extremo en yacimientos platiníferos, no produce nada que valga la pena de tenerse en cuenta.

Gracias á notabilísimos esfuerzos de investigación y estudio es ha descubierto platino en muchos minerales de los Estados Unidos, y de ellos se le extrae en pequeñas proporciones. Esta producción, pequeña en sí, es grande en cuanto representa una suma de trabajo intelectual considerable, desplegado y puesto en acción en busca del metal más noble entre todos.

El primer puesto entre los países productores del platino, á la larga, tiene que corresponder á Colombia, pues es muy posible que en ninguna otra parte se encuentren yacimientos tan ricos y tan vastos como los de las vertientes y aluviones de la inmensa zona comprendida entre el Atrato y el San Juan.

No solamente existe el platino en el Chocó, sino también en Santa Rosa de Osos, en Frontino y en otros muchos lugares de Colombia.

El precio del platino se parangona mucho con el del oro, pues varía entre \$18 y \$19 la onza troy, siendo el del oro \$20.67; vale, pues, muy bien la pena buscarlo con el mismo ahínco con que se busca el metal amarillo.

## COSTA RICA.

## CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

*Acuerdo de 26 de junio de 1902.*

[De "La Gaceta," No. 114.]

Por el presente acuerdo se establece el aforo de 6 céntimos de colón (\$0.06) por kilogramo sobre las redes destinadas á la industria de la pesca, ya vengun solas ó con los plomos y boyas correspondientes, sujeto al 50 por ciento de recargo.

*Decreto de 29 de setiembre de 1902.*

[De "La Gaceta," No. 77.]

ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica.

Vista la reclamación presentada á la Secretaría de Hacienda por los Señores MACAYA Y CÍA., sobre aforo de los limpiapisos de pabilo; y

Considerando que la ley emitida por el Congreso el día 3 de julio de este año tuvo como principal mira favorecer la industria nacional; que los limpiapisos de hilacha ó pabilo no se fabrican en el país; y que, por lo tanto, no deben sufrir el impuesto proteccionista que señaló para las escobas la referida ley:

Considerando, además, que los escobones de caña que usa la agricultura para patios de beneficiar café, tampoco se hacen en la República, y que al dejarlos comprendidos en la categoría de escobas se grava la principal industria nacional: Por tanto,

En uso de las facultades que le confieren las leyes de 16 de julio de 1888 y 14 de junio de 1901. Decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Los limpiapisos de pabilo ó hilacha y los escobones de caña para patios de beneficiar café se aforarán á razon de 15 céntimos el kilogramo.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial, San José, á los veintinueve días del mes de setiembre de mil novecientos dos.

## MINAS DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA.

Los depósitos de carbón de piedra en Costa Rica son abundantes y fáciles de explotar, y según se asegura por personas entendidas en el asunto tienen el mismo origen y presentan los mismos caracteres geológicos que los de las regiones de la antracita en el Estado de Pennsylvania.

Según noticias publicadas por la Revista denominada "The Pacific States Investor," número del corriente mes de noviembre, la Com-



pañía Costarricense de Petróleo y Carbón de Piedra ha recibido numerosas invitaciones de capitalistas de los Estados Unidos á fin de facilitar la explotación en grande escala de las minas que aquella posee en la porción de la República que linda con el Atlántico. Las de la misma clase que se hallan en la provincia de Talamanca están á punto de abrirse y explotarse también en grande escala, habiéndose concedido á un ingeniero, que representa un sindicato de San Francisco de California, la autorización necesaria para hacer por el término de veinte años los estudios que han de preceder á la conclusión de un arrendamiento que se tiene en proyecto.

Refiriéndose á la industria del carbón de piedra en Costa Rica, dice el "Mexican Herald" que el Gobierno ha concedido á la Compañía antes nombrada, por el término de cincuenta años, las inmensas propiedades mineras de que se trata, en las que se encuentran más de 50,000 acres de las mejores tierras que hay en el mundo en cuanto á la riqueza de los depósitos de las substancias indicadas. "Todas ellas están situadas en una región tropical, y son muy adecuadas para el cultivo del café, el cacao, los bananos y el caucho. En ellas se encuentran también fácilmente los dos valiosos minerales antes nombrados. La Compañía ha empezado sus trabajos de explotación, y como está prácticamente en posesión de un monopolio, abriga la esperanza de realizar grandes dividendos."

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## CUBA.

### **MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE AL CONGRESO DE LA REPÚBLICA, AL EMPEZAR EL SEGUNDO PERÍODO DE SUS SESIONES.**

#### *Al Congreso de la República:*

Cumplo con agrado, al abrirse la Segunda Legislatura de la Nación, el precepto contenido en el artículo 68 de la Ley Fundamental.

De los asuntos que en mi anterior Mensaje me permití recomendar á la consideración del Congreso, algunos son ya leyes promulgadas; otros, como los que se refieren á la organización de la provincia y de los municipios, han comenzado á discutirse bien en la Cámara ó en el Senado, y es de esperarse, por la importancia que tienen, que durante la presente Legislatura queden terminadas ambas leyes, la provincial y municipal.

Es asimismo de urgente necesidad que se diete la ley sobre organización de los tribunales, á fin de que las facultades de éstos y el modo de ejercerlas, queden propiamente regulados, más especialmente en cuanto se relaciona con el Tribunal Supremo, que tiene á su cargo la alta misión de conocer sobre la constitucionalidad de las leyes, decretos y reglamentos.

Durante el período que lleva de existencia la República, el orden más completo ha reinado en todo el territorio, sin que pueda señalarse ninguna alteración del orden público y sin que se hayan dado casos de bandolerismo organizado en punto alguno de la Isla.

Esto habla muy alto en honor del pueblo cubano, particularmente en las poblaciones rurales; porque á pesar de la escasez ó de la falta de trabajo, á consecuencia de la crisis económica que hemos venido atravesando, se ha mantenido resignado á la dureza de las circunstancias, dando pruebas evidentes de su naturaleza pacífica, de su moralidad, de su amor al orden y honrado patriotismo.

El estado sanitario continúa mejorando de tal modo, que resiste ventajosamente la comparación con muchas ciudades de Europa y América.

La cifra de mortalidad anual en junio último fué de 23.56 por mil, en julio de 24.98, en agosto de 22.81, en septiembre de 17.86, y según los datos adquiridos en el Departamento de Sanidad, que no han sido aún publicados, puedo asegurar que la cifra de octubre último ha sido de 17.96, la más baja ocurrida en dicho mes en esta Capital desde hace treinta y dos años, es decir desde 1870.

Con respecto á la fiebre amarilla, se han cumplido ya trece meses desde el último caso ocurrido en la Habana, viéndose afortunadamente libre todo el territorio de la Isla, no sólo de aquella cruel enfermedad, sino de otras de carácter cuarentenario, incluso la viruela, pudiendo afirmarse por lo tanto, que el estado sanitario de la República es mejor aún que durante la intervención del Gobierno Militar.

En sanidad se ha continuado el mismo sistema seguido por el Gobierno Interventor, habiéndose aumentado ligeramente el personal en los últimos meses, pero sin aumentar el costo del servicio. Se ejerce cuidadosamente la mayor vigilancia por las autoridades sanitarias para evitar la reaparición de la fiebre amarilla ó de cualquiera otra enfermedad epidémica, y se trata de impedir, empleando todos los medios posibles, la aparición de casos de unumo y de tétanos infantil, así como de disminuir la cifra de mortalidad por tuberculosis y enteritis.

La ley de sanidad ha de considerarse como de urgencia inmediata, pues tanto para la misma Habana cuanto para el resto de la Isla carecemos aún de guía fija, á no ser las órdenes militares, opuestas, en no pocos casos, á los preceptos constitucionales.

Los servicios de correos y telégrafos de la República necesitan edificio más amplio y lugar más adecuado á los fines para que se destinan.

Muy satisfactorias son las relaciones que sostenemos con las demás naciones, pues la República de Cuba ha sido reconocida sucesivamente por los Estados Unidos de América, los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Inglaterra, Francia, España, Bélgica, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Haití,

Suiza, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Italia, Nicaragua, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dinamarca, Portugal, Rusia, Alemania, Países Bajos, Bolivia, Brasil, Austria Hungría, Grecia, Argentina, Chile, Perú, Honduras, Paraguay, Uruguay y Suecia y Noruega.

Especialmente cordiales y amistosas son nuestras relaciones con los Estados Unidos, siendo una prueba de la buena voluntad que une al Gobierno de la Gran República con el nuestro las negociaciones, ya iniciadas, para un tratado de comercio bajo la base de mutuas concesiones arancelarias. El objeto primordial de este tratado es obtener ventajas positivas en el mercado de los Estados Unidos para nuestros productos, particularmente para los azúcares y el tabaco, sobre todo los primeros que forman nuestra principal industria y constituyen aquí, en una gran proporción, el fundamento de la riqueza pública. De las simpatías, nunca desmentidas, del pueblo americano hacia nosotros, que sentimos por él admiración y gratitud; del interés manifiesto que tiene por la prosperidad de Cuba; de los deseos generosos en este mismo sentido y del espíritu de justicia del ilustre Magistrado que preside los destinos de la Gran República, es de esperarse con confianza que se ha de llegar á un acuerdo razonable sobre los términos en que ha de redactarse el convenio proyectado, porque nada hará tan firmes y duraderos los vínculos de afecto y gratitud que ligan hoy al pueblo de Cuba con el pueblo de los Estados Unidos, como el bienestar que se derive del fomento de nuestras industrias por virtud del incremento y desarrollo del comercio mutuo entre ambos países.

Halagador en extremo es el estado actual de nuestro Tesoro. La recaudación de las rentas públicas se efectúa con regularidad, y las obligaciones ordinarias y extraordinarias del Estado se han cumplido con exactitud. Después de cubiertas todas nuestras obligaciones hasta fin del mes próximo pasado, la existencia en la Tesorería General es de \$1,561,942.06.

Las atenciones ordinarias de 20 de mayo á 30 de junio fueron satisfechas con los fondos que para ese fin había destinado el Gobernador Militar de la Isla.

Las de julio, agosto, septiembre y octubre han sido satisfechas con arreglo á las autorizaciones que me fueron concedidas por las leyes de 12 de julio y 5 de septiembre.

Las extraordinarias lo han sido con cargo al crédito de 300,000 pesos á que se refiere la ley de 3 de junio, quedando aún de éstos un saldo de 157,067.44.

El promedio mensual de todos los gastos en los cuatro meses últimos es de \$1,295,428.48, ó sean \$147,063.62 menos que en iguales meses del año pasado, según se pone de manifiesto en el siguiente cuadro comparativo; debiendo advertirse que en la primera de las mencionadas cantidades están comprendidos los gastos extraordinarios y los servicios de nueva creación.

	Pagos.	
	1901 á 1902.	1902 á 1903.
Julio.....	\$1,118,821.25	\$1,236,852.39
Agosto.....	1,566,379.19	1,260,957.93
Setiembre.....	1,320,371.07	1,228,912.29
Octubre.....	1,531,493.60	1,154,991.25
Total.....	5,769,968.41	5,181,713.86
Promedio mensual—		
1901 á 1902.....		\$1,142,492.10
1902 á 1903.....		1,205,428.48
Diferencia.....		117,063.62

Recibimos el Tesoro de la República con una existencia efectiva de \$539,984.99, pues la diferencia entre esta suma y la de \$689,191.02, que aparecía en la carta del General Wood al hacer entrega del Gobierno, fué explicada en el mensaje que tuve la honra de dirigir á la Cámara de Representantes en 27 de junio último. Hoy, á los cinco meses diez días de inaugurada la República, tenemos en caja la expresada existencia de \$1,561,942.06.

Los ingresos han sido los siguientes:

De 20 al 31 de mayo.....	\$416,953.39
Junio.....	1,373,641.84
Julio.....	1,552,638.13
Agosto.....	1,239,048.34
Setiembre.....	1,596,401.89
Octubre.....	1,610,196.48
	7,788,880.07

Se acompaña un Estado del movimiento de fondos de la Tesorería General desde el 20 de mayo hasta el 31 de octubre del corriente año.

La Instrucción Pública ha seguido su marcha regular y ordenada, sin entorpecimiento alguno en los servicios que comprende.

La Universidad y los Institutos de Segunda Enseñanza inauguraron el primero de octubre el nuevo curso académico.

Á juzgar por lo que hasta ahora se observa, hay motivos para creer que irán adquiriendo cada día mayor desarrollo los estudios en muchos establecimientos.

Á fin de promover este resultado se reúnen en la actualidad informes y datos con objeto de introducir en el Plan de estudios vigente algunas modificaciones que contribuyan á mejorar el sistema y hacerlo más práctico.

Funcionan con igual regularidad la Academia de Pintura y Escultura y la Escuela de Artes y Oficios. Me place también manifestar que desde hoy (3 de noviembre) ha quedado abierta al público la Biblioteca Nacional, recién instalada en uno de los Departamentos de la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública.

En junio y agosto últimos se efectuaron exámenes para maestros de primero y segundo grado. Hoy se dispone de personal de uno y otro

sexo habilitado para el magisterio en número suficiente para atender á las necesidades de la enseñanza.

De julio á agosto estuvieron abiertas, durante cuatro semanas, las Escuelas Normales de verano en las capitales y otras ciudades importantes de las provincias.

Por su mejor organización y disciplina y por el método más práctico de las conferencias, el éxito obtenido en el año actual ha sido muy superior al del pasado. Y es de advertir que dichas escuelas cuentan hoy con un sobrante derivado de sus propios recursos, que ha de servir para ir las dotando del material docente necesario al objeto que se persigue.

No omitiré decir que el día 8 de setiembre se inauguró la Escuela Normal de Kindergarten, á la cual asisten, además de las alumnas formalmente inscriptas, otras varias en calidad de oyentes, que de este modo se preparan á prestar más tarde sus servicios á la instrucción primaria de la República.

En el ramo de Obras Públicas se han continuado todos los trabajos en vías de ejecución al cesar el Gobierno de la Intervención Americana.

En la provincia de Pinar del Río queda terminada la construcción de dos trozos de carretera y de un muelle, la de un puente y la reconstrucción de varias obras.

En la de la Habana se han concluido dos trozos de carretera y un puente.

En la de Matanzas se dió fin á la construcción de dos trozos de carretera, se continúan los trabajos del muelle en construcción en la capital de la provincia y del dragado de la bahía de Cárdenas.

En la de Santa Clara se han terminado cuatro trozos de carretera.

En la de Puerto Príncipe se han construido dos puentes y reconstruido otros dos.

En la de Santiago de Cuba se terminó la construcción de tres trozos de carretera, la de cuatro puentes y la del muelle de Gibara.

En el ramo de faros se han hecho también obras de alguna importancia, quedando terminadas la construcción de siete faros y la reparación de otros.

Se han terminado cuatro edificios del Estado que se encontraban en construcción, y reparado treinta y dos más, siendo la mayor parte de dichos edificios casas escuelas.

Se llevan á cabo importantes reparaciones en varios establecimientos de la República, entre ellos la Universidad y el Asilo de Emagados.

Por el departamento de ingenieros de la ciudad de la Habana, dependiente de la Secretaría de Obras Públicas desde el 20 de mayo, se atiende á todos los trabajos de limpieza y saneamiento, reparación y conservación de calles, parques y paseos, y á la construcción de nuevos parques y avenidas, entre ellas las del litoral, conocida vulgarmente por el Malecón.

Cuando se traspasó este servicio á la Secretaría de Obras Públicas,

el promedio de sus gastos mensuales ascendía á \$133,000, ó sea \$1,596,000 anuales. Segregados del mencionado Departamento de ingenieros de la ciudad los del arquitecto municipal, que pasó al Ayuntamiento, el de construcción y reconstrucción de edificios del Estado y el de obras del puerto, que actualmente funciona como el repetido Departamento de ingenieros de la ciudad, dentro del organismo de la Secretaría de Obras Públicas, los gastos de dichos Departamentos de ingenieros ascendían á \$89,000 mensuales, ó sea \$1,058,000 al año. De esta suma correspondía al personal de plantilla la crecida cifra de \$300,312. Tan pronto como la Secretaría de Obras Públicas se hizo cargo del servicio de que se trata se procedió á llevar á cabo todas las economías razonablemente compatibles con las funciones que el Departamento desempeña, especialmente en el capítulo de personal, cuya plantilla anterior de \$300,312 ha quedado reducida á \$122,444.

El total por año destinado á cubrir las atenciones del referido Departamento de ingenieros de la ciudad no asciende actualmente á más de \$862,000. Sin embargo, todos los servicios que le corresponden se vienen desempeñando hasta la fecha con toda regularidad.

Existen en vías de ejecución diferentes obras en cada una de las seis provincias.

La economía realizada en sueldos de plantilla en las varias dependencias de obras públicas está representada por la cifra de \$248,000 anuales.

Nada práctico ha podido hacerse directamente en el Departamento de Agricultura por la falta de fondos destinados á ese objeto. Este departamento requiere anualmente una asignación crecida para atender al desarrollo y mejoramiento de las industrias que comprende, siendo uno de los medios más eficaces á ese fin la creación de estaciones agronómicas en donde se perfeccione el cultivo de aquellas plantas que son la base de nuestra riqueza industrial y se introduzca el de otras que puedan llegar á ser muy productivas en nuestro suelo, como lo son actualmente en otros países.

El estado halagüeño de nuestro tesoro, después de cinco meses y medio de gobierno propio, nos hace esperar con absoluta fe que, administrando con honradez las rentas públicas y haciendo uso de ellas con prudencia y discreción, llegaremos á tener en lo sucesivo fondos suficientes, no sólo para imprimir á nuestra agricultura un gran impulso, cual corresponde á un país esencialmente agrícola, sino también para emprender en todas las provincias obras de verdadera utilidad, que demanda el alto nivel de civilización que hemos alcanzado.

Tengo la seguridad de que el Congreso se inspira en estos mismos propósitos, y confío en que el Ejecutivo encontrará siempre en ambos cuerpos colegisladores apoyo cierto para el fomento material y moral de nuestra amada tierra.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

HABANA, 3 de Noviembre de 1902.

## CUBA.

**MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE ENVIANDO AL CONGRESO EL  
PRESUPUESTO PARA 1903.**HABANA, 1.<sup>o</sup> de noviembre de 1902.*Al Congreso:*

Cumpro con verdadera satisfacción el deber que me corresponde, conforme al inciso 5.<sup>o</sup> del artículo 68 de la Constitución, presentando al Congreso el Proyecto de Presupuestos Generales de la Nación para el año fiscal de 1903.

Por primera vez hacemos los cubanos uso del más importante de los derechos que puede disfrutar un pueblo; el de regular libremente sus ingresos y sus gastos, y ello tiene que ser para todos motivo de verdadera complacencia, por cuanto fué una de nuestras más ardientes aspiraciones, que hoy después de cruentos sacrificios, vemos felizmente realizada. El Gobierno se congratula de contribuir por su parte á que se normalice la vida económica del Estado, proponiendo al Poder Legislativo las asignaciones para el sostenimiento de los servicios públicos y los ingresos que se estiman necesarios para cubrirlos.

Mientras existió la soberanía española los presupuestos de Cuba eran aprobados, primeramente, sin el concurso de los representantes del país y después con la intervención de los pocos que se enviaban al Parlamento Español, los cuales, por su reducido número y otras causas nunca pudieron influir eficazmente en favor de los intereses genuinamente cubanos. En los 31 cuadros que acompañan se detallan los ingresos y gastos que fueron presupuestos para Cuba á partir del año 1850 hasta el de 1898, y por ellos podrá verse el importe total de las obligaciones que pesan sobre el Tesoro local y la aplicación que se da á los recursos que se exigían al pueblo cubano, justificando las protestas del mismo contra aquel sistema contrario á sus legítimas aspiraciones y más apremiantes necesidades.

Durante el régimen de la intervención no se formularon presupuestos y por esta causa en los mensajes que dirigí á la Cámara de su digna Presidencia, en 11 de junio y 22 de agosto últimos, solicité las correspondientes autorizaciones para satisfacer los gastos del Estado hasta que fueran aprobados estos presupuestos generales, indicando en aquellos mensajes las causas que impedían haber realizado, con la urgencia deseada, tan importante trabajo. Se carecía de punto de partida, en virtud de la organización especial que á los servicios públicos había dado el Gobierno Interventor, los cuales funcionaban sin presupuestos, atendiéndose á las necesidades del Estado mediante la concesión de fondos solicitados por los pagadores de los distintos Departamentos, primero en pedidos mensuales, y después, bimensuales. Al cesar dicho Gobierno en 20 de mayo, pasaron á formar parte de las Secretarías del Despacho servicios que antes tenían una organización independiente ó que esta-

ban subordinados directamente al Cuartel General del Departamento de Cuba, no existiendo por ese motivo, antecedente alguno en las Secretarías. Ha sido preciso, por tanto, como trabajo previo, hacer la reorganización y distribución de aquellas dependencias de conformidad con el nuevo orden de cosas establecido al inaugurarse la República.

En el proyecto que tengo la honra de someter al Congreso se ha procurado establecer las mayores economías, de acuerdo con las manifestaciones que hice en mi carta programa de 7 de septiembre de 1901, en la que expresaba la necesidad de organizar la República tan modesta como fuera posible, para evitarnos dificultades y embarazos por falta de previsión, por cuyo motivo debíamos combinar cuidadosamente la organización de los servicios públicos y su dotación, ajustándolos á la capacidad rentística de la Isla y descansando sobre datos ciertos, nunca en lisonjeras esperanzas.

Consecuente con ese propósito se han limitado los gastos á las necesidades que pesan sobre el Estado, de conformidad con las leyes y disposiciones que regulan los servicios públicos, y de acuerdo con una de las cláusulas del Apéndice de nuestra Constitución, en lo que respecta á los de sanidad terrestre y marítima.

El resumen general del Proyecto es como sigue:

INGRESOS.		
Aduanas .....		\$14, 781, 000. 00
Impuesto de bebidas .....		1, 200, 000. 00
Derechos consulares .....		250, 000. 00
Rentas interiores .....		500, 000. 00
Comunicaciones .....		420, 000. 00
Propiedades y derechos del Estado .....		119, 800. 00
Productos diversos .....		243, 200. 00
		\$17, 514, 000. 00
GASTOS.		
Poder Legislativo .....		413, 319. 68
Poder Ejecutivo:		
Presidencia .....	\$85, 700. 00	
Secretaría de Estado y Justicia ..	310, 396. 00	
Secretaría de Gobernación .....	4, 529, 998. 00	
Secretaría de Hacienda .....	1, 801, 117. 88	
Secretaría de Instrucción pública ..	3, 721, 790. 84	
Secretaría de Obras públicas .....	2, 923, 011. 82	
Agricultura, industria y comercio ..	165, 319. 50	
		13, 537, 334. 04
Poder judicial .....		949, 314. 00
		14, 899, 967. 72
Superávit .....		2, 614, 032. 28

Deduciendo de \$14,899,977.82 que importan los gastos en el Proyecto que se acompaña, los de servicios de nueva creación, Congreso, Presidencia, Cuerpo Consular y aumento de la Guardia Rural, ascendentes á \$1,457,947.68, los de los contratos celebrados por el Gobierno Militar



que tiene que cumplir el actual Gobierno, ascendentes á \$1,085,271.38, resultaría que los gastos para los servicios antes establecidos sólo ascenderían á \$12,356,748.66, ó sea \$7,157,855.21 menos que la ascendencia de los egresos en el pasado ejercicio de 1901 á 1902, sin que se hayan hecho reducciones en los servicios de Sanidad, Beneficencia y otros de no menor importancia. Estas cantidades comparadas con las de los tres años últimos ofrecen el resultado siguiente:

	1899 á 1900. <sup>a</sup>	1900 á 1901. <sup>a</sup>	1901 á 1902. <sup>b</sup>	Se presupues- tan: 1903.
Ingresos .....	\$17,385,905.30	\$17,154,929.28	\$18,791,473.21	\$17,511,000.00
Gastos .....	15,691,453.06	17,644,991.81	19,514,603.87	12,899,967.72
Superávit .....	1,694,452.24			2,614,032.28
Déficit .....		490,065.53	723,130.65	

Entrando en el examen de los gastos, es de observarse que todos los del Poder Legislativo, los de la Presidencia y Vicepresidencia y los del Cuerpo Diplomático y Consular son de nueva creación y constitucionalmente ineludibles, teniendo los últimos el carácter de permanentes, conforme á la Ley fundamental; por cuyo motivo constituyen parte del Presupuesto fijo y deberán regir mientras no sean reformados por leyes especiales.

También tienen el carácter de permanentes los gastos de la Administración de Justicia; pero como todavía el Congreso no ha redactado la Ley orgánica del Poder Judicial, donde deberán consignarse definitivamente aquellos gastos, á él toca adoptar la medida que juzgue procedente para que resulte cumplido el precepto constitucional en cuanto á la legalidad de dichos gastos. Mientras tanto se consignan en el Proyecto las cantidades necesarias para mantener la actual organización como única legalidad existente. Por ese motivo no ha sido incluida en este Proyecto la dotación de los Juzgados Municipales, puesto que el fijar su ascendencia es atribución exclusiva del Congreso.

En el Departamento de Gobernación figuran las obligaciones de carácter transitorio que ha tomado el Estado sobre sí, tales como las de los Gobiernos provinciales y las de Sanidad y Beneficencia. Las primeras, por no estar aún organizados los Consejos provinciales y las últimas, porque su propia naturaleza exige la acción tutelar del Estado, siempre que las organizaciones locales no tengan recursos para atenderlas.

Es posible que las atenciones de los Gobiernos de provincia sólo figuren en el actual presupuesto durante algunos meses, si se tiene en cuenta la proximidad de la promulgación de la Ley orgánica Provincial; las de Beneficencia, ascendentes á cerca de un millón de pesos, seguramente serán disminuidas, tan pronto como se encuentren los Ayunta-

<sup>a</sup> Datos de la Memoria del Secretario de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos de Norte América.

<sup>b</sup> Datos del Tesoro General de la Isla.

mientos en condiciones de que el Gobierno pueda hacerles entrega de las instituciones benéficas de carácter municipal.

El costo de los servicios de Sanidad, lejos de disminuir está llamado á acrecentarse, puesto que al extenderse la organización de los servicios á todo el país y aun fuera de él, tiene que ser mayor la suma requerida para su sostenimiento. Entre esos gastos aparece el proyecto de creación de un Laboratorio Químico-Bacteriológico de carácter general, en el que se harán las preparaciones científicas que hoy resultan muy costosas para el Estado y se practicarán los análisis químicos que en la actualidad se hacen mediante crecidos gastos; por lo que puede afirmarse que ese Laboratorio no sólo producirá efectivas economías, sino que dará rendimientos positivos.

Entre las nuevas atenciones de Gobernación se incluyen los gastos de la Guardia Rural conforme á la Ley de 18 de octubre, que ascienden á 1,783,582 pesos; la policía secreta, antes sufragada en parte por el Municipio de la Habana, y hoy á cargo del Estado por efecto de las disposiciones vigentes; así como la subvención señalada al Cuerpo de Bomberos por la orden 103, serie de 1902, la cual se reduce á \$6,000 en vez de los \$12,000 asignados en dicha orden, por cuanto el Municipio de la Habana debe atender con mayor cantidad que el Estado al sostenimiento de tan benéfica institución, ya que ha sido descargado de otros gastos de carácter local, y le es posible, por lo mismo, atender con mayor holgura á las atenciones municipales.

En cuanto al ramo de Hacienda se han hecho en todos los servicios adscriptos á la Secretaría las mayores economías. Terminada la ocupación americana se llevó á cabo la reorganización de todos los servicios, procurando la uniformidad en la administración económica y financiera de la Isla. Por la orden número 113 de 7 de mayo último, se dispuso pasaran á aquel Departamento las oficinas de Tesorería y de la Auditoría General (hoy Intervención General del Estado), y por la número 142 de 10 del mismo mes, los servicios de Aduanas, Guardacostas y Estadística mercantil.

También se dispuso—orden número 133—quedaran adscriptos á aquel Departamento los servicios de Inmigración y Cuarentena, y por resolución del Cuartel General de 19 del propio mes, se le dió posesión del Arsenal, Campamento de Colombia, Ferrocarril de Tricornia y otras varias propiedades del Estado que administraba directamente dicho Cuartel General.

En el Proyecto del Departamento de Hacienda se presupuestan las sumas que se consideran indispensables para los gastos de Transportes; Comisión del Banco Nacional, según el contrato de 18 de Febrero del presente año; el aumento del servicio de Guardacostas; el importe del arrendamiento de los terrenos de Tricornia, según escritura de 13 de noviembre de 1900; los gastos conforme á contratos de las Plantas de hielo y de luz eléctrica del Hospital No. 1, y de la Planta eléctrica establecida en el Cuartel de la Fuerza, los \$91,027.56 que debe

pagarse anualmente al Obrero, conforme á las escrituras de 2 de octubre de 1901 y 11 de enero de 1902; la suma que se calcula necesaria para reintegros y devoluciones por el concepto de Rentas terrestres y marítimas, y la que se cree indispensable para satisfacer los censos reconocidos sobre propiedades del Estado.

Por Decreto de 7 de junio del presente año se pasó el servicio de Sanidad Marítima, que se había agregado por la Orden No. 133 á la Secretaría de Hacienda, á la de Gobernación, pues existiendo en este Departamento la Dirección general de Sanidad creada por el Gobierno Interventor, á la misma competencia, por su especialidad, los asuntos de aquel ramo.

Por Decreto de 9 de junio último se suprimieron las Administraciones de Rentas é Impuestos de las Zonas Fiscales de Guanajay, Cárdenas, Cienfuegos y Manzanillo. Esta reforma representa para el Tesoro una economía de \$39,800 al año. Dispuesta por la Orden No. 23 de la serie de este año la supresión de varios municipios de la Isla, quedó reducida la acción de algamas de esas zonas, y por consiguiente, disminuido el trabajo á ellas recomendado.

La de Cienfuegos sólo recaudó el año de 1901 el 4.321 por ciento del total de las rentas interiores de la Isla; la de Cárdenas 4.146 por ciento; la de Manzanillo el 1.379 por ciento y la de Guanajay el 1.349 por ciento.

La recaudación de esas zonas suprimidas, en comparación con el resto, fué la siguiente en el año de 1901:

	Recaudación.	Costo.
Guanajay .....	\$9,060.56	9,060.00
Cárdenas .....	27,846.10	9,360.00
Cienfuegos .....	29,020.03	12,320.00
Manzanillo .....	11,688.11	9,060.00
Total .....	77,614.80	31,800.00

Resulta, pues, que el presupuesto de esas dependencias absorbía más del 50 por ciento de su recaudación.

El servicio de pagos no ha sufrido perjuicios con la supresión de dichas zonas, porque aquéllos continuaban realizándose como antes por las Administraciones de las capitales de provincia, con excepción de la zona de Holguín.

Al crearse las zonas de Cienfuegos y Manzanillo, se les agregaron términos municipales pertenecientes á la provincia de Puerto Príncipe, alterándose la división provincial, quedando ésta restablecida, con la supresión de aquellas oficinas, como era justo y procedente, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en la Constitución.

Se ha dejado subsistente la zona de Holguín, por la gran distancia que la separa de la capital de la provincia, y su conservación facilita los servicios, sin quebranto del régimen provincial.

Por la Orden del Gobernador Militar No. 78, de 14 de junio de 1899, se dispuso la supresión de todas las Capitanías de Puerto de la Isla, encargando de las mismas á los Administradores de Aduanas, con independencia absoluta de la Habana, que se dejó subsistente con independencia absoluta de todo otro organismo administrativo.

Á poner término á esa excepción que ningún bien reportaba al servicio, antes al contrario, constituía un obstáculo para el mismo, por decreto de 29 del pasado mayo se suprimió también el cargo de Capitán del Puerto de esta Capital, pasando sus funciones al Administrador de la Aduana.

En el personal de las Oficinas Centrales ha sido preciso realizar algún aumento para atender á los nuevos servicios encomendados á las mismas.

En el Departamento de Instrucción Pública, ha sido necesario mantener el régimen actual, tanto en la enseñanza superior, como en la intermedia y primaria, porque la organización de la Universidad, la de los Institutos de Segunda Enseñanza, Academia de Pintura, Escuela de Artes y Oficios y Escuelas de Instrucción Primaria obedece á Planes de estudios establecidos por la legislación vigente y el Ejecutivo carece de facultades para hacer alteraciones en organismos creados por una ley y en las dotaciones asignadas por la misma á todos ellos.

El artículo 31 de la Constitución ordena que la enseñanza primaria sea obligatoria y que tanto ella como la de Artes y Oficios ha de ser gratuita, estando ambas á cargo del Estado mientras no puedan sostenerlas, respectivamente, por carecer de recursos suficientes, el Municipio y la Provincia. En consecuencia se mantienen las 3,474 escuelas, á las que asisten 163,348 alumnos de uno y otro sexo, consumiendo dicha enseñanza primaria la parte más importante del presupuesto del ramo. Claro está que si se suprimieran escuelas sería fácil reducir los gastos de la enseñanza primaria, pero esto sería una economía contraproducente para la cultura social del pueblo cubano, la cual exige que el Gobierno contribuya á fomentar la instrucción por todos los medios que estén á su alcance, como base de nuestra vida nacional.

En Obras Públicas el Gobierno ha tenido que aceptar los compromisos contraídos por el Gobierno Militar americano, que dejó en estudio y contratadas varias obras á cuya terminación hay que atender como también á la realización de las que demandan las necesidades de la Isla, entre ellas la construcción de algunos puentes y carreteras, las mejoras de los puertos y el servicio de los faros para facilitar el tráfico interior y exterior de la República y por consiguiente el movimiento mercantil.

En el presupuesto de este ramo se suprimen las partidas destinadas á ciertas atenciones de carácter municipal que han pasado á ser obligaciones de los respectivos Ayuntamientos, á los cuales el Estado auxilia con alguna subvención pecuniaria, habiéndoles cedido además todas

las propiedades y utensilios con que se venían realizando los trabajos que corrían y aun corren parcialmente por cuenta del Tesoro Público.

Para los ramos de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio sólo se consiguan los créditos necesarios para el sostenimiento de la Secretaría y la creación del Servicio Meteorológico y de cosechas, con más el pequeño crédito de 75,000 pesos para organizar una Estación Agronómica.

El Gobierno lamenta la pobreza de la dotación de este Departamento y espera que cuando se apruebe el empréstito que ahora discuten las Cámaras, se acuerde la organización de los servicios del mismo de modo que alcance la importancia que le corresponde y debe tener en un país esencialmente agrícola como el nuestro.

Cuanto pueda contribuir al mejoramiento y prosperidad de la riqueza agrícola será para el Ejecutivo objeto de preferente atención, y favorecerá dentro de sus facultades las iniciativas y propósitos de todos á fin de que su reconstrucción se realice con la mayor brevedad, llevándose á cabo las mejoras que exigen los actuales cultivos y dedicándose á la explotación de otros que ofrecen ventajas apreciables en distintos países y que pueden rendirlas en el nuestro á virtud de las condiciones excepcionales del suelo, en gran parte inexplorado aún.

La situación económica del país no es ciertamente satisfactoria, pero no hay motivos para abrigar dudas respecto á un próximo mejoramiento así que se concierte el tratado de reciprocidad con los Estados Unidos, y pueda darse salida en ventajosas condiciones á nuestros dos principales productos—el azúcar y el tabaco.

Según los datos estadísticos recopilados por la Secretaría de Hacienda, el movimiento comercial entre la República de Cuba y los países extranjeros durante el primer semestre de 1902, arroja un resultado inferior al obtenido en igual período de 1901. La disminución de las importaciones, equivalente á \$1,700,000, representa un 5 por ciento de las del primer semestre de 1901. En las exportaciones la disminución es mayor de \$12,200,000, ó sea el 28 por ciento de la de igual período de 1901.

Tan notable disminución obedece al bajo precio de los azúcares embarcados para el extranjero y á la menor venta de este fruto en espera de que las concesiones arancelarias para Cuba, que se gestionaban en los Estados Unidos, proporcionasen precios más favorables.

En el primer semestre de 1901 se exportaron 465,000 toneladas de azúcar quedando en almacenes 132,000.

En igual período de 1902 la exportación sólo ha llegado á 332,000 toneladas y la existencia en almacenes, el 30 de junio, era de 450,000 toneladas, cuyos datos permiten calcular la exportación total del año en unas 760,000 toneladas, deducido el consumo de la Isla; pero á pesar de esta mayor exportación probable en 1902, si las ventas se efectúan al precio medio de 3 reales arroba, su valor resultaría en

\$2,000,000 menos que el año pasado. El movimiento general del comercio de Cuba en los tres años últimos es como sigue:

[Valor en miles de pesos.]

	Importación.	Exportación.	Balance a favor de la—	
			Importación.	Exportación.
1899.				
Primer semestre .....	35,911.8	31,600.6	4,311.2	.....
Segundo semestre .....	39,391.7	18,332.1	20,059.6	.....
Total .....	75,503.5	50,932.7	24,370.8	.....
1900.				
Primer semestre .....	37,478.2	30,066.6	7,411.6	.....
Segundo semestre .....	32,601.1	21,385.8	11,215.3	.....
Total .....	70,079.3	51,452.4	18,626.9	.....
1901.				
Primer semestre .....	33,663.8	42,942.5	.....	9,278.7
Segundo semestre .....	34,089.3	23,559.6	10,529.7	.....
Total .....	67,753.1	66,502.1	1,251	.....
1902.				
Primer semestre .....	31,977.4	30,687	1,290.4	.....
Total desde 1.º de enero de 1899 .....	245,113	199,571.2	45,538.8	.....

Para la comparación de valores debe tenerse en cuenta el bajo precio de los azúcares que se exportaron, y la existencia por vender, la cual, felizmente, ha disminuido en los dos meses últimos al extremo de que, probablemente, será totalmente realizada en lo que resta del presente año.

La situación que atraviesa la industria azucarera no es exclusiva de Cuba, puesto que todos los países productores de azúcar de caña experimentan como ella los rigores de la competencia de la remolacha, que merced á procedimientos de elaboración muy adelantados y á la protección que se le presta con primas directas é indirectas, logra colocación en todos los mercados del mundo en condiciones ventajosas. Para nosotros ha sido esta competencia más sensible por las alietivas circunstancias por que ha atravesado Cuba y por no haberse alcanzado aún la rebaja de los derechos arancelarios que se cobran á nuestros productos en los Estados Unidos; pero debemos tener fe en que tan pronto como se celebre el Tratado de reciprocidad con aquella Nación, cuyo Primer Magistrado viene realizando una activa campaña en pro de esa justa causa; con la supresión de las primas acordadas en la conferencia de Bruselas y la medida que adopte el Congreso para favorecer la Agricultura, la Industria y el Comercio, la reconstrucción de nuestra riqueza será completa dentro de pocos años.

Las condiciones de nuestro suelo y la energía de sus habitantes, demostradas en todas las circunstancias, son factores que coadyuvarán también al logro de esos patrióticos deseos.

Ya el Congreso ha demostrado la importancia que reconoce al fomento de la industria pecuaria dictando la Ley de 15 de septiembre,

que concede franquicias arancelarias para la importación de algunas clases de ganado, como estímulo poderoso para que aquel ramo de nuestra riqueza llegue á su completo desarrollo.

Teniendo en cuenta las circunstancias expresadas en los párrafos anteriores los ingresos se han calculado con algunas reducciones, comparados con las recaudaciones de los tres últimos ejercicios económicos y el resultado del primer trimestre del actual.

Se dejan vigentes los mismos conceptos de tributación á que las rentas del Estado quedaron reducidas desde que por Decreto de 25 de marzo de 1899 se estableció la reforma del sistema tributario en esta Isla, pasando á los Ayuntamientos todas las contribuciones de carácter directo y algunas indirectas, reservándose sólo el Estado las rentas indirectas de Aduanas, Correos, Telégrafos y los Impuestos de Derechos Reales, las contribuciones de Bancos y Sociedades, la renta de sus bienes y propiedades y los derechos reconocidos sobre las mismas.

Al Congreso toca resolver, en su día, si los compromisos del Estado deben cubrirse, como sucede en la actualidad, sólo con los productos de los impuestos indirectos de cuantía indeterminada y sujetos á variaciones naturales por circunstancias imprevistas ó causas exteriores, ó si debe realizarse una transformación completa en el actual sistema rentístico del Estado Cubano, en virtud de las atribuciones que le confiere el inciso 8º del artículo 59 de la Constitución, para que á la vez las Provincias y los Ayuntamientos puedan hacer uso del derecho que les conceden los artículos 93 y 105 de la misma.

Se propone el restablecimiento del Impuesto de importación y fabricación de bebidas, creado por la Ley de Presupuestos del año de 1892 á 1893, el cual daba un rendimiento de \$1,250,000 aproximadamente.

El impuesto sobre alcoholes constituye una de las bases de los Presupuestos de las principales Naciones europeas y el de los Estados Unidos; en Inglaterra rinde el 36 por ciento del total del Presupuesto de ingresos; en Francia el 19 por ciento; en Alemania el 18 por ciento y el 29 por ciento en los Estados Unidos. Ahora bien, aunque no es posible que en Cuba rinda en igual proporción por ser importada una gran parte de las bebidas espirituosas que se consumen entre nosotros, están sometidas al pago de derechos arancelarios y también porque tenemos que atender al fomento de nuestra industria local, puede asegurarse, sin embargo, que el rendimiento ha de ser de bastante importancia. En tal concepto debe someterse á la propuesta tributación los vinos y bebidas espirituosas y fermentadas, regulando al propio tiempo la contribución á las fábricas establecidas en el país, con excepción de las que existían en los ingenios, debiendo tributar todos al Estado en la cuantía que se propone y haciendo desaparecer de las Tarifas del Subsidio Industrial los epígrafes por los cuales dichas fábricas contribuyen á los Ayuntamientos, á fin de unificar la exacción de dichas contribuciones.

En virtud de la creación de los Consulados se exigirán los derechos

correspondientes que según se calcula pueden producir aproximadamente 250,000 pesos al año.

El superávit que resulta de la comparación de los ingresos con los egresos, se encuentra justificado por la necesidad de atender á los nuevos gastos que originará el aumento del Cuerpo de Artillería, la dotación de los Juzgados Municipales y los intereses y amortización del empréstito pendiente de aprobación en las Cámaras, debiendo atribuirse á los últimos el carácter de permanentes, de acuerdo con lo prevenido en el inciso 2º del artículo 59 de la Constitución.

Terminaré consignando que el actual Proyecto ofrece el Presupuesto más reducido que ha tenido Cuba á partir de mediados del siglo pasado, con la circunstancia favorable de aplicarse ahora, también por primera vez, todos sus capítulos á necesidades y obligaciones que redundan en provecho suyo. Y puedo agregar que cuando el Congreso dicte las disposiciones que regulen y organicen cuanto se relacione con la Administración General, la Provincial y la Municipal y sea posible á las Provincias y á los Municipios sufragar sus atenciones especiales, el Presupuesto general del Estado se reducirá notablemente, puesto que más del 25 por ciento de su totalidad se destina hoy al pago de obligaciones provinciales y municipales.

Será entonces posible destinar anualmente importantes sumas á la reconstrucción del país y al fomento de sus intereses generales, y el desarrollo de los mismos consolidará la obra de nuestra independencia sobre los firmes cimientos del trabajo, la instrucción y la riqueza pública y privada.

Al proyecto se acompañan las bases de aquellas disposiciones que se consideran necesarias para la aplicación el ordenado funcionamiento del Presupuesto, entendiendo que en este caso el Ejecutivo sólo sugiere una serie de ideas ó principios de carácter general que el Congreso puede aceptar en parte ó en totalidad, como estime más conveniente para el servicio público y los intereses generales de nuestra República.

Respetuosamente,

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

*Presupuesto para el año fiscal de 1903.*

INGRESOS.

Aduanas .....	\$14, 781, 000.0
Impuestos de bebidas .....	1, 200, 000.0
Derechos arancelarios .....	250, 000.0
Rentas interiores .....	500, 000.0
Comunicaciones .....	420, 000.0
Propiedades y derechos del Estado .....	119, 000.0
Productos diversos .....	243, 200.0
Total .....	17, 514, 000.0



*Presupuesto para el año fiscal de 1903—Continúa.*

GASTOS.

Poder Legislativo:			
Senado .....	\$125, 739. 68		
Cámara .....	266, 820. 00		
Diario de Sesiones .....	20, 760. 00		
			\$413, 319. 68
Poder Ejecutivo, Presidencia:			85, 700. 00
Secretaría de Estado y Justicia:			
Secretaría .....	6, 000. 00		
Dirección del Estado .....	85, 826. 00		
Cuerpo diplomático .....	167, 100. 00		
Dirección de Justicia .....	51, 470. 00		
			310, 396. 00
Secretaría de Gobernación:			
Secretaría .....	132, 724. 00		
Archivo general .....	13, 500. 00		
Policía secreta .....	52, 620. 00		
Guardia Rural .....	1, 783, 582. 00		
Artillería .....	123, 133. 00		
Presidio de la Habana .....	147, 628. 00		
Casa de Recogidas .....	8, 880. 00		
Cárceles .....	352, 898. 00		
Beneficencia .....	873, 659. 00		
Sanidad .....	292, 048. 00		
Comunicaciones .....	623, 628. 00		
Gobiernos civiles .....	125, 898. 00		
			4, 529, 998. 00
Hacienda:			
Secretaría <sup>a</sup> .....	618, 469. 00		
Zonas fiscales .....	116, 540. 00		
Aduanas .....	766, 010. 00		
Propiedades del Estado .....	197, 287. 56		
Inmigración .....	56, 811. 32		
Devoluciones .....	36, 000. 00		
Imprevistos .....	10, 000. 00		
			1, 801, 117. 88
Instrucción Pública:			
Secretaría .....	124, 274. 00		
Universidad .....	290, 530. 00		
Institutos y escuelas .....	285, 673. 00		
Instrucción primaria .....	3, 021, 313. 84		
			3, 721, 790. 84
Obras Públicas:			
Secretaría .....	163, 720. 00		
Carreteras y puentes .....	661, 272. 82		
Puertos .....	805, 239. 00		
Faros .....	147, 416. 00		
Saneariento .....	863, 680. 00		
Gastos generales (obras menores) .....	256, 684. 00		
Comisión de Ferrocarriles .....	25, 000. 00		
			2, 923, 011. 82

<sup>a</sup> Están comprendidos en esta partida los gastos de la Tesorería General, Intervención General del Estado, Sección Central de Aduanas y Pagaduría Central.

Presupuesto para el año fiscal de 1903.—Continúa.

## GASTO.—continúa.

Agricultura, Industria y Comercio:		
Secretaría .....	\$43,020.00	
Servicio Meteorológico.....	7,808.50	
Juntas Provinciales, Agricultura, Industria y Comercio.....	11,064.00	
Inspecciones de Montes y Minas.....	10,650.00	
Secciones Provinciales de Montes.....	10,904.00	
Secciones Provinciales de Minas.....	6,873.00	
Estación Agronómica.....	75,000.00	\$165,319.50
Poder Judicial:		
Tribunal Supremo.....	109,050.00	
Audiencias.....	348,802.00	
Juzgados.....	395,112.00	
Gastos generales.....	96,350.00	949,314.00
Total general.....		14,899,967.72

## SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA.

Estado del movimiento de fondos en la Tesorería General, durante los meses de mayo, junio, julio, agosto y setiembre de 1902.

Conceptos.	Mayo (al 31).	Junio.	Julio.	Agosto.	Setiembre.	Resumen
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Adiunas.....	364,059.53	1,232,729.01	1,208,648.47	1,075,367.31	1,207,102.32	5,187,906.64
Rentas postales.....	3,892.13	23,966.37	30,316.82	30,061.19	28,169.21	116,699.72
Giros postales.....	28,000.00	12,000.00	53,000.00	33,100.00	33,123.19	199,523.19
Rentas interiores.....	29,023.21	55,908.85	72,865.63	51,311.57	80,531.06	283,673.32
Rentas varias.....	978.52	11,769.57	17,375.90	13,078.71	39,756.95	73,899.65
Reintegros.....		7,328.01	179,131.31	28,859.39	106,421.86	313,043.66
Juzgados correccionales.....				3,937.17		3,937.17
Total de ingresos.....	416,953.39	1,373,641.81	1,552,638.13	1,239,048.31	1,596,101.89	6,178,683.39
Existencia el día último del mes anterior.....	635,179.29	588,397.26	745,371.08	1,061,156.82	1,033,217.23	635,179.29
Total.....	1,052,123.68	1,961,949.10	2,298,009.21	2,300,205.16	2,629,619.12	6,813,862.68
Pagos durante el mes.....	463,816.42	1,216,378.02	1,236,832.39	1,260,957.93	1,228,912.29	5,407,117.6
Existencia en caja, día último de cada mes.....	588,397.26	745,371.08	1,061,156.82	1,039,217.23	1,406,736.83	1,406,736.8

## INFORME SANITARIO Y DEMOGRÁFICO DE LA HABANA EN SETIEMBRE DE 1902.

[Del "Nuevo País," Habana, Octubre 25 de 1902.]

El Informe sanitario y demográfico de esta ciudad, correspondiente al mes de setiembre, publicado por el Departamento de Sanidad, revela que la higiene continúa conquistando posiciones ventajosas en su lucha con las enfermedades y la muerte.

La cifra total de la mortalidad en setiembre ha sido de 404, que son 103 defunciones menos que en agosto. Esa cifra equivale á un promedio de 13.46 por día y á un tipo anual de 17.86 por mil habitantes.

Ha habido un descenso notable en las afecciones del sistema nervioso, enfermedades generales, aparatos respiratorio y digestivo y causas exteriores.

La fiebre tifoidea sólo ocasionó 6 víctimas, contra 13 en agosto. La mortalidad por fiebres palúdicas disminuyó en 29 por ciento, y los esfuerzos de la Liga contra la tuberculosis, dice el Informe que han producido resultados favorables.

La mortalidad general entre niños menores de 5 años se ha reducido en 24 por ciento, y sólo en la ocasionada por meningitis infantil ha descendido de 45 á 27, habiendo contribuido á este éxito ventajoso la acción eficaz de los dispensarios establecidos en el Obispado y en el Arsenal.

Dos casos de fiebre amarilla hubo en setiembre; los dos fueron importados de México y los enfermos se curaron en el Hospital "Las Ánimas."

En el resto de la Isla no se ha registrado ninguna invasión de esa enfermedad, ni de viruelas, ni de otra alguna de las que están sujetas á cuarentena, y esto puede servir de victoriosa respuesta á las maliciosas informaciones de ciertos corresponsales de periódicos americanos que, con evidente falsedad, han pretendido hacer creer á sus compatriotas del continente que el estado sanitario ha desmejorado desde que, por el establecimiento de la República, pasó á manos cubanas la dirección de ese importantísimo ramo de la Administración pública. La comparación de las estadísticas actuales con las anteriores al mes de junio, arroja un balance favorable á la capacidad cubana, calumniada en vano por aquellos despreocupados corresponsales.

Con referencia á la fiebre amarilla, complácese el Doctor FINLAY en hacer constar que, al finalizar setiembre, se ha completado un año desde la fecha del registro del último caso de fiebre amarilla originado en el término de la Habana: hecho sin precedente en las tres décadas anteriores. Si á esta observación se agrega que tampoco ha habido defunciones por esa enfermedad en ninguna otra población de la República, donde no se da caza á los mosquitos, podemos unir nuestras congratulaciones á las del apreciable Jefe de Sanidad por los efectos innegables, aunque no estemos de entero acuerdo con él en la determinación de las causas.

No corto espacio dedícase en el Informe al tétanos infantil y al muermo, "manchas que afean aún nuestras estadísticas de mortalidad." Para hacerlas desaparecer, se invoca el auxilio de las autoridades, de los profesores médicos y del público mismo, y anuncia el Doctor FINLAY que pronto se llevará á la práctica la distribución—gratuita para los pobres y á módico precio para los demás—de paquetes convenientemente cerrados, que contienen el material requerido para la cura aséptica del ombligo de los recién nacidos, acompañados de instrucciones impresas, detalladas y precisas, y de 1 litro de una solución al 1

por mil de bicloruro de mercurio; proyecto aprobado por la Escuela de Medicina de la Universidad.

Con respecto al muermo, á más de las medidas paliativas que se recomiendan, indícase en el Informe que se solicitará del Gobierno y del Ayuntamiento la realización de medios de carácter mucho más radical, como el de señalar un plazo para no permitir por más tiempo que se tengan en el interior de las casas caballos, carruajes y arneses, á menos que no sean en caballerizas y cocheras separadas con salida independiente á la calle.

Emitiremos opinión acerca de este proyecto cuando sean conocidas las reformas que se intente introducir en las Ordenanzas municipales.

De las 404 muertes ocurridas en setiembre, corresponden 300 á cubanos, 78 á españoles, 3 á americanos, 10 á chinos y el resto á otras nacionalidades. El tributo pagado por la raza de color á la muerte es de 55.

Murieron—por estado social—138 niños, 157 solteros, 72 casados y 37 viudos. El mayor número de defunciones debióse á la tuberculosis, fiebre tifoidea, paludismo y sarampión.

Contrajeron matrimonio 242 personas; de éstas, 157 cubanos blancos, 20 de color, 61 españoles, 1 americano, 2 ingleses y 1 francés.

Inscribiéronse 489 nacimientos; de ellos 329 blancos legítimos y 88 ilegítimos; 22 legítimos y 50 ilegítimos de color. La proporción de nacimientos de blancos es de 24.77 por mil y de color 11.83.

En el cementerio de Colón ó católico fueron sepultados 341 cadáveres; en el bautista 39; en el de los chinos 9; en Regla 11; en Arroyo Naranjo 2, y en el Calvario 2.

Entraron 705 inmigrantes, de los que 573 son varones y 132 hembras; 496 españoles y 94 españolas; 25 americanos y 14 americanas; 34 turcos, 14 mexicanos, 6 franceses, 3 colombianos, de ambos sexos; 10 italianos, 3 ingleses y los demás de otras nacionalidades.

De la comparación de nacimientos y defunciones resulta en setiembre un saldo de 85 á favor de la población.

En el hospital de dementes fallecieron 8 asilados, y quedaban el 30 de setiembre 1,047, de los que 596 son varones y 451 mujeres, 596 blancos, 28 chinos y 423 de color.

## CHILE

### CONCESIÓN DE UN FERROCARRIL AÉREO.

Con fecha 30 de agosto de 1902 el Congreso Nacional ha dado su aprobación al siguiente proyecto de ley:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. Concédese á Don ABELARDO PIZARRO, ó á quien sus derechos represente, permiso para construir y explotar, en la sección ubicada en territorio chileno, un ferrocarril aéreo que partirá del

Juncal y deberá terminar en el lugar denominado Paramillo de las Cuevas, en territorio argentino.

"ART. 2º. Concédese igualmente al Señor PIZARRO una subvención anual de ochenta mil pesos (\$40,000), oro de dieciocho peniques, por el término de quince años, en compensación de las siguientes obligaciones que contrae por su parte:

"1ª. Transportará sin gravamen para el Fisco toda la correspondencia que entre ó salga del país por la vía de Uspallata y á los empleados públicos que viajen en comisión del servicio; y con una rebaja de 25 por ciento á los demás empleados.

"Mientras el ferrocarril trasandino no llegue al Juncal, el concesionario estará además obligado á transportar la correspondencia desde el punto de término de dicho ferrocarril, sección chilena, hasta el Paramillo de las Cuevas.

"2ª. Las instalaciones ó postes del ferrocarril aéreo podrán ser aprovechados por el Gobierno en caso que deseara construir líneas telegráficas á través de la cordillera, mediante el pago de una tercera parte del valor en que la Dirección de Telégrafos avalúe la economía que resulte para el Estado del empleo de las instalaciones ó postes de la Empresa.

"Podrá también el Gobierno hacer uso de los terrenos que necesitare para el servicio de sus líneas.

"ART. 3º. La subvención comenzará á regir desde la fecha en que se inicie el tráfico en toda la extensión de la línea, desde el Juncal hasta Paramillo de las Cuevas.

"ART. 4º. Las tarifas de carga y pasajeros serán fijadas en oro de dieciocho peniques y aprobadas por el Presidente de la República.

"El valor de los pasajes de primera y segunda clase no podrán exceder de diez y cinco pesos por persona, respectivamente.

"El flete de carga no excederá de ocho pesos por tonelada, para mercadería valiosa, y de cuatro pesos para mercadería ó carga de poco valor.

"ART. 5º. La construcción de la línea deberá iniciarse dentro de los dieciocho meses siguientes á la fecha de esta ley, y estar terminada y entregada al servicio veintiséis meses después de la misma fecha.

"ART. 6º. El concesionario, ó quien sus derechos represente, perderá el derecho á esta concesión si no terminare los trabajos en el plazo indicado en el artículo que antecede.

"ART. 7º. En caso de interrumpirse el tráfico por más de quince días, la subvención se suspenderá por todo el tiempo que durare la interrupción.

"ART. 8º. El concesionario, ó quien sus derechos represente, constituirá domicilio en Chile, y todas las cuestiones á que dé lugar la ejecución ó cumplimiento del contrato, quedarán sometidas exclusivamente á los tribunales chilenos.

“Y por cuanto, oído el Consejo de Estado, he tenido á bien aprobarlo y sancionarlo; por tanto, promúlguese y llévase á efecto como ley de la República.”

“JERMÁN RIESCO.

“RAMÓN BARROS LUCO.”

#### PRIMA Á LA PRODUCCIÓN DEL ÁCIDO SULFÚRICO.

El “Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería” de Santiago de Chile, dice en su número correspondiente al 31 de julio próximo pasado, que el Congreso Nacional ha dado ya su aprobación al siguiente proyecto, que se promulgará como ley dentro de pocos días:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Se concede una prima de tres centavos por cada kilogramo de ácido sulfúrico de sesenta grados Beaumé que se produzca en el país, siempre que la cantidad que elabore cada fábrica no sea inferior á mil quinientas toneladas anuales.

“ART. 2°. Para gozar de esta prima, los interesados deberán iniciar los trabajos de instalación de su fábrica dentro del plazo de un año, contado desde el día en que se promulgue dicha ley.

“ART. 3°. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República para que invierta hasta la suma de cincuenta mil pesos anuales durante cinco años en pagar las primas que concede el Art. 1°.

“ART. 4°. Si la suma de cincuenta mil pesos fuere insuficiente para subvencionar el total que produzcan las diversas fábricas de ácido sulfúrico que se establecieron en el país, se hará el prorrateo en relación con el producto de cada fábrica.”

### REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

#### DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

HORACIO VÁSQUEZ. General de División del Ejército y Presidente del Gobierno Provisional de la República.

Considerando: Que los derechos de importación con que están gravados en algunos países los productos de nuestra agricultura equivalen en ciertos casos á derechos prohibitivos, y que es de buena doctrina económica facilitar á dichos productos el acceso á esos países por medio de tratados de reciprocidad comercial, ya que no es posible el predominio absoluto del libre cambio;

Oído el parecer del Consejo de Secretarios de Estado, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Habrá cuatro clases de tarifas para el cobro de los derechos de importación en la República: la mínima, la moderada, la recargada y la máxima. Constituirán la mínima los derechos que están señalados en el arancel de importación vigente, ó los que se señalen en los que se establezcan en lo sucesivo; la moderada, esos mismos derechos con un treinta por ciento de aumento; la recargada, los expresados derechos con un setenta por ciento de aumento; y la máxima, esos mismos derechos más un ciento por ciento de aumento.

ART. 2º. Para los efectos de este decreto se fija en la República á la azúcar, café, cacao y tabaco el valor siguiente por cada cincuenta kilogramos de peso:

Á la azúcar de 94 á 98 grados de pureza, dos pesos oro americano.

Á la de 94 abajo y á la miel de caña, uno con cincuenta oro americano.

Al cacao, diez pesos oro americano.

Al café, doce pesos oro americano.

Al tabaco, diez pesos oro americano.

ART. 3º. Se aplicará la tarifa mínima, ó sean los derechos que señale el arancel, á todos los efectos de cualquier país en el que no esté gravada la introducción de uno cualquiera de los antedichos productos dominicanos con más de un veinte por ciento del valor que se señala en el artículo anterior, ó en donde sea libre la introducción de dichos productos.

Se aplicará la tarifa moderada, á todos aquellos que procedan de países en que se cobre á cualquiera de los expresados productos dominicanos de un veinte y uno á un treinta por ciento del valor arriba expresado.

Se aplicará la tarifa recargada á los que procedan de países en que se cobre á cualquiera de los indicados productos dominicanos de un treinta uno á un cuarenta por ciento del valor arriba expresado.

Se aplicará la tarifa máxima, á los que procedan de países en que se cobre á cualquiera de los indicados productos dominicanos más de un cuarenta por ciento del valor expresado arriba, ó en donde esté prohibida su introducción.

SECCIÓN 1ª. Las colonias de una nación, así como las diversas entidades que constituyan una confederación ó Estado, se considerarán, para los efectos de este decreto, como se considere al Estado ó nación á que pertenezcan, aunque ellas por sí no cobren derechos de importación á los productos dominicanos expresados en el artículo 2º, ó los cobren en menor proporción que el Estado ó nación que formen ó á que pertenezcan.

SEC. 2ª. Se considerarán como de cada país los productos que vengán de ese país á la República, á menos que se sepa con certeza que semejantes productos no son el resultado de la agricultura ó de la industria de ese país, ó que las marcas especiales que tengan los objetos á otras indicaciones claras y precisas determinen el país de origen sin dudas de ninguna clase.

ART. 4º. El recargo de los derechos que deban pagar los objetos de los países en donde estén gravados con más de un veinte por ciento los productos dominicanos á que se refiere este decreto, se aplicará así:

Un diez por ciento de lo que le corresponda de aumento á los objetos entre la tarifa mínima y la que le sea aplicable según los casos, cuatro meses después de la promulgación de este decreto.

Un treinta por ciento, siete meses después de la dicha promulgación.

Un setenta por ciento diez meses después.

El total al año de promulgado este decreto.

ART. 5º. Con las naciones con quienes se celebren tratados de reciprocidad regirán las estipulaciones de esos tratados en vez de las prescripciones de este decreto.

ART. 6º. Queda á cargo del Ministerio de Hacienda dictar las disposiciones necesarias para la puntual ejecución de este decreto.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Santo Domingo, Capital de la República, á los 12 días del mes de Septiembre de 1902, año 59º de la Independencia y 40º de la Restauración.

HORACIO VÁSQUEZ.

E. TEJERA.

*Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio.*

Refrendado:

**PRODUCTOS EXPORTADOS EN 1900 Y 1901.**

[De la "Gaceta Oficial." ]

Artículos.	1900.			1901.		
	Designación.	Derechos.	Valor exportado.	Designación.	Derechos.	Valor exportado.
Azúcar.....libras.	107,971,206	\$25,800.95	.....	101,193,622	\$156,228.17	\$2,699,111.55
Caño.....id.	11,221,157	97,628.19	.....	11,983,275	27,000.19	1,211,274.31
Cera.....id.	328,650	5,013.61	.....	298,097	1,316.38	67,426.67
Café.....id.	3,926,295	31,325.08	.....	3,365,011	10,713.16	227,741.51
Tabaco.....id.	17,112,382	118,954.20	.....	12,252,800	721.46	617,117.00
Cucros de res.....	371,822	2,987.31	.....	101,984	269.48	10,706.22
Miel de abejas.....galones.	89,470	4,767.92	.....	77,020	1,313.65	20,938.00
Bera.....toneladas.	2,188	1,768.69	.....	1,121	126.25	11,532.00
Cañón de caoba.....piés.	800,711	5,407.22	.....	257,125	396.82	18,012.71
Horquetas.....id.	10,880	118.03	.....	6,875	29.24	931.30
Astas de res.....	6,735	21.32	.....	3,590	5.69	261.00
Cedro.....piés.	213,679	206.08	.....	71,243	37.61	2,190.00
Campeche.....toneladas.	2,5622	947.89	.....	2,512	.....	20,697.35
Españillo.....piés.	85,974	605.92	.....	54,116	60.28	2,394.04
Cucros de caoba, docemas.	5,069	3,148.66	.....	7,597	975.08	32,250.71
Mora.....toneladas.	131	191.82	.....	132	113.68	2,265.00
Dividivi.....id.	562	1,072.90	.....	1,181	957.31	30,629.22
Guayacán.....id.	5901	1,215.12	.....	693	103.75	18,757.00
Concha de curay.....libras.	161	65.11	.....	128	.....	499.50
Melado.....galones.	36,895	452.15	.....	80,408	91.27	1,158.00
Resina guayacán.....libras.	3,558	23.61	.....	8,293	.....	2,460.20
Animales vivos.....	89	211.38	.....	355	7.61	6,988.80
Ahnidón.....barriles.	71	46.71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazilete.....toneladas.	2	1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas de garza.....onzas.	10	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yayas.....	500	50.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suela curtidá.....libras.	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	80.00
Cáscara de naranjas.....barriles	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	580.60
Paja de caña.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	980.00
Granadillo.....toneladas.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20.00
Cocos secos.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	300.00
Lana vegetal.....sacos.	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	150.00
Ron.....galones.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4.00
Efectos varios.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,676.32
Racimos de guineos.....	229,900	.....	.....	482,275	.....	145,422.50
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	512,152.89	6,065,864.22	.....	181,166.31	5,190,056.64



## ECUADOR.

**MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE RECOMENDANDO EL PROYECTO  
PARA LA CONSTRUCCION DE UN NUEVO FERROCARRIL.***Honorables Legisladores:*

Informado de que en la Cámara de Diputados se ha presentado el respectivo Proyecto de Ley, referente á la construcción de un ferrocarril que una los cantones Sucre, Chone y Rocafuerte, me es grato recomendar á mi vez, de modo especial, á vuestra ilustrada atención, dicho proyecto que contribuirá indudablemente al bienestar y adelanto de la provincia de Manabí, cuya riqueza natural debe contar con las facilidades indispensables para el incremento de su producción agrícola y de su movimiento comercial. La obra del ferrocarril, tal como se propone, siendo un nuevo y poderoso estímulo para el trabajo, contribuirá además al restablecimiento completo de una tranquila y próspera administración local.

LEONIDAS PLAZA G.

Casa de Gobierno, en Quito, á 3 de setiembre de 1902.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

**COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.**

## IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1394 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de setiembre de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en setiembre de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de setiembre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en noviembre.

## GUATEMALA.

## DERECHO DE EXPORTACIÓN DEL CAFÉ.

*Decreto de 4 de agosto de 1902 publicado en "El Guatemalteco" de 11 de agosto de 1902, n.º 99.*

Por el presente decreto se prorroga por un año más, que expirará el 30 de junio de 1903, la providencia contenida en el Decreto Gubernativo número 617, de 12 de agosto de 1901, á menos que sobrevengan motivos que aconsejen su modificación, debiéndose, en tal virtud, continuar percibiéndose por el fisco el impuesto de 6 pesos, moneda del país, por cada quintal de café en oro que se exporte de la República, cobrándose en proporción á este impuesto por el café en pergamino.

## MÉXICO.

## PRODUCCIÓN DE PLATA EN LOS OCHO PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO FISCAL DE 1901-2.

El "Boletín Fiscal" correspondiente á febrero del año en curso nos da á conocer la producción de plata en ese mes.

Hé aquí las cifras y su comparación con las correspondientes á febrero de 1901:

	Febrero de 1902.	Febrero de 1901.
Exportación:		
Mineral de plata en piedra, polvo ó tierra.....	\$273,487.15	\$1,169,100.16
Plata en pasta:		
En barras.....	703,049.43	332,368.27
En marquetas de plomo.....	2,003,235.00	2,073,978.00
Ligada con cobre.....	696,440.00	302,840.26
Plata en cloruros.....	3,357.96	5,719.89
Plata en sulfuros.....	248,801.51	101,812.54
Plata en grasas de fundición.....	17,723.00	9,583.00
Amonedación.....	2,134,500.00	1,116,000.00
Total.....	6,080,591.05	5,411,702.12

La producción de plata en los ocho primeros meses del año fiscal de 1901-2, fué como sigue:

Julio de 1901.....	\$5,455,539.36
Agosto.....	6,024,316.65
Setiembre.....	5,320,079.14
Octubre.....	6,441,436.87
Noviembre.....	4,262,920.72
Diciembre.....	5,622,127.00
Enero de 1902.....	7,871,790.89
Febrero.....	6,080,594.05
Total.....	47,078,804.68
Contra: en igual período de 1900-1901.....	48,609,114.69
Diminución.....	1,530,310.01

**PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO EN LOS OCHO PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO FISCAL DE 1901-2.**

Las cifras relativas á exportación y amonedación de oro en el mes de febrero último, comparado con el de febrero de 1901, son como sigue:

	Febrero de 1902.	Febrero de 1901.
Exportación:		
Mineral de oro en piedra, polvo ó tierra .....	\$39,432.33	\$141,831.39
Oro en pasta .....	714,962.49	557,391.39
Oro en cloruros .....	5,931.22	13,483.73
Oro en sulfuros .....	5,811.70	1,345.15
Amonedación .....	72,460.09	41,480.00
Total .....	838,597.71	758,534.66

**Producción de oro en los ocho primeros meses del año fiscal de 1901-2:**

Julio de 1901 .....	\$690,642.78
Agosto .....	1,083,974.14
Setiembre .....	587,244.37
Octubre .....	759,583.44
Noviembre .....	719,718.33
Diciembre .....	813,388.75
Enero de 1902 .....	990,602.86
Febrero .....	838,597.74
Total .....	6,483,752.41
Producción de oro en los ocho primeros meses de 1900-1901 .....	6,049,660.48
Aumento .....	434,091.93

**NUEVO SERVICIO DE VAPORES ENTRE LOS PUERTOS DEL GOLFO, CUBA Y EUROPA.**

El "Diario Oficial" del 9 de agosto pasado publica el texto del contrato celebrado por el Gobierno mexicano con la línea alemana de vapores denominada "Norddeutscher Lloyd" de Bremen.

Según los términos de este contrato la Compañía de vapores se compromete á transportar entre los puertos en que toquen sus vapores, libre de gastos, para el Gobierno de México, toda la correspondencia, impresos, paquetes, bultos postales y valores transmisibles por correo. Los vapores de la línea harán por lo menos un viaje al mes, tocando por tanto una vez al mes en los puertos de Veraacruz, Tampico y un tercer puerto mexicano entre los expresados antes, á opción de la Compañía.

En compensación del servicio postal y del servicio de transporte libre, los vapores de la línea quedan exentos del pago del 40 por ciento del derecho de toneladas creado por el decreto de 1° de julio de 1898.

Los vapores de la línea podrán hacer el tráfico de cabotaje con arreglo á las condiciones establecidas por el artículo 293 de la Ordenanza de Aduanas vigente, y á todas las disposiciones que se dieten en lo sucesivo sobre la materia.

Se permitirá á la Compañía tener en todos los puertos en donde toquen sus vapores, las lanchas, botes y remolcadores de vapor, que sean necesarios para su buen servicio, los que disfrutarán de todas las franquicias que otorga el contrato.

El contrato durará tres años y se entenderá prorrogado por igual período de tiempo si no se denuncia por alguno de los contratantes en los seis meses anteriores á su terminación.

#### LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE AZUFRE.

El "Progreso de México" dice que el consumo anual de azufre en esa República pasa de un millón de kilogramos, y la mitad de esta cantidad es importada, no obstante que en varias partes del país hay inmensos depósitos de dicha substancia, inexplorados, simplemente porque nadie ha visto en ellos la riqueza que representan.

Los 500,000 kilogramos producidos son explotados en pequeña escala en distintos lugares del país; pero en ninguna parte se ha hecho inversión formal de capital en este negocio. La demanda de azufre aumenta en México y en los Estados Unidos, y los depósitos de este mineral existentes en los Estados de Chiapas, San Luis Potosí y Durango son ilimitados, sin mencionar los depósitos que aumentan constantemente en el cráter del Popocatepetl. Los depósitos de Mapimí y Cerritos, en el Estado de Durango, pueden ellos sólo proporcionar millones de toneladas de azufre.

#### SERVICIO DE NAVEGACIÓN EN EL GOLFO DE CALIFORNIA Y EL MAR PACÍFICO.

El "Diario Oficial" ha publicado el texto de un contrato celebrado entre la Secretaría de comunicaciones y el Señor A. E. STILWELL, para el establecimiento de un servicio de navegación costera entre los puertos mexicanos del Golfo de California y del Oceano Pacífico, tales como Guaymas, Topolobampo, La Paz, Mazatlán, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Ángel, Salina Cruz, Tonalá, San Benito y demás lugares intermedios. Podrá establecer igualmente el referido concesionario uno ó varios servicios de navegación de altura entre cualquiera de los expresados puertos mexicanos y uno ó varios puertos de los Estados Unidos del Norte, de la América del Sud ó de las costas é islas del continente de Asia, que son generalmente conocidas bajo la denominación de Oriente. Dentro de un plazo de tres meses quedará establecido, cuando menos un servicio entre Guaymas y Topolobampo, haciéndose, cuando menos, cien viajes redondos al año. Dentro de seis meses se establecerá el servicio de altura entre puertos mexicanos y extranjeros.

OFICI

EXPO

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PARAGUAY.

EXPORTACIÓN DE LOS PRINCIPALES ARTÍCULOS DURANTE LOS SEIS PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO.

	1902.	1901.
Cieros secos .....	piezas, 41,158	36,432
Cieros salados .....	id., 36,841	31,527
Cebola .....	kilos, 27,723	27,451
Campana .....	id., 52,107	45,170
Lana .....	id., 21,356	15,111
Afrecho de coco .....	id., 10,330	28,780
Almendra de coco .....	id., 239,859	10,169
Acetate de coco .....	id., 690	3,500
Estrato de quebracho .....	id., 505,000	389,300
Esencia de petit grain .....	id., 10,857	10,143
Rollizos de quebracho .....	id., 7,561,819	3,016,600
Vigas de madera dur .....	piezas, 8,349	12,281
Botes .....	id., 12,110	18,711
Tabaco .....	kilos, 761,924	798,836
Yerba mbororibó .....	id., 3,882,645	3,252,817
Yerba mojada .....	id., 95,980	205,916
Cáscara de curupay .....	id., 560,480	96,350
Naranja .....	piezas, 3,028,800	3,235,620
Palmas .....	id., 1,011	28,661

ENTRADAS DE CHATAS DE YERBA-MATE AL PUERTO DE ASUNCIÓN EN LOS MESES DE JUNIO Y JULIO DE 1902.

Durante los meses indicados han entrado en el puerto de la capital, procedentes de los yerbales, 20 chatas conduciendo 7,251 bolsas con un peso total de 438,666 kilogramo.

Estas entradas se descomponen así:

	Bolsas.	Kilos.
<i>Mes de junio.</i>		
Industrial Paraguaya—		
No. 7 .....	387	23,118
No. 12 .....	503	30,180
No. 18 .....	342	21,168
Río Amambay .....	271	16,440
Yeruti .....	199	11,980
Eduardo I.° .....	228	13,680
Concepción .....	158	27,191
Ospiendo .....	521	31,260
Pequeña Lini .....	378	22,680
V. Kleuro .....	133	27,180
Tachati .....	196	11,760
San Rafael .....	633	41,580
San Estanislao .....	334	20,010
Ramariña .....	195	11,700
Domingo I.° .....	83	5,100
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>318,360</b>
<i>Mes de julio.</i>		
Industrial Paraguaya—		
No. 9 .....	300	18,000
No. 10 .....	393	23,580
No. 13 .....	423	25,386
Curuguaty .....	498	29,880
Fabín .....	391	23,460
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>120,306</b>

## PERÚ.

## RESUMEN DE LA EXPORTACIÓN GENERAL DEL PERÚ DESDE 1897 Á 1901.

[De la Memoria de Hacienda.]

Artículos.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Aguas minerales .....		£18,000	£812,610	£2,075,680	£350,655
Aguardiente .....	£2,123,259	4,360,100	5,363,320	8,437,720	10,226,650
Almidón .....	3,044,012	4,791,540	9,788,790	23,006,556	3,486,300
Algodón .....	223,454,760	216,995,548	178,747,820	326,074,320	12,355,320
Animales .....	19,295,500	3,412,000	3,441,700	17,812,000	361,120
Arroz .....	63,346,533	63,327,520	42,659,138	63,903,750	62,468,430
Azúcar y concreto .....		922,098,169	1,010,351,878	1,155,812,622	1,030,371,881
Borato y borax .....	94,803,920	57,422,664	61,102,400	56,637,712	33,428,376
Cacao .....	11,879,600	34,837,660	2,377,160	5,957,640	6,431,532
Café .....	54,707,682	54,174,587	48,405,083	65,431,170	42,583,095
Carbón y leña .....	9,739,696	7,944,039	6,376,256	7,459,753	9,926,228
Cascarilla .....	4,479,100	3,046,000	7,830,880	2,511,280	3,776,960
Coca .....	54,204,699	22,437,059	17,359,936	33,943,800	36,614,940
Cocalina .....	63,102,000	65,197,500	67,507,500	116,178,000	160,322,400
Cochinilla .....	30,000	709,506	499,200	1,831,500	1,825,225
Cueros y huesos res. ....	68,626,557	83,118,325	78,344,922	108,558,590	177,977,640
Cera .....	2,997,100	2,543,580	1,984,240	128,434	102,740
Crin vegetal .....	20,808,023	50,670,320	18,306,230	11,373,735	12,044,728
Goma .....					26,240,916
Hojas medicinales (Matico) .....	337,800	789,700	147,250		272,000
Hortalizas, legumbres, etc .....					25,542,500
Hemo .....					1,045,910
Lana .....	217,339,600	308,263,502	311,806,621	296,673,261	277,683,360
Libros impresos .....	50,000	498,000	471,600	565,300	253,700
Miel de abejas .....	161,600	4,633,360	3,499,760	5,793,440	6,756,600
Minerales .....	644,856,718	948,121,344	1,066,791,332	1,695,055,835	1,750,848,473
Muebles y artículos costurados .....	3,650,000	2,106,625	1,655,052	1,258,100	2,076,430
Oro .....	10,282,410	4,150,000	646,000	4,604,000	13,160,000
Pasta de semilla de algodón .....	2,518,816	2,313,784	5,745,073	60,817,400	23,772,320
Plata sellada y labrada .....	192,800,433	92,217,260	39,110,000	20,283,928	96,587,500
Ratanía .....	1,118,000	604,650	755,570	188,920	251,310
Sal .....	11,391,587	541,000	15,794,076	1,446,444	3,695,800
Semillas .....	3,615,694	9,967,329	3,394,296	13,710,350	8,190,867
Sombreros .....	17,164,100	10,660,250	18,858,800	13,861,500	13,984,700
Tobaco y sus manufacturas .....	2,970,600	3,103,800	635,894	1,931,800	2,235,300
Toconyo .....			6,317,110	1,022,700	11,605,410
Vino .....	2,804,317	6,837,445	7,852,067	10,453,140	21,325,940
Varios .....	12,322,686	5,916,500	27,970,435	54,056,185	28,784,604
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,816,845,284</b>	<b>3,027,477,589</b>	<b>3,072,591,099</b>	<b>4,497,999,545</b>	<b>4,298,378,574</b>

## MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO DEL PUERTO DEL CALLAO DURANTE EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DEL AÑO DE 1902.

Clasificación de buques.

Buques.	Número.	Tonelaje.
ENTRADAS.		
Ingléses .....	47	81,38
Alemaues .....	15	37,16
Norte Americanos .....	1	76
Italianos .....	3	2,43
Chilenos .....	31	47,15
Otras naciones .....	2	5,94
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>174,79</b>
SALIDAS.		
Ingléses .....	47	80,94
Alemaues .....	14	34,15
Norte Americanos .....	1	76
Italianos .....	3	2,43
Chilenos .....	31	47,15
Otras naciones .....	2	5,94
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>171,35</b>

Clasificación de cargamentos.

Cargamentos.	Buques.	Toneladas.
<b>ENTRADAS.</b>		
Carga general.....	99	172,908
Trigo.....	4	5,132
Carbón.....	5	1,453
Madera.....	5	5,438
Explosivos.....	1	769
Petróleo.....	6	5,709
Leña.....	2	459
Productos del país.....	258	6,607
Lastre.....	1	341
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>198,816</b>
<b>SALIDAS.</b>		
Carga general.....	388	179,698
Lastre.....	12	9,608
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>189,306</b>

RESUMEN GENERAL—VAPORES MERCANTES.

	Número.	Toneladas.
<b>ENTRADAS.</b>		
Abril.....	34	59,882
Mayo.....	36	61,392
Junio.....	33	53,522
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>174,796</b>
<b>SALIDAS.</b>		
Abril.....	32	57,311
Mayo.....	37	65,869
Junio.....	29	48,178
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>171,358</b>

ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS MERCADERÍAS EXPORTADAS CON DESTINO A CHILE POR EL PUERTO DEL CALLAO DURANTE EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DE 1902.

Artículos.	Número de bultos.	Kilos.	Valor (soles plata).
Azúcar.....	3,500	431,853,500	28,339.37
Arroz.....	20	1,750,000	300.00
Artículos chicos.....	108	4,842,290	2,180.00
Aceite de pepita de algodón.....	21	763,000	260.00
Alcohol.....	1	22,000	10.00
Animales.....	1	.....	150.00
Ajil.....	4	268,000	120.00
Bencina.....	1	38,000	10.00
Café.....	364	30,640,000	9,038.00
Carbón.....	500	26,530,000	700.00
Cera.....	2	150,000	160.00
Diversos.....	144	13,811,400	6,657.00
Jora.....	140	12,480,000	1,020.00
Géneros de algodón.....	21	4,204,000	2,848.00
Kerosene.....	3	114,000	20.00
Máquinas de escribir.....	2	48,000	316.40
Pimentón.....	48	3,744,000	1,800.00
Resina.....	5	988,000	110.00
Tesoro.....	1	65,000	2,420.00
Velas de cera.....	3	195,000	153.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,889</b>	<b>532,615,190</b>	<b>56,011.77</b>

La exportación en tránsito para Bolivia (vía Antofagasta) ha sido la siguiente:

	Número de bultos.	Kilos.	Valor (soles plata).
Azúcar .....	1,923	168,312,000	19,880.00
Artículos chinos.....	30	910,000	180.00
Mantos de seda.....	5	317,250	3,600.00
Total .....	1,958	169,539,250	23,660.00

### IMPORTACIONES DURANTE EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1901.

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura."]

Por estimarlo de interés para los lectores del BOLETÍN se publica el siguiente cuadro estadístico, demostrativo del movimiento comercial del puerto del Callao durante el año fiscal de 1901:

Procedencia.	Valor en soles peruanos.	Mercaucias.	Valor en soles peruanos.
Inglaterra .....	6,897,607	Algodón.....	2,987,211
Estados Unidos .....	4,069,056	Lana .....	1,568,282
Alemania .....	3,215,267	Lino.....	188,409
Francia .....	1,426,932	Seda.....	448,440
Italia .....	959,905	Muebles.....	1,265,819
Bélgica .....	871,481	Artículos de fantasía.....	8,867,621
Australia.....	698,411	Provisiones y abarrotes.....	3,231,392
China .....	691,696	Vinos y licores.....	321,695
Chile.....	433,173	Drogas y productos químicos.....	861,661
España.....	188,149	Especialidades.....	64,327
América Central.....	92,703		
India.....	46,762		
Ecuador.....	31,038		
Otros países.....	86,671		
Total.....	49,747,851	Total .....	49,747,857

a Equivalen á \$9,617,201.90, oro americano.

## NICARAGUA.

### DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN DE VINOS.

*Ley de 5 de octubre de 1901.*

ARTÍCULO 1. Deróguense los decretos de 31 de julio de 1900 y 8 de enero de 1901, que reglamentan, con el recargo del 20 por ciento, la introducción de vinos legítimos de uva. En consecuencia, todo vino, cualquiera que sea su calidad, estará sujeto solamente á los gravámenes que expresan los aranceles vigentes.

ARR. 2. Suprínese la fracción 1238 de los aranceles vigentes, que grava el champagne con 60 centavos el kilo.

La fracción 1244 se leerá así: "Vinos espumosos de cualquier clase, inclusive el champaña, ya sean generosos ó secos, con tal que no pasen de 20 grados, embotellados, 60 centavos el kilo. Si pasaren de esta riqueza, pagarán 2½ centavos por grado en cada kilo de peso bruto."

ARR. 3. Esta ley regirá desde su publicación y es adicional á los aranceles aduaneros.



SALVADOR.

CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

Acuerdo de 9 de junio de 1902, por el cual se concede franquicia de derechos á los artículos que se expresan.

[“Diario Oficial” de 10 de junio de 1902, No. 136.]

Por el presente acuerdo se declara libre de derechos é impuestos la introducción de los siguientes:

Lámparas completas para alumbrado de alcohol;

Cocinas, hornillos y estufas para diversos usos domésticos é industriales;

Automóviles;

Lanchas y botes;

Motores para toda clase de maquinaria, y en general, todos aquellos objetos no denominados en que el alcohol sea usado como combustible ó fuerza motriz.

Esta disposición entrará en vigor desde esta fecha y regirá hasta el 1º de marzo del año próximo.

IMPORTACIÓN DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1902.

[Del “Diario Oficial.”]

Importaciones por países.

Países.	Kilos.	Valor.	Países.	Kilos.	Valor.
		<i>Pesos.</i>			<i>Pesos.</i>
Bélgica.....	33,091	6,099.70	Gran Bretaña.....	1,185,841	379,794.19
Chile.....	5,077	1,500.00	Guatemala.....	17,524	4,169.50
China.....	26	7.50	Honduras.....	147	2,104.02
Colombia.....	1,712	788.50	Italia.....	81,610	24,380.74
Costa Rica.....	912	.....	México.....	39,818	11,415.59
Cuba.....	184	822.50	Nicaragua.....	15,709	2,180.00
Ecuador.....	9,356	7,729.34	España.....	30,583	9,026.49
Francia.....	457,998	177,633.13	Estados Unidos.....	4,937,680	482,794.66
Alemania.....	890,144	192,366.12			

Importaciones de los Estados Unidos de América.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
			<i>Pesos.</i>
Aguas minerales.....	2	48	80.00
Algodón en hilo.....	125	11,008	6,796.25
Algodón en tejidos y artículos manufacturados.....	2,564	310,049	131,307.63
Artículos de fantasía.....	1	32	75.00
Artículos diversos.....	4,255	250,125	35,204.07
Artículos libres.....	14,166	1,056,674	83,069.41
Cacao.....	3	150	69.50
Cal y cemento.....	10	307	26.00
Calzado y artículos de zapatería.....	120	4,868	6,511.46
Calzado en toda forma.....	24	3,474	1,183.25
Cerveza y ginger ales.....	550	61,190	4,532.45
Comestibles.....	1,712	76,060	8,668.12
Cristalerías.....	60	2,672	711.69
Cueros en artefactos.....	3	67	90.00

## Importaciones de los Estados Unidos de América—Continúa.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
			<i>Pesos.</i>
Drogas y medicinas.....	1,014	66,957	22,720.25
Especias y té.....	109	5,371	1,628.52
Ferretería.....	702	26,858	5,972.97
Harina.....	38,927	2,678,461	95,949.91
Joyería.....	7	159	241.45
Lana en tejidos y artículos manufacturados.....	1	39	134.60
Libros impresos.....	20	1,062	566.88
Licores.....	376	17,295	7,715.88
Lino en hilo.....			
Lino en tejidos y artículos manufacturados.....			
Loza y porcelana.....	17	1,562	215.61
Madera y corchos.....	178	29,931	566.99
Maíz.....	10	695	38.00
Maquinaria.....	64	5,705	1,399.56
Mármol.....	33	3,817	633.19
Materiales para jabón y velas.....	102	14,978	2,342.26
Mercería.....	8	471	257.01
Moneda.....			
Muebles y otras obras de ebanistería.....	71	3,289	1,119.50
Papel y artículos de escritorio.....	155	23,931	3,181.40
Petróleo y aceites para alumbrado.....	3,495	111,065	6,386.76
Perfumería.....	83	7,091	1,214.00
Plantas y semillas.....	9	552	1,114.50
Quesos y mantecilla.....	1	56	15.61
Sacos para café.....	44	1,038	157.50
Seda en hilo.....	30	2,423	17,697.75
Seda en tejidos y manufacturados.....	32	1,677	19,720.75
Sombreros de juncos.....			
Sombreros de otras clases.....	3	87	188.42
Tabaco labrado.....	1	48	
Vinos.....	1,020	122,670	14,661.55
Total.....	70,082	4,167,680	182,794.66

## Importaciones clasificadas según la cantidad de artículos importados de todos los países.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
			<i>Pesos.</i>
Abonos.....	270	17,565	1,034.75
Aguas minerales.....	90	7,012	540.54
Algodón en hilo.....	512	56,576	10,005.15
Algodón en tejidos y artículos manufacturados.....	6,651	879,831	663,867.36
Artículos de fantasía.....	9	803	945.10
Artículos diversos.....	8,916	541,879	104,769.90
Artículos libros.....	17,349	1,436,570	162,233.38
Cacao.....	131	9,437	4,848.81
Cal y cemento.....	629	120,157	1,169.00
Calzado y artículos de zapatería.....	313	19,935	28,493.31
Cáñamo en toda forma.....	73	9,459	3,891.99
Cerveza y ginecr-alos.....	1,072	96,857	7,836.33
Comestibles.....	2,686	113,393	15,566.00
Cristalería.....	111	30,627	4,620.29
Cueros en artefactos.....	17	654	839.91
Drogas y medicinas.....	2,134	145,408	55,109.21
Especias y té.....	212	12,628	3,816.25
Ferretería.....	6,375	392,844	15,243.30
Fósforos.....	878	47,016	3,045.38
Harina.....	38,927	2,678,461	95,949.91
Joyería.....	9	237	328.45
Lana en hilo.....	11	2,424	3,298.39
Lana en tejidos y artículos manufacturados.....	229	24,369	30,757.28
Libros impresos.....	67	5,582	2,979.13
Licores.....	910	40,410	14,863.46
Lino en hilo.....	6	461	580.00
Lino en tejidos y artículos manufacturados.....	17	5,764	4,395.21
Loza y porcelana.....	795	83,789	9,303.65
Madera y corchos.....	201	21,561	841.42
Maíz.....	11	768	55.00
Maquinaria.....	114	11,032	4,736.41
Mármol.....	121	49,580	2,170.69
Materiales para jabón y velas.....	2,001	168,343	30,219.33
Mercería.....	219	19,173	11,718.98
Moneda.....	31	1,756	288.00
Muebles y otras obras de ebanistería.....	108	6,139	2,129.89
Papel y artículos de escritorio.....	648	77,798	16,002.82
Petróleo y aceites para alumbrado.....	3,711	149,012	6,851.76

Importaciones clasificadas según la cantidad de artículos importados de todos los países—  
Continúa.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
			<i>Procs.</i>
Perfumería.....	157	12,248	4,035.95
Plantas y semillas.....	11	609	1,124.50
Quesos y mantequilla.....	256	12,091	2,917.48
Sacos para café.....	640	131,691	17,858.22
Seda en hilo.....	30	2,123	17,697.75
Seda en tejidos y artículos manufacturados.....	49	2,357	21,534.75
Sombreros de junco.....	40	331	2,990.00
Sombreros de otras clases.....	40	2,351	3,088.02
Tabaco labrado.....	9	300	1,250.50
Vinos.....	2,793	273,564	44,984.61
Total.....	101,513	7,797,415	1,302,611.78

**MUSEO CIENTÍFICO AGRÍCOLA É INDUSTRIAL DEL SALVADOR.**

El "Diario Oficial" de septiembre 12 de 1902, publica un decreto que crea y reglamenta el Museo Científico Agrícola é Industrial. El nuevo instituto estará dividido en seis partes ó secciones, del modo siguiente:

"1ª. *Objetos de historia natural, arqueología y numismática.*—Aquí estarán comprendidos algunos ejemplares sobresalientes de la fauna y de la flora del país, grandes trozos de rocas mineralógicas, restos de la arquitectura y escultura precolombinas, modelos de la cerámica y armas aborígenes, colecciones de monedas y medallas, etc.

"2ª. *Productos agrícolas nacionales.*—Siendo El Salvador un país esencialmente dedicado á la agricultura, como que casi no posee una hectárea de terreno baldío, esta sección, de las más importantes, estará enriquecida con todas las muestras de sus artículos de cultivo, entre los que sobresalen el caucho, cacao, café, añil, bálsamo, tabaco y toda la variedad de los cereales y las semillas de las frutas.

"3ª. *Productos industriales, nacionales y extranjeros.*—Aquí se verán todas las extracciones que se hacen de la caña de azúcar, desde el mascabado hasta la panela; los licores que se fabrican en el país; el tabaco en rama; las muestras de cigarros puros y cigarillos; los tejidos de algodón y de seda, y todos los artefactos y productos manufactureros, en los que se vincula una parte del tráfico comercial.

"4ª. *Productos naturales.*—Será una exhibición de los productos del subsuelo y de los bosques, conteniendo muestras de carbón de piedra, diversas brozas minerales, plantas y raíces medicinales é industriales, fibras textiles, maderas de construcción y ebanistería, etc.

"5ª. *Objetos y documentos de historia patria, antigua y moderna.*—Esta sección es probable que contenga la iconografía de los hombres públicos más notables de El Salvador; armas y objetos de recuerdo histórico; libros, folletos y periódicos que arrojen luz sobre los acontecimientos políticos de la nación.

“6ª. *Arboles y plantas vivos, industriales y de ornato (Jardín Botánico).*—Esta parte está debidamente explicada en el artículo 13 del Reglamento del Museo. Dice así: ‘En el lugar reservado al cultivo de las plantas, se destinará una porción de tierra para multiplicar las especies útiles y árboles de larga vida, como los balsameros, árboles de goma y resina, de aceite, de canela, quina, henequén, ramié, yute, alcanfor, gutapercha, coca y otros que pueden producirse en el país, para repartirlos entre los agricultores en el tiempo oportuno de las siembras. También dará la Dirección toda clase de datos sobre estos cultivos, y el modo de propagarlos.’”

### CUADRO GENERAL DE CAJAS FISCALES.

*Correspondiente al primer semestre del año de 1902.*

INGRESOS.	
Existencia en 1º de enero .....	\$184, 873.23
Á importación .....	1, 826, 322.06
Á exportación .....	409, 783.04
Á renta de licores .....	935, 115.54
Á rentas diversas .....	161, 004.42
Á servicios .....	132, 872.13
Á ingresos varios .....	1, 004, 154.82
Total .....	4, 654, 125.23
EGRESOS.	
Por Asamblea Nacional .....	\$42, 273.46
Por Presidencia de la República .....	14, 450.00
Por cartera de Gobernación .....	488, 599.90
Por cartera de Fomento .....	395, 296.41
Por cartera de Instrucción Pública .....	164, 702.40
Por cartera de Beneficencia .....	80, 940.19
Por cartera de Relaciones Exteriores .....	71, 193.94
Por cartera de Justicia .....	170, 619.04
Por cartera de Hacienda .....	198, 203.95
Por cartera de Crédito Público .....	2, 006, 917.13
Por cartera de Guerra .....	799, 935.54
Por egresos varios .....	16, 626.08
Saldo de cuenta por traslados pendientes .....	36, 524.14
Existencia en 30 de junio .....	167, 843.00
Total .....	4, 654, 125.23

## URUGUAY.

### TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE CON ESPAÑA.

El Senado y Cámara de Representantes de la República del Uruguay han dado su aprobación al tratado de arbitraje con España, firmado el 28 de enero de 1902.

La parte esencial del tratado dice así:

"ARTÍCULO 1º. Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á someter á juicio arbitral todas las controversias de cualquiera naturaleza, que por cualquiera causa surgieren entre ellas, en cuanto no afecten á los preceptos de la Constitución de uno ú otro país y siempre que no puedan ser resueltas por negociaciones directas.

"ART. 2º. No pueden renovarse, en virtud de este convenio, las cuestiones que hayan sido objeto de arreglos definitivos entre ambas altas partes. En tal caso, el arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las cuestiones que se susciten sobre validez, interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

"ART. 3º. Para la decisión de las cuestiones que en cumplimiento de este convenio se sometieren á arbitraje, las funciones de árbitros serán encomendadas con preferencia á un jefe de Estado de una de las Repúblicas hispano-americanas ó á un tribunal formado por jueces y peritos españoles, uruguayos ó hispano-americanos.

"En caso de no recaer acuerdo sobre la designación de árbitros, las altas partes signatarias se someterán al Tribunal Internacional Permanente de Arbitraje, establecido conforme á las resoluciones de la Conferencia de La Haya de 1899, sujetándose en éste y en el anterior caso á los procedimientos arbitrales especificados en el Capítulo III de dichas resoluciones.

"ART. 4º. El presente convenio permanecerá en vigencia durante diez años contados desde la fecha del canje de sus ratificaciones.

"En caso de que, doce meses antes de cumplirse dicho término, ninguna de las altas partes contratantes hubiere declarado su intención de hacer cesar los efectos del presente convenio, continuará éste siendo obligatorio hasta un año después de que una ú otra de las altas partes signatarias lo hubiere denunciado.

"ART. 5º. Este convenio será sometido por los infrascritos á la aprobación de sus respectivos Gobiernos, y si mereciese su aprobación y fuese ratificado según las leyes de uno y otro país, se canjearán las ratificaciones en la ciudad de Montevideo, en el término de un año contado desde la fecha."

#### CAMBIO EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

##### *Régimen aduanero aplicable á la cal hidráulica.*

[Circular de la Dirección General de Aduanas de 16 de julio de 1902.]

Por la presente circular la cal hidráulica se asimila para el despacho á la "tierra romana" y al "portland" por no estar expresamente determinada ni en la ley ni en la tarifa de aduana vigentes. En consecuencia, se afora á 1 peso con 60 centésimos por cada 100 kilogramos y paga el derecho de 20 por ciento, más 5 por ciento de adicional y 3 por ciento de patente adicional.

## ESTADÍSTICA VITÍCOLA.

[De los Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura de Montevideo.]

Actualmente se encuentran en el país 1,029 viñedos, que ocupan una extensión superficial de 4.149 hectáreas, dando ocupación á numerosas familias y á 1,935 individuos que se dedican á la conservación y fomento de los importantes establecimientos donde aquéllos tienen su asiento.

*Densidad media de plantas por hectárea.*

Departamentos.	Cepas.	Hectáreas.	Áreas.	Promedio.
Artigas.....	108, 300	106	25	4,06
Salto.....	3, 728, 076	902	10	4,10
Paysandú.....	806, 310	194	10	4,14
Río Negro.....	18, 500	4	64	4,65
Tacuarembó.....	60, 000	14	.....	4,25
Rivera.....	103, 000	21	.....	4,20
Treinta y Tres.....	31, 730	11	16	2,84
Cerro Largo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mimas.....	50, 550	11	69	4,56
Rocha.....	207, 700	50	18	4,15
Maldonado.....	1, 074, 210	367	7	2,97
Durazno.....	175, 800	37	50	4,51
Flores.....	38, 000	12	40	3,16
San José.....	171, 913	56	64	3,12
Florida.....	125, 266	96	7	4,42
Soriano.....	322, 358	90	30	3,51
Colonia.....	2, 095, 512	418	29	4,67
Canelones.....	2, 546, 295	560	65	3,46
Montevideo.....	4, 248, 121	1, 167	56	3,40
Total.....	16, 512, 651	4, 149	20	3,99

De la observación del estado precedente se desprende que la densidad media de los cultivos por hectárea es variable, aun cuando las conclusiones generales den á sus densidades uniformidades bastante relativas, y, si en algunos Departamentos la cantidad de cepas que se cultivan por hectárea difieren en sus resultados numéricos, debemos atribuirlo á causas diversas y fáciles de precisar por otra parte.

*Cuadro sinóptico de la producción media de uva por hectárea y por pie.*

Departamentos.	Kilos.	Hectáreas.	Áreas.	Promedio.	Cepas.	Cosecha.	
						Kilos.	Kilos.
Artigas.....	188, 600	100	25	1, 886	377, 100	188, 600	.50
Salto.....	1, 882, 593	902	10	2, 087	3, 290, 136	1, 882, 593	.57
Paysandú.....	296, 517	194	10	1, 528	853, 260	296, 517	.30
Río Negro.....	11, 000	4	64	2, 750	10, 500	11, 000	.96
Tacuarembó.....	10, 000	11	.....	711	60, 000	10, 000	.14
Rivera.....	8, 000	21	.....	333	81, 360	8, 000	.09
Treinta y Tres.....	3, 200	11	16	290	13, 130	3, 200	.24
Cerro Largo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mimas.....	22, 000	11	69	2, 000	29, 550	22, 000	.74
Rocha.....	65, 695	50	18	1, 313	129, 500	65, 695	.50
Maldonado.....	987, 450	367	7	2, 689	931, 990	987, 450	1,00
Durazno.....	68, 200	37	50	1, 813	116, 000	68, 200	.56
Flores.....	11, 800	12	40	1, 238	27, 100	14, 800	.56
San José.....	105, 065	56	61	1, 876	119, 113	105, 065	.70
Florida.....	390, 593	96	7	4, 068	403, 466	390, 593	.96
Soriano.....	176, 982	90	30	1, 966	256, 838	176, 982	.69
Colonia.....	2, 668, 256	418	29	5, 955	1, 988, 212	2, 668, 256	1,34
Canelones.....	2, 079, 659	560	65	3, 713	1, 894, 695	2, 079, 659	1,07
Montevideo.....	1, 633, 779	1, 167	56	3, 970	3, 012, 963	1, 633, 779	1,37
Promedio general... ..	13, 612, 419	4, 119	20	3, 280	13, 525, 113	13, 612, 419	1,00

El cuadro sinóptico que precede presenta al más ligero examen notables contrastes, y los promedios de la producción, con relación á las hectáreas y cepas en cultivo, ofrecen diferencias que resultarían inaceptables, si ellas no estuvieran plenamente confirmadas por las observaciones que en el terreno han recogido los agentes designados para la realización de este censo y robustecidas por las informaciones que los inspectores de la Sección de Agricultura han recogido en las zonas exploradas.

El total de la vendimia en la última cosecha es de 13.612,449 kilogramos de uva, obtenidos de 13,525,143 cepas en plena producción, de lo que se desprende un promedio mayor de 1 kilogramo por pie.

La uva elaborada es de 10,939,163 kilogramos, que entregados á la fermentación produjeron 7,039,498 litros de vinos de diversos tipos y calidades.

## VENEZUELA.

### FÁBRICA DE OBJETOS DE CRISTAL, VIDRIO, PORCELANA, Y LOZA.

El Ministro de Fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en representación del Ejecutivo Federal, por una parte, y por la otra el ciudadano ELIODORO GONZÁLEZ P., vecino de esta capital, en su carácter de apoderado del ciudadano Dr. ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, residente en Marsella, según poder otorgado en París el 11 de julio del corriente año, han convenido en celebrar el siguiente contrato:

ARTÍCULO 1º. El contratista se obliga á establecer en el Distrito Federal ó en otros puntos del territorio de la República de Venezuela, en terrenos apropiados al efecto, una ó más fábricas para la manufactura de los objetos de cristal, de vidrio, de porcelana y de loza que requiera el consumo general del país. Las fábricas estarán establecidas y funcionarán dentro de los dos años siguientes á la fecha en que este contrato sea aprobado por el Congreso Nacional, salvo impedimentos causados por fuerza mayor, ó caso fortuito, legalmente comprobados ante el Ejecutivo Federal.

ARR. 2º. Como protección especial á esta industria, completamente nueva en Venezuela, el Ejecutivo Federal concede al contratista lo siguiente: privilegio exclusivo para ejercer dicha industria en el Estado, Territorio ó Distrito Federal en que instale una fábrica, durante los diez primeros años de la duración de este contrato; derecho para hacer uso gratis, mientras esté vigente este contrato, de las materias primas que se encuentren en terrenos baldíos de la propiedad de la nación; la importación libre de todo impuesto, por una sola vez y para cada una de las fábricas que establezca el contratista, de las máquinas, aparatos

instrumentos, edificios, materiales, enseres y útiles destinados á la instalación y explotación de sus fábricas, debiendo llenar, para el efecto, en cada importación, los requisitos legales; y exoneración de todo impuesto y contribución nacionales, creados ó que se crearen, para esta empresa, sus dependencias, anexidades y productos, mientras este contrato esté vigente.

ARR. 3°. Este contrato durará quince (15) años, contados desde la fecha de su aprobación por el Congreso Nacional; y mientras él esté vigente, el Ejecutivo Federal no otorgará ninguna concesión que perjudique los derechos que el contratista adquiere.

ARR. 4°. Las dudas y controversias que puedan suscitarse sobre la inteligencia y ejecución de este contrato serán resueltas amistosamente entre las partes contratantes; pero en el caso de no poder avenirse, ellas declaran someterse en todo á lo dispuesto en el artículo 139 de la Constitución Federal vigente, sin que puedan ser en ningún caso motivo de reclamaciones internacionales.

ARR. 5°. El contratista podrá traspasar, en todo ó en parte, los derechos que adquiere por este contrato, con consentimiento previo del Ejecutivo Federal; y en ningún caso podrá hacerlo á Gobierno extranjero.

Hechos y firmados dos ejemplares de un mismo tenor y á un sólo efecto, en Caracas, á diez y nueve de agosto de mil novecientos dos. Año 92°. de la Independencia y 44°. de la Federación.

ARNALDO MORALES.  
E. GONZÁLEZ P.

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COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1902.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en setiembre de 1902, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América. Todos estos datos están comparados con los del mismo primer semestre de 1900 y de 1901.

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor, nueve meses.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina.....	£667,500		
Estados Unidos.....	1,797,017	£5,540,386	£4,667,759
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina.....	280,000		
Estados Unidos.....	173,441	351,575	274,730
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	5,109,013	2,412,891	1,341,525
Chile.....			75,047
Estados Unidos.....	5,595,821	8,000,047	7,402,194
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	6,055,244	6,742,887	5,116,342
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,211,719	641,263	757,324
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,078,535	1,151,533	178,278
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	1,097,268	1,572,321	2,161,895
Estados Unidos.....	6,317,497	5,424,082	317,809
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	452,552	859,146	1,332,101
Estados Unidos.....	4,603,524	5,274,219	4,009,966
Carne de certero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	1,363,507	1,426,320	1,680,776
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	285,817	493,129	447,935
Toelno:			
Estados Unidos.....	5,461,963	6,831,822	6,099,485
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	185,800	179,266	172,554
Café:			
Brasil.....	56,409	70,158	305,140
Centro América.....	604,776	736,595	537,918
Azúcar sin refinar:			
Brasil.....	35,156	134,855	171,309
Perú.....	117,318	19,575	32,511
República Argentina.....	18,417	193,275	200,877
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....			4,650,688
Tabaco labrado:			
Estados Unidos.....	794,301	925,946	940,401
<i>Métalos.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	345,496	199,372	216,307
Estados Unidos.....	26,414	23,256	19,424
Plomo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	256,700	119,121	193,928
Perú.....	82,761	223,423	82,958
Estados Unidos.....	272,901	554,239	347,792
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	810,981	950,470	700,503
Estados Unidos.....	1,702,772	1,097,377	2,004,773
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	154,534	103,276	54,274
Acero no forjado:			
Estados Unidos.....	454,409	277,715	29,409
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	495,073	472,769	466,175

## IMPORTACIONES.—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, nueve meses.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Acéites.</i>			
Petróleo:			
Estados Unidos.....	£2,057,988	£1,882,940	£2,219,250
Aceite lubricador:			
Estados Unidos.....	593,099	612,928	647,260
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejido.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	585,295	140,367	879,366
Estados Unidos.....	15,610,070	19,400,498	17,322,922
Lana de carneros:			
Sur América.....	858,256	1,461,540	1,126,722
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Perú.....	145,321	154,157	212,560
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
República Argentina y Uruguay.....	18,629	56,041	142,260
Brasil.....	31,200	27,387	53,722
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	223,547	196,135	570,566
Estados Unidos.....	571,208	394,400	146,302
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Rieles de acero:			
Estados Unidos.....	72,253	164,274	40,525
Ejes y llantas:			
Estados Unidos.....	736,507	526,861	398,530
Artículos de jute:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,219,712	2,475,717	2,676,750
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	32,902	36,066	236,060
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	815,113	568,992	228,560
Línea y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	681,513	1,514,777	1,835,460
Estados Unidos.....	14,185	13,642	128,460
<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	118,075	141,126	141,020
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	65,845	67,726	69,050
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	161,962	203,516	228,020
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
Brasil.....	610,228	554,765	546,020
Lana de carneros:			
Estados Unidos.....	303,160	244,157	380,120
<i>Artículos manufacturados en toda ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	1,227,209	897,589	881,700
Brasil.....	806,831	601,956	963,020
Centro América.....	323,671	286,623	226,220
Chile.....	775,563	568,472	443,220
Colombia.....	108,030	451,067	289,720
México.....	317,421	185,138	236,020
Perú.....	212,168	241,105	283,020
Estados Unidos.....	1,355,603	974,345	1,367,820
Uruguay.....	283,322	234,869	337,020
Venezuela.....	170,471	247,611	134,020
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	207,413	234,375	253,020
Estados Unidos.....	10,890	5,833	8,520
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	170,076	250,881	85,220
Brasil.....	10,008	14,539	15,220
Estados Unidos.....	684,714	863,547	845,220

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, nueve meses.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.</i>			
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos.....	£26, 297	£26, 503	£18, 573
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	28, 903	32, 791	16, 871
Brasil.....	47, 683	30, 051	40, 214
Colombia.....	9, 655	41, 120	11, 613
México.....	32, 195	20, 234	36, 888
Estados Unidos.....	1, 535, 772	1, 480, 239	1, 731, 125
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	131, 181	93, 478	93, 662
Brasil.....	48, 100	38, 320	57, 675
Chile.....	107, 359	91, 471	77, 984
Perú.....	54, 152	63, 597	53, 453
Estados Unidos.....	328, 809	282, 125	357, 736
Uruguay.....	37, 941	29, 111	21, 881
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina.....	273, 439	123, 516	119, 508
Brasil.....	86, 190	69, 173	73, 186
Chile.....	162, 419	104, 860	105, 722
Perú.....	25, 896	34, 125	18, 851
Estados Unidos.....	685, 284	465, 586	652, 597
Uruguay.....	81, 357	44, 626	38, 166
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	35, 553	22, 865	27, 014
Chile.....	32, 043	23, 036	16, 779
Estados Unidos.....	47, 317	39, 399	59, 815
<i>Metalos y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	17, 062	15, 655	11, 621
Brasil.....	24, 651	20, 611	20, 016
Chile.....	9, 530	10, 238	10, 066
Estados Unidos.....	61, 916	57, 138	52, 608
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	25, 833	20, 932	15, 524
Brasil.....	21, 043	15, 719	19, 943
Chile.....	11, 631	15, 865	15, 866
Estados Unidos.....	30, 619	31, 201	35, 289
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	275, 824	205, 297	1, 021, 022
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	88, 116	28, 104	21, 993
Brasil.....	30, 038	17, 538	22, 876
Chile.....	37, 112	24, 772	21, 532
Estados Unidos.....	48, 724	80, 622	56, 605
Uruguay.....	21, 383	7, 566	6, 315
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina.....	217, 803	414, 292	325, 435
Brasil.....	66, 074	57, 117	114, 681
Chile.....	14, 265	68, 324	17, 107
Cuba y Porto Rico.....	18, 476	11, 016	1, 118
México.....	75, 011	44, 504	193, 121
Perú.....	13, 840	10, 062	15, 010
Estados Unidos.....	268	418	61, 698
Uruguay.....	41, 930	13, 062	3, 185
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina.....	30, 907	38, 895	49, 219
Brasil.....	11, 575	8, 345	7, 096
Estados Unidos.....	32, 332	51, 986	63, 125
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	281, 030	276, 917	181, 606
Brasil.....	33, 651	16, 537	31, 867
Centro América.....	14, 464	13, 631	22, 063
Chile.....	121, 509	77, 532	38, 354
México.....	63, 581	47, 342	59, 818
Uruguay.....	32, 679	39, 331	31, 129
Hoja de lata:			
República Argentina.....	59, 097	35, 335	47, 807
Brasil.....	58, 878	22, 038	59, 188
Estados Unidos.....	625, 003	662, 968	664, 333
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina.....	202, 202	239, 063	153, 018
Brasil.....	138, 310	87, 050	130, 113
Chile.....	97, 152	81, 746	97, 832
Perú.....	22, 568	24, 650	27, 245
Estados Unidos.....	32, 359	29, 784	38, 645

## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, nueve meses.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América .....	£177,541	£181,950	£98,201
Estados Unidos .....	310	1,788	6,945
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América .....	21,240	37,462	19,038
Estados Unidos .....	360	22	195
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América .....	87,922	90,205	91,764
Estados Unidos .....	30,434	13,802	7,988
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América .....	62,671	55,596	44,070
Estados Unidos .....	5,867	537	1,698
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América .....	32,478	32,038	34,820
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América .....	28,002	28,796	29,073
Estados Unidos .....	223	904	1,165
Máquina textil:			
Sud América .....	94,321	64,220	121,718
Estados Unidos .....	521,377	357,277	374,075
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Cimiento:			
República Argentina .....	26,110	23,724	23,934
Brasil .....	15,735	6,582	9,042
Estados Unidos .....	64,496	15,795	25,530
Leñas:			
República Argentina .....	40,310	33,847	24,562
Brasil .....	43,446	43,070	45,227
Estados Unidos .....	458,656	404,898	366,713
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil .....	38,694	38,414	49,492

## CAPITAL FRANCÉS EN EL MUNDO.

El "Journal Officiel" de París publica el resumen de los informes de los agentes diplomáticos y consulares franceses en respuesta á los cuestionarios que les había dirigido el Ministerio de Negocios Extranjeros, para conocer la suma de capitales franceses colocados en el extranjero.

Del resumen resulta, que el país donde los franceses tienen empleada mayor cantidad de dinero es, después de Rusia, España; y que después de Inglaterra, Bélgica, los Estados Unidos y Alemania, España es el país con el cual Francia hace mayores cambios.

En 1900 España ha enviado á Francia mercancías por valor de 200,000,000 de francos, y Francia ha enviado á España mercancías por valor de 135,000,000.

Existen en España numerosas casas de comercio francesas; 60 y pico en Cataluña; otras tantas en Valencia; más de 200 en Madrid. Los capitales que dichas casas de comercio tienen empleados en España suman 54,000,000 de francos.

La propiedad inmueble francesa en España se calcula en 74,000,000 de francos.

Aunque faltan datos para evaluar exactamente las utilidades que producen dichos capitales, se calcula el interés de las empresas mercantiles en un 10 por ciento anual, y el de las fincas en un 5 por ciento.

Existen además tres casas de banca francesas en Madrid, una en Vizeaya y una en Valenciá; en todo el reino tiene numerosas sucursales el Crédit Lyonnais.

Sumando á los capitales de los bancos franceses de España el dinero de ciudadanos franceses que se halla depositado en bancos españoles, particularmente en Barcelona, y los créditos franceses abiertos á diversas empresas españolas, se alcanza una suma total de 31,000,000 de francos.

Los capitales franceses empleados en empresas de navegación fluvial y marítima, en construcción de docks y muelles en España, se elevan á 46,000,000 de francos, su mayoría en los puertos de Bilbao, Santander y Pasajes.

Las acciones y obligaciones de los ferrocarriles españoles están en mayoría en manos de tenedores franceses, sumando un total de 1,672,000,000 de francos.

Los capitales franceses interesados en minas españolas ascienden á 71,000,000 de francos, figurando la circunscripción de Madrid con 24,000,000.

Las empresas industriales francesas en España representan un capital de 173,000,000 de francos, dando un rendimiento medio de 10 por ciento.

El dinero francés colocado en fondos españoles es el siguiente: 40,000,000 de francos en obligaciones de la villa de Madrid, 650,000,000 de exterior estampillado, 150,000,000 en Cubas.

Si se suman todas las partidas precedentes, el total de los capitales franceses empleados en España, asciende a 2,974,000,000 de francos.

Los capitales franceses empleados en los otros Estados de Europa alcanzan las siguientes cifras: 6,966,000,000 de francos en Rusia, 2,850,000,000 en Austria, 1,818,000,000 en Turquía, 1,430,000,000 en Italia, 1,000,000,000 en Inglaterra, 900,000,000 en Portugal, 600,000,000 en Bélgica, 455,000,000 en Suiza, 200,000,000 en Holanda, 158,000,000 en el Principado de Monaco, 85,000,000 en Alemania, etc., hasta un total de 21,012,000,000 de francos, en Europa solamente.

Dal resumen se deduce que el total de los capitales franceses empleados, fuera de Francia, en el mundo entero, asciende á 29,855,000,000 de francos.

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## PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE CAÑA EN LA PENÍNSULA ESPAÑOLA.

Terminada la zafra de este año, la Dirección General de Aduanas ha publicado los datos de producción del azúcar de caña que pueden considerarse ya como definitivos.

Veintiuna fábricas y diez trapiches han intervenido en la molienda

de este año, y han entrado en ellas 226,328,500 kilogramos de caña, que han producido 15,046,947 kilogramos de azúcar envasado.

En 1901 la caña molida llegó á 294,984,766 kilogramos, que produjeron 25,744,471 kilogramos de azúcar.

Existe, pues, contra la zafra actual una diferencia total de 68,656,260 kilogramos de caña menos y 10,697,524 kilogramos de azúcar menos que en el año anterior.

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# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,  
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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Vol. XIII.

NOVEMBRO DE 1902.

No. 5.

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## CONGRESSO ADUANEIRO.

Por determinação do Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, tomada em cumprimento da obrigação que se lhe impoz no paragrapho segundo da primeira resolução adoptada pela Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana do Mexico o 22 de Janeiro do corrente anno de 1902, relativamente á celebração de um Congresso Aduaneiro, foi fixado o dia 15 de Janeiro de 1903 para que tenha lugar na cidade de Nova York, no local que se escolherá para este fim, a primeira reunião daquella importante Assembla.

O texto da resolução da Conferencia respeito a este Congresso foi publicado no numero do BOLETIM correspondente ao mez de Abril deste anno, pagina 986 da secção em hespanhol, e 871 e 1075 das secções em inglez e portuguez respectivamente. Alli se verão explicados, em detalhe, os objectos e propositos da reunião, e a natureza e escopo dos trabalhos que se têm de levar a cabo.

O programma que em geral foi formulado para levar a effeito esta obra é o seguinte:

O Honrado Senhor Secretario da Fazenda abrirá as sessões, pronunciando o discurso de inauguração.

Depois de constituída a Mesa, o Congresso nomeará as commissões que estimar opportunas, e procederá ao estudo dos assumptos sobre que hão de versar as resoluções.

Á data em que isto se esereve, significaram sua intenção de estarem representadas no Congresso as nações seguintes: Bolivia, Equador,

Estados Unidos de America, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, O Salvador e Venezuela.

O Governo dos Estados Unidos de America nomeou como seus Delegados os Senhores O. L. SPAULDING, subsecretario da Fazenda; ISRAEL FISCHER, Avaliador Geral dos Estados Unidos; GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, Avaliador de Mercadorias em Nova York; E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissario de Navegação; e JOSEPH J. COUCH, Subadministrador especial da Alfandega de Nova York.

Os Delegados nomeados pelas demais nações são até agora os Senhores seguintes:—

Por Equador, o Senhor LUIS FELIPE CARBO;

Por Guatemala, o Senhor ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA;

Por Honduras, o Senhor NICANOR BOLET PERAZA;

Pelo Mexico, os Senhores PEDRO M. DEL PASO E JAVIER ARRANGOIZ.

Pelo Salvador, o Senhor ERNESTO SCHEERNIKOW;

Por Venezuela, o Senhor AUGUSTO PULIDO.

O Honrado Senhor CHAMBERLAIN, Delegado dos Estados Unidos de America, preparou o seguinte projecto de organização, de que se remetteu copia aos diferentes governos, e que, si merece ser approvedo, servirá de base aos trabalhos.

#### ORGANIZAÇÃO DAS COMMISSÕES.

1. Propõe-se que o trabalho do Congresso se distribua em quatro divisões, a saber:

*Divisão I.*—Navios.

*Divisão II.*—Mercadorias.

*Divisão III.*—Nomenclatura.

*Divisão IV.*—Congressos futuros e organização permanente.

2. Propõe-se que cada Divisão esteja ao cargo de uma Commissão que se nomeará o primeiro dia de reunido o Congresso. Pede-se, pois, a cada Republica, que indique ao Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, antes de que se reuna o Congresso, sua representação em alguma ou todas as Comissões.

3. Recommenda-se á representação de cada Republica em uma Commissão, que esteja preparada a supprir, para o uso da Commissão, as leis, regulamentos e modelos de documentos de alfandega do paiz que representa, relativos ao trabalho da Commissão respectiva. É de desejar-se que os representantes de cada Republica em uma Commissão preparem, com antecipação á reunião do projectado Congresso, uma relação da practica vigente no paiz que representam, no tocante aos assumptos assignados á Commissão de que hão de formar parte.

4. As proposições que apresentem os delegados serão remettidas sem discussão á Commissão respectiva para que dê parecer, a menos que o Congresso ordene o contrario.



5. As Comissões terão ao seu cargo a consideração preliminar respectiva das seguintes materias:

DIVISÃO I.—NAVIOS.

- (a) O exigido no manifesto de um navio procedente de um porto estrangeiro ou que sai para o exterior.
- (b) O exigido quanto á entrada de um navio que chega de um porto estrangeiro, e ao despacho de um navio para semelhante porto.
- (c) O exigido, depois de haver entrado um navio, respeito a sua descarga, e regulamentos que haja para poder fazel-a durante a noite.
- (d) Limitação de tempo imposta para descarregar.
- (e) As condições em que pode seguir um navio estrangeiro de um porto a outro em cada paiz, para descarregar e carregar mercadorias e embarcar ou desembarcar passageiros.
- (f) Descripção dos impostos e direitos a que estão sujeitos navios mercantes, por auctoridade de lei nacional.
- (g) Methodo de arquear os navios para saber seu porte grosso e liquido.
- (h) Vantagens e desvantagens do porte grosso e liquido, respectivamente, como base para cobrar impostos.

DIVISÃO II.—MERCADORIAS.

- (a) As condições em que as mercadorias de um paiz estrangeiro podem chegar á jurisdicção do administrador da Alfandega e os methodos que este emprega ao fazer-se cargo dellas.
- (b) O exigido, respeito á introdução dessas mercadorias na Alfandega, dos consignatarios dellas no tocante a conhecimentos, facturas e varias formas de declaração de importação e de transitio.
- (c) Os procedimentos subseqüentes á declaração, quanto á avaliação, classificação e liquidação final dos direitos.
- (d) Despacho das mercadorias e modo de dispôr das declaradas para ser armazenadas, inclusive a applicação pratica do systema geral de deposito e armazenagem.
- (e) Procedimento para dispôr de mercadorias não reclamadas ou abandonadas.
- (f) Methodos para dar-se conta da totalidade das mercadorias importadas, em pacotas ou grandes bultos.
- (g) As condições e disposições relativas á devolução dos directos pagos ao exportar-se a mercadoria, já nas condições em que foi importada, já como material para ser usado em manufacturas subseqüentes.

DIVISÃO III.—NOMENCLATURA.

1. Base de nomenclatura commum que ha de ser adoptada nos documentos officiaes, a saber: Manifestos, facturas, etc., exigidos no commercio entre as Republicas Americanas.

(a) Vantagens ou desvantagens da adopção commum da nomenclatura do systema metrico de pesos e medidas.

(b) Vantagens ou desvantagens da adopção commum dos equivalentes inglezes dos termos commerciaes geraes, excepto os que estão comprehendidos na nomenclatura do systema metrico.

(c) Meios adequados de estabelecer uma nomenclatura commum que se recomende.

#### DIVISÃO IV.—CONGRESSOS FUTUROS E ORGANIZAÇÃO PERMANENTE.

1. Organização de uma commissão permanente de alfandegas.
2. Conveniencia de fixar periodos definitivos para a reunião dos futuros congressos aduaneiros.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### DADOS RELATIVOS Á CAPITAL.

O "Anuario Estadístico Municipal" correspondente a 1901, publicado pela municipalidade de Buenos Aires, contem os seguintes dados:

O numero dos carneiros e cordeiros que se consumiram na capital da Republica durante o anno de 1901, foi de 25,000 menos que em 1900, ao passo que houve um augmento de 2,733 no numero das vacas e novilhos consumidos durante o mesmo periodo. Estimando em 174 kilogrammas o peso médio da parte utilizavel para o consumo, de uma vacca, novilha, vitella, etc.; e dos carneiros e cordeiros em 12 kilogrammas, e o dos porcos em 150, se encontra um total de 138,828,606 kilogrammas de carne, consumidos em um anno por 850,000 habitantes, ou seja um consumo médio por anno de 163 kilogrammas por habitante.

A farinha de trigo consumida pela população pesou 46,271,675 kilogrammas, ou 1,748,063 kilogrammas mais que em 1900. A proporção por habitante é de 54 kilogrammas para todo o anno.

Existem em Buenos Aires onze linhas de tramways, das quaes oito são com tracção animal e tres com tracção electrica, com uma extensão de 450 kilometros. Estas linhas, com 895 coches em serviço diariamente, transportaram em 1901, 125,525,224 passageiros. Todo este extraordinario movimento deu um producto bruto de quasi 3 milhões de pesos ou seja mais de 6 milhões de francos. No anno de 1900, as mesmas linhas transportaram 122,886,803 passageiros. O augmento, pois, foi de só 2,638,421 passageiros em um anno, ou seja um 2 por cento.

As estradas de ferro que têm seu ponto de arranque de Buenos Aires transportaram em 1901, dentro das estações do municipio, 12,578,976 passageiros, contra 11,347,861 passageiros no anno anterior.

Durante o mesmo anno, 3,045 propriedades, com uma superficie de 5,173,228 metros quadrados, foram hypothecadas, por um valor de 29,943,000 pesos papel. Este algarismo é em 1,273,000 pesos inferior ao de 1900.

As operações effectuadas na Bolsa de Commercio durante o anno de 1901 subiram a 1,003 milhões de pesos papel, das quaes 934 milhões foram sobre metallico (401 milhões de pesos ouro), 15 milhões sobre titulos hypothecarios, 33 milhões sobre fundos e titulos publicos, 17 milhões sobre acções e obrigações de outras sociedades e 2 milhões sobre Bancos.

Si se comparau as operações de 1901 com as de 1900, se encontra que as primeiras excederam ás segundas em 168,727,840 pesos papel. Este augmento foi produzido quasi exclusivamente pelas transacções sobre o ouro.

A instrucção primaria está em Buenos Aires a cargo de um Conselho Nacional de Instrucção, o qual goza, pela lei, de uma relativa autonomia e conta com rendas proprias.

Os alumnos matriculados nos diversos cursos, em 1901, chegavam a 69,958.

A instrucção secundaria se dá no Collegio Nacional, de accordo com os programmas approvados pelo Governo geral, e o numero dos matriculados, no anno em referencia, sommava 1,718.

Existem tambem diversos institutos nos quaes se dá instrucção normal e commercial. Nestes foram matriculados em 1901, 2,713 alumnos.

A instrucção superior, que tambem está a cargo do Governo geral, é dirigida por quatro faculdades, a saber: De direito e sciencias sociaes, de medicina, de sciencias exactas e de philosophia e lettras.

A primeira teve 1,098 matriculados; a segunda, 1,795; a terceira, 264, e a quarta, 55.

O serviço publico de illuminação da cidade se faz em parte pela autoridade municipal e em parte por empresas particulares, as quaes recebem daquella uma remuneração.

Em todas as ruas do municipio se encendem, pela média, 13,028 lampeões a gaz, fora de 1,896 lampadas electricas de diversa potencia, distribuidas em diferentes barrios do municipio e de 382 collocadas no porto.

Alem do gaz e da luz electrica, a municipalidade teve encendidos 8,540 lampeões de kerozene. Pelo serviço de illuminação a gaz e a kerozene, a municipalidade pagou em 1901, 1,284,169 pesos. Si a este se aggrega 1,664,442 pesos pagos ás companhias que fazem o serviço de illuminação electrica publica, se tem uma somma total de 2,948,611 pesos.

**CONSTRUCÇÃO DE ELEVADORES PARA GRÃOS.**

As companhias das estradas de ferro Buenos Aires e Rosario e a Argentina Central já começaram a construção de seus elevadores para grãos que estão situados no lado de leste do cães n. 2 do porto do Buenos Aires. As excavações no fundo onde se devem assentar os massiços de concreto já foram feitas, sendo actualmente empregados neste trabalho cerca de 500 trabalhadores.

Um dos elevadores que se vão construir terá 240 metros de comprimento e 15 metros de largura e estará situado á distancia de 47 metros do cães. Terá a capacidade de 25,000 toneladas de grãos. Junto a este será construído um armazem com 100 compartimentos iguaes para a distribuição e classificação dos cereaes. Este armazem terá a capacidade de 20,000 toneladas de grãos. Os outros tres armazens serão construídos mais proximos ao cães, e terão 120 metros de comprimento e 15 metros de largura cada um. Estes serão providos de tres elevadores e tres torres, á altura de 40 metros do nivel do cães. Nestes armazens estarão collocados sete linhas ferreas, e entre estes e o cães duas linhas destinadas ao serviço do cães. Quando concluídos, estes elevadores podem carregar, ao mesmo tempo, oito vapores de 3,000 toneladas cada um. As machinas serão movidas por electricidade. O custo da construção dos elevadores e seu equipamento é calculado em \$1,500,000 ouro.

**A INDUSTRIA DE CARNES GELADAS.**

O British Board of Agriculture publica os seguintes interessantes dados estatisticos relativos ao commercio de carnes geladas na Republica Argentina.

O commercio de carnes geladas naquelle paiz, que começou no anno de 1883 com uma exportação de 17,000 carneiros gelados, tem tido um constante augmento, attinjindo as exportações em 1901, a 3,100,000 carneiros, 133,000 bois e vacas e 500 porcos.

Ha actualmente tres empresas frigorificas: A Sausinena Company, situada em Barracas, perto da cidade de Buenos Aires; a River Plate Fresh Meat Company, em Campana, no Rio Parana, e a Las Palmas Produce Company, em Zarate, no mesmo rio. Estas tres companhias representam um capital total de £800,000, empregam 2,000 operarios e tem a capacidade de 15,000 carneiros e 720 de gado vacum em cada vinte e quatro horas.

A quantidade de carnes e outros productos que passaram por estes estabelecimentos em 1901 foi como segue: Carne conservada em latas, 228 toneladas; carne gelada, 112,000 toneladas; graxa, 859 toneladas; couros, 14,000 toneladas; sebo, 14,400 toneladas; residuos, 6,000 toneladas, o que perfaz o total de 147,487 toneladas.

As despesas de funcionamento são calculadas em £2,743,055, distribuidas assim: Pessoal, £164,725; compra de gado, £2,416,665; combustivel, £45,000; despesas miscellaneas, £116,665.

As empresas frigorificas compram o gado directamente dos criadores, o abatem, preparam e conservam a frio nos seus proprios estabelecimentos, e fazem embarques de carne em seus proprios vapores, ou em vapores por ellas fretados para este fim. Diz-se que este systema assegura o supprimento de boa carne, cuidadosamente abatida e preparada. A maior parte da carne gelada é enviada a Liverpool, o restante sendo desembarcado em London, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull e Southampton.

No anno de 1901, foram regularmente empregados neste commercio entre Inglaterra e a Argentina 33 vapores, com a capacidade total de 1,443,000 carneiros gelados de 56 libras cada um.

Este commercio não tem affectado de maneira alguma a industria de xarque, pois os paizes consumidores deste producto são inteiramente differentes.

Diz-se que foram organizadas mais duas empresas frigorificas, que em breve montarão as necessarias installações, uma em La Plata, e a outra perto de Buenos Aires.

## BOLIVIA.

### COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM 1901.

O Consul Geral da Bolivia em Nova York subministrou ao BOLETIM MENSAL valiosos dados estatisticos relativos ao movimento commercial da Republica em 1901. As mercadorias importadas na Republica durante o anno de 1901 foram de 58,000,140 kilogrammas, no valor de 16,953,233 *bolivianos*. Os direitos de importação cobrados sobre estes productos foram na importancia de 5,422,687 *bolivianos*. Si se aggrega a estas sommas, o custo do seu transporte para o interior, que é calculado em 5,000,000 *bolivianos*, o valor total das mercadorias importadas, entregues nos armazens dos importadores, eleva-se a 27,374,910 *bolivianos*, como se vê do seguinte quadro:

	Bolivianos.
Valor das mercadorias importadas, como consignado nas facturas.....	16,953,233
Direitos aduaneiros cobrados pelo Governo da Bolivia.....	5,421,687
Transporte das mercadorias para o interior .....	5,000,000
Valor total das importações .....	27,374,910

Bolivia exportou durante o anno de 1901, 110,763,320 kilogrammas de mercadorias, no valor de 37,578,210.97 *bolivianos*. Os generos exportados foram os seguintes:

	Peso.	Valor.
	<i>Kilogrammas.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Productos mineraes.....	105,615,971	26,855,425.76
Productos agricolas.....	4,413,883	9,688,512.82
Productos manufacturados .....	161,072	535,937.46
Animaes.....	443,574	373,502.85
Productos miscellaneos.....	128,823	124,832.08
Total.....	110,763,323	37,578,210.97

No seguinte quadro se especificam os productos mineraes, agricolas e manufacturados exportados:

	Peso.	Valor.
<i>Productos mineraes.</i>		
	<i>Kilogrammas.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Prata.....	75,649,644	14,566,660.66
Estanho.....	21,915,907	9,380,714.00
Bismutho.....	1,059,129	1,463,088.43
Cobre.....	3,049,850	1,112,598.90
Chumbo, antimonio, ouro, cobalto, zinco.....	3,941,441	332,363.77
Total.....	105,615,971	26,855,425.76
<i>Productos agricolas.</i>		
Borracha crúa.....	3,465,063	9,151,823.61
Coca.....	255,718	259,513.50
Casca peruana.....	315,163	137,564.24
Café.....	212,358	11,263.89
Cacáo, fumo, etc.....	165,581	29,384.58
	4,413,883	9,688,539.82
<i>Producto manufacturados.</i>		
Prata estampada.....	28,434	411,831.00
Artigos miscellaneos.....	132,638	124,106.46
Total.....	161,072	535,937.46

A importação de mercadorias pela Alfandega de La Paz, nos quatro primeiros mezes de 1902, foi de 3.757,013 kilogrammas, no valor de 1,226,625.83 *bolivianos*. Exportaram-se durante o mesmo periodo, 2,697,827 kilogrammas de mercadorias, com o valor de 1,940,468.10 *bolivianos*.

#### LIVRE EXPORTAÇÃO DE MINERAES E BARRAS DE PRATA.

ARTIGO 1º. Declara-se livre de direitos a exportação de mineraes e barras de prata que se exploram no territorio da Republica.

ART. 2º. Todo exportador de mineraes e barras de prata está obrigado a sacar da alfandega nacional uma guia em que se consigne o peso dos mineraes e barras, seu titulo e destino. Por cada marco de prata que contenham os metaes ou barras exportados, se abonará 10 centavos como direito de estatistica.

ART. 3º. A falta da guia de exportação estabelecida pelo artigo anterior, dará lugar ao commisso, sendo a metade em beneficio do denunciante.

ART. 4º. As empresas mineiras, sejam particulares ou associações de qualquer natureza, que exploram minas de prata, pagarão o 6 por cento de seus lueros, conforme aos balanços semestraes que devem apresentar. Fica em vigor o imposto de 2 por cento para as empresas que exploram outra classe de mineraes, segundo lei de 12 de Novembro de 1894.

ART. 5º. Considerar-se-ha como ganho liquido, para os effeitos deste imposto, o saldo que fique disponivel descontados os gastos necessarios de exploração, beneficio, administração e transporte.

ART. 6º. O imposto mineiro que se cobra actualmente por toda concessão, conforme ó artigo 16 da lei de minas de 1880, e a de 11 de Novembro de 1897, fica fixado em seis bolivianos para as veias camadas e para as bocca-minas a que se refere ó paragrapho 2 do citado artigo 16; tres bolivianos para os terrenos que se expressam no Art. 12 da dita lei; e cincoenta centavos pelos especificados no Art. 13. Este imposto será considerado nacional.

ART. 7º. Esta lei começará a reger desde ó 1º de Janeiro de 1903. O Executivo fica auctorizado para regulamentar sua execução.

Communique-se, etc.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.  
IGNACIO CALDERÓN,  
*Ministro da Fazenda.*

## BRAZIL.

### PROPOSTA DA RECEITA E DESPEZA GERAL DA REPUBLICA PARA O EXERCICIO DE 1903.

A receita geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil é orçada em ouro 43,123,942\$000, papel 255,543,000\$000, e será realizada com o producto do que fôr arrecadado dentro do exercicio da presente proposta, sob o seguintes titulos:

	Ouro.	Papel.
Importação.....	33,000,000\$000	130,050,000\$000
Entrada, sahida e estada de navios.....	120,000\$000	10,000\$000
Adicionaes.....		90,000\$000
Interior.....	34,413,666\$667	204,218,000\$000
Consumo.....		32,690,000\$000
Extraordinaria.....	180,275\$333	
Renda com applicação especial.....	8,530,000\$000	11,880,000\$000

A despeza geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil é fixada em ouro 42,593:070\$612 e papel 238,489:192\$178, a qual será distribuida na forma que segue:

	Ouro.	Papel.
Ministerio da Justiça e Negocios Interiores.....		16,209:881\$135
Ministerio das Relações Exteriores.....	889,500\$000	726,920\$000
Ministerio da Marinha.....		24,646,425\$117
Ministerio da Guerra.....		46,292,812\$933
Ministerio da Industria, Vição e Obras Publicas.....	4,812:025\$479	66,773:487\$408
Ministerio da Fazenda.....	36,891:545\$133	83,839:666\$585

### MANÁOS HARBOUR, LIMITED.

Transcrevemos da "Gazeta Commercial e Financeira" a seguinte noticia:

"Foi registrada em Londres a Manáos Harbour, Limited, com o

capital de £500,000 em 2,000 acções de £100 cada uma de socios fundadores, e 3,000 acções preferencias de £100 cada uma. O fim da companhia é aceitar um contrato feito entre B. NYMKIEWIG & Co., de 1ª parte, A. BOOTH da 2ª e B. NYMKIEWIG da 3ª, e um segundo accordo feito por esta companhia com a Booth Steamship Company, Limited; adquirir quaesquer concessões, direitos e poderes e desenvolver e aproveitar os mesmos do modo que a Companhia julgar mais conveniente; tambem como armadores, proprietario de saveiros, negociantes, fabricantes de tijolos e telhas, proprietario de pedreiras, engenheiros e fundidores de metaes, constructores e empreiteiros, constructores de machinas e locomotivas; fabricantes e negociantes de todas as especies de caixas de papelão, madeira ou metal; tambem fazer o negocio de estivadores, de fabricantes e negociantes de gelo de armazens frigorificos, de trapicheiros; tambem o de mineração de fundição e metallurgia; para desenvolver os recursos do paiz dos bens moveis e immoveis; para a producção e abastecimento de gaz e electricidade; para fundar cidades e aldeas e promover a immigração para ellas; para agir como banqueiros, financeiros e comissionarios.

“Os incorporadores são os Srs. C. BOOTH, T. M. BOOTH, G. M. BOOTH; A. L. DEOTER, D. M. FOX, F. C. BATEMAN, D. A. LITTLE, de Londres; B. NYMKIEWIG, do Rio de Janeiro e A. DE LAVANDEYRA, de Pariz. A sua directoria fica composta dos Srs: A. A., C. e G. M. BOOTH, B. NYMKIEWIG, A. DE LAVANDEYRA E D. M. FOX.”

**DECRETO CONCEDENDO AUTORIZAÇÃO Á “THE BRAZILIAN DIAMOND AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED” PARA FUNCIONAR NA REPUBLICA.**

O Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, attendendo ao que requereu a The Brazilian Diamond and Exploration Company, Limited, devidamente representada, decreta:

ARTIGO UNICO. É concedida autorização á The Brazilian Diamond and Exploration Company, Limited, para funcionar na Republica com os estatutos que apresentou, sob as clausulas que a este acompanham, assignadas pelo Ministro da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas e ficando obrigada ao cumprimento das formalidades exigidas pela legislação em vigor.

Capital Federal, 8 de Setembro de 1902, 14ª da Republica.

M. FERRAZ DE CAMPOS SALLES.  
ANTONIO AUGUSTO DA SILVA.



**PRODUCTO DOS IMPOSTOS DE CONSUMO PARA O PRIMEIRO  
SEMESTRE DE 1902.**

O seguinte quadro demonstra a renda dos impostos de consumo arrecadada em toda a União, durante o semestre de Janeiro a Junho de 1902 comparado com o mesmo semestre de 1901:

	1902.	1901.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Artigos.....		
Fumo.....	2,194,792	2,322,514
Bebidas.....	1,850,708	1,564,531
Phosphoros.....	2,600,225	2,580,929
Sal.....	1,995,181	2,535,425
Velas.....	197,836	204,720
Calçados.....	569,395	527,741
Perfumarias.....	142,584	148,501
Especialidades pharmaceuticas.....	246,428	221,377
Vinagre.....	90,084	60,832
Conservas.....	448,650	446,100
Cartas de jogar.....	71,892	32,554
Chapeus.....	440,417	364,525
Bengalas.....	6,589	4,946
Tecidos.....	3,335,100	2,612,255
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,389,162</b>	<b>16,713,933</b>

NOTA.—Não estão comprehendidas neste quadro as rendas das collectorias de Matto-Grosso, relativas ao 2º trimestre e a da Alfandega de Sergipe, referente ao 1º semestre.

## CHILE.

### CONCESSÃO DE UMA VIA-FERREA AEREA.

Em data de 30 de Agosto de 1902 o Congresso Nacional votou o seguinte projecto de lei:

ARTIGO 1º. Concede-se ao Sr. ABELARDO PIZARRO, o a quem suas vezes fizer, permissão para construir e explorar, em territorio chileno, uma estrada de ferro aerea que partirá do Juncal e deverá terminar no lugar denominado Paramillo de las Cuevas, em territorio argentino.

ART. 2º. Concede-se igualmente ao Senhor PIZARRO uma subvenção annual de 40,000 pesos ouro, de dezoito pence, pelo prazo de quinze annos, em compensação das seguintes obrigações que contrae por sua parte.

1º. Transportará sem onns para o Thesouro toda a correspondencia que entrar ou sair do paiz por via de Uspallata, e os empregados publicos que viajarem em commissão do serviço, e com um desconto de 25 por cento, os demais empregados.

Enquanto que a estrada de ferro transandina não chegar a Juncal, o concessionario estará obrigado a transportar a correspondencia desde o ponto terminal da dita estrada, secção chilena, até Paramillo de las Cuevas.

2ª. As installações on postes da estrada de ferro aerea poderão ser aproveitadas pelo Governo em caso que desejasse construir linhas telegraphicas atravez da cordilheira, mediante o pagamento de nma terça parte do valor em que a Direcção de Telegraphos avalie a economia que resulte para o Estado do emprego das installações on postes da Empreza.

Poderá tambem o Governo fazer uso dos terrenos que necessitar para o serviço de suas linhas.

ART. 3º. A subvenção começará a reger desde a data em que se iniciar o trafico em toda a extensão da linha, desde o Juncal até Paramillo de las Cuevas.

ART. 4º. As tarifas de carga e passageiros serão fixadas em onro de dezoito pence, e approvadas pelo Presidente da Republica.

O valor das passagens de primeira e segunda classe não poderão exceder de 15 pesos por pessoa, respectivamente.

O frete de carga não deverá exceder de 8 pesos por tonelada, para mercadoria valiosa e de 4 pesos, para mercadoria ou carga de pouco valor.

ART. 5º. A construcção da linha deverá iniciar-se dentro de dezoito mezes contados da data desta lei, e estar terminada e entregue ao serviço vinte e seis mezes depois da mesma data.

ART. 6º. O concessionario, ou quem suas vezes fizer, perderá o direito a esta concessão si não terminar os trabalhos no prazo indicado no artigo que precede.

ART. 7º. Em caso de interromper-se o trafico por mais de quinze dias, a subvenção se suspenderá por todo o tempo que durar a interrupção.

ART. 8º. O concessionario ou quem suas vezes fizer, constituirá domicilio, no Chile, e todas as questões que se suscitarem na execução on cumprimento do contracto, ficarão submettidas exclusivamente aos tribunales chilenos.

Promulgue-se, etc.

JERMÁN RIESCO.

RAMÓN BARROS LUCO.

#### PREMIO Á PRODUÇÃO DO ACIDO SULPHURICO.

“El Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería,” de Santiago de Chile, diz em sen numero correspondente ao 31 de Julho proximo pasado, que o Congresso Nacional approvou o seguinte projecto, que se promulgará como lei dentro de poucos dias:

ARTIGO 1º. Concede-se um premio de 3 centavos por cada kilogramma de acido sulphurico de 60 grãos Beaumé, que se produzir no paiz, sempre que a quantidade que produza cada fabrica não seja inferior a 1,500 toneladas annuaes.

SECRET

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ART. 2º. Para gozar deste premio, os interessados deverão iniciar os trabalhos de installação de sua fabrica dentro do prazo de um anno, contado do dia em que se promulgar a dita lei.

ART. 3º. Auctoriza-se ao Presidente da Republica a despendere até a somma de 50,000 pesos annuaes em pagamento dos premios que concede o artigo 1.

ART. 4º. Si a quantia de 50,000 pesos fôr insufficiente para subvencionar o total que produzam as diversas fabricas de acido sulphurico que se estabelecerem no paiz, far-se-há a distribuição della pro rata.

## COLOMBIA.

### EMOLUMENTOS PELA LEGALISAÇÃO DE FACTURAS.

O "British Board of Trade Journal," em sua edição de 28 de Agosto 1902, contem a noticia do recebimento pela Junta Commercial, por intermedio do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Grã Bretanha, de uma copia e traducção de um decreto estabelecendo os emolumentos que os consules e agentes consulares da Colombia devem cobrar pela legalisação das facturas e manifestos de mercadorias destinadas a portos da Colombia, assim como os impostos que deverão ser pagos por cada tonelada de mercadorias desembarcadas em portos colombianos e por certas classes de encomendas postaes. O decreto é, em substancia, como segue:

As facturas commerciaes, para os fins de legalisação consular, dividem-se em quatro classes, a saber:

1. Facturas que se referem sómente a artigos de ferro, aço, cobre, zinco ou madeira, destinados a fabricas, estradas de ferro, vapores, installações para illuminação electrica, apparatus telegraphicos e telephonicos, apparatus de imprensa, manufacturas de vidro ou de barro, de estearina, tecidos ou de artigos que por declaração official são considerados de utilidade publica.

2. Facturas de mercadorias cujo valor official não excede de \$200.

3. Facturas de mercadorias cujo valor official excede de \$200, mas é inferior a \$500.

4. Facturas cujo valor excede de \$500.

Os emolumentos cobrados pela legalisação consular das classes de facturas acima mencionadas, são os seguintes:

Sobre facturas da 1ª classe, \$3 por cada \$1,000, ou fracção desta somma;

Sobre facturas da 2ª classe, \$6 por cada \$1,000, ou fracção desta unidade;

Sobre facturas da 3ª classe, \$8 por cada \$1,000, ou fracção desta unidade;

Sobre facturas do 4.<sup>a</sup> classe, \$10 por cada \$1,000, ou fracção desta unidade.

As facturas que se referem a artigos que contêm pedras preciosas, pagarão um emolumento de 40 por cento do valor official dos objectos.

As facturas que se referem a artigos de ouro, pagarão um emolumento de 10 por cento do seu valor official.

As facturas de artigos de platina ou prata estarão sujeitas a uma taxa de 3 por cento do seu valor official.

Pela legalisação dos manifestos, os consules cobrarão \$5 pelos primeiros 100 volumes, e \$1 por cada 100 volumes ou fracção desta unidade que exceder.

Os certificados exigidos para effectuar-se o desembarque em qualquer dos portos do Isthmo de Panama, de mercadorias estrangeiras em transitio para outros portos nacionaes, devem pagar a taxa de \$3, prata, pelos primeiros 50 volumes, e \$1, prata, por cada 100 volumes ou fracção desta unidade excedente deste numero.

Si a factura consular não estiver em poder da Alfandega na occasião do exame das mercadorias, o valor das mesmas será estimado em ouro, e sobre esta base será imposta ao importador uma multa equivalente ao quadruplo dos emolumentos consulares a que ficam sujeitas as mercadorias em virtude do regulamento, sem prejuizo de qualquer outra multa que lhe fôr imposta por infração das disposições da lei das Alfandegas.

Uma taxa de 2 por cento, pagavel em ouro ou seu equivalente em papel moeda, será cobrada sobre o valor das encommendas postues facturadas que contêm artigos de ouro, prata, platina ou pedras preciosas.

As mercadorias que se descarregarem nos postos da Republica de Colombia, destinadas ao commercio do paiz, pagarão uma taxa de \$1.50, ouro, por tonelada. A Legação da Grã Bretanha em Bogotá, no remetter este decreto, faz notar que como navios colombianos estão isentos do pagamento desta taxa, os navios britannicos gozarão da mesma isenção em virtude do tratado de 1866.

#### NOVA LEI DE MINAS.

A nova lei de minas, recentemente promulgada, augmenta consideravelmente os impostos sobre esta industria. A nova lei foi posta em execução no dia 1.<sup>o</sup> de Junho de 1902.

Resumem-se em seguida as principaes alterações feitas nesta industria. Pela lei anterior, o denunciante de uma propriedade mineira não pagava direitos, ao passo que agora, conforme a nova lei, tem de pagar \$10. De accordo com a lei anterior, o imposto pago pela denuncia de tres pertenças ou propriedades foi de \$5; conforme a nova lei cada pertença custa \$500.

O imposto pago pela expedição de um titulo a uma mina foi de \$10

mas conforme a nova lei é de \$150. Pela lei anterior, toda mina de propriedade particular pagava um imposto annual de \$2; agora paga \$100, quer trabalhada ou não.

No caso de propriedades alluviaes, o imposto annual por cada 5 kilometros quadrados foi de \$1; agora é de \$150. Devido a este augmento nos impostos, a mais pequena propriedade mineira custará \$250 ou mais.

Diz-se que esta nova lei não dá satisfação e muitos pensam que terá o resultado de retardar o desenvolvimento das minas.

### A PLATINA.

[Do "Boletín Industrial" de Bogotá.]

Na estatística da produção da platina no mundo, Russia occupa o primeiro lugar com uma produção que representa cerca de 90 por cento do metal destinado á venda universal; Colombia, rica em extremo em jazidas de platina, não produz nada que vale a pena de ter-se em conta.

Graças a grandes esforços de investigação e estudo de minas, a platina tem sido descoberta em muitos mineraes dos Estados Unidos, e delles se extrae em pequenas proporções; esta produção, pequena em si, é grande em quantó representa uma somma de trabalho intellectual consideravel expellido em busca do metal mais nobre entre todos.

O primeiro posto entre os paizes productores da platina tem que corresponder a Colombia; pois é muito possivel que em outra parte não se encontrem jazidas tão ricas e tão vastas como as das vertentes e alluviões da immensa zona de territorio comprehendida entre o Atrato e o San Juan.

Não sómente existe a platina no Chocó; encontra-se tambem em Santa Rosa de Osos, em Frontino e em outros muitos lugares de Colombia.

O preço da platina varia entre \$18 e \$19 a onça Troy.

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### COSTA RICA.

#### CONVENÇÃO SOBRE MARCAS DE FABRICA E DE COMMERCIO CELEBRADA COM A BELGICA.

O Congresso de Costa Rica approvou e o Presidente firmou uma convenção sobre marcas de fabrica e de commercio celebrada entre esta Republica e a Belgica. As marcas de fabrica e de commercio a que esta convenção é applicavel são as que são de propriedade legitima dos fabricantes e negociantes que as usam. A convenção permanecerá em vigor durante cinco annos, contados da data da troca das ratificações.

e si não for denunciada por uma das partes contractantes antes de que expire este prazo, continuará em vigor de anno para anno até que for denunciada.

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## CUBA.

### COMMERCIO DE CALÇADO.

Comparando-se a estatística da importação de calçado em Cuba no periodo de 1° de Julho de 1900 a 31 de Maio de 1901, com a da importação realizada desde 1° de Julho, 1901, até 19 de Maio de 1902, data em que terminou a occupação americana, vê-se que no primeiro periodo foram importados 1,899,041 pares, no valor de \$1,429,109, dos quaes 74 por cento, representando o valor de \$1,061,739, vieram da Hespanha, sendo o preço médio de 69 centavos por par, e a quarta parte de toda a importação, representando o valor de \$361,956, foi importada dos Estados Unidos, sendo o preço médio de \$1 por par.

No segundo periodo, desde 1° de Julho de 1901, a 19 de Maio de 1902, o commercio dos Estados Unidos mostra um sensível augmento, a importação total de calçado neste periodo montando a 1,925,373 pares no valor de \$1,557,770; para esta quantidade contribuíram os Estados Unidos com a terça parte, representando o valor de \$486,585, sendo de 96 centavos o preço médio por par, ao passo que as importações de calçado da Hespanha representam o valor de \$1,067,792, ou 68 por cento da importação total, sendo de 75 centavos o preço médio por par.

Este resultado deve ser muito satisfactorio nos commerciantes de calçado deste paiz, pois tinham de fazer persistentes esforços para concorrer vantajosamente com a Hespanha neste commercio.

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## EQUADOR.

### PROJECTO PARA A CONSTRUÇÃO DE UMA NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO.

O Presidente da Republica, em uma mensagem especial dirigida à Camara dos Deputados no dia 3 de Setembro de 1902, recommenda com urgencia a approvação do projecto de lei auctorizando a construcção de uma via-ferrea que una os cantões de Suere, Chone e Roca fuerte. Como se sabe esta parte do Equador abunda em recursos naturaes, e a construcção de uma estrada de ferro na provincia de Manabí contribuirá poderosamente para o desenvolvimento daquella provincia.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

## IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

No pagina 1394 apparece a ultima relação do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos, tomada da compilação feita pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Setembro de 1902, com nua relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assiim como para os nove mezes findos em Setembro de 1902, comparados com os correspondentes de 1901. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfaudegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez não são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por consequente as estatisticas para a mez de Setembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Novembro.

## DECISÕES RELATIVAS Á TARIFA DAS ALFANDEGAS.

O Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos proferiu as seguintes decisões relativas á classificação de certos productos tropicaes:

Ananazes conservados que contém apenas 7 por cento de assucar denominado *invert*, e menos que 1 por cento de assucar de canna, estão classificados na ultima parte do paragrapho 263 da Tarifa em vigor como "ananazes conservados em seu proprio suco," e sujeitos a direitos *ad valorem* na razão de 25 por cento.

Folhas de balata e "Tuno belting" (de que a balata constitue a parte componente de maior valor) deveu ser classificados no paragrapho 450 da Tarifa, para a taxa de 35 por cento *ad valorem*, por serem semelhantes ás manufacturas de gutta-percha.

## MEXICO.

## ESTATISTICAS DO SERVIÇO POSTAL PARA O EXERCICIO DE 1902.

Segundo as estatisticas do serviço postal para o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho, publicadas no "Diario Oficial" do Mexico, o total da receita realizada em 1901-2 foi de \$2,399,232.34, comparada com \$2,135,520.82 no exercicio anterior, o que mostra um augmento para 1902 de \$263,711.52, equivalente a 12.35 por cento. A venda de sellos postaes foi ua importancia de \$2,049,680.63 em 1902, contra \$1,844,815.40

no exercicio anterior: aluguel de caixas postaes, \$60,591 em 1902, contra \$54,759 em 1901, ou seja um augmento de \$5,832; penas e multas, \$32,452.84 em 1902, contra \$22,597.61 no exercicio anterior; vales nacionaes, \$218,355.14 em 1902, contra \$180,534.92 em 1901; vales internacionaes, \$3,737.59 em 1902, contra \$3,307.78 em 1901; lettras de editores, \$34,415.14 em 1902, contra \$29,506.11 no exercicio anterior, o que mostra um augmento de \$4,909.03.

#### SERVIÇO DE VAPORES ENTRE PORTOS DO GOLFO DO MEXICO E OS DA EUROPA E CUBA.

O "Diario Oficial" de 9 de Agosto ultimo publica o texto de um contracto celebrado entre o Governo do Mexico e a linha de vapores Lloyd Norte-Allemã, para o estabelecimento de um serviço de vapores entre os portos de Tampico, Vera Cruz e qualquer outro porto mexicano que se escolher entre os de Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna ou Progreso, e Bremen, Antuerpia, um ou mais portos da Hespanha e um ou mais portos da ilha de Cuba.

A companhia compromette-se a transportar entre os portos em que toquem seus vapores, livre de gastos, para o Governo do Mexico, toda a correspondencia, impressos, pacotes e valores transmissiveis por correio, assim como 10 toneladas metricas de mercadorias.

Em compensação ao serviço postal e ao serviço de livre transporte de 10 toneladas de mercadorias para o Governo, os vapores da linha ficam isentos do pagamento do 40 por cento do direito de toneladas creado pelo decreto de 1º de Julho de 1898. Os vapores da linha poderão fazer o trafico de cabotagem em conformidade com as disposições do artigo 293 do Regulamento das Alfandegas. Será permittido á companhia ter em todos os portos em que toquem seus vapores, as lanchas, botes e reboadores que forem necessarios para seu bom serviço, os quaes desfructarão de todas as franquias concedidas por este contracto.

Este contracto durará tres annos, a contar da data de sua promulgação, e si nenhum dos contractantes o denunciar seis mezes antes de sua terminação, vigorará por outro periodo de tres annos.

#### CONCLUSÃO DA ESTRADA DE FERRO CENTRAL AO PACIFICO.

O "Mexican Herald" correspondente a 13 de Setembro, publica o texto de um contracto celebrado entre a companhia da Estrada de Ferro Central do Mexico e os Senhores HAMPSON E SMITH, para a conclusão da linha ao Pacifico. Um ramal desta linha estende-se de Irapuato, na linha principal, até Guadalajara e daqui a Tuxpan. Este ultimo ponto não deve ser confundido com o pequeno porto do mesmo nome no Estado de Vera Cruz.



Os contractantes compromettem-se a construir 73 kilometros de via-ferrea desde Tuxpan até Colima, na costa do Pacifico, pela somma de \$3,500,000. Neste prolongamento haverá 13 tunneis e 17 pontes. O maior tunnel terá 430 pés de comprimento e a maior ponte 600 pés de comprimento. A ponte mais alta terá 175 pés de altura.

Conforme os termos do contracto, a linha deverá ser terminada dentro de vinte e seis mezes.

#### NOTAS ECONOMICAS.

Durante os dez exercicios que começaram em 1° de Julho de 1892 e terminaram em 30 de Junho de 1902, o Departamento do Fomento expediu 17,929 titulos a minas de todas as classes, comprehendendo 215,973 hectares ou 529,670 geiras. No exercicio de 1892-93, o numero dos titulos expedidos foi de 417; 2,184, no exercicio de 1899-1900; 2,339, no exercicio de 1900-1901 e 3,607 em 1901-1902. Estes algarismos demonstram ó progresso que se tem feita na industria mineira da Republica, notavelmente nos ultimos tres annos.

Segundo estatisticas recentemente publicadas pelo Governo do Mexico, a produção de prata e de ouro no Mexico no periodo decorrido de 1877-78 até 1900-1901, inclusive, foi no valor de \$1,094,623,182 e \$67,117,277, respectivamente.

Segundo um relatorio do Sr. BARLOW, consul-geral dos Estados Unidos, os capitaes norte-americanos actualmente empregados no Mexico, importam em \$750,000,000, moeda mexicana. Desta somma, \$200,000,000 foram empregados em emprezas mexicanas desde Janeiro a Maio do corrente anno. Depois dos Estados Unidos, vêm, na ordem da importancia dos capitaes por elles empregados na Republica, a Hespanha, Grã Bretanha, França, Allemanha, Belgica, Italia e Suissa.

Os direitos de importação e exportação e de portos, arrecadados pelas Alfandegas do Mexico no mez de Julho ultimo, ascenderam a \$2,277,341.37, contra \$2,069,344.32 no mesmo mez do anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento de \$207,977.04.

#### DIVIDA PUBLICA.

Segundo estatisticas officiaes publicadas no "Boletin de Estadística Fiscal" para 1900-1901, a divida publica do Mexico em 30 de Junho de 1901, foi na importancia de \$250,715,856.50. A divida pagavel em ouro importava em \$113,910,620, á razão de \$5 por libra esterlina. Desta somma, \$113, 853,9000 representam os titulos do emprestimo de 1899, ao juro annual de 5 por cento, e \$56,720, ao juro de 6 por cento, os emprestimos de 1888, 1890 e 1893 e os titulos hypothecarios da estrada de ferro nacional de Tehuantepec.

A divida pagavel em moeda de prata, com juros, foi de \$135,509,271,12, dividida assim:

Titulos da divida consolidada de 3 por cento .....	\$50,415,461.64
Titulos da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, 1ª serie .....	19,753,494.48
Titulos da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, 2ª serie .....	19,719,857.50
Titulos da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, 3ª serie .....	19,858,020.00
Titulos da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, 4ª serie .....	14,435,102.50
Titulos das obras do porto de Veraeruz .....	25.00
Titulos da Estrada de Ferro de Monterrey ao Golfo Mexicano .....	45,810.00
Titulos das obras do molhe de Tonalá .....	7,000.00
Titulos da Estrada de Ferro de Pachuca a Zauualtepán e Tampico ..	3,000.00
Titulos da Estrada de Ferro de Tula a Pachuca e Tampico .....	42,000.00
Apolices de Subvenção da Estrada de Ferro troncal de Oaxaca .....	9,260,000.00
Apolices da Estrada de Ferro de Veraeruz ao Pacifico .....	1,909,500.00
Total .....	135,509,271.12

A divida fluctuante, pagavel em prata, sem juros, foi de \$1,296,965.38, representados por diversos saldos não cobrados.

No orçamento para o exercicio de 1902-1903, a despeza com o serviço da divida publica é orçada em \$22,216,893. Desta somma, \$7,629,193 são destinados ao serviço da divida pagavel em moeda estrangeira, que comprehende cambios e gastos por situação, a commissão que se paga ao Banco Nacional, commissão que cobra a casa bancaria de Berlin encarregada de fazer o serviço, e outros gastos de menor importancia; a verba de \$2,431,000 é destinada ao serviço da divida pagavel em moeda mexicana, comprehendendo os juros, amortização e gastos da divida interior consolidada de 3 por cento e das quatro series da divida interior consolidada de 5 por cento, pagamento da subvenção da Estrada de Ferro de Veraeruz ao Pacifico, e despezas com as obras de saneamento da cidade de Veraeruz; e a verba de \$789,000, para as classes civis e militares. A verba de \$11,317,700 é destinada ao serviço de juros e amortização da divida publica em geral, segundo os respectivos contractos.

Segundo o contracto do emprestimo de conversão de 1899, que constitue um pouco menor que a metade da divida total, ao serviço de juros e de amortização do capital, está consignado o 62 por cento dos direitos de importação e de exportação, o qual deve ser recolhido ao Banco Nacional do Mexico, afim de remetter do dito fundo o que seja necessario para cobrir a importancia da annuidade. A despeza com este serviço faz subir a 5.62 por cento o juro sobre o capital.

Em vista da baixa da prata que provavelmente continuará, a média da taxa cambial durante o exercicio é calculada em 22½ pence por peso. A receita total é orçada em \$64,823,400.

**SANEAMENTO E ABASTECIMENTO DE AGUA DE TAMPICO.**

O Governo do Mexico contractou com o Sr. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER o serviço do abastecimento de agua e saneamento da cidade de Tampico, de conformidade com os planos e especificações por elle submettidos. Pelos termos do contracto, as obras devem ser começadas dentro de seis mezes contados da data do contracto (15 de Agosto), e concluidas dentro de tres annos contados da mesma data. O custo das obras é fixado em \$2,187,529.73. Esta quantia será realizada com titulos que serão emittidos pelo Estado de Tamaulipas, e com o producto de 2 por cento dos direitos aduaneiros cobrados no porto de Tampico. O Banco Central do Mexico contractou a receber toda a emissão de titulos, ao preço de 80 por cento do seu valor nominal.

Os titulos vencerão o juro annual de 5 por cento, que será pago por trimestres vencidos na cidade do Mexico. Depois de concluidas as obras, o producto de 2 por cento dos direitos aduaneiros arrecadados no porto de Tampico, assim como o producto das taxas cobradas pelo supprimento de agua, será applicado á constituição de um fundo de amortização dos titulos.

Como garantia da fiel execução do contracto, o contractante deverá depositar no Banco Central do Mexico, a quantia de \$50,000 em apolices da divida amortizavel de 5 por cento, as quaes podem ser substituidas por titulos emittidos pelo Estado de Tamaulipas ao Banco Central.

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**PARAGUAY.**
**MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL ENTRE O PARAGUAY E A REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DO URUGUAY.**

Durante o anno de 1901 foram exportados do Paraguay para a Republica Oriental do Uruguay productos nacionaes por valor de pesos 152,562, ouro, sem que conste nas estatisticas do Uruguay nenhuma importação daquelle paiz. No anno de 1900, as exportações para aquelle paiz foram no valor de pesos 168,846, ouro, ou seja pesos 16,284, onro, mais que em 1901.

Durante o periodo em revista sahiram de Assumpção com destino ao porto de Montevideo 80 vapores arqueando 48,540 toneladas e tendo 3,279 tripolantes, e 26 navios de vela arqueando 2,451 toneladas e tendo 519 tripolantes, e entraram neste porto, procedentes do porto de Montevideo, 88 vapores arqueando 54,345 toneladas e tendo 3,624 tripolantes e 26 veleiros com 3,359 toneladas e 263 tripolantes.

A Republica Oriental importou em 1901 os seguintes generos similares aos paraguayos:

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Valor.
Doce em xarope .....	kilos.. 6,958	\$3,582
Doces secos .....	id.. 4,727	3,781
Aguardente .....	litros. 960,910	43,091
Goiaba .....	kilos. 6,586	2,941
Ananaz .....	fructos. 3,060	612
Bananas .....	cachos. 38,410	7,682
Laranjas .....	fructos. 1,136,200	5,681
Mandioca .....	kilos. 4,660	223
Azeite de amendoins .....	id.. 7,545	1,207
Mel de canna .....	id.. 26,300	1,578
Herba matte moída .....	id.. 9,579,470	957,947
Cigarros .....	id.. 18,600	30,807
Tabaco .....	id.. 414,156	153,948
Tabaco paraguayno .....	id.. 288,131	41,779
Chapcos de palha, palma e cipara .....	duzias. 2,020	6,429
Canha ou lacuarias .....	peças. 7,000	210
Dormentes .....	do. 38,513	38,513
Palmas .....	do. 280	280
Postes e melo postes .....	do. 84,400	2,532
Tóros .....	do. 383,369	115,010
Tutores para vinha .....	do. 2,385	5,476
Varetas .....	do. 213,291	5,793
Vigas .....	do. 6,500	196
Azeite de coco .....	kilos. 3,412	31,212
Cascas para cortar .....	do. 16,420	1,642
Extracto de quebracho .....	do. 182,700	3,654
	do. 33,775	2,039

#### ESTADISTICA DEMOGRAPHICA DA CIDADE DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Segundo o recenseamento realizado no dia 1º de Julho de 1902, a população da cidade de Assumpção é de 51,719 habitantes, dos quaes 28,545 são do sexo feminino e 23,174 do sexo masculino. A população por nacionalidade é como segue: Naciones, 47,075; argentinos, 1,274; italianos, 1,245; hespanhóes, 718; francezes, 328; allemães, 234; uruguayos, 220; brasileiros, 177, e austriacos, 127. O Japão é representado por só um habitante na capital do Paraguay.

#### OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO NO PORTO DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Diz o "Board of Trade Journal" que em vista da necessidade urgente de melhoramentos no porto de Assumpção, comprehendendo a construcção de um quebra-mar e um cães, e a dragagem do rio, as diversas casas commerciaes de Assumpção offereceram a emprestar ao Governo uma somma que não deve exceder a £40,000, vencendo o juro annual de 8 por cento. A quantia de £4,000, foi immediatamente adiantada afim de dar-se começo á construcção do quebra-mar.

#### REGULAMENTO DOS AGENTES COMMERCIAES.

O Consul da Grã Bretanha em Assumpção dirigiu ao seu Governo um relatorio sobre o regulamento para os agentes commerciaes. Diz o relatorio, que, ao entrarem em Assumpção, os agentes commerciaes pagarão um imposto de £10 até £15. Ao entrarem nos outros municipios da Republica, pagarão uma taxa adicional, cuja quantia não fica

especificada. Amostras sem valor real, taes como pequenos cortes de panno, etc., podem ser introduzidas livres de direitos. Artigos que estão sujeitos a direitos, serão admittidos livres de direitos, ficando entendido que pagarão os direitos que lhes são realmente applicaveis, caso que não forem exportados dentro de certo prazo depois de sua introdução.

## PERU.

### COMMERCIO DURANTE OS ULTIMOS CINCO ANNOS.

Segundo estatisticas publicadas na "Gaceta Comercial" em sua edição de 31 de Agosto proximo findo, o commercio geral do Peru no ultimo quinquennio foi como segue:

Anno.	Importação.	Exportação.	Total.
	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>
1897.....	1,612,864	2,816,845	4,429,709
1898.....	1,921,475	3,027,477	4,948,952
1899.....	1,873,494	3,072,591	4,946,085
1900.....	2,317,150	4,497,999	6,815,149
1901.....	2,758,223	4,298,378	7,056,601

## SALVADOR.

### CREAÇÃO DE UM MUSÉU SCIENTIFICO, AGRICOLA E INDUSTRIAL.

O "Diario Oficial" de 12 de Setembro, 1902, publica um decreto que estabelece um muséu scientifico, agricola e industrial. O novo instituto estará dividido em seis partes ou secções, do modo seguinte:

1ª. *Objectos de historia natural, archeologia e numismatica.*—Aqui estarão comprehendidos alguns exemplares sobresalentes da fauna e da flora do paiz, grandes troços de rochas mineralogicas, restos da architectura e esculptura pre-Colombianas, modelos da ceramica e armas aborigines, colleções de moedas e medallhas, etc.

2ª. *Productos agricolas nacionaes.* Sendo o Salvador um paiz essencialmente dedicado á agricultura, pois quasi não possui um hectare de terreno inculto, esta secção, das mais importantes, estará enriquecida com todas as amostras de seus artigos de cultivo, entre os quaes sobressem a borracha, cacáo, café, anil, balsamo, tabaco e toda a variedade dos cereaes e as sementes das fructas.

3ª. *Productos industriaes, nacionaes e estrangeiros.*—Aqui se veião todas as extracções que se fazem da canna de assucar: os licores que se fabricam no paiz; o tabaco em rama; as amostras de charutos puros e cigarros; os tecidos de algodão e de seda, e todos os artefactos e productos manufacturados.

4.<sup>a</sup>. *Productos naturales*.—Será uma exposição dos productos do subsolo e das florestas, contendo amostras de carvão de pedra, diversos mineraes, plantas e raizes medicinaes e industriaes, fibras textis, madeiras de construcção, etc.

5.<sup>a</sup>. *Objectos e documentos de Historia patria, antiga e moderna*.—Esta secção é provavel que contenha a iconographia dos homens publicos mais notaveis do Salvador; armas e objectos de recorde historico, livros, folhetos e periodicos que arrojem luz sobre os acontecimentos politicos da nação.

6.<sup>a</sup>. *Arvores e plantas raras, industriaes e de ornato (Jardim Botanico)*.—Esta parte está devidamente explicada no artigo 13 do regulamento do Museu. Diz assim: "No lugar reservado ao cultivo das plantas, se destinará uma porção de terra para multiplicar as especies uteis e arvores de larga vida, como as arvores de balsamo, de borracha e resina, de azeite, quina, hemequen, ramie, juta, gutta-percha, coca e outros que podem produzir-se no paiz, para distribuil-os entre os agricultores no tempo opportuno das sementeiras. Tambem dará a direcção toda classe de dados sobre estes cultivos, e o modo de propagal-os.

## URUGUAY.

### ESTADISTICA AGRICOLA.

Segundo um relatório que o Consul da Grã Bretanha em Montevideo dirigiu ao seu Governo, os principaes productos que o Uruguay exporta são gado em pé, lã, xarque, couros, extractos de carne, productos animaes, productos agricolas e viveres para navios. Durante o anno de 1901 este paiz exportou gado em pé por valor de £100,730; productos animaes por valor de £5,517,260, e productos agricolas por valor de £131,840. As importações de gado em pé realizadas durante o anno comprehenderam 113 cavallos, 1,022 carneiros, dos quaes 352 vieram do Reino Unido, e 118 touros, dos quaes 111 foram importados do Reino Unido.

A producção total de lã da Republica do Uruguay em 1900-1901 foi calculada em 45,000 toneladas. A colheita total de lã para os dous annos de 1901 e 1902 foi no valor de £2,500,000. A perspectiva da colheita para a estação proxima futura é muito animadora e como a mortalidade entre os cordeiros foi relativamente pequena, é de esperar-se um consideravel augmento na producção.

As principaes culturas do Uruguay são milho, trigo e linhaça: cultivam-se tambem em pequena escala, aveia, cevada e sementes para passaros. A colheita de trigo para o anno de 1900-1901, foi a mais pequena que se tem havido desde 1892, devido á prolongada secca. A area semeada de trigo foi de 683,000 geiras, e a colheita realizada foi

de 99,720 toneladas, contra 187,376 toneladas no anno anterior. A colheita proxima futura foi estimada em cerca de 300,000 toneladas. A colheita de milho em 1900-1901, foi de 141,648 toneladas, ou seja o dobro da do anno anterior. A area semeada de milho foi de 448,450 geiras.

### ESTADISTICAS DA INDUSTRIA VITICOLA.

[Transcripto do Anales del Departamento de Ganaderia y Agricultura de Montevideo.]

Ha actualmente na Republica do Uruguay 1,029 vinhedos, que occupam uma extensão superficial de 4,149 hectares, dando emprego a 1,935 pessoas. O seguinte quadro mostra o numero medio das viúhas por hecta nos varios departamentos:

Departamentos.	Cepas.	Hectares.	Numero médio de cepas por hectare.
Artigas .....	408,300	106,25	4,083
Salto .....	3,726,076	902,40	4,130
Paysandú .....	806,310	194,40	4,156
Río Negro .....	18,500	4,64	4,025
Tacuarembó .....	60,000	14	4,285
Rivera .....	103,000	24	4,291
Treinta y tres .....	31,730	11,16	2,884
Cerro Largo .....			
Minas .....	50,550	11,69	4,595
Rocha .....	207,700	50,1	4,154
Maldonado .....	1,074,240	367,7	2,927
Durazno .....	175,800	37,50	4,701
Flores .....	38,000	12,40	3,166
San José .....	174,913	56,64	3,123
Florida .....	425,266	96,7	4,429
Soriano .....	322,338	90,30	3,581
Colonia .....	2,095,512	448,29	4,677
Canelones .....	2,546,295	560,65	4,546
Montevideo .....	4,218,121	1,167,56	3,460
Totales .....	16,512,651	4,149,20	3,979

O quadro que segue demonstra a produção média de uva por hectare por pé:

Departamentos.	Kilos.	Hectares.	Numero médio por hectare.
Artigas .....	188,600	100,25	1,886
Salto .....	1,882,593	902,40	2,087
Paysandú .....	296,517	194,40	1,528
Río Negro .....	11,000	4,64	2,550
Tacuarembó .....	10,000	14	714
Rivera .....	8,000	24	333
Treinta y tres .....	3,200	11,16	290
Cerro Largo .....			
Minas .....	22,000	11,69	2,000
Rocha .....	65,695	50,18	1,313
Maldonado .....	987,450	367,07	2,689
Durazno .....	68,200	37,50	1,843
Flores .....	44,860	12,40	1,238
San José .....	106,965	56,64	1,876
Florida .....	390,593	96,07	4,068
Soriano .....	176,982	90,30	1,966
Colonia .....	2,668,256	448,29	5,955
Canelones .....	2,079,659	560,65	3,713
Montevideo .....	4,633,779	1,167,56	3,970

O quadro synoptico que precede, apresenta ao mais ligeiro exame, notaveis contrastes, mas estas differenças foram plenamente confirmadas pelas observações que no terreno tem recolhido os agentes designados para a realisação deste censo e robustecidas pelas informações que os inspectores da Secção de Agricultura recolheram nas zonas exploradas.

O total da ultima colheita é de 13,612,449 kilogrammas de uva, obtidos de 13,525,143 cepas em plena producção, do que se deprehe de uma media maior de 1 kilogramma por pé.

A uva elaborada é de 10,939,163 kilogrammas, que entregues a fermentação produziram 7,039,498 litros de vinhos de diversos typos e qualidades.

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# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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## CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES AMÉRICANISTES.

Une conférence des anthropologistes et des antiquaires les plus distingués a eu lieu à New York pendant le mois d'octobre 1902. Cette réunion, qui s'est tenue au Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, a marqué la 13<sup>e</sup> session du Congrès International des Américanistes.

Ce congrès avait un caractère tout à fait international. Le Président était Mr. MORRIS K. JESSUP, directeur du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, et le président honoraire le duc de LOUBAT, membre correspondant de l'Institut de France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). Parmi les délégués, on remarquait: MM. LEÓN LEJEAL, professeur des antiquités américaines au Collège de France; EDWARD SELER, professeur à l'Université de Berlin; KARL VON DEN STEINEN, professeur et directeur adjoint du Musée Ethnographique de Berlin; HJALMAR STOLPE, professeur en Suède; JUAN B. AMBROSETTI, professeur dans la République Argentine; Dr. ALFREDO CHAVERO, du Mexique; M. A. P. MAUDSLAY, d'Angleterre; Dr. PITTIER DE FABREGA, directeur de l'Institut géographique de Costa Rica, et le Dr. de la ROSA, du Pérou.

Les États-Unis y étaient représentés comme il suit: MM. W. H. HOLMES, professeur; W. J. MCGEE, professeur; le Dr. M. H. SAVILLE, F. W. PUTNAM, Mlle. ALICE FLETCHER, Mme. ZELIA NUTTALL, et autres.

Les conférences ont duré en tout cinq jours, du 20 au 25 octobre et on a lu et discuté plusieurs rapports ayant trait à l'antiquité de l'homme aux États-Unis et aux colonies des premiers temps. La correspondance de TOSCANELLI a joué un rôle important dans ces discussions.

Cette correspondance consiste en lettres et cartes indiquant la route pour aller aux Indes via Ouest, et on suppose qu'elle fut envoyée par son auteur, un astronome florentin, à Christophe Colomb.

Bien que ce congrès ait été organisé pour étudier spécialement l'Amérique préhistorique du Nord et du Sud, c'est la première fois qu'il s'est réuni aux États-Unis. A la fin des sessions, les délégués sont allés faire une excursion à Philadelphie, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati et Chicago. A Washington, un comité spécial les a reçus et ils ont été présentés au Président ROOSEVELT.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### L'INDUSTRIE DE LA VIANDE FRIGORIFIÉE.

Le "British Board of Agriculture" (Conseil agricole anglais) fournit les intéressants renseignements qui suivent au sujet de l'industrie des viandes frigorifiées dans la République Argentine.

L'industrie des viandes frigorifiées dans ce pays, qui en 1883 a commencé avec une exportation s'élevant à 17,000 moutons, s'est développée constamment chaque année, et en 1901 le total des exportations s'est élevé à 3,100,000 moutons, 133,000 têtes de bétail et 500 porcs.

Il y a actuellement trois compagnies engagées dans ce commerce, qui représentent un capital de £800,000 sterling environ; elles emploient 2,000 ouvriers et peuvent livrer au commerce 15,000 moutons et 720 bestiaux en vingt-quatre heures.

Le poids de la viande et des autres produits qui ont passé par ces fabriques en 1901 a été comme suit: viande de conserve (en boîtes de fer blanc), 228 tonnes; viande frigorifiée, 112,000 tonnes; graisse, 859 tonnes; cuirs, 14,000 tonnes; suif, 14,400 tonnes; divers (sang, os, etc.), 6,000 tonnes. Soit un total de 147,487 tonnes.

Les dépenses pour maintenir ces fabriques s'élèvent, dit-on, à £2,743,055, cette somme est distribuée de la manière suivante: personnel, £164,725; achat d'animaux, £2,416,665; combustible, £45,000; divers, £116,665.

Les compagnies frigorifiques achètent le bétail directement aux éleveurs et le tuent, le nettoient et le gèlent dans leurs établissements; ils font des expéditions régulières de la viande par leurs propres steamers ou par des steamers appartenant à des compagnies avec lesquelles ils ont des contrats pour cet objet. Les compagnies ne gèlent ni emmagasinent jamais l'expédition de viande pour les particuliers. Cette méthode a sans doute empêché les prix du bétail sur pied de monter, depuis la fermeture des ports anglais au bétail argentin, puisqu'il n'y a pas de concurrence pour ainsi dire entre les com-

pagmies. D'un autre côté cette méthode a assuré la bonne qualité des viandes qui sont préparées très soigneusement. Le commerce a été réduit à un système si régulier qu'il n'y a aucun arrêt dans les arrivages en Angleterre, ni aucun frais excessif d'emmagasinage de l'un ou de l'autre côté et il n'y a jamais de vieille viande sur le marché. La plus grande partie de la viande frigorifiée de la République Argentine se débarque à Liverpool, le reste étant débarqué à Londres, à Cardiff, à Newcastle, à Hull et à Southampton.

En 1901 on a employé régulièrement dans ce commerce entre l'Angleterre et la République Argentine 33 vapeurs pouvant transporter 1.443,000 moutons de 56 livres chacun.

Ce commerce n'a affecté nullement l'industrie anciennement établie pour sécher et saler la viande de bœuf appelée "charque," les pays de consommation et les acheteurs étant entièrement différents dans chaque cas.

On fait connaître que deux autres compagnies frigorifiques ont été organisées. Ces compagnies doivent construire d'ici peu les bâtiments et les machines nécessaires, l'une à La Plata et l'autre près de Buenos-Ayres.

## BRÉSIL.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

#### I. *Circulaire relative aux exemptions accordées à l'importation des objets appartenant aux agents diplomatiques, etc.*

[“ Diario Oficial ” du 26 mars 1902.]

Par circulaire du Ministère des Finances, en date du 25 mars 1902, il est convenu que les exemptions visées aux sections 5 et 6 de l'article 2 des dispositions préliminaires du tarif peuvent être accordées simplement à la requête du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères ou des intéressés eux-mêmes.

#### II. *Décret n° 858, du 12 août 1902, maintenant en vigueur l'exemption de l'impôt de consommation applicable à la viande séchée (charque).*

[“ Diario Oficial ” du 15 août 1902.]

En vertu du présent décret est maintenue en vigueur l'exemption de l'impôt de consommation accordée par décision législative à la viande séchée (*charque*), et sont abrogées les formalités qui avaient pour objet de garantir la perception de cet impôt.

### POPULATION EN 1900.

D'après un rapport émanant du Bureau des Statistiques de l'État de São Paulo, la population du Brésil en 1900, y compris 750,000 habitants

pour le District Fédéral, s'élevait à un total de 21,565,000 habitants, distribués comme il suit dans les vingt états de la République:

Minas Geraes.....	4,277,000	Paralyha.....	596,000
São Paulo.....	2,520,000	Sergipe.....	450,000
Bahia.....	3,335,000	Piauhy.....	425,000
Pernambuco.....	2,089,000	Rio Grande do Norte.....	407,000
Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,350,000	Santa Catharina.....	405,000
Rio de Janeiro.....	1,300,000	Parana.....	380,000
Ceara.....	1,000,000	Goyaz.....	340,000
Alagoas.....	781,000	Amazonas.....	240,000
Maranhão.....	660,000	Espirito Santo.....	201,000
Para.....	652,000	Matto Grosso.....	157,000

#### PRÉVISIONS SUR LA RÉCOLTE DU SUCRE POUR 1902.

La future récolte des sucres s'annonce ainsi:

	Sacs.
Pernambuco.....	1,500,000
État de Rio de Janeiro.....	300,000
Sergipe.....	400,000
Alagoas.....	400,000
Parahyba.....	200,000
Total.....	2,800,000

Les besoins de la consommation sont évalués à 2,300,000 sacs. Il y a donc un excédent de 500,000 sacs auxquels il faut ou trouver un débouché extérieur, et c'est le but des négociations engagées avec le Portugal, les Républiques de la Plate et le Chili, ou assurer une application industrielle à l'intérieur sous forme d'alcool.

#### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES PENDANT LE MOIS D'AOÛT 1901-2.

Voici les recettes (en contos de reis) des douanes pour le mois d'août comparées à celles du mois correspondant de l'année 1901:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,138	5,898	Paranaigua.....	101	153
Santos.....	2,941	2,479	Parahyba.....	97	58
Para.....	1,417	1,033	Florianopolis.....	89	143
Bahia.....	1,118	1,070	Parahyba.....	41	20
Pernambuco.....	992	1,106	Victoria.....	23	26
Rio Grande do Sul.....	757	678	Aracaju.....	15	.....
Porto Alegre.....	376	372	Livramento.....	15	.....
Maranhão.....	289	170	Penedo.....	13	8
Ceara.....	262	129	Natal.....	8	6
Jaraguá.....	126	170			

#### LES RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DE SANTOS.

Pendant le premier semestre de l'année en cours, la recette de la douane de Santos a été de 18,155 contos, soit 3,221 contos de plus que pendant la même période de l'année 1901. Cette augmentation de recettes est une preuve évidente du développement de la prospérité de cet État et de la bonne organisation du service douanier de Santos.

Pendant ce semestre, les droits d'importation ont produit 12,134 contos-papier et 3,169 contos-or, contre 9,762 contos-papier et 2,579 contos-or en 1901.

## COLOMBIE.

### TARIF DU VISA DES FACTURES CONSULAIRES.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" du 28 août 1902, fait connaître que le Board of Trade a reçu, par l'entremise du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères d'Angleterre, une copie et une traduction d'une loi mise en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> août au sujet des règlements à suivre par les agents consulaires et des taxes qu'ils devront prélever sur le visa des factures et manifestes de marchandises destinées aux ports colombiens, ainsi que sur le tonnage et les colis-postaux. Voici les principaux articles de cette loi:

"Pour les effets du visa consulaire, les factures consulaires se diviseront en quatre classes, savoir:

"1<sup>o</sup> Les factures ne mentionnant que des articles de fer, de cuivre, de zinc ou de bois destinés à des machines appartenant à des entreprises industrielles; chemins de fer, vapeurs, éclairage électrique, télégraphes, téléphones, imprimeries, verreries et faïenceries, fabriques de bongies, de tissus et autres établissements déclarés officiellement d'utilité publique;

"2<sup>o</sup> Les factures d'une valeur maxima de 200 piastres;

"3<sup>o</sup> Les factures d'une valeur supérieure à 200 piastres et n'excédant pas 500;

"4<sup>o</sup> Les factures d'une valeur supérieure à 500 piastres.

"ART. 2. Toute facture autre que celles relatives à des objets ornés de pierres précieuses, d'or, de platine ou d'argent, qui payeront une surtaxe spéciale indiquée ci-après, acquittera les droits suivants pour le visa consulaire pour 1,000 ou fraction de 1,000 piastres:

"Factures de 1<sup>re</sup> classe, 3 piastres.

"Factures de 2<sup>e</sup> classe, 6 piastres.

"Factures de 3<sup>e</sup> classe, 8 piastres.

"Factures de 4<sup>e</sup> classe, 10 piastres.

"Toute facture relative à des articles ornés de pierres précieuses, d'or, de platine ou d'argent, sera frappée de la surtaxe ci-après:

"Articles avec pierres précieuses, 40 pour cent.

"Articles en or, 10 pour cent.

"Articles de platine ou d'argent, 3 pour cent.

"Les droits de manifestes seront perçus dans les consulats, à raison de 5 piastres pour la première centaine de colis ou de 1 piastre pour chaque autre centaine ou fraction de centaine.

"Toute marchandise étrangère débarquée dans un des ports de

l'isthme de Panama et destinée à d'autres ports nationaux, devra être accompagnée d'un manifeste muni du visa correspondant délivré par l'administration du Trésor; le coût de ce visa sera de 3 piastres-argent pour les 50 premiers colis, et de 1 piastre-argent pour chaque autre centaine ou fraction de centaine.

En cas de non présentation dans une douane de la facture consulaire au moment de la visite de la marchandise, la junta compétente procédera à l'évaluation en or, base d'après laquelle on prononcera contre l'importateur une amende égale au quadruple des droits consulaires qu'il aurait eu à payer, sans préjudice des pénalités édictées par les articles du Code des douanes.

En ce qui concerne les colis-postaux recommandés, on percevra 2 pour cent de la facture correspondante ou la surtaxe imposée aux objets d'or, d'argent, de platine ou avec pierres précieuses, payable en or, ou son équivalent en papier-monnaie, comme compensation de la taxe consulaire sur les marchandises qu'ils contiennent.

Une taxe de 1.50 piastres en or sera perçue sur chaque tonne de marchandise débarquée dans les ports colombiens et destinée au commerce, mais la Légation anglaise à Bogota fait remarquer, en transmettant ce décret, que les navires colombiens sont exempts de tous ces frais et par conséquent les navires anglais jouiront de la même exemption d'après les termes du traité de 1866.

#### LOI MINIÈRE.

Une nouvelle loi minière augmentant considérablement les frais d'exploitation a été mise en vigueur à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1902.

Voici en quelques mots les changements les plus notoires dans cette industrie: Autrefois il n'y avait aucun frais quand on déclarait vouloir mettre une propriété minière en exploitation, tandis que maintenant il faut payer \$10, soit environ \$4 en or. D'après l'ancienne loi, il fallait payer \$5 (\$2 or) quand on déclarait la mise en exploitation de trois *pertenencias*; maintenant, il faut payer \$500 (\$200 en or) pour chaque *pertenencia*. L'impôt sur le titre de propriété était autrefois de \$10 (\$4 or) et maintenant, d'après la nouvelle loi, il est de \$150 (\$60 or). L'impôt annuel sur chaque *pertenencia* était de \$2 (80 cents), actuellement il est de \$100 (\$40), qu'il soit en exploitation ou non.

L'impôt sur les placers, qui était de \$1 (40 cents) pour une surface de 5 kilomètres carrés s'élève actuellement à \$150 (\$60). Avec ce tarif le prix de la plus petite concession minière atteindra \$250 (\$100) et même plus.

Il y a beaucoup de plaintes au sujet de cette augmentation et un grand nombre de personnes pensent qu'elle retardera le développement des mines.

## COSTA RICA.

## CHARBONNAGES DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Les gisements de charbon de Costa Rica sont d'une étendue considérable et d'une exploitation facile. De plus on assure que le charbon est essentiellement de la même origine et du même caractère géologique que celui des régions anthracites de la Pennsylvanie. Actuellement on considère les avantages qu'on pourrait retirer de l'exportation du charbon aux États-Unis, et on a pris des mesures afin de développer les ressources qui sont encore à l'état latent dans ce pays.

Le "Pacific States Investor" du mois de novembre 1902 fait connaître que la Compagnie de Pétrole et de Charbon de Costa Rica a reçu de nombreuses lettres de capitalistes américains demandant une conférence en vue d'exploiter sur une grande échelle les gisements houilliers de la Compagnie qui sont situés sur le littoral de l'Atlantique. On fait des arrangements pour l'exploitation immédiate des gisements de la Compagnie qui se trouvent dans la Province de Talamanca et un expert représentant un syndicat de San Francisco a été autorisé à faire un examen sérieux des terrains houilliers sur le Golfe de Nicoya avant de faire un bail de vingt ans.

Le "Mexican Herald" s'exprime ainsi au sujet de la situation du charbon dans Costa Rica: "La Compagnie ci-dessus mentionnée est complètement maîtresse des grandes quantités de pétrole et de charbon qui se trouvent dans la République de Costa Rica, en vertu d'une concession d'une durée de cinquante ans. Les propriétés de la Compagnie comprennent plus de 50,000 acres des meilleurs terrains bitumineux et houilliers que l'on puisse trouver et qui à la surface constituent d'excellents terrains agricoles convenant parfaitement à la culture du café, du cacao, du bananier et du caoutchouc. La Compagnie a commencé ses opérations et comme elle a, pour ainsi dire, le monopole de ces combustibles, elle est assurée de faire de grands bénéfices.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

*Ordonnance du 26 juin 1902, établissant le régime applicable aux filets de pêche.*

[ "La Gaceta" du 26 juin 1902.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance, les filets destinés à la pêche, qu'ils soient munis ou non de leurs plombs et de leurs flotteurs, acquitteront 6 centimes de colon (\$0.06) par kilogramme, avec la surtaxe de 50 pour cent.

**TRAITÉ AVEC LA BELGIQUE POUR LA PROTECTION DES  
MARQUES DE FABRIQUE.**

Le Congrès de Costa Rica a approuvé et le Président a signé un traité entre cette République et la Belgique pour la protection des marques de fabrique.

Les marques de fabrique auxquelles ce traité s'applique sont celles qui appartiennent légitimement aux fabricants et aux négociants qui s'en servent.

Ce traité sera valable pour cinq ans à partir de la date de l'échange des ratifications, mais dans le cas où ni l'une ni l'autre des parties contractantes ne donnerait avis de son abrogation avant l'expiration des cinq ans, il resterait en vigueur d'une année à l'autre jusqu'à ce que l'une des parties ait signifié son désistement.

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**CUBA.**

**COMMERCE DE CHAUSSURES.**

Les dernières données comparatives ayant trait au développement de Cuba au point de vue du commerce de chaussures sont comprises dans es statistiques des onze premiers mois finissant le 31 mai 1901, comparées avec la même période de l'année fiscale finissant le 19 mai 1902, date de la fin de l'occupation américaine. Dans ces statistiques on ne tient pas compte de la fraction du mois non expiré.

L'importation dans la première période s'est élevée à 1,899,041 paires, évaluées à \$1,429,109. L'Espagne en a fourni 74 pour cent, soit une valeur de \$1,061,739, au prix moyen de 69 cents la paire; et les États-Unis ont fourni un quart de l'importation totale, soit une valeur de \$361,957, au prix moyen de \$1 la paire. Dans les onze mois finissant le 19 mai 1902, le total des importations s'est élevé à 1,925,373 paires, évaluées à \$1,557,770. Les États-Unis montrent une augmentation considérable, ayant fourni presque un tiers, soit une valeur de \$486,585, ce qui fait un prix moyen de 96 cents la paire, tandis que les importations provenant de l'Espagne ont été de 68 pour cent environ, soit une valeur de \$1,067,792, montrant une augmentation de peu d'importance sur la période précédente. L'article fournit paraît d'une qualité supérieure et coûte en moyenne 75 cents la paire.

Ce résultat doit être satisfaisant pour les fabricants de chaussures de ce pays, puisqu'on l'atteint malgré le fait que la forme qui convient à la mode cubaine exige de la part des fabricants américains des efforts soutenus pour pouvoir concourir favorablement avec le commerce espagnol.



## ÉTATS-UNIS.

## COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

## IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1394 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de septembre 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de septembre en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de septembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de novembre.

## COMMUNICATION MARITIME AVEC LE MEXIQUE ET L'ÎLE DE CUBA.

Le 20 octobre 1902 l'Administration des Postes à Washington a mis en adjudication le transport de la poste entre New York et la Havane (Cuba) et Tampico (Mexique). On n'a reçu qu'une soumission, celle de la New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, qui a demandé \$1 par mille pour chacune des deux routes. Une route va de New York à la Havane et le contrat pour le service doit durer cinq ans, commençant le 1<sup>er</sup> novembre 1902, avec un service mensuel, une vitesse minimum de quatorze nœuds par heure et un tonnage minimum de 2,500 tonnes. L'autre route va de New York à Tuxpan, Mexique, avec escale à la Havane, Progreso, Tampico à l'aller et à Vera Cruz et à d'autres points au retour. Les exigences quant à la vitesse et au tonnage sont les mêmes que pour la route allant à Cuba et le service est mensuel. Le contrat sera en vigueur pendant dix ans et les vapeurs sur les deux routes doivent sortir de chantiers américains.

## GUATÉMALA.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

*Décret du 4 août 1902, prorogeant jusqu'au 30 juin 1903 les effets du décret n° 617 relatif aux droits d'exportation applicables au café.*

[“ El Guatemalteco ” du 11 août 1902.]

En vertu du présent décret et sous réserve de toutes autres considérations qui pourraient en modifier la teneur, sont prorogés pour une

nouvelle période d'une année qui prendra fin le 30 juin 1903, les effets du décret n° 617, en date du 12 août 1901. En conséquence, l'exportation du café en fèves continuera à être frappée d'un impôt de 6 pesos par quintal, payables en monnaie du pays, et le café en parchemin acquittera un droit de sortie proportionnel à la taxe susindiquée.

## MEXIQUE.

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1902.

Les plus récentes statistiques sur le commerce extérieur de la République du Mexique pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902, accusent pour les importations une valeur totale de \$51,448,343.74 en or, contre \$53,123,953.39 en 1901. Il y a donc eu une diminution de \$1,675,699.65 en 1902 en la comparant à l'année précédente.

Les exportations de produits mexicains pendant l'année se sont élevées à une valeur de \$138,454,435.50 en monnaie mexicaine, contre \$132,454,680.73 en 1901, soit une plus-value de \$5,999,804.57.

Au taux moyen du change de l'année fiscale 1900-1901, la valeur des importations de cette année, soit \$53,123,953.39 en or, représente une somme de \$108,209,830.08 en argent mexicain, tandis que les importations, qui ont accusé une diminution en 1901-2, et qui étaient de \$51,448,343.74 en or, au taux moyen du change pour cette dernière année, représentent \$115,980,991.85 en argent mexicain. La balance du commerce pour 1902, fait donc ressortir une somme se montant à \$22,473,443.45 en argent en faveur de la République, contre un total de \$24,244,850.65 en argent pour l'année antérieure.

### COMMERCE PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE 1902.

Les statistiques commerciales de la République du Mexique pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1902, publiées par le Bureau de Statistiques du Ministère des Finances, font ressortir pour les importations une valeur totale de \$44,378,251 en or, contre \$48,037,851 pour la même période de l'année fiscale précédente. Pour les exportations, la valeur en argent a atteint \$113,496,098.50, contre \$114,136,377.25 pour les mêmes mois de l'année 1901. Ces chiffres indiquent que la diminution dans la valeur des importations se porte principalement sur les machines et appareils, les tissus de coton, le papier et les marchandises en papier, les eaux-de-vie et liqueurs. Toutefois cette baisse n'est pas due à la diminution dans la consommation des articles signalés ni à une demande moins considérable, mais elle est le résultat du développement de l'industrie nationale qui est à même de suppléer à la demande.

Le Gouvernement mexicain a encouragé par tous les moyens possibles, la manufacture des tissus de coton et la production a augmenté

avec tant de rapidité que le Mexique peut maintenant exporter et il cherche des débouchés dans l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud.

On a fait de grands progrès dans la manufacture du papier et on peut fabriquer dans le pays des papiers de toutes sortes. Cependant le Mexique ne produit pas encore assez de papier pour satisfaire à la consommation locale.

La fabrication de la bière et des liqueurs s'est développée énormément pendant l'année passée et le Mexique possède maintenant assez de brasseries pour fournir à la consommation nationale un article qui égale la bière importée et qui coûte bien moins cher. L'alcool dont on se sert est extrait de plants mexicains; la taxe annuelle sur les distilleries d'alcool s'élève à \$500,000.

#### STATISTIQUES POSTALES POUR L'ANNÉE FISCALE FINISSANT LE 30 JUIN 1902.

Les statistiques générales de la poste pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902, telles qu'elles ont paru dans le "Diario Oficial," font ressortir une augmentation de 12.35 pour cent sur l'année fiscale précédente, le total des opérations en 1901-2 s'élevant à \$2,399,232.34, contre \$2,135,520.82 en 1900-1901. La vente des timbres-poste pour l'année dernière a accusé une somme de \$2,049,680.63, contre \$1,844,815.40; le loyer des boîtes aux lettres pour la même année, \$60,591, contre \$54,759 pour l'année antérieure, soit un bénéfice de \$5,832; amendes et confiscations pour l'année dernière, \$32,452.84, contre \$22,597.61 pour l'année antérieure; mandats-poste, \$218,355.14 pour l'année dernière, contre \$180,534.92 pour l'année antérieure, et mandats internationaux, \$3,737.59 pour l'année dernière, contre \$3,307.78 pour l'année antérieure, soit un gain total dans les mandats-poste de \$38,250.03; abonnements des rédacteurs, \$34,415.14 pour l'année dernière, contre \$29,506.11 pour l'année précédente; ce qui fait ensemble un total de \$2,399,232.34 pour 1901-2, soit une augmentation nette de \$263,711.52 sur l'année 1900-1901.

#### ACHÈVEMENT DE LA LIGNE CENTRALE DU MEXIQUE AU PACIFIQUE.

Le "Mexican Herald" du 13 du mois dernier publie en détail le contrat passé avec le Chemin de fer Central du Mexique et MM. HAMPSON ET SMITH pour l'achèvement de la ligne qui va au Pacifique. Cette ligne a un embranchement qui, partant de la ligne principale à Irapuato, va à Guadalajara et de là à Tuxpan. On ne doit pas confondre ce dernier endroit avec le petit port du même nom situé dans l'État de Vera Cruz.

Il est stipulé dans le contrat que les entrepreneurs construiront 73 kilomètres sur le nouvel embranchement central à la côte du Pacifique pour la somme de \$3,500,000 approximativement.

La ligne s'étendra de Tuxpan à Colima et sur cette courte distance il faudra construire 13 tunnels et 17 ponts, le tunnel le plus long étant de 430 pieds, et le pont le plus long étant de 600 pieds et la hauteur du pont le plus élevé étant de 175 pieds.

Le contrat exige l'achèvement des travaux dans un délai de vingt-six mois. Les travaux de construction seront entrepris à Tuxpan et s'étendront dans la direction de la côte.

#### SERVICE MENSUEL DE PAQUEBOTS-POSTE ENTRE LES PORTS DU GOLFE DU MEXIQUE.

Le "Journal Officiel" du 9 du mois de septembre publie les conditions du contrat passé entre le Gouvernement mexicain et l'agent de la ligne de vapeurs du "North German Lloyd" pour l'établissement d'un service mensuel régulier entre les ports de Tampico, de Vera Cruz, et l'un des ports suivants sur le Golfe du Mexique: Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna ou Progreso; et Brême, Anvers, un ou plusieurs ports espagnols et un ou plusieurs ports eubains.

La compagnie s'engage à faire gratis pour ce Gouvernement le service postal entre les ports ci-dessus mentionnés et à transporter 10 tonnes métriques de marchandises, soit en allant ou venant des ports mexicains.

En échange du service postal et du transport gratis des 10 tonnes de marchandises pour le Gouvernement les vapeurs de la compagnie seront exempts du paiement de 40 pour cent des droits de tonnage établis par le décret du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1898. Les vapeurs de la compagnie pourront aussi faire le commerce de cabotage conformément à l'article 293 de l'Ordonnance douanière. La compagnie pourra maintenir, dans les ports où leurs navires font escale, les gabares, bateaux et remorqueurs nécessaires pour le service de leur ligne.

Le contrat sera en vigueur pendant trois ans à partir de la date de publication et pourra être prolongé pour une période de même durée si ni l'une ni l'autre des parties contractantes ne déclare dans l'inter-valle son désistement.

#### DRAINAGE ET SERVICE DES EAUX DANS LA VILLE DE TAMPICO.

On a accordé à Monsieur WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER l'adjudication pour l'établissement des eaux et les travaux sanitaires dans la ville de Tampico d'après les plans et devis qui ont été soumis au Gouvernement. L'entrepreneur doit commencer les travaux dans un délai de six mois à partir du 15 août, date du contrat, et les achever dans l'espace de trois ans à partir de cette même date. Pour effectuer le paiement de ces travaux, qui doit s'élever à la somme de \$2,187,529.73, l'État de Tamaulipas fera une émission d'obligations et l'on prélevera une somme de 2 pour cent sur les droits de douane perçus au port de Tampico. Les obligations payeront le montant des sommes non couvertes par les 2 pour cent provenant des droits de douane et seront émises à 80

pour cent de la valeur inscrite sur le bon à la Banque Centrale du Mexique, qui s'est engagée à prendre toute l'émission à ce taux. Après l'achèvement des travaux on continuera de prélever les 2 pour cent sur les droits de douane et on les mettra en réserve pour former un fonds d'amortissement des obligations qui rapporteront un intérêt de 5 pour cent payable à la fin de chaque trimestre dans la ville de Mexico. On mettra aussi en réserve pour la même objet les fonds provenant des taxes sur les eaux.

Pour garantir l'exécution des conditions souscrites, l'entrepreneur déposera la somme de \$50,000 en obligations de 5 pour cent de la dette remboursable à la Banque Centrale du Mexique où elles resteront en dépôt pendant la durée de l'entreprise. Ces obligations pourront être échangées contre une somme égale en obligations de l'Etat de Tamau-lipas émises à la Banque Centrale.

#### DÉCOUVERTES DE RUINES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES À OAXACA.

Le "New York Sun" du 5 octobre 1902 fait connaître qu'on a découvert récemment des ruines de première importance près de la ville d'Oaxaca, au sud du Mexique. Ces ruines ont été découvertes par LEOPOLDO BATRES, archéologue du gouvernement du Mexique qui accompagnait le Professeur MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle des États-Unis, dans les recherches qu'il faisait dans cette région.

Les fouilles entreprises ont amené la découverte d'une grande ville plus ancienne que toutes celles qu'on a trouvées jusqu'ici sur le continent américain, et les objets découverts dans les temples et les tombeaux semblent rattacher cette ville à la période égyptienne ou chinoise. Les ruines sont plus étendues que celles de la ville de Mitla, située seulement à quelques milles de distance, et paraissent avoir été couvertes par la poussière des temps bien avant la fondation de Mitla.

Les explorateurs sont allés à Oaxaca en vue de faire des fouilles dans certains tumulus ou tombeaux et les découvertes faites jusqu'ici ont plus que justifié leurs efforts. Les ruines mises à jour par Señor BATRES sont situées sur le sommet du Mont Alban, qui s'élève à 1,200 pieds environ au-dessus de la vallée d'Oaxaca et se trouve à 6,000 pieds environ au-dessus du niveau de la mer. La montagne est à quelques milles seulement de la ville d'Oaxaca, les flancs et le sommet ont été cultivés pendant des années par les indigènes. Le *patio*, ou cour intérieure de ce qui semble être le plus grand temple qui ait jamais été construit sur le continent américain, était couvert d'un champ de maïs. On trouve dispersés sur le sommet de la montagne et rangés systématiquement, des tumulus ou *mogotes*, ainsi qu'on les appelle en Zapotèque. Ils paraissent de même nature que les centaines d'autres qu'on trouve dans la grande vallée d'Oaxaca.

Ces tumulus sont rangés autour d'un grand carré de plusieurs acres d'étendue; après examen, on constate que ce carré formait la cour cen-

trale du temple. Quatre monticules en formes de pyramides s'élevaient au centre du grand *patio*, qui, d'après l'avis de Señor BATRES, formaient les autels centraux du grand temple. De plus, ils devaient servir de tombeaux aux monarques qui étaient au pouvoir pendant la construction de la ville, et c'est dans l'un de ces tumulus qu'on a fait la plus importante découverte. Le premier objet qu'on a rencontré dans les fouilles a été un grand obélisque de porphyre, ressemblant un peu à l'obélisque égyptien connu sous le nom de "Aiguille de Cléopâtre." L'obélisque a 4 mètres de hauteur, 60 centimètres de face et 40 centimètres de côté. Il s'élève en lignes perpendiculaires jusqu'à 40 centimètres du sommet, et à partir de ce point il prend la forme d'un prisme rectangulaire.

Sur la face de l'obélisque, il y a une figure et aussi une tête de mort qui sont exécutées avec le plus grand soin. Le portrait en bas-relief est évidemment celui d'un monarque. Le derrière de l'obélisque est couvert d'héroglyphes qu'on n'a pas encore essayé de traduire.

La trouvaille la plus importante qui vient ensuite est celle d'un vase en jade contenant plus de soixante échantillons de beau jade.

On a trouvé partout au Mexique des morceaux de cette pierre pendant le siècle dernier et les archéologues les considèrent comme une preuve d'une communication antérieure entre les races préhistoriques du Mexique et les Chinois. Les Aztèques n'ayant pour ainsi dire pas de communications avec la Chine, ce jade leur est venu sans doute des premiers peuples et évidemment ils y attachaient beaucoup de prix.

Sur un des morceaux se trouve gravée la figure d'un Chinois avec tous les traits caractéristiques marqués très distinctement.

Les archéologues sont de l'avis que Mitla, la grande ville sacrée des Nahuans ou Toltèques, a été détruite à une époque que l'on peut placer entre le commencement de l'ère chrétienne et l'année 500 après J. C., tandis que Monsieur BATRES pense que la ville découverte sur le Mont a été détruite par le grand soulèvement, probablement le déluge mentionné dans la Bible, qui a englouti le continent de l'Atlantis.

Les tableaux, dessins, plans et devis, avec une description complète du travail, ainsi que les observations et conclusions que l'explorateur en a tirées, seront soumis aux archéologues distingués qui doivent se réunir en congrès à New York.

#### NOTES FINANCIÈRES ET ÉCONOMIQUES.

Pendant les dix années fiscales commençant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1892 et finissant le 30 juin 1902, le Département de Fomento a accordé 17,929 concessions minières de toutes classes, embrassant 215,973 hectares ou 529,670 acres. En 1892-93 on a accordé 417 concessions; en 1899-1900 ce nombre a atteint 2,184; en 1900-1902, 2,339 et en 1901-2, 3,607. Ces chiffres indiquent la marche en avant qu'il y a eu dans les intérêts miniers du pays, surtout pendant les trois dernières années.

Selon les statistiques publiées récemment par le gouvernement mexi-

cain, il ressort que pendant les vingt-quatre ans jusqu'en 1900-1901, inclusivement, la production de l'argent mexicain a atteint une valeur de \$1,094,623,182, tandis que celle de l'or a été de \$67,117,277.

D'après un rapport de M. Barlow, le Consul-général des États-Unis, le total du capital américain placé au Mexique s'élève à \$750,000,000 en monnaie mexicaine. Sur cette somme, on a placé \$200,000,000 dans l'intervalle du mois de janvier au mois de mai de l'année courante. Après les États-Unis, voici par ordre d'importance les noms des pays étrangers qui ont placé des fonds dans le Mexique: l'Espagne, la Grande Bretagne, la France, l'Allemagne, la Belgique, l'Italie et la Suisse.

Les droits d'importation et d'exportation et les droits d'entrée dans les ports pour le mois de juillet dernier se sont élevés à \$2,277,341.31, contre \$2,069,344.32 pour le même mois de l'année antérieure, soit une augmentation de \$207,977.04.

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## NICARAGUA.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

*Loi du 5 octobre 1901, relative à l'importation des vins.*

[Circulaire du Ministère des finances du 5 octobre 1901.]

ARTICLE 1. Par abrogation des décrets du 31 juillet 1900 et du 8 janvier 1901, réglementant l'importation des vins légitimes de raisin et établissant une surtaxe de 20 pour cent à leur entrée, tout vin, quelle que soit sa qualité, ne sera assujéti qu'aux seules taxes établies dans les Tarifs en vigueur.

ART. 2. La rubrique n° 1238 du Tarif relative au champagne frappé d'un droit de 60 centavos par kilogramme, étant abrogée, la rubrique n° 1244 aura la teneur suivante:

1244 Vins mousseux de toute sorte, en bouteilles, y compris le champagne, *Pres.* généreux ou secs, s'ils ne titrent pas plus de 20 degrés, par kilogramme. 0.60

Les mêmes titrant pas plus de 20 degrés, par degré et par kilogramme brut. 1.2½

ART. 3. La présente loi, qui fera partie intégrante du Tarif, entrera en vigueur à partir de la date de sa publication

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## PARAGUAY.

### DÉNOMBREMENT DE LA VILLE D'ASSOMPTION.

D'après le dénombrement effectué le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1902, la ville d'Assomption comptait 51,719 habitants, le sexe féminin y prédominant, de même que pendant plusieurs années. Les statistiques font ressortir 28,545 femmes et 23,174 hommes, dont la nationalité est distribuée de la manière suivante: 47,075 Paraguayens et 4,644 étrangers, y compris 1,274 Argentins et 1,245 Italiens. Viennent ensuite, 718 Espagnols,

328 Français, 234 Allemands, 220 Uruguayens, 177 Brésiliens, 127 Autrichiens et 1 seul Japonais.

#### CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES.

Pour compléter les chiffres publiés dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de septembre, on a extrait les renseignements suivants d'un rapport transmis au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères à Londres par M. A. GOSLING, Consul d'Angleterre à Assomption, donnant ainsi un résumé général de la situation économique du Paraguay en 1901.

Le commerce d'Assomption, qui est plus considérable qu'on ne le suppose généralement, se fait surtout par l'entremise de maisons européennes établies à Buenos-Ayres et à Montévidéo.

On peut trouver ici la plupart des articles que se vendent en Europe, et quoiqu'ils ne soient pas de la meilleure qualité, les prix n'en sont pas excessifs lorsqu'on considère les prix du fret et les droits élevés. Quelques-unes des plus importantes maisons de commerce et celles qui vendent au plus bas prix font le commerce d'importation et d'exportation. Il y a à Assomption 25 grandes maisons qui font l'importation et presque toutes ces maisons vendent des articles de fabrication anglaise.

Au mois de juillet dernier une réunion à laquelle les principales maisons de commerce étaient représentées a eu lieu à la Chambre de Commerce d'Assomption. Parmi les décisions qui ont été prises se trouve celle-ci: "On se procurera une certaine somme d'argent dans le but de recueillir des statistiques exactes au sujet des exportations et des importations du pays."

Il y a trois banques principales au Paraguay, le Banco Mercantil, le Banco de los Ríos et le Banco Territorial. Il y a aussi une banque agricole, institution fondée par le Gouvernement dans le but de développer l'agriculture au moyen de prêts sur la propriété foncière et aussi par l'achat de produits divers.

On peut évaluer les importations pour l'année 1901 à £600,730. On n'a pas pu se procurer de statistiques se rapportant à la valeur des importations provenant des divers pays d'Europe. Le rapport consulaire sur ce district pour 1900 contient un état de la valeur approximative de ces importations, d'après lequel les quantités importées du Royaume-Uni se sont élevées à £167,710 environ. Les chiffres pour 1901 doivent être probablement moins élevés pour les raisons déjà citées.

Un rapport consulaire allemand évalue à £160,000 les marchandises importées d'Allemagne. Le riz, dont on fait une grande consommation, est importé principalement de Brême. L'huile de pétrole, article de grande importance dans un pays qui se sert entièrement de lampes pour l'éclairage provient des États-Unis. On importe le sucre de France et de la République Argentine, les vins et spiritueux viennent d'Espagne et d'Italie. Les spiritueux anglais, tels que la genièvre et le whisky y trouveraient peut-être un débouché. On n'importe d'Eu-

1895.  
1896.  
1897.  
1898.  
1899.  
1900.  
1901.

V  
Cuir  
Cuir  
Yer  
Tab  
Bois  
Fru  
Ext



rope qu'une très petite quantité de bière, les frais étant trop élevés pour permettre la concurrence à la Brasserie Nationale qui fait de bonnes affaires. On importe principalement des États-Unis et d'Allemagne la quincaillerie et les machines. L'Allemagne vend ces produits meilleur marché, et par conséquent fait la plus grande partie du commerce. La Hollande, l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne importent la verrerie et la poterie; l'Allemagne et l'Autriche, la porcelaine; la Belgique, les verres à vitre; l'Allemagne les verres et cristaux; les États-Unis et la Suisse, les horloges et pendules. Le commerce des cuirs est presque entièrement entre les mains de l'Allemagne. Les fusils et les révolvers proviennent principalement des États-Unis, de Belgique et d'Allemagne; l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne importent les couteaux et poignards; les meubles proviennent d'Autriche et une quantité peu considérable provient des États-Unis. Le principal article d'importation, les tissus de coton, est encore entre les mains des Anglais. Toutefois, l'Allemagne tient le monopole du commerce de *pouchos* et jusqu'à un certain point celui des draperies. Les chapeaux qui proviennent d'Italie et d'Allemagne sont généralement vendus comme articles de fabrication française. Les chapeaux de meilleure qualité sont de fabrication anglaise.

D'après une publication de date récente, on compte dans les districts de l'intérieur 850 maisons de commerce dont le capital réuni est estimé à £350,000. Il y a dans la ville d'Assomption seulement, 560 magasins formant un capital de £1,000,000 environ. Il y a 250 maisons qui représentent les industries nationales, dont le capital est évalué à £3,000,000. D'après la même autorité, les fonds placés dans l'élevage du bétail s'élèvent à £2,500,000 environ. Le capital allemand placé dans le pays est évalué à £300,000 et le capital anglais placé dans le Chemin de fer Central du Paraguay, est évalué à £1,457,000.

Les chiffres ci-dessous, basés sur les statistiques officielles, font ressortir les valeurs des exportations et des importations pendant les sept dernières années:

	Importations.	Exportations.
1895 .....	£492,010	£388,578
1896 .....	557,267	409,688
1897 .....	442,293	511,054
1898 .....	521,697	492,658
1899 .....	502,118	458,150
1900 .....	567,724	412,858
1901 .....	600,730	505,861

Voici les principaux articles d'importation pendant l'année 1901:

	Valeur.
Cuirs séchés .....	£58,647
Cuirs salés .....	92,422
Yerba maté .....	154,818
Tabac .....	38,769
Bois de charpente .....	52,792
Fruits .....	47,574
Extrait de quebracho .....	13,323

La plus grande partie des cuirs séchés et salés est expédiée en Allemagne au prix de 9d et 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  d la livre. Il se trouve dans ce district consulaire une quantité considérable de peaux de crocodiles.

Les exportations de yerba maté, ou de thé paraguayen, dans les différentes Républiques sud-américaines sont très grandes. On en a expédié des échantillons aux États-Unis et en Allemagne et du consulat d'Allemagne on en a expédié un échantillon à une maison de Londres. Il y a ici une maison allemande qui prépare une qualité supérieure de yerba maté pouvant rivaliser avec le thé comme boisson. On l'emballé en paquets de 2 livres au prix de 1s. 6d.

La yerba maté est une boisson très rafraîchissante en été ou après un travail fatigant.

À la fin de l'année 1901, le représentant d'une maison du Paraguay qui s'intéresse beaucoup à la culture du tabac a visité les principaux marchés européens dans le but d'introduire le tabac paraguayen. On dit qu'il en a placé une quantité considérable en Espagne, où il a rapporté d'assez bons prix. Le gouvernement français en a acheté, par l'intermédiaire de la légation française, 30,000 livres à 2d. la livre. La compagnie dont il est question pourra fournir de 35,000 à 40,000 cigares par mois. Ces cigares, qui sont fabriqués avec le tabac provenant de semences de la Havane, se vendent ici aux prix suivants: 2s. 6d., 3s. 5d., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., £1, £1 15 s., et £2 10s., le cent. Le taux du change est de 8 pour cent ou \$40 pour £1 sterling.

Le rapport fait par le consul sur ce district pour l'année 1900 mentionne d'une manière toute spéciale les différents de bois de charpente. On fait connaître que la Chambre de commerce du Paraguay a l'intention de classer les diverses qualités et d'en transmettre une liste descriptive, avec échantillons à l'appui, aux différentes chambres de commerce de l'Europe.

On exporte dans la République Argentine et dans l'Uruguay des quantités considérables de fruits, principalement des oranges, des bananes et des ananas. Les oranges sont d'une qualité supérieure.

Deux milles cent cinquante-sept vapeurs, voiliers, et grands bateaux de cabotage sont entrés et sortis du port d'Assomption pendant l'année.

L'immigration pendant cette même période n'a pas été très grande.

Une maison allemande fabrique une huile de qualité supérieure extraite de noix de palmier et de noix de terre. Ces deux huiles ont une bonne couleur et très peu d'odeur et conviennent à la fabrication du savon.

L'élevage constitue la principale industrie du Paraguay et l'amélioration du bétail, quoique lente est visible. On importe de Matto Grosso, Brésil, beaucoup de zébus (espèce de buffalo de l'Inde), mais quelques éleveurs trouvent que le zébu ne convient pas à la reproduction. Le principal avantage que possède le zébu est son immunité contre les attaques des tiques (ixodes) qui sont très nuisibles à quelques

animaux de race. On a importé des Durhams, des Holsteins et des Herefords qui croisent bien avec les animaux du pays.

Le nombre des animaux abattus à Assomption pendant l'année s'élève à 33,245 têtes, représentant une valeur de £91,932 environ. On évalue à 3,500,000 têtes le nombre de bêtes à cornes dans tout le Paraguay.

En vue de l'urgente nécessité de faire des améliorations au port d'Assomption, à savoir: la construction d'un brise-lames et d'un quai, ainsi que le dragage de la rivière, les maisons de commerce d'Assomption ont offert de prêter au Gouvernement une somme maximum de £40,000, devant rapporter un intérêt de 8 pour cent par an.

On a avancé immédiatement la somme de £4,000 pour commencer les travaux de la construction du brise-lames; ces travaux étaient en voie d'exécution à la fin de l'année.

La plus grande partie des importations du Paraguay sont expédiées de Buenos-Ayres ou de Montévidéo en franchise de droits et par conséquent il y a peu de commerce direct avec les marchés européens. Un très petit nombre de voyageurs de commerce parcourent le pays. Voici les règlements établis pour les voyageurs de commerce au Paraguay:

Les voyageurs de commerce sont soumis, à leur entrée dans la ville d'Assomption, au paiement d'une taxe variant de \$48.70 à \$73.05. Une autre taxe dont le montant n'est pas spécifié est payable à leur entrée dans les autres villes de la République. Les échantillons n'ayant aucune valeur marchande et ne pouvant être d'aucun usage, tels que les échantillons d'étoffe, etc., peuvent entrer en franchise de droits. Les articles soumis aux droits pourront passer la douane, à condition qu'on s'engage à les payer dans le cas où les marchandises ne seraient pas réexpédiées dans un délai spécifié.

Une compagnie des États-Unis a obtenu l'adjudication pour l'éclairage à l'électricité de la ville d'Assomption.

En vertu d'une loi passée le 31 août 1900, les bicyclettes pouvaient entrer en franchise de droits jusqu'au mois d'août 1902, et les voitures avaient les mêmes privilèges jusqu'au mois de décembre 1902.

## PÉROU.

### COMMERCE PENDANT LES CINQ DERNIÈRES ANNÉES.

Le tableau ci-dessous, montrant la valeur totale du commerce du Pérou pour les cinq dernières années, est basé sur les chiffres publiés dans la "Gaceta Comercial" du 31 août de l'année dernière:

Année.	Importations.	Exportations.	Total.
1897.....	\$1,612,814	\$2,816,815	\$4,429,709
1898.....	1,921,475	3,057,477	4,948,952
1899.....	1,873,491	3,072,591	4,946,085
1900.....	2,317,150	4,497,999	6,815,149
1901.....	2,758,223	4,298,378	7,056,601

## SALVADOR.

## MODIFICATIONS AUX DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES.

*Ordonnance du 9 juin 1902, relative à la franchise accordée à l'importation de certains articles.*

[“Diario Oficial” du 10 juin 1902.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance, sera exempté de tous droits et impôts, l'importation des articles suivants:

Lampes complètes pour l'éclairage à l'alcool;

Cuisines, fourneaux et poêles pour différents usages domestiques et industriels;

Automobiles;

Embarcations et canots;

Moteurs pour toutes sortes de machines et, en général, tous objets non dénommés pour lesquels l'alcool est employé comme combustible ou force motrice.

La présente ordonnance entrera en vigueur à partir de cette date et restera applicable jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1903.

## URUGUAY.

## MODIFICATIONS AUX DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES.

*Régime douanier applicable à la chaux hydraulique.*

[Circulaire de la Direction générale des douanes du 16 juillet 1902.]

En vertu de la présente circulaire et aux effets du dédouanement, la chaux hydraulique, non spécialement dénommée dans la loi douanière et dans le tarif, suivra le régime du ciment romain et de portland. En conséquence, ce produit sera évalué à raison de 1 peso et 60 centesimos les 100 kilogrammes et acquittera 20 pour cent de sa valeur, plus 5 pour cent de droit additionnel et 3 pour cent additionnels de patente.

## STATISTIQUES SUR L'AGRICULTURE.

Voici, d'après un rapport que le consul anglais à Montévidéo a fait parvenir au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères à Londres, les principales exportations de l'Uruguay; le bétail sur pied, la laine, le bœuf salé, les cuirs, l'extrait de bœuf, les produits des abattoirs, les productions agricoles et les approvisionnements des navires. La valeur des exportations d'animaux vivants en 1901, s'est élevée à £100,730, plus £5,517,260, valeur des produits des abattoirs, et £121,840, valeur des productions agricoles.

Les importations d'animaux vivants se composaient de 113 chevaux, 1,022 bœufs dont 353 du Royaume-Uni, et 118 taureaux dont 111 du Royaume-Uni.

On estime à 45,000 tonnes, la production totale de laine de l'Uruguay, se divisant comme il suit par rapport à la qualité: 1° Extra supérieure en finesse et qualité, 14,000 tonnes environ; 2° Laine bonne et propre, mais pas tout à fait de première classe, 12,000 tonnes environ; 3° Laine de bonne qualité de seconde classe, mais pas si fine que celles dont on a parlé ci-dessus, 10,000 tonnes environ, et 4° les mélanges de laines fines et grossières s'élevant à 2,000 tonnes; 2,500 tonnes de laine d'agneau (borrego) et 4,500 tonnes de laine d'une qualité tout à fait inférieure. La valeur de la tonte de laine pour les deux dernières saisons finissant en 1901 et 1902, s'est élevée approximativement à £2,500,000. La saison prochaine s'annonce bien, et vu la diminution de la gale et de la mortalité parmi les agneaux, on peut s'attendre à une augmentation considérable.

Les principales céréales cultivées dans l'Uruguay sont le maïs, le blé et un peu de graine de lin. On cultive aussi, mais en très petite quantité, l'avoine, l'orge et des graines pour les oiseaux. La récolte de blé de la saison 1900-1901 a été la plus mauvaise depuis 1892, à cause de la grande sécheresse. La superficie cultivée en blé était de 683,000 acres et le rendement, d'après les statistiques, était de 99,720 tonnes contre 187,376 tonnes pour l'année précédente. Les prévisions pour la nouvelle récolte indiquent 300,000 tonnes environ pour l'exportation. La récolte de maïs pour 1900-1901 a été bonne, étant de 141,648 tonnes, soit presque le double de celle de l'année antérieure; il y avait 448,450 acres en culture.

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

### ÉTABLISSEMENT DE FABRIQUES DE PORCELAINES.

Le "Venezuelan Herald" du 12 octobre 1902, publie le texte du contrat passé entre le Ministre de Fomento des États-Unis du Vénézuéla, représentant le Pouvoir Exécutif d'une part et ELEODORO GONZÁLEZ, de Caracas, d'une autre part, qui, en vertu d'un décret exécuté à Paris le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1902, représente en qualité d'avocat, le docteur ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, demeurant à Marseille.

"ARTICLE 1. Le concessionnaire s'engage à établir dans le district fédéral ou dans d'autres points de la République du Vénézuéla, une ou plusieurs fabriques pour la manufacture d'objets en cristal, verre, porcelaine et poterie nécessaires à la consommation du pays. Les fabriques doivent être installées et mises en exploitation dans un délai de deux ans à partir de la date de l'approbation de ce contrat par le Congrès national, sauf en cas d'empêchement de force majeure ou d'accident, prouvé, légalement devant le Pouvoir Exécutif.

"ART. 2. En vue de protéger cette nouvelle industrie le Président accorde à l'entrepreneur les concessions suivantes: le droit exclusif d'exploiter ladite industrie dans l'État, le territoire ou district fédéral

dans lequel la fabrique sera installée, et cela pendant les deux premières années de la durée de ce contrat; le droit de se servir gratis, pendant la durée de ce contrat, de toutes les matières premières qui se trouvent sur les domaines de l'État non cultivés; le droit d'importer, en franchise de droits, pour une fois seulement, les machines, appareils, instruments, matériaux de construction et outils destinés à l'installation et à l'exploitation de chacune des fabriques qu'il établira, à condition de se conformer aux formalités légales à chaque importation, et la franchise de droits pour cette entreprise, ses annexes et ses productions pendant la durée de ce contrat.

“ART. 3. Ce contrat est fait pour une durée de quinze ans, à partir de la date de son approbation par le Congrès National et pendant sa durée le Président n'accordera aucune concession de nature à porter préjudice aux droits acquis par le concessionnaire.

“ART. 4. Tous les doutes et discussions qui pourraient survenir au sujet de l'interprétation et de l'exécution de ce contrat seront réglés à l'amiable entre les parties contractantes, mais en cas de l'impossibilité de se mettre d'accord, elles déclarent qu'elles se soumettront en tout aux stipulations de l'article 139 de la constitution fédérale actuellement en vigueur et ces doutes ne pourront en aucun cas soulever des réclama-tions internationales.

“ART. 5. Le concessionnaire aura le pouvoir de transférer en partie ou entièrement les droits qu'il aura acquis par ce contrat, avec le consentement préalable du Pouvoir Exécutif, mais en aucun cas, il ne pourra les transférer à un gouvernement étranger.”

#### SITUATION AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE.

Un récent tome du “Recueil Consulaire Belge” renferme un rapport intéressant et détaillé au sujet de la situation agricole, industrielle et commerciale du Vénézuéla, préparé par Monsieur F. VAN DER HEYDE, le Consul-Général, Chargé d'Affaires de Belgique à Caracas.

Au sujet de l'agriculture, le rapport dit que l'exploitation agricole au Vénézuéla repose en grande partie sur la culture du caféier. A côté du caféier, le Vénézuéla possède une autre richesse agricole: la culture du cacaoyer, dont le produit atteint sur les marchés européens les prix les plus rémunérateurs, en égard à sa qualité tout à fait supérieure.

Le café généralement cultivé au Vénézuéla est celui d'Arabie, le *caffea arabica*. Il y fut importé en 1784 de la Martinique, où il avait été introduit au commencement du siècle.

Depuis quelques années les planteurs vénézuéliens font des essais avec le caféier d'Abyssinie au moyen duquel ils ont obtenu jusqu'ici de bons résultats. Cette culture n'est cependant pas encore assez avancée pour qu'on puisse se prononcer définitivement sur son avenir.

La superficie générale des plantations de café est estimée à environ 170,000 hectares. La production totale est évaluée à 850,000 sacs de 100 livres vénézuéliennes ou 46 kilogrammes. Cette production est bien faible si on la compare à celle du Brésil, où de l'État de Saint-Paul seul sortent plus de 6,000,000 de sacs. Le grand marché du café vénézuélien, le Havre, lui est fermé depuis six mois à cause de l'application du droit prohibitif de 300 francs les 100 kilogrammes.

C'est à Hambourg et à New York que s'écoule actuellement le produit.

Voici les cotations moyennes à la Guayra depuis 1895: 1895, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  piastres le sac; 1896, 22 piastres; 1897, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  piastres; 1898, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  piastres; 1899, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  piastres; 1900, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  piastres.

On vend actuellement entre 9 et 10 piastres, ou 37 à 40 bolivars le sac de 46 kilogrammes.

De sa production, le pays consomme à peu près 200,000 sacs et il en exporte 650,000; 200,000 sacs de café de provenance colombienne sont annuellement exportés par le port de Maracaïbo.

La production minima du caféier est de un quart de livre espagnole et la production extrême ne dépasse pas 1 livre par pied. Au Brésil le rendement est beaucoup plus fort.

La récolte se fait comme au Brésil et les machines qui servent à la manipulation industrielle sont d'origine anglaise, américaine ou néerlandaise, mais ces installations agricoles sont encore bien rudimentaires et laissent beaucoup à désirer.

On rencontre au Vénézuéla deux qualités de cacao: le cacao "criollo," qui est le cacao indigène, et le cacao "trinitario," qui a été importé de Trinidad. Le cacao criollo se trouve à l'état sauvage dans les vallées situées à proximité de la mer où la température est chaude et humide. La qualité est absolument supérieure. Il obtient les prix de 72 à 120 bolivars la "fanega," soit 50 kilogrammes. Les plus importantes plantations de cacao sont sises entre La Guayra et Puerto-Cabello à une altitude de 500 mètres. Le cacao trinitario est inférieur en qualité au cacao criollo, mais il pousse plus rapidement. On le plante beaucoup aujourd'hui et quoiqu'il ait un goût âcre comparative-ment au criollo, qui est plus doux, il trouve facilement acheteur. Le trinitario se vend de 70 à 90 bolivars la fanega. La production annuelle de cacao au Vénézuéla est de 8,000 tonnes environ, récolte moyenne.

Le tabac pousse dans les terres chaudes et tempérées. On le plante d'août à novembre; la récolte se fait vers les mois de mai. Les lieux de production sont Barimas, Barquisimeto, Coro, Capadare, Maturin, Guanape, etc. Ce sont les tabacs de ces trois dernières provenances qui sont les plus employés aujourd'hui. Capadare fournit la meilleure qualité; Maturin la qualité inférieure, mais la plus abondante est la qualité intermédiaire qui vient de Guanape. Ces tabacs sont divisés en trois classes selon la grandeur et la beauté des feuilles et d'autres

conditions spéciales de couleur, force, goût, parfum, etc. Les tabacs vénézuéliens sont d'un goût âcre.

On cultive maintenant à Périja, dans la région de Maracaïbo, des semences de tabac importées de la Havane où il est connu sous le nom de *Vuelta-Abajo*. C'est une maison allemande de Maracaïbo, qui y a créé cette industrie et on dit que ses essais sont satisfaisants. Le tabac de Périja ne s'exporte pas, mais cette maison en fait des cigares qui s'écoulent dans le pays en trois qualités à 10, 20 et 30 centimes.

Le caoutchouc est abondant au Vénézuéla. On le rencontre surtout dans le bassin de l'Orénoque. Plusieurs sociétés étrangères se sont formées depuis quelques années pour l'exploitation de ce riche produit—sociétés allemandes, américaines, françaises et belges. On a exporté l'année dernière du Vénézuéla un peu plus de 1,000,000 de kilogrammes de caoutchouc. Ce caoutchouc se vend sur les marchés étrangers en qualités fine, entrefine et sernamby, cotées respectivement 12 francs, 11.50 francs et 8 à 9 francs le kilogramme.

La culture du coton et de l'indigo n'a aucune importance au Vénézuéla.

La consommation de la banane est fort répandue au Vénézuéla, comme dans tous les pays tropicaux; seulement son exploitation au point de vue de l'exportation est absolument inconnue. La ligne directe de navigation reliant La Guayra, Puerto-Cabello et Maracaïbo aux Etats-Unis devrait cependant laisser espérer le succès à une entreprise d'exportation de ce produit.

La culture de la canne à sucre est très répandue. Lors du dernier recensement, sur un total général de 49,462 haciendas 11,020 se consacraient à l'exploitation de la canne. Celle-ci présente deux variétés: la "caña criolla," ou canne indigène, et la "caña de otaiti," ou des mers du sud. Cette dernière est plus forte, plus haute, d'une culture plus facile et d'une teneur en sucre plus grande.

Dans le Vénézuéla central, vallées du Tíy, de l'Aragua, lac de Valencia, etc., la canne est usinée dans d'importantes fabriques possédant un outillage à vapeur. Dans la Cordillère les moulins sont beaucoup plus simples.

Les produits obtenus sont, sauf une insignifiante exportation, tous consommés sur place. C'est d'abord le sucre brun, en pain, le "papelón," dont le peuple fait son aliment journalier. L'énorme quantité qu'il en consomme n'a d'égale que celle "d'aguardiente," l'eau-de-vie de canne, la meilleure ressource des cultivateurs de canne. Une partie du sucre brut est raffinée et donne un beau sucre blanc, bien cristallisé, que consomme la classe aisée.

Les vastes forêts dont le Vénézuéla est couvert renferment toutes les belles essences tropicales. La main-d'œuvre rude et habile de même que les communications faciles manquent malheureusement presque partout, et c'est à cela qu'il faut attribuer en partie l'exportation relativement faible des bois vénézuéliens, à peine 4,000 tonne



par an. L'acajou, l'ébène, le citronnier, l'oranger n'y ont qu'une petite part, tandis que le bois de fer (vera), le guayacan et le zapatero en forment la presque totalité. L'État de Lara, par son climat salubre, sa population moins rare qu'ailleurs, la ligne ferrée de Barquisimeto au port de Tucacas qui le traverse de part en part, est une des régions forestières les plus facilement exploitables. Des entrepreneurs du pays contractent des fournitures de n'importe quelle qualité des bois de la région à 60 francs la tonne, franco bord à Puerto-Cabello.

Depuis la guerre de l'Indépendance, l'élevage, qui était alors très prospère au Vénézuéla, a beaucoup diminué, cependant les éleveurs font des efforts pour ranimer une source de richesse aussi grande. Les terres de la zone des pâturages se divisent (1895) en 148,133 kilomètres carrés de terres publiques et 257,289 kilomètres carrés de terres appartenant à des particuliers. On évalue actuellement à 2,000,000 de têtes le gros bétail de la République. Caracas et les environs en consomment mensuellement 6,000 têtes.

L'exportation se fait par les voies de Puerto-Cabello et Guanta, principaux ports pour ce trafic. Puerto-Cabello expédie de 50,000 à 60,000 têtes par an (66,049 têtes en 1901), toutes à destination de l'île de Cuba. On en envoie également via Barrancas, de Ciudad-Bolívar. Le poids moyen des bêtes est de 850 livres espagnoles, mais on compte que le voyage leur fait perdre de 12 à 15 pour cent de ce poids. Le prix qu'elles obtiennent à La Havane est d'environ 0,14 réal ou 7 francs l'arrobe de 25 livres.

Il n'y a plus au Vénézuéla qu'un seul "saladero," il s'appelle Candelaria et est situé dans l'État d'Apure, aux environs des rivières Apure et Orénoque. Cet établissement est monté sur le modèle des saladeros de l'Uruguay.

L'industrie du cuir est une des principales industries du Vénézuéla. Toutes les matières premières s'y trouvent à pied d'œuvre; les cuirs des vastes troupeaux de gros bétail des llanos, des moutons et des chèvres des États de Lara et de Falconi; les écorces tannantes, myrobolan, manglé, dividivi et quebracho des forêts de l'Orénoque et du Zulia. Quelques ouvriers européens, italiens et espagnols surtout, vinrent établir vers le milieu du siècle, la cordonnerie à Caracas et, protégée par des mesures douanières, l'industrie du cuir, de la tannerie, de la sellerie, de la bourrellerie et de la cordonnerie s'y est développée.

Il y a deux tanneries à Caracas. La plus importante achète en production normale 80 cuirs de bœuf par jour aux abattoirs de Caracas et traite en plus, mensuellement, environ 200 douzaines de peaux de moutons et 60 douzaines de peaux de chèvres achetées à Maracaïbo et à Coro. Elle ne tanne qu'au dividivi venu des vallées d'Aragua, de Coro, Margarita et Maracaïbo et au manglé de ce dernier port. Cette tannerie ne produit que les cuirs ordinaires et demi-fins pour semelles

et empeignes. Les cuirs fins, veaux et vaches cirés et vernis, etc., viennent de France, d'Allemagne et des États-Unis. La cordonnerie est établie à Caracas et fabrique 500 paires de bottines et souliers de toutes dimensions et modèles. Le prix de vente de ces chaussures va de 2.50 francs à 22 francs la paire. La sellerie établie aussi à Caracas, fait en moyenne 325 selles dont le prix varie de 60 à 500 francs. Il y a un second atelier à La Guayra produisant journellement 200 paires de bottines et 40 douzaines d'Alpagatas, sorte de pantoufle ordinaire. Elle a des maisons de vente à Ciudad-Bolívar et à Maracaïbo et écoule ses produits dans toute la République.

Les fabriques de cigarettes, protégées par de forts droits d'entrée, ont pris une réelle importance. Il y a plusieurs de ces fabriques, dont la plus importante achète ses tabacs en feuilles, partie à Cuba et partie à Capadare, Maturín et Guanape (Vénézuéla). Deux machines américaines coupent ou déchiquètent ces tabacs selon qu'ils sont destinés aux cigarettes confectionnées à la machine ou à la main. La production normale de cette fabrique est de 5,000 paquets de 15 cigarettes par jour. Toutes les fabriques de cigarettes, malgré la vive concurrence qu'elles se font, réalisent de beaux bénéfices.

Le droit protecteur de 1 franc par kilogramme brut (emballage compris) qui frappe les chocolats de toutes qualités à l'entrée au Vénézuéla n'y permet plus que l'introduction des chocolats façonnés, pralines, bombons, etc., dont la consommation est assez considérable. Une importante maison de Turin, depuis trois ans seulement qu'elle cherche à traiter avec Caracas, y importe déjà près de 5,000 kilogrammes par an.

Mais le tarif protecteur a arrêté presque complètement l'entrée du chocolat en pain, aujourd'hui fabriqué dans le pays pour satisfaire à toute la consommation nationale. Deux fabriques de quelque importance, établies à Caracas, y suffisent. La "India" a une production de 20,000 kilogrammes par an. Les matières premières, cacao et sucre, sont achetées dans le pays, qui produit ces deux articles en abondance et de bonne qualité. Le chocolat fin produit par la fabrique "India" est excellent au goût, mais la fabrication laisse un peu à désirer. La seconde fabrique, "El Indio," a la même importance que celle que nous venons de décrire, mais produit surtout le chocolat ordinaire.

Il existe au Vénézuéla deux brasseries, la Cervecería Nacional et la brasserie de Maracaïbo. La Cervecería Nacional, société anonyme au capital de 2,500,000 francs, fut fondée à Caracas le 16 août 1894, au capital de 600,000 francs. L'entreprise prospéra immédiatement. Dès 1895, elle se voyait forcée d'augmenter une première fois son capital, qu'elle portait à 1,300,000 francs, puis en 1901 à 2,500,000 francs, capital actuel. Cette dernière augmentation fut provoquée par le rachat de deux établissements concurrents; les brasseries de Puerto Cabello et de Valencia.

La Cervecería Nacional de Caracas produit actuellement de 10,000 à 12,000 hectolitres par an. Son outillage lui permet d'en

fabriquer 30,000 sans difficulté. Ses bières sont vendues soit en fûts, soit en bouteilles dans toutes les provinces du centre et d'est. Ses houblons viennent d'Allemagne et d'Autriche et les bouteilles et les bouchons d'Allemagne. La fabrique de glace annexée à l'usine produit, après réfrigération des caves, 2,300 kilogrammes de glace par jour. La Cervecería Nacional est très prospère. Un group allemand, établi dans le pays, y a acquis depuis peu la majorité dans le conseil et paraît devoir lui donner un nouveau développement.

Deux entreprises téléphoniques fonctionnent à Caracas. L'une d'elles seulement a de l'importance, c'est la Anglo-American Telefonie and Electrical Appliances Company. Elle possède un double réseau desservant, l'un la ville de Caracas, l'autre certains centres de l'intérieur, à Santa Lucía, Valencia, et les ports de La Guayra et de Puerto-Cabello. Tous les appareils, fils, etc., viennent des États-Unis.

La Compagnie de Gaz et Lumière Électrique, société anonyme vénézuélienne, au capital de 2,300,000 francs souscrits dans le pays, exploite le monopole de l'éclairage au gaz et à l'électricité dans le district fédéral. L'usine fournit journallement le courant à 3,000 à 4,000 lampes à incandescence de 16 bougies pour l'éclairage intérieur et 90 à 100 lampes à arc de 2,000 bougies pour l'éclairage des rues. Cette production pourrait être doublée.

L'entreprise des transports urbains est encore peu développée au Vénézuéla. Deux villes seulement, Caracas et Valencia, possèdent des lignes de tramways. Les voitures sont de fabrication américaine. On étudie depuis plus de quatre ans un projet de traction électrique dont l'exécution serait confiée à la General Electrical Company, de New York.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

La Bibliothèque Colomb vient de recevoir la compilation annuelle de données ayant trait à l'industrie minérale: ses statistiques, sa technologie et son commerce aux États-Unis et dans les autres pays, publiée par le "Engineering and Mining Journal." Cette brochure constitue une acquisition précieuse pour cette branche de connaissances. En plus de la production générale des divers métaux et minéraux, on y traite des sujets suivants: antimoine aux États-Unis et au Mexique; asphalte à Cuba, au Mexique, au Vénézuéla et aux États-Unis; borax aux États-Unis, à la République Argentine et au Chili; charbon et coke aux États-Unis et au Mexique; cuivre aux États-Unis, dans

la République Argentine, en Bolivie, au Chili, au Mexique, au Pérou; pierres précieuses aux Etats-Unis et dans l'Amérique du Sud; or et argent aux Etats-Unis, au Mexique, en Costa Rica, au Honduras, au Salvador, au Nicaragua, en Bolivie, au Brésil, au Chili, en Colombie, à l'Equateur, au Pérou, à l'Uruguay et au Vénézuéla; graphite aux Etats-Unis et au Mexique; plomb aux Etats-Unis et au Mexique; manganèse aux Etats-Unis, au Brésil, en Colombie, au Chili, à Cuba; monazite aux Etats-Unis et au Brésil; nickel et cobalt aux Etats-Unis, au Chili, au Mexique; pétrole aux Etats-Unis, au Brésil, en Colombie, au Pérou et au Vénézuéla; mercure aux Etats-Unis et au Mexique; soude et nitrate de sodium aux Etats-Unis, au Chili; soufre et pyrites aux Etats-Unis, au Chili et au Vénézuéla; étain aux Etats-Unis et en Bolivie. On trouve dans cette brochure un sommaire général des droits d'importation des principaux pays du monde, ainsi que les statistiques sur les minéraux des pays étrangers.

Un rapport consulaire spécial publié par le Bureau du Commerce Extérieur du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis traite du "Commerce des articles en argent et en argent doublé dans les pays étrangers," ainsi que de l'importation de cette marchandise par les pays de l'Amérique Latine au point de vue des commerçants des Etats-Unis. Les données se rapportant à ce sujet ont été tirées des rapports transmis au Ministère par les différents agents consulaires des ports dont il est question et constituent un guide précieux pour ceux qui s'intéressent à ce commerce. Le commerce d'argenterie au Mexique est très grand, et la plupart de ces articles sont importés des Etats-Unis. Dans la préface, M. HENRY E. ALVORD, chef de la division laitière, Bureau de l'Industrie des Animaux, Département de l'Agriculture, dit que quoique le rapport soit basé, en grande partie, sur les observations des conditions qui existent à Porto Rico, on peut l'appliquer également aux autres pays tropicaux de l'Amérique Espagnole, où les coutumes commerciales et les usages des habitants sont similaires à ceux de Porto Rico. C'est pour cette raison qu'en certains cas on fournit beaucoup de détails sur des sujets de peu d'importance en ce qui concerne le pays seulement.

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

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

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Asunción.

## PERU—

Callao.

## SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

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Colonia.  
Montevideo.  
Paysandu.

## VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.  
Maracaibo.  
Puerto Cabello.

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Illinois .....	Chicago.	Philippine Islands .....	Manila.
Kansas .....	Kansas City.	South Carolina .....	Charleston.
Kentucky .....	Louisville.	Texas .....	Galveston.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.	Virginia .....	Norfolk.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.		Richmond.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	<b>VENEZUELA.</b>	
Michigan .....	Detroit.	California .....	Los Angeles.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.	Florida .....	San Francisco.
New York .....	New York City.		Pensacola.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
Porto Rico .....	Ponce.	Iowa .....	Des Moines.
	San Juan.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
Texas .....	Galveston.	Michigan .....	Detroit.
Virginia .....	Norfolk.	Minnesota .....	St. Paul.
Washington .....	Newport News.	New Jersey .....	Jersey City.
	Seattle.	New York .....	New York City.
		Ohio .....	Cincinnati.
		Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
		Porto Rico .....	Arecibo.
			Mayaguez.
			Ponce.
			San Juan.
			Galveston.
			Norfolk.
<b>PARAGUAY.</b>		Texas .....	
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Virginia .....	
Delaware .....	Wilmington.		
District of Columbia .....	Washington.		
Georgia .....	Savannah.		

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arrobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America.	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square).	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras ( <i>see Cuadra</i> ).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.



